NORWICH COURIER

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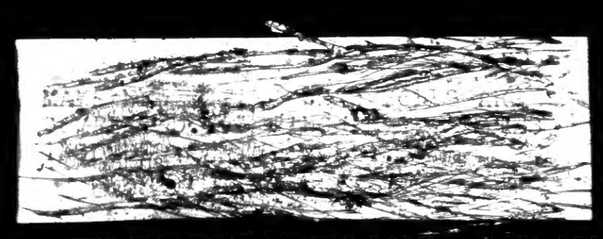


GRAPHIC MICROFILM SERVICE IN
WALTHAM MASS

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law —— No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER [illegible]

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 1. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. [illegible]

TO LET,

A two story dwelling house, pleasantly situated on the main street, leading to Chelsea, nearly opposite the residence of G. P. Huntington, Esq. in complete repair, with a good barn and garden.

FOR SALE,

2500 young Apple trees, in good order for transplanting.

GEORGE BLISS.

March 17. 3w51

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house in East Chelsea on [illegible] street with garden, out houses & [illegible] desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on [illegible] street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, one of the best farms in the town of Norwich, situated one mile west of Chelsea Landing, on the road leading to New Haven, containing 132 acres of choice land, with all necessary buildings attached thereto. [illegible] purchase will on first examining, any further recommendation is unnecessary.

Price 4000 dollars, one third down, the remainder may remain on good security.

ALSO,

[illegible] Liberty Street [illegible] at very low prices.

ASA WHITER.

FARM.

For sale a valuable Farm containing about 150 acres, situated on the Turnpike leading from Colchester to Norwich, and three miles south from Bozrahville.

The terms of payment will be made easy [illegible]. Apply to Samuel [illegible] or to the subscriber in Norwich.

W. C. GILMAN.

Feb. 17, 1830.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town, containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barns and other buildings necessary for carrying on a farm establishment, well watered and fenced, abutting on the east of the small lake commonly called and known by the name of Amos Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The land will be sold together or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON.

TO LET,

A Store, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham, an eligible stand for a [illegible]. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON.

Willimantic Falls, March [illegible]

HOTEL TO LET.

THE Hotel lately erected near the Court House in Norwich, and which will be completed in April next is offered to let. [illegible] terms, which will be accommodating to a good tenant, who will keep a good tavern. Apply to the subscribers.

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.
HENRY STRONG.
BURREL LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 23d.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in [illegible] containing about forty acres, well watered, with a good [illegible] excellent fruit, a house and barn, [illegible] saw mill and [illegible] property will be sold on reasonable terms. [illegible] the subscriber [illegible]

JOHN TUTTLE.

[illegible] Dec. 9.

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a part, or the whole of his Livery Establishment.

He wishes all those that have demands against him, to call and receive their [illegible] and all those indebted to call and settle forthwith.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Jan. 13, 1830. 42

FOR SALE,

A STOCK of Groceries, amounting to about $200. Also, the Morocco Factory in East Chelsea. Likewise, an Ox Cart, Chaise and Barouch Wagon.

TO LET,

From the first of April next, the store lately occupied by Bowen & Backus, one of the best stands for a grocer, in Norwich. Also, several tenements in West Chelsea.

Apply to *HENRY WARD.*

March 9. 50

HOUSES

FOR SALE or TO LET, if applied for by the middle of March next.

J. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 10, 1830. 46

TO LET,

THE store now occupied by Mr. Andrew Y. Austin, a first rate stand for a retail grocer. For particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 3d. 49

TO LET,

THE store under the house occupied by the Rev. Daniel Hemenway; possession given the first of April. For terms enquire of DURKEE & MINER.

March 17. 3w51

TO LET
FROM APRIL FIRST,

TWO Dry Goods Stores, and the shop now occupied by Mr. J. Dobson. Also three office Rooms.

E. H. MANSFIELD.

Jan. 19, 1830. 34

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL

TREES, &c.

THE subscriber, being agent, will receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Vines, &c. &c. from the extensive gardens and nurseries of Wm. Prince, Esq. Flushing, Long Island.

JOHN HYDE.

Norwich, March 22, 1830. 52

FOR SALE,

A lot of Land, containing from 17 to 20 acres, 1 yoke of working Oxen, and about ten tons of Hay. For particulars, apply to *WM. EDGERTON, Jr.*

Norwich, Bozrahill, March 24. 3w52

FOR SALE.

A FARM in the town of Lebanon, North Society, [illegible] containing about 70 acres of Land, well proportioned for mowing, pasturing, and wood and water, with fruit trees, and a beautiful oak orchard, from which may be made from fifteen to twenty barrels of cider yearly. Said farm is pleasantly situated, with a good one story house, barn and other out houses, with a well of good water, [illegible]. Said farm is situated on the road leading from Lebanon Town to the village of Willimantic, [illegible].

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

NATHAN CLARK Jun.

Lebanon, March [illegible] 3w51

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, an English blooded BULL, 1 year old last April. Said Bull girts 6 feet 1 inches, and is equally proportioned, every way smooth and beautiful, his color of a deep red. Said Bull has been seen by a number of gentlemen that are considered to be some of the best judges of cattle in this vicinity and they all say, without exception, that he exceeds any thing of the kind, they have ever seen. For further particulars, enquire of *SILAS REED, near Jewett City.*

[illegible] 3w50

TO LET,

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, a dwelling house, barn, and about 10 acres of land, on the road leading to Trading Cove bridge, was improved by Perkins Bushnell, Esq. Enquire of

HENRY PERRY.

March 16. 3w51

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling at the Fox Factory, so called [illegible] carpet weavers to be supplied [illegible]. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price [illegible] W. [illegible] Plainfield, Baldwin & [illegible] and Dudley B. Wheeler [illegible]

ALBERT AVERY.

PROTECTION

INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL [illegible] Agent [illegible] Company [illegible] Houses, Stores [illegible] and the contents of each [illegible] species of property against loss or damage by fire. The rates [illegible] are as low as those of any [illegible] against the ravages of this destructive element [illegible] in a single hour, sweeps away [illegible] of years.

[illegible] transacting [illegible] payment [illegible] For terms [illegible] made to the [illegible] authorized to issue [illegible] without delay.

NORWICH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will [illegible] on Wednesday the 5th of May, under the Superintendence of Rev. D. Hovey, A. M.

Mr. H. will devote his whole time to the [illegible] of his Pupils, assisted, in the department of instruction, by two or more female [illegible] teachers in Painting and Music. [illegible] of the Trustees [illegible] for the successful prosecution of studies, and the attainment of a good female education, which can be furnished by the best seminaries. The location of the building is elevated, commanding a delightful prospect. Its apartments are spacious and pleasant. Maps, Globes, and a [illegible] and Philosophical Apparatus, are provided.

The pupils will be classed, so as to provide for their receiving instruction from the several teachers by way of explanations and illustrations. No pains will be spared to make them understand the studies to which they attend, and to induce in them the habit of thinking for themselves. A course of Chemical Lectures will be delivered, during the term, by a professional gentleman. It is very desirable that those, who enter the school, be present at the commencement of the term.

This city, in the healthfulness of its situation—in the moral and religious character of its citizens, and its easy communication with almost every part of the country, holds out many inducements to parents, who wish to send their daughters abroad for instruction.

Tuition, in all the English branches, per Term of Fifteen weeks, $8 00; in addition, for French, $5 00; Latin, $3 00; Painting, $5 00; Music, $12 00; Introductory class, $4 00. Board, two dollars, per week.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Conn. March 1st, 1830. 49

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has removed to the spacious and pleasantly situated house, No. 61 William, corner of Cedar street, directly in front of the new opening from Pearl street, to Cedar street.

ERASTUS HYDE.

New York, Dec. 16. 1t30

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by the Thames Manufacturing Co. offers for sale a complete assortment of dry goods, groceries, hard-ware, hollow-ware, nails, &c. which he will sell as low as can be bought in this town, for cash or country produce.

N. B. ADAMS.

Norwich Falls, Feb. 1. 47

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, will be holden at Bolles' Tavern, in Norwich, on Thursday, the 8th of April next, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing said Company, and doing any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

J. H. HUBBARD.
JONAH WITTER.

Norwich, March 14th, 1830. 3w51

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Shetucket Turnpike Company, will receive sealed proposals at the house of Samuel Robbins, in Voluntown, until the 25th inst., for making the contemplated Turnpike Road from Griswold, to the state line of Rhode Island.

March 17. 3w51

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by public vendue, on the premises, by order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Plainfield, on the 1st day of April next, at 1 o'clock p. m. all the real and personal estate of Seth Clark Jr. an insolvent debtor, consisting of about 80 acres of land, of an excellent quality, and in a good state of cultivation, situated in the south part of the town of Canterbury, on the turnpike road leading to Norwich, being a part of the well known Deavenport farm—1 pair of large oxen, said to be of the first rate; 1 cow, and a heifer; an ox wagon; a one horse wagon; ploughs; chains, and a variety of other farming tools. A credit will be given, if purchasers desire it.

ASAHEL BACON, } *Assignees.*
SOLOMON PAYNE, }

Canterbury, March 8. 3w51

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, (Hanover Society) that the subscriber will meet them, to receive a four cent town tax on levy 1829, at the house of Zechariah P. Bottum, on Monday, the 29th inst. from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

CHRISTOPHER COLEGROVE, *Col'r.*

Lisbon, March 5, 1830. 3w51

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, Newent Society, that the subscriber will meet them, to receive a four cent tax on levy 1829, at the house of Amos Bennett, in said Lisbon, on the 30th day of March inst. from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. and at the subscriber's house, from 1 until 4 o'clock P. M. same day.

JAMES R. STETSON, *Col'r.*

Lisbon, March 10, 1830. 3w51

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed commissioners on the estate of Abigail [illegible], late of Lebanon, deceased, by the Court of Probate in and for the district of Lebanon, hereby give notice that a meeting of said commissioners, pursuant to adjournment, will be held at the inn of Col. Roger Bailey, in said Lebanon on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1830, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

THOMAS BADCOCK, } Commis-
JABEZ ROCKWELL, } sioners.

Dated at Lebanon, March 13, 1830. 3w52

At a Court of Probate holden at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1830.

Present, Joseph Eaton, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Jesse E. Paul, of Voluntown, in the county of Windham, shewing to this Court that he is guardian of Mary C. Treat, of Voluntown, within said district, minor; that said minor is the owner of real estate situated in said Voluntown, viz. That the said minor is tenant in common with others, and owns one undivided quarter part of a tract of land, situated as aforesaid, formerly owned by Mr. Amos Treat, and of the buildings thereon standing; that it would be for the advantage of said minor to sell the aforesaid property of said minor, and apply the avails as the statute in such case directs, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the county of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate office in said District, on the first Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Certified from record.

Geo. H. Middleton, Clerk. [52

Windham County, ss. }
Superior Court, January Term, 1830. }
Charles Sabin 2d, vs. Jonah Fuller and others.
In Chancery.

UPON the petition of *Charles Sabin 2d* shewing to this Court, that he is the assignee of the mortgage given by Jared Fuller to Henry Sabin, of a certain piece of land, and the buildings thereon standing, situated in Plainfield, in said County, praying for a decree of foreclosure, as per petition on file, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1829—And further shewing, that Jared Fuller is now deceased, and hath left heirs at law, who have or may have an interest in the mortgaged premises—Ordered by this court, that said petition be continued to the Superior court, next to be held at Brooklyn, within and for the county of Windham, on the 1st Tuesday of October 1830, and that notice be given to all the heirs at law of the said Jared Fuller, of the pendency of said petition by publishing this order of notice in a newspaper printed in Norwich, called the Norwich Courier, six weeks, the last publication of which shall be, at least six weeks before the session of said Court.

6w50] Attest, Daniel P. Tyler, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Reuben Harris, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Harris, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law. [51

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

Norwich, March 8th, 1830.

JOHN LATHROP & GURDON CHAPMAN, have formed a connexion in business. The firm is *Lathrop & Chapman.*—They have taken the store formerly occupied by John Lathrop, two doors North of the Norwich Bank.

JOHN LATHROP.
3w51] *GURDON CHAPMAN.*

MISS LATHROP

WILL re-commence her school on the first Monday in April. Board, in the neighborhood, can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Norwich, 1st Society, March 23. 3w52

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
SELECTIONS FROM THE
DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE,
ON
MR. FOOT'S RESOLUTION

THERE has not, perhaps, since the earliest days of the Government of the U. States been a debate in Congress which has excited a deeper interest throughout the country, than that which has grown out of the Resolution offered by Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire into the expediency of limiting, for a certain period, the sales of the Public Lands to such as have heretofore been offered for sale. The debate has taken a wide range, and most of all the talented members of the Senate have taken part. But few of their speeches have appeared in any of the public prints except those published at Washington. Believing that the publication of the best of these speeches in a suitable form to be preserved, to be desired by the community, the undersigned intends, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to publish so much of the debate as may be deemed worthy of preservation, in a volume of about 400 pages.

Among the speeches which will be published at length, will be those of Messrs. Benton, Hayne, Webster, Sprague, Holmes, Woodbury and Barton; and besides these such others as will be considered most valuable.

The work will be printed on good paper, with fair type, and delivered to subscribers at $1 75 in boards. *CHARLES ADAMS.*

New Haven, March 1830.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A second hand Piano Forte, London made. *Enquire at this office.*

March 2d. 3w51

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership between the subscribers under the firm of *Buddington & Palmer*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of March, 1830.

☞ All persons indebted are requested to make payment to Joseph B. Palmer by the 25th inst., or they will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney, without fail.

LODOWICK BUDDINGTON.
JOSEPH B. PALMER.

March 17, 1830. 3w51

SABBATH SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE conductors of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Norwich Sabbath School Union, are respectfully requested to transmit their annual reports to the subscriber during the present month, in order that the auxiliary may be enabled to prepare their annual report.

The anniversary of the auxiliary will be held at Norwich, on the second Monday in April.

HORACE COLTON, S. [illegible]

March 16.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 29

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE FAMILY
PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for the kind and beneficial effects on the human system to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those affective complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head-aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy even the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance in the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables, and there is no danger attending the use of them to either age or sex, under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE
PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal hemorrhoidal affections has been abundantly proved, and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. That this medicine will effectually remove the cause from which the piles have arisen is fully demonstrated by the numerous testimonials of persons who were cured by it many years since, and have had no return of the disease.

This medicine is put up in two distinct parcels—one for external and the other for internal piles, which can be had separate, as the case may require.

For sale at the medicine store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Sept 22. 6mo26

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FIRE INSURANEC.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

[illegible] U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY MAILS.

[illegible]

It was with a kiss that Judas betrayed his Divine Master, and we should all be admonished [illegible] that the rights of conscience [illegible] under the pretext of [illegible]. The christian religion made its way into the world in opposition to all human governments. [illegible] fires and death were inflicted in vain to stop its progress. But many of its professors, as soon as clothed with political power, lost the meek spirit which their creed inculcated, and began to inflict on other religions, and on dissenting sects of their own religion, persecutions more aggravated than those which their own apostles had endured. The ten persecutions of Pagan Emperors were exceeded in atrocity by the massacres and murders perpetrated by christian hands; and in vain shall we examine the records of imperial tyranny for an engine of cruelty equal to the Holy Inquisition. Every religious sect, however meek in its origin, commenced the work of persecution as soon as it acquired political power. The framers of the constitution recognized the eternal principle, that man's relation with his God, is above human legislation, and his rights of conscience inalienable. [illegible] was not necessary to establish this truth; we are conscious of it in our own bosoms. It is this consciousness which, in defiance of human laws, has sustained so many martyrs in tortures and in flames. They felt that their duty to God was superior to human enactments, and that man could exercise no authority over their consciences; it is an inborn principle which nothing can eradicate.

The bigot, in the pride of his authority, may lose sight of it—but strip him of his power; prescribe a faith to him which his conscience rejects; threaten him in turn with the dungeon and the faggot; and the spirit which God [illegible]

[illegible] What do the persecuted Catholics of [illegible] oppressors? Toleration. [illegible]

Resolved, That the Committee be [illegible] further consideration of the subject.

COUNTER REPORT.

Mr. McCreery, from the Committee on Post Roads, [illegible]

[illegible]

fellow citizens. They approach the Government, not for personal emolument, but as patriots and Christians, to express their high sense of the moral energy and necessity of the Sabbath for the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and respectfully request that Congress will not, by legislative enactments, impair those energies.

Among the many reasons which might be advanced, that it is both expedient and a duty to grant the prayer of the petitioners, the following are only submitted.

The petitioners ask the enactment of no law establishing the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath; they only ask the extension and application, to one department of government, of a principle which is recognized, and has, since the foundation of the government, been acknowledged in every other department. The principle embraced in the petition has been recognised by Congress, by adjourning over the first day of the week. At the first session of the first Congress, a law was passed establishing Judicial Courts, and in that law Sunday is excepted from the days on which that Court may commence its sessions. All the other executive departments of government are closed on that day. Congress have never, by this, considered itself as expounding the moral law, as introducing any religious coercion into our civil institutions, or making any innovations on the religious rights of the citizens, or settling by legislation any theological question that may exist between the Jews, Sabbatarians, and other denominations. The good of society requires the strict observance of one day in seven.—Paley, and other writers on moral philosophy, have shown, that the resting of man every seventh day; their winding up their labors and concerns once in seven days; their abstraction from the affairs of the world, to improve their minds and converse with their Maker; their orderly attendance upon the ordinances of public worship and instruction, have a direct and powerful tendency to improve the morals and temporal happiness of mankind.

The wise and good Ruler of the Universe made the appointment, not by a mere arbitrary exercise of authority, but for our good; and whatever difference of opinion may exist in respect to the proper day to be observed, almost all agree that one day in seven should be devoted to religious exercises. That being admitted, can any thing be more reasonable than the request of the petitioners, that, at least, so much of the law should be repealed as requires the post offices to be kept open every day of the week.—Does not the enactment of that law plainly imply that mankind is under no moral obligation to refrain from secular labor on any day of the week? Is it not in direct opposition to the received opinion of almost all professing Christians? It is to that part of the law, more particularly, which requires, in terms, all the postmasters throughout the United States to deliver letters, packets and papers on every day of the week, to which the minority of your committee object, and which is most offensive to the petitioners. In this statute is at once seen a palpable encroachment on the rights of conscience. It either drives every man, who feels himself morally bound to observe the Sabbath in a religious manner, from the service of his country, and equal participation in her favors, or subjects him to the hard terms of remaining in office at the expense of his principles. It is freely acknowledged that the works of necessity and mercy are not forbidden; and, if the transportation of the mail on Sunday could be justified on that ground, (which is not admitted,) it cannot be contended that the keeping open offices where no mail arrives on that day, is the work of necessity.

The arguments which have been urged for the transportation of the mail, &c. on the Sabbath, are mainly derived from commercial convenience, and from alleged derangement of business and intercourse. This doctrine militates against the first principles of good morals. If these are important at all, they are paramount to the claims of expediency; but this plea makes them subservient to the measure of worldly business, and converts them into mere questions of profit and loss.

Granting the prayer of the petitioners cannot interfere with the religious feelings or consciences of any portion of the citizens; because they ask no service to be performed; no principle to be professed. It is only asked that certain duties be not required on a certain day. Were it imposing any service, or requiring the profession of any opinions, those whose religious sentiments were different, might justly complain.—But he who conscientiously believes that he is bound to observe the seventh day of the week, in a religious manner, can have no just reason to complain; because Government takes nothing from him in permitting all classes of citizens to observe the first day of the week as a day of religious rest. The case would be quite different, did the privilege of resting on that day, impose any thing on any class of citizens, contrary to their consciences. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

WM. M'CREERY.

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

Monday, March 22.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Holmes, calling for information of the number of removed Postmasters and Custom House Officers; and the resolution of Mr. Woodbury, for a statement of the expenditures of 1828 and 1829, were agreed to. The bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and six private bills from the other House, were passed. Several bills were reported, and some partially acted on.

Tuesday, March 23.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Mr. Barton submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That by the Constitution of the U. States, the Senate is vested with a concurrent power in the appointments to office.

That removals from office, except in cases of impeachment, is no where provided for, in express terms, by the Constitution; but it is to be regarded generally, as a part, or the necessary consequence of the exercise of the appointing power; the constitutional appointment of one person to an office, held at will, and already full, necessarily displacing and suspending the incumbent:

That from the necessity of the case, and according to the practice of the Government, the President possesses the power to remove, or suspend from office, for causes which render such removal, or suspension, necessary, in order to insure a due execution of the laws, upon the cause being established according to law.

That a practice of removing from office for no such causes as above mentioned, but for the sole purpose of making vacancies, to be filled by such as have been adherents and partizans in an election, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, an encroachment on the just rights of the Senate, and dangerous to the prosperity of the Government, and liberties of the country.

That where such a practice appears to exist, it is the right and duty of the Senate not to shut its eyes to the causes of removal, but inquire into them, when alleged and denied, by proper call on the President; and when alleged and admitted, or not denied, to act upon them in such manner as it shall deem most likely to preserve the sacred trust committed to its charge, and to maintain the constitutional balance of the Government, and the lawful rights of the citizen.

The resolution lies on the table.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee appointed on the 16th inst. to which was referred the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as it respects the election of President and Vice President of the United States, reported it without amendment.

Mr. Benton, from the same committee, to whom the subjects were referred, reported A bill to regulate the publication of the Laws of the United States, and of public Advertisements; A bill to secure the faithful Collectors and Disbursers of the Revenue, and to displace defaulters; A bill to regulate the appointment of Postmasters; A bill to regulate the appointment of Cadets; A bill to regulate the appointment of Midshipmen; and A bill to prevent Military and Naval officers from being dismissed the service, at the pleasure of the President—which bills were severally read, and passed to a second reading.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and sat two hours with closed doors, and then adjourned.

Wednesday, March 24.

The Senate was principally occupied in the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, March 25.

But little business was transacted, as at half past 11 o'clock, the Senate went into consideration of Executive business, and remained with closed doors till half past 5.

Friday, March 26.

The Senate was again principally occupied, in secret session, on Executive business. One nomination only was confirmed, we believe, and that was a re-appointment, in the case of Geo. Read, Attorney of the U. S. for the District of Delaware. The rejection of the nomination of Mr. Merrick, as U. S. Attorney for the District of Ohio, was subsequently reconsidered, we learn, and was laid on the table for future decision.

The nomination of John P. Decatur, to the office of collector of the customs for the port of Portsmouth, is said to have undergone considerable discussion, but not to have been brought to a decision. We are apprehensive that the broad hints very recently addressed to the Senate by the N. Y. Courier will not have the desired effect of expediting much the completion of this portion of their duty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 20.

The resolution of Mr. Swift, for making surveys to ascertain a suitable place for the construction of fortifications on the northern frontiers of the United States, was taken up. Mr. Hunt advocated the resolution. Mr. Hoffman replied. He considered the resolution premature, as the boundary line on that part of our frontier was not yet precisely ascertained. Mr. Spencer also spoke against the resolution. The House had voted millions for fortifications which were built only to fall into decay, being not of the slightest utility for the defence of the country. He called the attention of the House to the fortifications at Rouse's Point, upon Lake Champlain, which cost the Government $500,000, and which had been found by observations made by Mr. Ellicott, an eminent professor, to be one mile north of the 45th degree of latitude, and consequently within the British possessions. It was now in a state of dilapidation. Mr. S. considered the navy to be the strong arm of our national defence; that fortifications on the northern frontier were not called for, as the U. States had nothing to apprehend from the Canadas. Mr. Finch advocated the resolution. He referred to the last war, and pointed out wherein the want of fortifications upon that particular part of the frontier had occasioned a loss of more than quadruple the expense of fortifications.—The British had swept the Lake, sailed up the Saranac, and committed depredations one hundred miles within our country; that Lake Champlain extended one hundred and fifty miles upon our country, and upon all points along that coast we might be considered assailable without being fortified. During the late war 20,000 troops had penetrated that point. Mr. Drayton considered that no proceedings should be taken on the resolution until the boundary was established, &c. When that was accomplished, it would be wise to defend the frontier where it was vulnerable to the enemy. Mr. Spencer rose to reply, but the hour had elapsed, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills.

Monday, March 22.

The resolution offered by Mr. Swift, relative to a fortification on Lake Champlain, was further debated and passed: as was also the resolution of Mr. Condict, calling for information respecting intruders on Indian lands, after being somewhat modified. Mr. Barringer laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment be directed to report a bill to reduce or fix the salaries of the Collectors of the Customs, Inspectors of the Revenue, Surveyors of Ports and Harbors, and of persons connected with the Collection of the Customs at the sums here following: To all Collectors and Inspectors whose present compensation exceeds $3,500, at $3,000. To all Collectors and Inspectors whose present compensation exceeds $3,000, and is less than $3,500 at $2,500. To all Collectors, Inspectors and Surveyors, whose present compensation exceeds $2,500, and is less than $3,000, at $2,000. To all Collectors, Inspectors, Surveyors and persons connected with the Customs, whose present compensation exceeds $2,000, and is less than $2,500 at $1,750. To all persons above named, whose present compensation exceeds $1,750 and is less than $2,000, at $1,500.

Mr. Young, from the committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Ichabod Ward; which was read twice, committed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Young, from the same committee, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Nancy Davis, which was laid on the table.

The bill to exempt revolutionary pensioners from arrest and imprisonment, on process issued by the United States, and to prevent their pensions or any part thereof from being alienated to pay any debt sued for, passed through a committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading by the casting vote of the Speaker.—The House then went into committee of the Whole, and took up, 77 to 59, the bill to lay out and establish a national road from Buffalo, through Washington city, to New Orleans.—Mr. Hemphill occupied the remainder of the sitting in advocating the enactment of this important bill.

Tuesday, March 23.

Mr. Bates, from the committee on Military Pensions, and by order of that committee, moved that the committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on Military Pensions on the 8th of January last, to extend the pension laws of the United States, so as to include within its provisions every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort, and that the said resolution be made the special order of the day for Monday next, the 29th inst. Mr. B. said, gentlemen who were in favor of the amendment of Mr. Williams, on Friday last, to provide for the militia, would, by this resolution, be presented with an opportunity of effecting their wishes; and, on the motion which he made, he asked the yeas and nays. They were ordered accordingly, and were as follows: For the motion, 129—against it 47.

Mr. Swift moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday, by which the resolution relative to fortifications on Lake Champlain, offered by him on the 18th inst. was referred to the Secretary of War—the question having been misapprehended at the time it was put—many members supposing it was on his original resolution, whereas it was on the amendment. The motion was agreed to; but the expiration of the hour arrested further proceedings to day.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill "for making a road from Buffalo, through Washington City to New Orleans. Mr. Hemphill concluded his remarks in support of the bill, and was followed by Mr. P. P. Barbour, who opposed the bill at considerable length.

On the motion of Mr. Blair, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 24.

The proceedings in the House, were of an uninteresting character. There was some discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Swift, relative to the survey for the purpose of fortifying one of the islands in Lake Champlain, but no question was taken on its final disposition. The residue of the day was occupied on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo, in the State of New York, by way of Washington, to New Orleans.

Thursday, March 25.

The resolution of Mr. Swift, being modified, was passed, that the Secretary of War cause a survey to be made on or at the outlet of Lake Champlain, near the Canada lines, to ascertain the expediency of a fortification. The House then took up the resolution offered by Mr. McDuffie, directing the Retrenchment Committee to report a bill to reduce the pay of members of Congress to two dollars per diem, whenever the first session of a Congress shall exceed 120 days, and the second 90 days in length. This resolution led to some debate, which was continued till the expiration of the hour, without producing any result. After this, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo to New Orleans. A debate ensued, when the committee rose. The House then considered in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the bill making appropriations for examinations and surveys &c. and the bill making appropriations for harbors, which were reported.

Friday, March 26.

This being one of the days by rule set apart for private business, the House spent the day in acting on private bills, a large number of which passed through Committees of the whole, and were ordered to a third reading.

BY LATE MAILS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March 22.—The foreign intelligence brought by the packet ship New York, Capt. Bennett, which arrived last evening from Liverpool is a few days later than our previous accounts, but we do not find in looking over its papers any items of particular importance. London dates to the 15th Feb. and Liverpool to the 18th, have been received.

Among the most exciting subjects which at present engage the attention of the English people, the East India Company's monopoly appears to hold a prominent place. A great meeting took place at Manchester on the 11th Feb. to adopt measures in opposition to the renewal of the charter of that company. A petition to Parliament on the subject was adopted, and a subscription of £750 was raised in aid of the objects of the meeting. The committees appointed on the East India charter in Parliament have for their chairmen persons decidedly favorable to a renewal. In the House of Lords, Earl Bathurst is chairman of that committee, and Mr. Ward, in the Commons.

Our Minister, Mr. McLane, continues to have frequent interviews with the British Cabinet.—He transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 10th.

The Liverpool papers state the distresses of the poor in that city as unusually and insupportably severe. Thousands and thousands of the laboring and industrious classes are spoken of as having been compelled to ask for charitable assistance.

In the House of Lords, Lord Holland, on the 12th, introduced a motion, which he supported in an elaborate speech, that there should be no pacification or settlement of Greece, which would not give that country an extent of territory sufficient to enable her to preserve her independence by land and by sea; and that no government should be imposed on her which was not consonant with the wishes of the people. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to direct much censure against ministers for the vacillating policy which had been pursued by England in the question of Greek independence, as well as in relation to the general policy towards the Ottoman Porte during the struggle between Russia and Turkey. His motion and speech excited much discussion and rejoinder, and among others, the Duke of Wellington replied at considerable length. He advocated a pacific policy with great earnestness, but at the same time strongly insisted on the unusually prepared condition of England to enter into a necessary war. The following is his language on this head, as reported in the Courier of the 13th:

"If it were our policy to engage in the contest as a belligerent, never was the country in a better condition for doing so. I firmly believe," continued the Noble Duke, "that notwithstanding the present distress of the country, never was it in a state in which it could embark in a war with so many advantages. I say that I firmly believe its resources and capabilities of sustaining the burden of a contest, and the efficacy of all the departments of the public service, are superior now to what they have ever been, at least within my recollection—aye, even to what they were when, as my Noble friend (the Earl of Aberdeen) observed in his speech this evening, all Europe was arrayed in arms against us."

Freedom of Speech.—Gen. King, one of the Grooms of the King's Bedchamber, has been dismissed, by his Majesty's command, for voting against ministers on the first night of the present session of Parliament.

The Quotidienne gives the following from Lisbon:

"On the 23d ult. Mr. Brent, Minister from the United States, had the honor of a long private audience with the King of Portugal. His Excellency having observed that the hopes of all nations were eagerly directed towards his Majesty for the conciliation of parties, and the arrangement of the important affairs of the realm, his Majesty replied in the following terms:—"Be assured that I have nothing more at heart, than the conciliation of all parties, and that I shall take every possible means to remedy the evils which have resulted from the shock of contending parties."

GREECE.—Letters from Syra state that the division formerly existing among the Greek chiefs had ceased. A report was current that the Island of Candia was to be united to the new state.

HONORABLE MURDER.—The National Gazette announces the slaughter of Wm. Miller, Jr. Esq. a young gentleman who was a member of the bar at Philadelphia, and who had enjoyed a high reputation in every respect. He fell in a duel fought on *Sunday* last, at Naaman's Creek, on the borders of the Delaware. His antagonist was Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, of the U. S. Navy. His lungs were perforated by the ball, and he died on the spot. It is painful to publish these details; but it is the duty of the press to do so. By the effects of ridicule, horror and disgrace, the practice of duelling has gone more and more out of vogue in these latitudes; and the work must go on, till the stigma is removed from our country.

N. Y. Spectator.

From the American Traveller.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

Agreeably to public notices, more than two hundred ladies and gentlemen, teachers and other friends of education, convened at the Columbian Hall in Boston, on the 15th of March, at 3 o'clock, P. M. After the objects of the meeting were stated by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Going, of Worcester, was called to the chair, and Rev. Mr. Newton of Marlboro', Vt. and Jonas Wilder, of Watertown, were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Portland, Maine. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, of Boston, Going and Worcester, of Worcester, was then appointed, when information respecting schools and education generally, was called for. Interesting statements were made by gentlemen from Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, which occupied the meeting till evening.

At half past 7 in the evening, the convention met according to adjournment, when the committee of arrangements made a report, recommending the appointment of Committees on the following subjects, viz:—

1. The infant school system, and its applicability to common schools. 2. Monitorial schools and the division of labor in instruction. 3. The best means of raising the qualifications of teachers. 4. The branches of instruction appropriate to common schools. 5. Associations of teachers as departments of Lyceums.

The report was accepted and the following gentlemen appointed as Committees, on the subjects recommended.

On infant schools—Messrs. Going, Newton, and Farley. On monitorial schools—Messrs. Williams, Worcester and Lazel. On qualification of teachers—Messrs. Hemenway, Wilder and Henshaw. On branches of instruction—Messrs. Holbrook, Pierpont and Cummings,—On Associations of teachers—Messrs. Patterson, Pratt and Cushing.

After the appointment of these Committees, the convention spent the remainder of the evening in hearing statements respecting schools and Lyceums, from gentlemen from various parts of Massachusetts which went to prove that a general interest prevailed, on the subject of education, throughout the state.

On Tuesday morning, an hour or two were spent in exhibiting and explaining the apparatus designed for introducing the infant school system into common schools, when they adjourned for the purpose of visiting several infant schools. In the afternoon the convention spent half an hour in witnessing farther illustrations with the common school apparatus, when they adjourned, for the purpose of visiting several primary schools.

The evening was spent with great interest and profit in animated discussions upon the subjects which had been assigned to committees, to aid them in making out their reports. Mr. Farley of New Ipswich, N. H. presented some interesting views and facts on the subject of Infant schools, from an experiment tried in such a school in that place, the last season. He tho't their children had learned more in one season, than they had usually done in six seasons—that they were happy, and could not, without great difficulty, be kept from school. He was entirely convinced that the system could be adopted with perfect ease, in all the Primary schools in the country.

Rev. Mr. Newton stated the result of an experiment with Mr. Holbrook's common school apparatus, in a school in Marlboro', which confirmed the opinion advanced by Mr. Farley.—Several other gentlemen spoke to the same point, and conviction appeared to be settled upon the mind of every one present, that a modification of the infant school system is well adapted to common schools, and that it is the surest and easiest means to raise their character and extend their usefulness.

On the subject of raising the qualifications of teachers, Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Boston, entertained and enlightened the meeting with valuable remarks. He thought the surest if not the only way to get better teachers, was to pay them better. As soon as talents for teaching could be rewarded, they would be furnished. Good salaries will not only procure good teachers, but cheap schools. It is an extravagant waste of money, to employ teachers, unqualified for their profession. When the time, board, clothes and books for children are taken into the account, the difference between a high and low salary to the teachers, is scarcely worth naming.

Mr. Hemenway thought with Mr. Pierpont, that teachers must raise their employment to a profession—that they must qualify themselves better, and they would be paid better. A commodity will usually find its value in market.

Wednesday morning, after a short session adjourned to visit several schools, both public and private.

At 12 the convention again met according to adjournment, to hear a lecture from Dr. J. V. C. Smith, on the eye, which furnished a practical demonstration, that comparative anatomy may be made a branch of popular education, and rendered in the highest degree entertaining to a mixed assembly.

In the afternoon the Orphan Asylum for girls was visited. In the evening another intellectual feast was received from Dr. Smith, in a lecture on the lungs; and farther discussions had on the subjects assigned to the committees, with instructions to prepare reports, to be embodied and published, as soon as circumstances would permit.

Thursday, March 16. Mr. Holbrook occupied the meeting for an hour in exhibiting and explaining Lyceum apparatus, when Mr. Williams, chairman of the committee on monitorial schools, made a verbal report.

At half past two, the convention met for the purpose of taking seats in carriages provided for visiting the houses of Industry and Reformation, at South Boston. After the kindest reception by the directors of those institutions, a short exhibition of the schools in the house of Industry was witnessed, every apartment of the institution was thrown open to the company, and after passing through it, they proceeded to witness the exercises of the school of Reformation, conducted by Rev. Mr. Wells. A scene containing greater moral sublimity, can hardly be conceived of, than was presented in the appearance and exercises of this school, and in the results of the discipline adopted by the teacher. Witnessing the exercises of this school, was an ample reward for the expense of a visit to Boston, even to those from the northern part of Vermont.

Thursday evening, met at 7, when the question of publishing the proceedings of the convention was brought up, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, Wilder and Oliver, appointed to report on the subject.

The committee on association of teachers then made a report, which was accepted, and a resolution passed that in the opinion of the convention, such an association would promote very extensively the cause of education.

To digest a plan, and prepare a constitution for the proposed association, a committee, consisting of Messrs. E. Bailey, D. B. Emerson, A. Andrews, G. B. Emerson, and G. F. Thayer, of Boston, H. K. Oliver, of Salem, and J. Wilder, of Watertown, was appointed, with instructions to call a meeting for organizing when they should deem it expedient.

Friday, the committee on the question of publishing the proceedings of the convention, made a report in the affirmative, which was accepted, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, Allen, Abbott, Going and Wilder, appointed.

Rev. Mr. Going made an able and interesting report on the infant school system, and its applicability to common schools, which was unanimously and promptly accepted, and a resolution passed, recommending a modification of the infant school system, as well fitted for primary and other schools, and eminently calculated to raise their character and extend their usefulness.

The convention passed several other resolutions recommending Mr. Holbrook's apparatus, Mr. Hall's Lectures on school keeping, the American Journal of Education, and the Scholar's Journal.

The convention recommended conventions of teachers in the several counties in New England, to be held on the week of the meeting of County Lyceums, or such other times as may be thought convenient, and that measures be taken to provide lectures on popular Education to those who may form said conventions. They also recommended to teachers of the several towns, to form themselves into associations for mutual improvement. Teachers were also requested to send to publishing committee, a particular account of their method of managing their schools.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

The Supreme Court of the United States closed its session on the 22d inst. after having despatched much business. The Reports of its decisions, it is said, will fill two volumes, instead of the usual allowance of one volume.

Before adjourning, the following was notified as a Rule of Court:

The Court on the second day in each term hereafter, will commence calling the cases for argument in the order in which they stand on the Docket, and proceed from day to day during the term, in the same order; and if the parties, or either of them shall be ready when the case is called, the same will be heard.—And if neither party shall be ready to proceed in the argument, the cause shall go down to the foot of the docket, unless some good and satisfactory reason shall be shown to the Court. That ten causes only shall be considered as liable to be called on each day during the Term, including the one under argument, if the same shall not be concluded on the preceding day. No cause shall be taken up out of its order on the docket or be set down for any particular day, except under special and peculiar circumstances to be shown to the Court. Every cause which shall have been twice called in its order, and passed, and put at the foot of the docket, shall, if not again reached during the term it was last called, be dismissed, and no longer continued on the docket.

From the Connecticut Observer.

Church and State.—Why is it that a certain class in the community are forever endeavoring to fasten on those whom they call orthodox, the odium of attempting to unite Church and State? This union cannot be effected without overthrowing the Constitutions both of the General and State Governments. It cannot be accomplished without treason. Now how do those who fix on the orthodox this charge, regard the same persons in other things? We hazard nothing in saying that they regard these men whose designs are treasonable, if the charge made against them is true, as at least as good citizens and neighbors as others—that they would as soon trust their promises as those of any others—as soon believe their word as that of others—as soon confide property to their keeping as to the keeping of their own comrades—as soon rely on their integrity in every respect, as on that of their own party. Can any one, then, tell why this charge of treason in the orthodox, is echoed from one corner of the land to the other? Are those who make it sincere—or have they a purpose to gain by it?

From the Boston Gaz., March 27.

Severe Storm.—Early yesterday morning we were visited by one of the most violent storms that has been experienced here since the destructive hurricane of September 1815. The wind blew a gale from the N. E. accompanied with snow, which fell to the depth of about one foot on a level. The storm continued to rage with great violence until noon, when it subsided. The tide rose to an unprecedented height, sweeping large quantities of merchandise, in hogsheads, barrels and casks, from the wharves, and filling the cellars of many of the stores and houses in the lower part of the city. On the ground floors of many of the stores, also, the water was several inches deep. Boats, casks, &c. were driven as far up as Broad street, in some parts of which, at one time, the water is supposed to have been from one and a half to two feet deep. We have heard no estimate of the damage by this storm; but it is stated by several respectable merchants that the tide has not risen so high for a period of 25 or 30 years.

The Washington Telegraph and the N. York Courier are at loggerheads. The latter recently asserted,—after modestly disposing of Messrs. Van Buren and Calhoun,—that Gen. Jackson, and he only, will be the candidate of the republican party for the next Presidency." The remarks of the Courier were pronounced by the Telegraph "unauthorized," and "ill-advised," because the first year of the administration has but just expired, and it is impossible to tell how affairs will stand *two years hence.* The Courier in its reply to the Telegraph, sticks to the General, and quotes a remark of Mr. Grundy, in his speech in the Senate on the resolution of Mr. Foot, that the General was a candidate for re-election. "I am not authorised, Mr. President, to make this declaration *on this floor*, but I venture to assert on my own responsibility that he is a candidate for re-election."

Washington and Warren Bank. The bills of this institution were immediately discredited, in this city, as soon as the fact was known that an injunction had been laid on the Dutches County and Western Insurance Companies, which are believed to be in some way connected with the Bank. The Brokers decline to purchase; and it is impossible to say what the bills are worth, or to give any information in relation to them which can be relied on.—N. Y. Dai. Adv.

MAIL ROBBERY.—This morning a mail portmanteau, which had been found in a stable in Stamford, Conn. was brought to the Post-Office in this city, having been cut so as to permit the contents to be taken out. On examination, it proved to have contained the mail from Providence for this city and the South, and which was made up at Providence on the 19th of August last. All the letters for this city corresponded with the post bill, except two which are missing, viz: one single and quadruple; the packages for the South have been examined and sent off this day.—*Wash. Intel. March 24.*

ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, (in the U. S. Telegraph) acknowledges the receipt of $2,000 transmitted to him from New York by an unknown person, as due to the U. S.

Mr. Reynolds, who went out on the South Sea Expedition, writes from Bonavista, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the 14th of November, that the brig Annawan and her crew had arrived there in good condition, and were waiting for her consort, the Seraph, to proceed on her voyage. The Seraph left Stonington the same day on which the Annawan sailed from this port.

Captain Harris, of the ship Dumfries, of Baltimore, now bound for an European port, on opening his articles for the shipment of his crew, stated expressly, that there should be no swearing on board the ship, nor any drinking of ardent spirits. A crew of able-bodied, respectable seamen, readily assented to the terms, and entered for the voyage. It is understood that Divine service is to be attended to on board the Dumfries, every Sunday, when the weather will admit of it.

The Providence Daily Advertiser mentions, that a man has been convicted in that State for bigamy, and that the punishment prescribed by law, which is to sit for two hours on a gallows, will be difficult of execution, as it is doubtful whether any of their mechanics have sufficient knowledge of that engine to erect one.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MARCH 31, 1830.

STATE ELECTION.—It is hoped that nothing but sickness will keep any from attending the Electors' Meeting on Monday next. It is extremely important that, at this time, the whole strength of those opposed to the [illegible] pretensions of a fragment of the Jackson party should be shown. A small majority would be next to a defeat.—The minority, although small in numbers, are extremely active, and leave no means untried to accomplish their object. Their votes will be given with the order of regular troops. It is therefore most plainly important that every man should be at his post, and should not fail to give his vote for *all* of the State officers. The vote for Representatives, at this time, is certainly far less important than that for the Senators and other officers.—The degree of unanimity which prevails in relation to Messrs. Huntington and Hyde in the 5th and 7th Districts, will, if the Electors do their duty, ensure their election by a large vote. They cannot fail, in spite of their enemies, to receive, we think, a most decisive [illegible]

We are not apt to take a very active part or to feel a very deep interest in State politics, but the importance of the present election is such as to require us to disabuse public opinion, in relation to the so-called "democratic republicans," and their views.

SUNDAY MAILS.—We publish to-day the report of the majority, and also a counter report of a minority, of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, on the various petitions and remonstrances for and against the running of the Mail and opening Post Offices on the Sabbath. This subject was first brought before Congress during the last session, and the course which was then taken, and the report then made by the committee, was illiberal and uncourteous in the extreme. An immensely numerous and highly respectable body of petitioners in the exercise of a right which every freeman possesses, of applying to Congress for the redress of real or supposed grievances, deserved to be treated with at least common respect. That report charged the petitioners with a deliberate and fixed design to unite politics with religion—to use the civil power for ecclesiastical purposes, and to bring upon us all the evils of "priestcraft, superstition," &c. The present report differs from that in this respect, that it professes to impute no bad motives to the petitioners, but adopts the same course of reasoning in relation to the nature and tendency of the measure proposed. Whether it was or was not desirable to petition on the subject, and whether even any thing ought to be done by Congress in relation to it, are questions about which men may and do honestly differ. But of the right of the petitioners to bring forward their petition, without being abused or questioned for it, no right feeling man can entertain a doubt. The evils which are so confidently anticipated from this measure are entirely imaginary, and the view of the subject taken by the committee shows either a wrong-headed perversity of mind, or a want of candor and fairness most amazing.

We know that there is a class in the community who wish to show their *liberality* and freedom from vulgar prejudices, by seeking occasion to abuse and insult those who are engaged in the vast plans of benevolence which characterise the present day. They profess to believe that the operations on foot for the diffusion of knowledge and the education of every individual in the community are extremely dangerous [illegible] Sunday Schools and Bible Societies, and other [illegible] institutions, will ruin the liberties of the country, and the cultivation of the mind and the inculcation of christian morals, raise up tyrants and hypocrites! We were not, however, prepared to see a committee of one of the houses of Congress adopting such strange and contradictory doctrines, or giving a sanction to the spirit of virulence which characterise the opposition to the benevolent plans of the day.

All that the petitioners ask, is to place the post-office department upon the same footing as the other departments of the government, and not imperatively require the mail to run, or the offices to be opened on the Sabbath. The wishes and views of the petitioners are very fairly stated in the counter-report of a minority of the Committee, and we leave it to the community to judge which of the two reports shows the most fair and liberal spirit.

We little expected when we made, a few weeks since, a casual remark, in relation to the powers of the General Government and its judiciary, to have been drawn into a discussion of that important and highly interesting question. The editor of the Hartford Times in his paper of the 22d inst. has devoted half a column for our special benefit. He states a want of leisure and space to give a full examination of the subject at the present time, but finds sufficient space, with but little tax upon his time, doubtless, to apply various abusive epithets to us and the principles we maintained. He complains of our taking Mr. Webster as "a leader"—calls the doctrines Hartford Convention doctrines, &c. and advises us to look further than Mr. Webster for authority on such subjects. To this we hesitate not to say, that if Mr. Webster were the inventor of doctrines so sound, true, and republican as those contained in his speeches, we should be happy to acknowledge ourselves as converts to his [illegible] and should be none the less willing to recognize the [illegible]ly important and salutary doctrines which he has maintained as the conservative principles of our Government. "We ask not," as was said on another occasion, "whence the wind cometh, but whither it goeth," if any measure emanates from that gentleman, which has for its object the public good, "our bark is ready." We regret that the Times, which has shown a [illegible] republicanism, should have been induced by a [illegible] hostility to Mr. Webster, or any other man, to [illegible] the monstrous doctrine, of a power in any State to nullify an act of Congress—the most anti-democratic doctrine which can possibly be maintained.

But in point of fact, it has not been Mr. Webster's fortune to advocate any new or original doctrines on this subject. The great merit of his speech, and one which renders it invaluable, lies in the distinct, forcible, and able statement and vindication of principles which have long been recognized—and in presenting to the community a plain, intelligible and unanswerable argument on this important subject. The idea that Mr. Webster is the originator of this view of the subject, shows an ignorance of the whole matter which was not expected from any one in any measure conversant with the history of this question. Even under the confederacy, a [illegible] government from its feebleness utterly insufficient [illegible] power existed in the Judiciary to the General Government of deciding finally and conclusively on all [illegible] in relation to captures, by an appeal from State [illegible] Virginia, too, whose authority is thought by some paramount to any on this subject, in 1809, by a [illegible] vote in both her houses, on the proposal [illegible] from Pennsylvania to appoint a tribunal to decide disputes between the State and federal Judiciary [illegible] the very notions, and ably sustained them, which [illegible] now vindicate in relation to the powers of the [illegible] Court. "The Superior Court," the committee [illegible] "are more eminently qualified, from their habits [illegible] from the mode of their selection and from the [illegible] of their offices, to decide the disputes aforesaid [illegible] enlightened and impartial manner, than any other tribunal which could be erected." Mr. [illegible] [illegible]

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law —— No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS---TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. VIII.——No. 52. | *NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1830.* | Vol. XXXII.——Whole No. 165[illegible]

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the dwelling house of the subscriber, on the 25th inst. 1 oxen, a number of cows, young stock, hogs, sheep, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, farming utensils, hay, &c. &c.

STEPHEN C. HUTCHINSON

N. B.—If said day should prove stormy, the first fair day subsequent. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock. *March 15.* 2w51

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction at the house of the subscriber in Norwich, on Friday, March 26th, at 9 o'clock A. M.—1 cow, 3 two year olds, 1 yearling, one Horse, 25 full blooded Merino sheep, one ox cart and sundry other farming utensils.

AARON BAILEY, Jr.

[illegible] March [illegible]

P. S. If said day be stormy, they will be sold [illegible]

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the district of Norwich, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday the [illegible] the following property, [illegible] personal estate of the late Mr. Elijah Hyde, of said Norwich viz. one yoke of oxen, 1 cow, 2 two years old, 2 one year old do., a variety of farming utensils, household furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at 9 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

AUGUSTUS HYDE, Adm'r.

[illegible] March 9.

AUCTION.

BY virtue of sundry executions, will be sold by public auction, at Gales Ferry, on M[illegible] the 29th day of March inst. at [illegible] o'clock A. M. a general assortment of dry goods, grocery, crockery, hard and glass ware, [illegible] of pork and beef—oats, potatoes, [illegible] &c. &c. Terms made known at the time of sale.

STEPHEN BAILEY, Sher'f's Deputy.

[illegible] March [illegible]

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Stonington Turnpike Company, will be holden at Roath's Tavern in Norwich, on Thursday the [illegible] April next, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing said Company, and doing any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

J. H. HUBBARD,
JONAH WITTER,

[illegible] March 11th, 1830. 3w51

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Stonington Turnpike Company, will receive sealed proposals at the house of Samuel Robbins, in Voluntown, until the 25th inst., for making the contemplated Turnpike Road from Griswold, to the state line of Rhode Island.

March 17. [illegible]

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by public vendue on the premises, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Plainfield, on the 1st day of April next, at 1 o'clock p. m. all the real and personal estate of Seth Clark Jr. an insolvent debtor, consisting of about 70 acres of land, of an excellent quality, and in a good state of cultivation, situated in the south part of the town of Canterbury, on the turnpike road leading to Norwich, being a part of the well known Deavenport farm; 1 pair of large oxen, said to be of the first rate, 1 cow and a heifer; an ox wagon; a one horse wagon; ploughs; chains, and a variety of other farming tools. A credit will be given, if purchasers desire it.

ASAHEL BACON, }
SOLOMON PAYNE, } *Assignees.*

Canterbury, March 8. 3w51

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, Hanover Society, that the subscriber will meet them to receive a four cent town tax on levy 1829, at the house of Zechariah P. Bottum, on Monday, the 29th inst. from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

CHRISTOPHER COLEGROVE, *Col'r.*

Lisbon, March 5, 1830. 3w51

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, Newent Society, that the subscriber will meet them, to receive a four cent tax on levy 1829, at the house of Amos Bennett, in said Lisbon, on the 30th day of March inst. from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. and at the subscriber's house, from 1 until 4 o'clock P. M. same day.

JAMES R. STETSON, *Col'r.*

Lisbon, March 10, 1830. 3w51

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich, commissioners on the estate of Mr. Gordon Hebard, late of said Norwich deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will attend at the house of Ichabod Ward Jr., in said Norwich, on the first Monday in April, and on the first Monday in May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., on each of said days, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of said deceased—Six months from the 27th day of Feb. 1830, being allowed for the said creditors to exhibit their claims, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

ICHABOD WARD, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN NICHOLS, }

March 9. 3w50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods, notes, and book accounts of Samuel L. Hyde, and the notes and book accounts of the late firm of Roath & Hyde, offers for sale at the old and well known stand, a complete assortment of *GROCERIES*, cheap for cash, approved credit, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce, and solicits the patronage of old customers and the public generally.

Immediate payment of all old accounts is requested.

March 9. *EDMUND D. ROATH.* 50

NOTICE.

THE Superior Court having adjudged and declared Lemuel Darling, of Griswold, Jewett city, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers, to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the store of John C. Baker, in Griswold, Jewett city, on the 2d Monday in April, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims of the creditors of said insolvent.

THOMAS H. WILSON, } *Com'rs*
JOHN C. BAKER, } *under oath.*

Griswold, March 8. 3w50

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership between the subscribers under the firm of *Boddington & Palmer*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of March, 1830.

☞ All persons indebted, are requested to make payment to Joseph B. Palmer by the 25th inst. or they will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney, without fail.

LODOWICK BODDINGTON,
JOSEPH B. PALMER.

March 17, 1830. 3w51

Norwich, March 5th, 1830.

JOHN LATHROP & GURDON CHAPMAN have formed a connexion in business. The firm is *Lathrop & Chapman*. They have taken the store formerly occupied by John Lathrop, two doors North of the Norwich Bank.

JOHN LATHROP,
GURDON CHAPMAN.

3w51

SABBATH SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Norwich Sabbath School [illegible] are desired to [illegible] the subscriber [illegible]

The anniversary of the Society will be held at Norwich [illegible] Monday in April.

HORACE COLTON, Sec'y.

March [illegible] [illegible]

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of [illegible] are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Royden Harris, late of [illegible] deceased, to exhibit their several claims to David Harris, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law. 51

Attest, Bela [illegible] Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the [illegible]

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX [illegible] are allowed [illegible] the estate of Anna [illegible] Fagg, [illegible] to exhibit their several claims to Capt. Joshua [illegible] the Administrator [illegible] or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

Attest, Bela [illegible] Lathrop, Clerk.

Windham [illegible]

Superior Court, January Term [illegible]
[illegible]

UPON the petition of [illegible] showing to the Court [illegible] the mortgage given by Jared [illegible] to Henry [illegible] [illegible] on the land [illegible] situated in Plainfield [illegible] County [illegible] 2 Pages [illegible] Deceased [illegible] that [illegible] have an interest in the mortgage [illegible] to be held at [illegible] of Windham [illegible] October [illegible] Jared Fuller, at the pendency of said petition by publishing this order of notice in a newspaper printed in Norwich, called the Norwich Courier, six weeks successively, the last publication of which shall be at least six weeks before the session of said Court.

Attest, Daniel F. Tyler, Clerk.

POST RIDER'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers to whom he is in the habit of delivering the Courier, that their payments will fall due in Pomfret and Woodstock the 24th March, and in Lisbon, Canterbury and Brooklyn on Wednesday, 7th April, when they may expect to be favored with a call for what is undoubtedly their due [illegible]

Subscribers [illegible] do [illegible] their bills [illegible]

MORGAN [illegible]

March [illegible]

To all whom it may concern!

Particularly to Bobbin Turners.

KNOW YE, that I have received Letters Patent under the signature of our beloved President, Andrew Jackson, for my improvement in the manufacture of Spools and Bobbins. I hereby notify the public that the least infringement on my right will be vigorously noticed. *WM. CLEGG.*

March 15, 1830. 3w50

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership and commenced the business of Grocery, at the old stand of A. S. Robbins, opposite [illegible] under the firm of *Wilson & Robbins*.

EBENEZER WILSON,
ASHIEL S. ROBBINS.

March [illegible] 50

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me whose accounts and notes are due, are requested to call and settle them without delay.

WM. D. RIPLEY.

March [illegible] 50

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the stores of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Moltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each; together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 33

NOTICE.

500 bush. Southern Corn, just received and for sale very cheap. Also—25 casks fresh Thomastown Lime.

ELIJAH A. BILL.

March 17. 51

OIL, PAINTS, &c.

8 bbls. linseed oil, 6 casks spts. turpentine,
1 bbl. bright varnish,
2 " copal "
1 " shellac "
5 casks dry white lead,
125 kegs white lead, ground in oil,
200 lbs. verdigris,
250 lbs. dry verdigris,
6 casks Spanish white,
3 casks Paris white,
5 casks Spanish brown,
1 casks Venetian red,
1 casks French yellow,
85 boxes chrome yellow,
10 boxes chrome green,
75 lbs terry dessenna,
50 lbs patent yellow,
100 lbs rose pink,
500 lbs red lead,
150 lbs Prussian blue,
1 bbl black lead,
1 bbl ivory black,
1 cask lamp black,
1 case gum copal,
1 case gum shellac,
green and lamp verditer,
blue, brown and green smalts,
10 bbls. rosin, 10 " chalk,
10 reams sand paper,
50 kegs cut nails,
500 lb. [illegible] brads,
[illegible] lbs. sheet lead,
100 lbs bar lead,
50 lbs sheet copper.

FITCH & SMITH.

March 2. 1[illegible]

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,
Anderson's and Lee's do.
Rogers' cough do.
[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.
Jaques' anti-dyspeptic do.
Thompson's eye water,
Chapman's do.
[illegible] balsam,
Bates' American bal[illegible]
Pectoral bal[illegible]
Bat[illegible] drops,
G[illegible]
[illegible] balsam,
Rotterdam,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Cephalic snuff,
Jesuit's drops,
Columbian syrup,
Anderson's 2 [illegible]
Liquid opodeldoc,
[illegible] do.
Worm lozenges,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Rowland's Macassar oil,
Charlton's tooth powder,
Rad[illegible] & seidlitz powders,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Oxymuriate P[illegible]
Hydriodate [illegible]
Sulphate [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible]
[illegible]

Together with a large assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the [illegible]

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. [illegible] 12

LUMBER & LIME.

150 [illegible] and other boards and plank.

[illegible] Shingles, 20 [illegible] Clapboards [illegible] casks Lime.

For sale at the lowest market prices by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

March [illegible] 51

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

The subscriber has just received from New York,

50 [illegible] Prints, new style and [illegible] some patterns.

Also, a few pieces of fine, superfine, and [illegible] low priced Broadcloths [illegible] which will be sold [illegible] low for cash.

J. Y. NILES.

Feb. 24. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

J. Y. NILES

HAS taken the store opposite H. B. Buckingham, one door west of William Rogers, where he offers to the public a general assortment of fashionable

DRY GOODS.

Feb. 24. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM ROGERS

HAS removed his goods to the Corner Store, Roswell's Row, formerly occupied by H. B. Buckingham.

He has lately received from New York a supply of *NEW GOODS*, and will sell them at very low prices for cash.

Superfine Broadcloths at $2 25 per yd.
Calicoes at 6 cents per yd.
Domestic Ginghams at 7 cents,
" Sheetings cheap.

He has on hand a quantity of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap.

Also, 4 bales Geese Feathers.

☞ All that have accounts open with him are requested to call and close the same the present month, or make no objection to paying a lawyer's fees after this time.

Jan. 20, 1830. 43

BROADCLOTHS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently received a new supply of Broadcloths, which he will sell very cheap.

☞ He has also on hand a large assortment of *Black Lace Veils*,

Long and Square *Merino Shawls*,
Shell Combs,
A great variety of Italian and other *Silks*,
Gloves; fashionable *Calicoes*,
Colored *Circassians*—with a large assortment of other goods not enumerated; which he will sell at reduced prices.

Dec. 23, 1829. 40

DRY GOODS

At less than cost now offered for sale at the NEW YORK CHEAP STORE.

AMONG WHICH ARE

[illegible] pieces superfine, middling, and low priced

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND LADIES' HABIT CLOTHS.

Together with a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Goods.*

☞ The object in selling at such low prices, is to discontinue the business. Those who have cash to exchange for Dry Goods, will do well to call immediately.

G. BUCKINGHAM.

SOFAS.

2 elegant Grecian Sofas, just finished, and for sale very low.

Also, 1 mahogany dining sett, together with all kinds of cabinet furniture, on the most reasonable terms, by

JAMES C. ROGERS.

March 17. 3w51

WANTED,

A person capable of spinning on a Brewster Wool Spinning Machine.

Apply to

DANIEL PACKER.

Canterbury, Dec. 23, 1829. 51

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for their kind and beneficial effects on the human system to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those complaints which are found below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy even the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance to the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables and there is no danger attending the use of them to either age or sex under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE
PILES.

THE [illegible] of this valuable medicine in [illegible] external and internal [illegible] [illegible] fully proved [illegible] It is offered with the [illegible] remedy that will [illegible] in all cases of this nature. [illegible] with effectually remove [illegible] from which the piles have arisen is [illegible] demonstrated by the numerous testimonials [illegible] persons who were cured by it many years [illegible] and have had no return of the disease.

This medicine is put up in two distinct parcels—one for external and the other for internal use—which can be had separately, as the case may require.

For sale at the Medicine store of

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Sept. 22. [illegible]

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and *[illegible] Starch*, manufactured in New York, which is put up in barrels, boxes, kegs and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.

BACKUS & NORTON.

COUGHS, ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE Public are respectfully informed that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for 9 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions. Those who have experienced the [illegible] *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability, have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every [illegible] that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of the medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no [illegible] effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but in cases incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Cold, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 60 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

To JAMES [illegible], Hudson, N. Y.

In the spring of eighteen hundred eighteen, Mr. Eleazer Harris, a man in very indigent circumstances, and who had labored for me occasionally for more than a year was violently seized with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight dry cough, frequently unable to raise any thing for nearly half an hour, and then most commonly, blood. His cough was so severe and incessant, that he soon became much emaciated, his eyes glassy, and his strength left him to that degree that he was wholly unable to labor. Compassionating his situation, a friend of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, by taking which, in about three weeks (to my astonishment) he was so far restored as to be able to perform his usual labor. *GAIUS STEBBINS.*

Hillsdale, Feb. 19, 1828.

I Robert Kidney, of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. do hereby certify that for a long time I was so reduced by an affection of the lungs, attended with pain in the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c. that my life was despaired of and given up as incurable by a council of five Physicians, but by the advice of Doct. G. Hitchcock, of Rochester, was induced to make trial of your Anderson's Cough Drops, and by using one bottle was restored to perfect health. I would therefore recommend all those afflicted with a similar complaint, to make use of the same remedy, as I am perfectly satisfied that it saved my life. *ROBERT KIDNEY.*

Rochester, March 11, 1828.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

This Valuable Medicine is counterfeited.—*Purchasers* must be particular and ask for Anderson's Cough Drops prepared by James Mellen, and also see that the Bottles are stamped in the Glass, J. Mellen instead of I. Miller.

For sale by J. C. HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL TYLER & SON and LESTERS & Co. Norwich, and by Druggist generally. [30

SPEECH OF MR. INGERSOLL,

OF CONNECTICUT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 22.

The Resolution to abolish the Office of Draftsman to the House, proposed by the Committee on Retrenchment being under consideration, Mr. INGERSOLL said—

The debate on this subject has had at least one good effect. It has convinced many who favored the resolution at first presented that it went too far. It is no longer contended that our Committees on Internal Improvements, on the Post Roads, on the Territories, on the Post Offices and Post Roads, for the sake of economy, shall grope their way without maps or charts to guide them. On the contrary, the very amendment, since offered by the Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, admits in its terms, that the surveys, drafts, and maps heretofore furnished by the individual whose office you are asked to abolish, must be furnished from some other source, even if this office should be struck from the list. It is now proposed, not that the appropriate services of a Draftsman shall be dispensed with, but that they shall be rendered by some of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of War, whenever you, Mr. Speaker, shall make a requisition to that effect. The only question then is, whether we shall call in Military Officers to lend us their aid, in the performance of our legislative duties? These officers too, if we employ them, are to receive extra pay for their labor, and whether with this extra pay, we shall have the work done cheaper than it has been, by our own draftsman, he had not yet entered into a calculation to determine. Nor did he deem it necessary to resort to figures in a matter of this sort—he said nothing of the policy or propriety of sending a gentleman in epaulets into the Committee Rooms of this House; he did not believe that the Engineer Corps, talented as the gentlemen who compose it are, could, in addition to their own duties, satisfactorily get through with the additional labor that you now propose to put upon them. It is notorious that they are already burthened with business. The surveys which they are required to make for roads and canals—and of harbors, bays and rivers, are pressing upon them from every part of the Union. He had recently an opportunity to know something of the engagements accumulated in their hands. He had occasion to introduce a couple of resolutions, which passed the House, for the surveys of two harbors in Connecticut, that he thought important to the commerce of the country; and although he had been anxious to get the maps and estimates from the department ever since the session commenced, to submit them to the Committee on Commerce, yet such had been the multiplicity of calls, and such the press of business on the department for this service, a gentleman of distinguished talents and great industry, that but one of the surveys had yet been furnished. [It was sent to us last week] and he [Mr. I.] had almost despaired of getting the other, [illegible] would be too late for the Committee to act upon it. With facts like these within his own knowledge, [illegible] be persuaded [illegible] other gentlemen could speak [illegible] it appeared to him worse than useless to transfer those additional duties to a class of officers who have already more in their hands than they can well dispose of. Such retrenchment as this, would [illegible] and although he had every confidence [illegible] sincerity of the gentleman who moved it, yet to be [illegible] in practice, he would find [illegible] make in this experiment, as others [illegible] in regard to other schemes of reform that had formerly been presented to the House. The gentleman at the head of the Retrenchment Committee [Mr. Wickliffe] now thinks that the office in question is useless.—[illegible] two years ago when the famous Retrenchment Report was promulgated, the gentleman thought that one-third of the clerks in the different departments were useless [illegible] though he thought it unnecessary to attempt a reduction at that time, because the Executive and heads of departments, it was said, would not co-operate with the majority in Congress. The language of that celebrated report was as follows:—"Without the cordial aid of the Executive, no effective scheme of retrenchment can be instituted." But the committee go on to say, "Your committee, however, as will be seen in the testimony reported in the appendix, obtained information enough to satisfy them that by a judicious system of retrenchment [illegible] the Executive officers themselves [illegible] *the number of clerks in the Departments might be [illegible] with safety to the public interest.*" Well, sir, the anticipated time has now arrived—the Executive has done his duty in calling your attention to the subject—one of the former Retrenchment Committee now presides over a Department, and no one will deny that all the other Executive officers will promptly unite in putting down any sinecures, if there are any, within their respective spheres. And yet, with such a field as this for retrenchment, the committee have turned from it, to make war upon the map-maker of this House.—Mr. I. said he should be unable to account for it, but for the information which had just fallen from his friend from Massachusetts [Mr. Davis] who has unveiled to us what before seemed inexplicable. It seems, then, that the Committee in the early part of the session, addressed letters to the departments, requesting them to designate the useless suckers, to which the pruning-knife might be applied! Yes, sir, in those very offices where, we are told in the retrenchment report, there were no less than one third the number of clerks, who could be removed with safety to the public interest—and how have these inquiries been responded to? We have it from one of the committee [Mr. Davis] that two of the Secretaries returned prompt answers from which it appears that instead of their departments being one third full of useless clerks, they have not a single sinecure to be retrenched; indeed, one of them, we are told, is obliged to employ an extra clerk to keep up the business of his department.—The other two secretaries have not yet given any answer, and when we are now, it is hoped, more than half through the session, and every man conversant with the mode of doing business here knows, that the matter must come [illegible] before us, or it will as a thing of course, [illegible] with the mass of unfinished business, which we always leave behind us. Sir, it is a fair inference from this delay, that these gentlemen will answer substantially as their colleagues in office have answered, that they too, have no useless clerkships. If, however, there are sinecures about their offices, they have been regardless of the principles on which they came into power, in not promptly turning them out to the Committee of this House, a dereliction of duty which he [Mr. I.] would not impute to those gentlemen.

He had another reason for believing that they were not [illegible] sinecures in their departments—it was this: They have required at our hands, and we have appropriated about the same amount for their clerks, that their predecessors in office required; nor have they intimated to the Committee of Ways and Means, so far as he was informed, that they could get along with less than we have allowed. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible, that the Retrenchment Committee, who promised, two years ago, to administer the Government with one third less of officers than were required then, were mistaken—honestly mistaken, no doubt, in regard to these matters; and if they were wrong then, in concerns of such magnitude, may we not, with all deference to their good judgment, pause and doubt as to the propriety of what they now propose?

Before leaving this part of the subject, he would ask leave to refresh the memories of gentlemen with two or three more extracts from the far-famed Retrenchment Report, for he found every time he opened it, as we sometimes say in New England, "a great deal of good reading." He would recommend the part he was about to read to the particular attention of the Committee, when they next make an estimate of useless offices to be abolished. The report, after speaking generally of salaries to be retrenched, whenever the Executive Departments should be found willing to unite in the work, particularly designates two useless bureaus, as being above all others, most worthy to be broken up. They say of the Treasury Department—"Your committee would recommend a new organization of the Department, to effect which they would suggest the *Second Comptroller's office be abolished and that of one of the Auditors*, as they think one Auditor for each department amply sufficient." Sir, we all recollect the effect which these assertions, gravely put forth by a committee of Congress, had upon the country. The public press was animated with new zeal in the contest then going on, and the editorial corps from New Hampshire to Kentucky were lavish in their encomiums on the Committee of Retrenchment. But it is a singular fact in political history, that not a twelvemonth had passed away, before we found the two editors who had been loudest in praise of this report, transferred from their editorial tables to the very bureaus which had been thus particularly proscribed as useless! and we hear not one word from the Retrenchment Committee on the subject. Nay, sir, these offices, which were then considered useless, are now thought among the most serviceable under the Government, and, in proof of it, he had observed in a report, laid on our table from the new Auditor, that that officer had spoken in high terms of the valuable services of the Second Comptroller; and he presumed the Second Comptroller would, on all proper occasions, say as much of the Fourth Auditor. What inference is to be drawn from all this? Why, that the Committee were mistaken in this matter, two years ago, and this seems confirmed by their silence now.

But we are asked, shall the committee do nothing? He would say, better nothing, than do wrong. If however, they wanted subjects to act upon, he thought they might be well employed in keeping down the expenses, to what they had been; for he thought there was a tendency all around us, and among us, to carry the expenditures of the Government beyond their former limits, instead of bringing them within. The signs of the times seem to indicate an increase, rather than a diminution of the number of officers, if not the amount of salaries allowed to the public servants. The Message from the Executive at the opening of the session brought to our notice the propriety of establishing a Home Department, and strongly recommended that the Attorney General should have his salary increased to that of the Secretaries—in other words, that it should be nearly doubled. We have accordingly the copy of a bill sent to us by the Senate not only putting up this salary as proposed, but also creating an Assistant Attorney General, with a compensation of three thousand dollars; and then follows a retinue of clerks and messengers, with all the paraphernalia of a full grown department. There is something in the diplomatic expenses of the nation too, that the Retrenchment Committee might, perhaps, with propriety examine; for he found these expenses had gone beyond the last year much beyond the usual mark. He was the more surprised at this, because it was in this spot that we were formerly told great reductions ought to be effected.—The Retrenchment report told us—"Your committee are decidedly of opinion that the diplomatic relations of the country are on a scale unnecessarily expensive; they, instead of hereafter having ministers of the first grade at Colombia and Madrid, Chargés ought to be substituted."

If our diplomatic relations were unnecessarily expensive in 1828, what shall we say of them now, when they are even higher than they then were? We have, indeed, recalled our Ministers from Colombia and Madrid, but not to supply their places by a different grade of diplomatic agents, at cheaper salaries, as the report promised, but to send out other full ministers in their stead, at salaries of 9,000 dollars, besides outfits of 9,000 dollars more to each. These outfits, as well as those of our new ministers to England and France, had been paid, as he understood, from what are called the contingent expenses of the missions; there were no specific appropriations to cover them. And this reminded him of what had been formerly said as to the propriety of paying outfits from such sources. The subject had undergone an elaborate examination by a former committee, on the expenditures of the Department of State, in April, 1828. Speaking of the contingent fund, that committee informed us, that it, "in the opinion of the committee, was not subject to the payment of salaries and outfits of Ministers and Charges; their compensation being specific subjects of appropriation. If the Committee be correct in their construction of the law, a long series of departures from its provisions cannot justify the act of usurpation, but on the contrary, calls more loudly for a strict compliance with them."—The retrenchment committee soon after say, "they entirely concur in the propriety of abolishing the fund created in the appropriation act, under the denomination of defraying the contingent expenses of missions abroad."—The inference which he drew from these able papers, was, that in the opinion of the committee, a sound construction of the acts of Congress did not authorise the payment of outfits from a contingent fund; in other words, that in their opinion, such payments were illegal; but the abuse could not be corrected, till different men were placed at the heads of the departments. Sir, different men have been placed there, and yet, but a few weeks after the new Secretary of State had taken possession of his office, the money granted by Congress for outfits having given out, he helped the new Ministers from these same much condemned contingencies; and this, too, in the face of both these reports. Mr. Ingersoll said, it was not for him to condemn, what had been doubly condemned by the Committees of 1828. But he must say, whatever his own opinion might be, as to this practice, that those who contended, under a former administration, that such a procedure was one of usurped authority, against the plain reading of existing laws, were now obnoxious to the charge of rank inconsistency, in doing what they had so recently and pointedly condemned. It might be, that the retrenchment committee were not aware of this, before the appropriation bill went through, the other day; indeed if they were not, he could not blame them, for all the information sent to us on this point, from the Department, is strangely obscured. The estimates furnished are direct and perspicuous in every particular till they come to the outfits; but there, in the spot where most light is wanted, we find the thickest fog. Now, sir, it was a very plain affair to tell us, that the new Ministers wanted nine thousand dollars each, to fit them out for their missions, and as Congress had not granted sufficient money for that specific purpose, it was taken from the contingent fund; but instead of such a plain story, we have a sentence, the meaning of which is so firmly clasped by parenthesis within parenthesis, that it requires no ordinary labor to get it out. He preferred however, that the document should speak for itself—the part to which he alluded, is found in the estimates of the Secretary of State for the diplomatic expenses, and is as follows:

"For outfits of Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, and Colombia, and Chargé des Affaires to Mexico, (already paid out of the appropriation made last session of Congress for diplomatic purposes, (there having been no specific appropriation made for that purpose) to repay the diplomatic fund, to meet the anticipated demands for the salaries of the several Ministers for the year 1829,) at 9,000 dollars for each Minister, and 4,500 for the Chargé des Affaires, 40,500 dollars."

Not a word here about contingencies, though we are told of "anticipated demands" and "diplomatic funds;" but in all this cloud, there is one speck about which there can be no mistake; we find the material fact, that the outfits were paid, though there was "no specific appropriation made for that purpose." He had already shown that the committee of 1828, considered outfits of ministers as "specific subjects of appropriation," and therefore not payable at all where the representatives of the people have made no appropriation for that purpose. He presumed, therefore it would not be taken unkind, that he had pointed the present committee to so glaring a violation of the rules which their predecessors had promulgated as the true faith of the party. The committee on Foreign Relations had this morning reported a bill arranging anew the compensation or allowances of the diplomatic corps; it had not yet been read, and he could not speak of its provisions; if it increased the pay of some of the ministers, we should hear, he presumed, from the Committee on Retrenchment whenever it was called up.

We have also another bill on our tables that he thought as worthy of the committee's attention as the resolution to which they have now invited us. He alluded to that which increases the salaries of the Judges, or rather a portion of the District Judges of the United States. He was not one of those who would withhold a fair and honorable compensation from that class of officers; and perhaps he should like this bill better if it had increased, with the rest, the salary of a most meritorious and learned Judge in his own State, who had escaped notice, while others in his neighborhood were provided for. But he could not but observe as somewhat remarkable, that while the Retrenchment Committee are trying to abolish one small office in this House, not only the diplomatic expenses of the year present an extraordinary increase, but we have bills before us to make new offices, or augment the salaries of old ones, in a degree unprecedented in any other session of Congress for the ten years past. He had almost forgotten the Post Office Department in his notice of the rest, but others had not forgotten it, if he had; for it seems that we have a bill here for the establishment of a third Assistant Postmaster General, and a little army of clerks at his heels. This does not look much like reducing one third. In all these matters, the retrenchment committee will find enough to do. But we are told, that we should commence the work in what concerns ourselves. Be it so—that was the doctrine to which he fully subscribed; and as it is now very generally conceded that the practice of transferring members of Congress into the higher offices of the Government is not to be interrupted, the committee may with greater propriety keep a watchful eye on the new Departments that are talked of—the proposed increased salaries of the Judges, and the allowances to the diplomatic corps, since they more immediately concern ourselves. As to the little clerkships, custom-house offices and Post-offices, from which we are to be cut off by a constitutional amendment, these are matters of small change, hardly worth naming, when such dazzling prizes glitter in our view.

If, however, you prefer turning from expenses proposed, to those actually upon us, and commence the work here, you may find enough in the contingent expenses of this House to employ your time to good advantage.—Since the cry of reform was first raised within these walls, these expenses have increased to an alarming extent.—They are now put at twenty thousand dollars higher than they ever were before; this, sir, is rather a liberal beginning for reformers. But to present this in a fairer light, let us compare our expenditures, in this respect, with the first year of the last Administration. He found in that year there was appropriated for the contingent expenses of both Houses of Congress, the sum of $87,000; now, we have this session given for the same items, $135,600, making an increase of nearly fifty thousand dollars. If you carry the comparison still further back, even to those days of luxury and extravagance when the soda fountain was established, which had made so conspicuous a figure in the electioneering pamphlets and speeches of those times, you will find that your contingent expenses now are nearly double what they were then. Again, as to the printing, it might be well to say a few words; he found in the two first months of this session it had cost us 12,000 dollars, and in the corresponding months of the last session but 8,000 dollars. He should not have alluded to it, but because this item of expense was particularly mentioned in the Retrenchment report as one which should be reduced. So particular, indeed, were the committee on this subject, that they prohibited the names of the members in the list of ayes and noes from being arrayed in columns, and ordered them to be extended into lines, so as to compress them into the narrowest space on the printed journals, and thus make a saving of estimated pages. And yet, a gentleman of the committee [Mr. Crocker] observed the other day, that the "waste gate" had been left open in all your regulations on this subject. Mr. I. said he could not pretend to say whether the money went through it

[illegible] we are the persons responsible for it. We have ordered, and continue to order, extravagant numbers of all sorts of papers to pass through the press. The old practice was to print 6,000 of the voluminous documents presented at the opening of the session; this we have reformed by ordering 10,000, and this has been extended to other documents. Seeing, then, that the schemes to which he had alluded, and which appeared fair on paper, had turned out in practice different from what had been anticipated; having heard so much of retrenchment by abolishing offices, and seen so little, he looked with distrust on the plan now presented, lest it too, like some which had gone before it, should leave the waste gate wider open. And unless he heard stronger reasons for changing his opinion, than any that had yet been offered, he should feel constrained to vote against the amendment and the resolution as originally offered.

MR. WEBSTER'S THIRD SPEECH.

After Mr Hayne had concluded his remarks, Mr. WEBSTER, in conclusion, said—

A few words, Mr. President, on this constitutional argument, which the honorable gentleman has labored to reconstruct.

His argument consists of two propositions, and an inference. His propositions are,

1. That the Constitution is a compact between the States.

2. That a compact, between two, with authority reserved to one to interpret its terms, would be a surrender to that one, of all power whatever.

3. Therefore, (such is his inference) the General Government does not possess the authority to construe its own powers.

Now, sir, who does not see, without the aid of exposition or detection, the utter confusion of ideas, involved in this, so elaborate and systematic argument.

The Constitution, it is said, is a compact *between the States*; the States, then, and the States only, *are parties to the compact*. How comes the General Government itself *a party*? Upon the honorable gentleman's hypothesis, the General Government is the result of the compact, the creature of the compact, not one of the parties to it. Yet the argument, as the gentleman has now stated it, makes the government itself one of its own creators. It makes it a party to that compact, to which it owes its own existence.

For the purpose of erecting a Constitution on the basis of a compact, the gentleman considers the States as parties to that compact; but as soon as his compact is made, then he chooses to consider the General Government, which is the offspring of that compact, not its offspring, but one of its parties; and so, being a party, has not the power of judging on the terms of compact. Pray, sir, in what school is such reasoning as this taught?

If the whole of the gentleman's main proposition were conceded to him, that is to say—if I admit, for the sake of the argument, that the Constitution is a compact between States, the inferences which he draws from that proposition are warranted by no just reason. Because, if the Constitution be a compact between States, still, that Constitution, or that compact, has established a government, with certain powers; and whether it be one of those powers, that it shall construe and interpret for itself the terms of the compact, in doubtful cases, can only be decided by looking to the compact, and inquiring what provisions it contains on this point.—Without any inconsistency with natural reason, the Government, even thus created, might be trusted with this power of construction. The extent of its powers, therefore, must still be sought for in the instrument itself.

If the old Confederation had contained a clause, declaring that resolutions of the Congress should be the supreme law of the land, any State law or constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, and that a committee of Congress, or any other body created by it, should possess judicial powers, extending to all cases arising under resolutions of Congress, then the power of ultimate decision would have been vested in Congress, under the Confederation, although that Confederation was a compact between States; and for this plain reason that it would have been competent to the States, who alone were parties to the compact, to agree, who should decide, in cases of dispute arising on the construction of the compact.

For the same reason, sir, if I were now to concede to the gentleman his principal proposition, viz: that the Constitution is a compact between States, the question would still be, what provision is made, in this compact, to settle points of disputed construction, or contested power, that shall come into controversy; and this question would still be answered, and conclusively answered, by the Constitution itself. While the gentleman is contending against construction, he himself is setting up the most loose and dangerous construction. The Constitution declares, that *the laws of Congress shall be the supreme law of the land*. No construction is necessary here. It declares, also, with equal plainness and precision, that *the judicial power of the United States shall extend to every case arising under the laws of Congress*. This needs no construction. Here is a law, then, which is declared to be supreme; and here is a power established, which is to interpret that law.—Now, sir, how has the gentleman met this? Suppose the Constitution to be a compact, yet here are its terms, and how does the gentleman get rid of them? He cannot argue the *seal off the bond*, nor the words out of the instrument.—Here they are—what answer does he give to them? None in the world, sir, except, that the effect of this would be, to place the States in a condition of inferiority; and because it results, from the very nature of things, there being no superior, that the parties must be their own judges! Thus closely and cogently does the honorable gentleman reason on the words of the constitution. The gentleman says, if there be such a power of final decision in the General Government, he asks for the grant of that power. Well, sir, I show him the grant—I turn him to the very words—I show him that the laws of Congress are made supreme; and that the judicial power extends, by express words, to the interpretation of these laws. Instead of answering this, he retreats into the general reflection, that it must result *from the nature of things*, that the States being parties, must judge for themselves.

I have admitted, that if the constitution were to be considered as the creature of the State Governments, it might be modified, interpreted, or construed, according to their pleasure. But even in that case, it would be necessary that they should agree. One alone could not interpret it conclusively; one alone could not construe it; one alone could not modify it. Yet the gentleman's doctrine is, that Carolina alone may construe and interpret that compact, which equally binds all, and gives equal rights to all.

So then, sir, even supposing the constitution to be a compact between the States, the gentleman's doctrine, nevertheless, is not maintainable; because first, the General Government is not a party to that compact, but a government established by it, and vested by it with the powers of trying and deciding doubtful questions; and secondly, because, if the constitution be regarded as a compact, not one state only, but all the States, are parties to that compact, and one can have no right to fix upon it her own peculiar construction.

So much, sir, for the argument, even if the premises of the gentleman were granted, or could be proved. But, sir, the gentleman has failed to maintain his leading proposition. He has not shown, it cannot be shown, that the constitution is a compact between State Governments. The constitution itself, in its very front, refutes that; it declares that it is ordained and established by *the people of the United States*. So far from saying that it is established by the Governments of the several States, it does not even say that it is established by the people of the several States; but it pronounces that it is established by the people of the United States, in the aggregate. The gentleman says it must mean no more than the people of the several States. Doubtless, the people of the several States, taken collectively, constitute the people of the United States; but it is in this their collective capacity, it is as all the people of the United States, that they establish the constitution. So they declare; and words cannot be plainer, than the words used.

When the gentleman says the constitution is a compact between the States, he uses language exactly applicable to the old confederation. He speaks as if he were in Congress before 1789. He describes fully that old state of things then existing. The confederation was, in strictness, a compact; the States, as States, were parties to it. We had no other General Government. But that was found insufficient, and inadequate to the public exigencies. The people were not satisfied with it, and undertook to establish a better. They undertook to form a General Government, which should stand on a new basis—not a confederacy, not a league, not a compact between States, but a Constitution, a popular government, founded in popular election, directly responsible to the people themselves, and divided into branches, with prescribed limits of power, and prescribed duties.—They ordained such a government; they gave it the name of a Constitution, and therein they established a distribution of powers between this their General Government, and their several State Governments. When they shall become dissatisfied with this distribution, they can alter it. Their own power over their own instrument remains. But until they shall alter it, it must stand, as their will, and is equally binding on the General Government and on the States.

The gentleman, sir, finds analogy, where I see none. He likens it to the case of a treaty, in which there being no common superior, each party must interpret for itself, under its own obligation of good faith. But this is a Constitution of Government, with powers to execute itself, and fulfil its duties.

I admit, sir, that this Government is a Government of checks and balance; that is, the House of Representatives is a check on the Senate, and the Senate is a check on the House, and the President a check on both. But I cannot comprehend him, or if I do I totally differ from him, when he applies the notion of checks and balances to the interference of different Governments. He argues, that if we transgress, each State, as a State, has a right to check us; does he admit the reverse of the proposition, that we have a right to check the States? The gentleman's doctrine would give us a strange jumble of authorities and powers, instead of Governments of separate and defined powers. It is the part of wisdom, I think, to avoid this; and to keep the General Government and the State Governments, each in its proper sphere, avoiding, as carefully as possible, every kind of interference.

Finally, sir, the honorable gentleman says, that the States will only interfere, by their power to preserve the Constitution. They will not destroy it, they will not impair it—they will only save, they will only preserve, they will only strengthen it! This is but the old story.—All regulated governments, all free governments, have been broken up by similar disinterested and well disposed interference! It is the common pretence. But I take leave of this subject.

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

Friday, March 12.

A bill was reported, from the committee on roads and canals, authorising a subscription of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company. The bill to authorise a subscription of stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal company, was ordered to a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

Monday, March 15.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

The bill to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland canal company, was read a third time and passed. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the public lands, when Mr Livingston concluded his speech.

Tuesday, March 16.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Benton, instructing the Select Committee appointed on his resolution to amend the Constitution as it respects the election of President and Vice President, to inquire into the expediency of diminishing, or regulating Executive Patronage, was agreed to.

Petitions were presented and referred, as follows By Mr. Marks—from the farmers and graziers of the county of Philadelphia, asking for such alterations of and additions to the duties now imposed on agricultural produce as will aid and protect their interests. By Mr. Benton—resolutions of Missouri in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to give the People the right of voting for President and Vice President without the intervention of Electors.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after spending some time therein, adjourned.

Wednesday, March 17.

[In the Senate, little legislative business was done, and we have no room for the detail of that little, farther than to state that the following resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. Holmes.]

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the number of subordinate officers of the Customs who have been removed since the 4th of March last, and what number in each district have been increased or diminished, designating the weighers, gaugers, measures, and markers.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate of the number of Deputy Postmasters who have been removed since the fourth of March, last, designating the number in each State and Territory.

Nearly the whole day was employed upon Executive business, in the course of which, however, no decisions of consequence are understood to have taken place. The nomination of Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, and those of one or two of the Land Officers only are said to have been confirmed during yesterday's sitting.

Thursday, March 18.

The principal part of the day was occupied in executive business. The resolutions introduced yesterday, by Mr. Holmes, relative to subordinate officers of the Customs and deputy post masters, were on motion of Mr. Grundy, ordered to lay on the table.

Friday, March 19.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Woodbury, requesting of the Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the expenditures for the years 1828—'9, under each head of appropriation, was considered; and Mr. Foot moved to amend it, by inserting at the end thereof—"And, also, the amount expended and incurred for outfits of Ministers and Charge des Affairs, treaties with Indians, and all other expenditures for which no appropriations had been made; and what transfers of appropriations have been made during the year 1829, and by what authority such transfers have been made." On motion by Mr. Woodbury, the resolution and proposed amendment were laid on the table.

Adjournment of Congress.

The joint resolution from the House of Representatives, fixing the day of the adjournment of Congress on the 17th May next, was taken up for consideration. Mr. White moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till the first Monday in May next.

The bill for the relief of Elisha Tracy was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

[The bill allows Mr. T. $4345 28 for interest on moneys advanced by him for the United States, and for services rendered in the Ordnance, Fortification, and Quartermaster's Department, and as Issuing Commissary during the late war.]

The Senate then proceeded to consider the executive business, and spent three hours therein, and then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 12.

Mr. Powers, from the District of Columbia, reported a bill making appropriations for the completion and support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia; and, Mr. Varnum, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of Columbia college. The residue of the day, after the morning business, was occupied on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur, which was finally laid on the table, Ayes 97, Noes 76. Mr. Evans, of Maine, opposed the bill in a speech of considerable length. He contended that the case did not come within the provisions of the prize law; and drew a distinction between the capture and the destruction of a vessel. The Philadelphia, he stated, was only so far captured as to enable her captors to destroy her. They had not that sole and entire control of her which would have enabled them to bring her out and dispose of her as they pleased, as she lay under their batteries. On the ground then that she was captured, no prize money could be awarded. She was destroyed in battle. The passage of this bill, therefore, would establish the principle that the same prize money shall be paid for a vessel destroyed, as a vessel captured. He insisted that the burning of the Philadelphia, instead of tending to the conclusion of peace had rather a contrary effect, inducing the Pasha to adopt a system of coercion, of which complaint is made in one of the documents accompanying this bill. He pointed out an error in the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Drayton,) wherein he stated that peace followed in four months after the burning of the frigate; and showed that the treaty was not concluded for 16 months afterwards. He thought this could not be regarded as a reward for gallant achievement, for, if so, the manner in which it was brought before the House was improper. The subject was brought before the House in a petition, claiming the amount as due for services. The application was founded on the will of Commodore Decatur; and he thought that before the money was given, we should inquire if there were no other wills left by gallant commanders on which similar claims may be founded.

A resolution was adopted that the House will, on Monday, meet at 11 o'clock, and Mr Tucker laid a joint resolution on the table, authorizing the adjournment of both Houses on the 8th of May.

Saturday, March 13.

The resolution offered by Mr. Anderson, relative to drawbacks, was again taken up, and Mr. Speight and Mr. Campbell addressed the House, against the tariff. Mr. Gorham had obtained the floor, when the hour expired. A bill was reported by Mr. Chilton, extending the provisions of the Revolutionary Pension law.—Mr Letcher reported a bill from the committee on internal improvements, to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal. The House was subsequently occupied in the consideration of the bill for the relief of George and W. Hings, which was finally rejected.

Monday, March 15.

After the petitions and reports had been presented and made, the resolution offered by Mr. Anderson, of Maine, relative to drawbacks on rum, was then taken up for consideration, when Mr. Gorham moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Polk, and remarked upon it until the expiration of the hour, when his observations were arrested. The bill concerning judgments of the courts of the United States within the State of New York was then discussed and finally passed. The bill for the relief of the purchasers of Public Lands was then discussed and amended, & was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. The House then took up the bill further extending the powers of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, which caused some debate. The various amendments were negatived, and the bill was ordered, to be engrossed and read a third time to morrow.

Tuesday, March 16.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The House took up the joint resolution of Mr. Tucker, proposing to close the present session of Congress on the 8th of May.

Mr. Tucker modified his resolution by altering the proposed day of adjournment to the 17th of May; not that he was in favor of a more distant day, but because some objected to the 8th who might agree to the 17th: and the latter was probably the earliest day that could be obtained, and he called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Pearce moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays—Ayes 28, Nays 136. Mr. McDuffie said, he had never seen any good result from discussing such questions as the present; and it was not necessary, as every member was just as well able to judge for himself, and to vote on it without debate, as with it. He therefore moved the previous question, but it was not seconded by a majority of the House. Here the hour elapsed, and the resolution was laid over for the day.

The bill from the Senate, for the relief of the purchasers of the public land, was read a third time and passed.

The bill entitled "An act for further extending the powers of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas," was read a third time and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the Register of the several Land Offices in Louisiana, to enter lands in certain cases, and to give to the purchasers thereof certificates of the same. It was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House next took up a a bill to repeal a part of an act passed the 26th day of March, 1804, entitled "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes." After some debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill, was then taken up and concurred in. Mr. Mallary moved that the committee take up the report of the Committee on Manufactures, relative to the tariff. Negatived—ayes 48, noes 60. Mr. Bates moved that the committee take up the resolution respecting pensions to every soldier of the Revolution. Negatived—ayes 61, noes 65. Mr. Polk moved that the committe rise. Negatived—ayes 30.

Wednesday, March 17.

The House passed the resolution offered by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, fixing the day of adjournment, as far as the House is concerned, for the 17th of May; after having rejected a motion made by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, to refer the subject to a Select Committee.—Mr. Chilton, also offered an amendment providing that if the Houses should sit after the 1st of April, the pay of the Members after that day should be diminished, but this amendment, the Speaker pronounced to be out of order. The vote on the resolution was Ayes 167, Noes 7.—The bills ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on the preceding day, were read a third time and passed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the amendments made by the Senate to the Census Bill; when the report made by the Select Committee from whom the bill proceeded, agreeing with some of the amendments, and disagreeing with others, was concurred in. The committee then took up the Judiciary Bill when Mr. Daniel made a speech in favor of the amendment, which he had submitted. Mr. Bates of Mass. made several unsuccessful attempts to induce the committee to take up the subject of the revolutionary services. Before Mr. Daniel concluded, the committee rose and reported the amendments to the Census Bill. The House then resolved itself again into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill declaratory of the act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service during the revolutionary war. The bill, having been amended, was reported with its amendments. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, March 18.

An unusual number of petitions were offered to-day. Among these, a resolution was offered by Mr. Forward, and laid on the table for future consideration, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to report a bill providing for a reduction of salaries, reducing the pay of the Secretaries and Postmaster General, from 6000 dollars to 4500, the pay of Auditors, Comptrollers, &c. from 3000 to 2000, and the salaries of the principal officers and chief clerks in proportion. It also proposes a reduction of the pay of members of Congress, and the Secretary and Clerk of the two Houses, and of the Clerks in their offices. Mr. M'Duffie also introduced a resolution, which is made the order for Monday, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to report a bill to reduce the pay of members of Congress to two dollars, when the first session of Congress shall be continued beyond 120, and the second beyond 90 days.—The resolutions lying on the table were taken up and agreed to. A bill was reported by Mr. Hunt, from the Special Committee on the Public Lands, appropriating the nett proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States and Territories, for the purpose of education. The House then concurred in the report of the committee, concurring in some, and disagreeing from other of the amendments made by the Senate in the Census bill. The House then proceeded to consider the bill declaratory of the act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service during the Revolutionary war, as reported by the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with an amendment.—After some discussion, the House concurred in the amendments made in committee, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Friday, March 19.

REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee appointed on the 22d ult. upon the subject of a National Entombment of the remains of the late General George Washington, in the Capitol, in the City of Washington, made a report accompanied by a joint resolution providing for said entombment, as well as for a pedestrian statue of Gen. Washington, which report and resolution, were committed to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

[The report concludes with resolutions, the purport of which is that the remains of General Washington, and of Mrs. Washington, be removed, in December next, to the city of Washington and entombed in the centre of the Capitol, and that a Marble Monument be erected over them, to be surmounted, when it reaches the Rotunda, with a pedestrian statue of Washington, to be executed by the ablest artists, &c.]

Revolutionary Soldiers.

The engrossed bill declaratory of the several acts providing pensions for the Revolutionary Soldiers, was read a third time, and the question stated on its passage. Mr. Williams, of N. C. rose, and made the following motion: That the bill be recommitted to the committee on Military Pensions, with instructions to report a provision including the officers and soldiers of the Militia, who served during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Speight, of N. C. moved the following addition: And also to amend the bill so as to provide that no person shall be placed on the pension roll if the property of the applicant shall exceed five hundred dollars, independent of his debts.

On these motions an animated debate ensued, which continued till 4 o'clock. The gentlemen who took part in the debate were Messrs. Williams, Bates, Bell, Taylor, Speight, Carson, Reed, Wilde, Lecompte, Crockett, Chilton, Wayne and Polk.

Mr. William's and Mr. Spight's motions were both ultimately negatived by large majorities, and the debate was finally ended by the call of the previous question by Mr. Doddridge. The bill was passed by a vote of 122 to 56, and the House adjourned.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv. March 20.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Clometis, Capt. Holmes, arrived at Boston, on Wednesday, from Havre, which port she left on the 11th Feb. We find the following summary of the news in the Boston papers, together with the Havre markets of the 9th Feb.

The government of Don Miguel not being acknowledged by that of France, the court of the Thuilles will not go into mourning for the late queen of Portugal, till her death shall have been announced by the Emperor of Brazil.

The Journal des Debats announces that an expedition against Algiers is determined on.—Twenty five thousand men are to compose the army to be landed in Africa. Gen. Bourmont is to have the command in chief of the army.—Admiral Duperre is designated for the command of the fleet, and the General of Engineers Valare, to command the works of the siege.

The Spanish Ambassador had sent off a courier to Madrid on business, it was supposed, having reference to the French expedition against Algiers. Very active preparations are making at Toulon for the expedition. Government had remitted to the treasurer of the navy at that port, 12 million francs to defray the first expenses of the war. All the ships, frigates, and other vessels stationed in Toulon, Brest, Rochefort, and L'Orient, are to rendezvous next April in the Mediterranean. The Pacha of Egypt is expected to take part in the expedition. He is to send a fleet and 6000 men, to act as auxiliaries and to occupy Algiers for a certain time.

It is rumored that the plague has been introduced into Pisa by a Russian family arrived there from Turkey, and that two had become its victims. The small pox had recently made great ravages in that city.

An article dated Constantinople, Jan. 6, says—All is silence as to the affairs of Greece, and the Sultan is seeking pretexts to elude the fulfilment of the treaty of Adrianople.

From Greece it is stated that the President, Capo d'Istrias, finds it difficult to maintain tranquility, and this furnishes the Porte with an argument against the independence of Greece.—The Porte alleges, too, that her union to Turkey is necessary to preserve the balance of power in Europe. When the news of a king having been chosen for Greece arrived, there was great irritation against the President, who was obliged to apply to the Admirals of the three powers for assistance.

Three young French Missionaries recently arrived in the back settlements of the Cape of Good Hope—the first sent by the French Society of Evangelical Missions that have ever visited that country.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

France and Algiers. The London Courier gives us strong reason to believe that these two powers will soon be more closely engaged in war than before. The editor says that the following account is one that "will probably be realized by the result."

The French Government have long felt that the conduct of the Dey of Algiers afforded serious cause of complaint; remonstrance was found vain, and recourse was had to a maritime blockade. Experience has proved its inefficacy of this kind of negative hostility; and it has been determined, in the event of a refusal of what the French Cabinet require in the shape of satisfaction and indemnity, to adopt the more vigorous experiment of a combined naval and military attack. How the haughty Barbarian, who has so long laughed at menances and demonstrations, may feel disposed to act when about to experience the real severity of active war, it would be perhaps a little rash to conjecture; but we have no hesitation in stating our conviction, that we have upon perfectly sufficient authority assigned the genuine object, and real destination, of the much canvassed Toulon armament.

The British Parliament convened on the 4th February, and the answers to the King's speech occasioned some smart debates in both Houses, on the external relations and domestic situation of the Kingdom. In answer to an inquiry made by one of the Opposition, whether any negociation was pending between *Great Britain* and the *United States*, with the view to the renewal of a direct commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Possessions in the West Indies and Canada, Mr. Peel said, that a communication from the American Minister in London on that important subject had been received, and was under the consideration of the Government.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv.

East India Company Monopoly.—The principal commercial and manufacturing towns in England, have held meetings and taken measures to petition Parliament for a more free intercourse with India and China. A meeting was held at Manchester on the 21st January last, on the requisition of the President and Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and many other respectable merchants and manufacturers, and amongst other proceedings, the meeting adopted the following:

"That the success which has attended the application of British capital, enterprise and skill, to the culture of Indigo in India, by improving its quality and extending its growth, holds out flattering encouragement for the adoption of a corresponding policy with regard to cotton and other staple productions of the Indian soil.

That the Cotton of India, though grown to a great extent, has hitherto been so poor in quality, as to be absolutely useless in a large proportion of the cotton manufactures of Great Britain, whilst the great importance of possessing a new field for obtaining supplies of suitable quality for this great branch of national industry is forcibly shewn by the fact, that at one period of the year 1815, owing to the previous hostile disposition of the United States, the stock of Cotton in the port of Liverpool was computed to be reduced below 4000 bags, which would form but two days' supply for the present consumption of the country."

We have on a former occasion, says the Alexandria Gazette, stated that Messrs. Conover and Thomas intended to publish a newspaper at Cincinnati, Ohio, at an early day.

In noticing this newspaper, the Cincinnati Daily Gazette says—"Our friends commence their labors in fine style, and we wish them a prosperous journey. The following is given from the editorial columns as a specimen of what may be expected."

HE IS NOT FALLEN.

It has for some time past been the favorite plan of many of the supporters of the present administration, to represent Mr. CLAY as *fallen*. On all occasions they *affect* to consider him as totally prostrated in his political prospects, and proclaim that "*his late defeat*" was too exemplary, for him even to hope again to rise.—Such is the mere cant or verbiage of party *followers* who more intensely fear Mr. Clay, than any other man. They fear him, because they feel and know there is no other individual who can concentrate the votes of the American people, whenever the time of trial shall arrive, in so eminent a degree, as that distinguished and able statesman. They fear him, lest he should supplant the idol they so blindly worship. They fear him, because they believe his long, faithful and valuable services to his country, the vigor of his mind, and the splendor of his genius, cannot longer remain unappreciated, by a vast majority of his fellow citizens.

He is not fallen! because the worshippers of the present Dynasty, before the election of Mr. Adams, themselves generally admitted his abiding favor with the people, and his overtowering superiority. He is not fallen! because the presiding Spirit of the nation, which has always guarded us in the hour of peril, will not forsake us in this season of proscription. He is not fallen; because many, very many of the wise, the good, the patriotic of our country, look to him as to the ark of our political salvation. He is not fallen because in the wise order of nature, it is destined that the "STAR *of the West*" shall not be driven from its brilliant and elevated *sphere*. Our country cries alound through all her institutions, *He is not fallen. We* catch the sound and reiterate HE IS NOT FALLEN!—The PEOPLE in one general shout reply HE IS NOT FALLEN!

From the Connecticut Observer.

TEMPERANCE CIRCULAR.—The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Temperance Society, wishing to present in their first annual report, a full view of the progress of the temperance reformation in the State, will be grateful to any gentleman who will communicate to the Secretaries of the County Societies, or to the Secretary of the State Society, the Rev. J. Marsh, of Haddam, by the 15th of April, any facts which may aid them in their object. They wish particularly for the number of male and female members in each Temperance Society, with the name of its President and Secretary; number and character of distilleries in a place; number of licensed retailers and taverners; number of distillers and venders who have ceased distilling or vending in the past year; diminution of the use and sale of ardent spirits; number of reformed drunkards; facts shewing the connection between intemperance and pauperism, crime and premature death; accounts of manufactories, furnaces, glass works, quarries, ship-yards, tanneries, fisheries, vessel and military companies, in which the use of ardent spirits has ceased; votes of churches in favor of entire abstinence; operations of Temperance Societies to promote the cause—and the general effect of the reformation upon the community.

CALVIN CHAPIN, Chairman.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter, dated

WASHINGTON, March 13th, 1830.

You will have seen, before this arrives, by the morning papers of to-day, that the President has nominated Commodore Porter as Consul General to Algiers, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the unanimous rejection of Henry Lee by the Senate. In this instance the President has acted with great promptitude. Some have supposed, when considering that he delayed for about two months after the session commenced to send his nominations to the Senate, to fill the vacancies he had occasioned by removal in the recess, that his haste in this single instance proceeds from petulancy and ill-nature. His troubles are increasing every day. No President before him had undertaken to influence Congress, in legislating upon a private claim: but he supposed the weight of his recommendation would insure the passage of a bill for the relief of Mrs. Decatur; and he volunteered to give it among grave and important state matters. The friends of the bill advocated its passage with great ability, but notwithstanding the President's intemperance, and the exhibition of talent, the bill was laid on the table yesterday, by a vote of 97 to 84; and it is not probable that the claim will be brought forward again at this Congress. The vote was so decisive, that it is doubtful whether the claim will ever be revived again. The report is today, that the President is in a very ill humor. He is vexed to find that his *civil* recommendation does not command the obedience of a *military order*. The President has declared that he will have less contention in his cabinet than he has heretofore; and it is suspected on a late occasion, that he repeated the well known stanza, beginning with "*Let dogs delight to bark and bite*," &c.

From the Memphis Advocate of the 26th Feb.

HORRIBLE DISASTER.—It has never before fallen to our lot to witness an event of such a heart rending nature as that which occurred at our landing on Wednesday morning. The steam boat Helen McGregor, with about 410 passengers on board, having stopped at this place for a short time, was in the act of pushing off, when one of her boilers having burst with a tremendous explosion, was thrown from its bed over the forcastle into the river, the chimneys thrown down, every boiler dislodged, and the boiler deck, engineer's room, and adjacent offices, made a complete wreck in an instant. To give an accurate description of the scene which followed, would exceed the powers of those far more gifted than ourselves. A large number of deck passengers, as is usual when starting out of port, had crowded to the forward part of the boat, and were the principal sufferers. Amid the smoke and dust were to be seen, at the same moment, the death struggle and spouting blood of those who had received their wounds; while the shrieks of the wounded and the dying were mingled with the general confusion. Our citizens rushed spontaneously to the scene of disaster, and, by their activity and exertions, rescued many a poor fellow from a watery grave.—Houses were thrown open, oils, lint, bandages and blankets freely furnished for the use of the wounded, and some were seen even contending for and claiming the responsibility of nursing and protecting such as they have been instrumental in saving. We take particular pleasure in noticing the activity of our physicians on the occasion, all of whom immediately repaired to the spot, nor ceased their labors until the wounded had received every attention and comfort which their situation required.

A list here follows of the names of 16 persons killed, 16 badly wounded and 11 slightly wounded. It is also supposed that many others are missing, having been blown overboard.

Extract from the Correspondence of the New York Observer, dated

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1830.

You will be pleased to learn that at length the cause of Temperance has obtained a hearing, I will even say a footing, in the Congress of the United States. What will not strength of faith and energy of effort accomplish! The voice of the reformers has been re-echoed from the Capitol! The question presented itself last week for debate in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Condict, to inquire into the expediency of withholding from the sailors and marines of the navy the rations of ardent spirits. It was just such a debate as might have been expected; a perfect counterpart to the pro and con popular view of the question in the country. Some doubted, others denied, others ventured a little for the cause, others stood up manfully.

Mr Hoffman, of New York, said none wished for a reformation in the navy more than himself; none had a higher sense of the injurious effects of ardent spirits; but this matter should be left to the discretion of individuals, no regulations would be either practicable or beneficial! It should be left optional with those who drank, and they should be left to the influence of the example and judgment of the country. He was afraid that total abstinence by the sailors would weaken their efficiency, impair their bravery and generosity, and all their other qualifications! A *practical scheme*, a *practical scheme* was what he wanted.

Mr. Drayton, an estimable man, of great integrity, was for the resolution. He reminded Mr. Hoffman that the surgeons and officers of the army and navy were unanimous in the opinion, that *ardent spirits never contributed to the health or permanent comfort of the sailor* or the *soldier*; that they, *more than all other causes combined*, occasioned crimes, insubordination, punishments, diseases and deaths; that it was a matter of fact, that the moderate use leads to excess. But still he would not pass a direct prohibitory law; he would "present motives to the moral sense, diminish the temptations, increase the pecuniary stripend," &c. Mr. D. concluded with saying, that he was not alarmed, as Mr. Wickliffe was, because this influence proceeded from members of Temperance Societies, whom Mr W. had classed with Sabbath memorialists, and Indian memorialists, &c.

Mr. Reed remarked, very sensibly, that if it was lawful for Congress to withdraw what they had bestowed. If to legislate whiskey into the navy were lawful, to legislate it out was equally so. He spoke very highly of Temperance Societies, which were "to the great joy of all sober men."

Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, (here we have a powerful champion,) said he would undertake to prove before any college of physicians, that nothing could be swallowed so invigorating and healthy as COLD WATER. He said he was in earnest, that nothing could be more injurious than the regular 11 o'clock and 4 o'clock drink. The officers of the navy tell a youth of fourteen he is *not a man*, unless he can take his ration. By thirty, he will become a confirmed tippler, if not a drunkard. Mr. B. declared, that when the whole country seemed united in the work of reformation, the House would be acting agreeably to the wishes of their constituents, if they *united with the Temperance Societies*.

Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, a son of the deceased Chief Justice of the United States, and a promising member of the House, stood up manfully and without reserve, to the honor of himself and his state, on behalf of the temperance cause. He spoke handsomely, and spoke well on this occasion. A lieutenant in the navy had informed him, that EIGHT-TENTHS of the whipping on board our national ships, was the consequence of intemperance. "*We legalize drunkenness in our Navy*," said he. Half a pint of spirits daily administered to boys at the same time with veteran tipplers. Though Mr. Hoffman had attempted to ridicule Temperance Societies, and pronounced a sort of eulogium on that "democratic thing, whiskey," as he repeated often, he (Mr. E.) would "lift up his voice in this public place in favor of these benevolent and efficient means of saving our fellow men."

The original resolution PASSED, and thus the first fire has been opened on the enemy in the Congress of the United States. He will give them no quarter any where.

M. Chabert, the *Fire King*, had announced his intention to take place at the Argyle Rooms, London, on the 6th of February. Among his other feats he proposed to swallow prussic acid, but when called upon to do so, he declined, but said he would try his efficacy on a dog. This was unsatisfactory to the crowded audience, and Mons. Chabert was eventually obliged to make his escape amidst the cries of imposter.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MARCH 24, 1830.

RETRENCHMENT.—The most ridiculous farce, the most open and barefaced imposition, which has ever been played off on the community, has arisen out of this matter of retrenchment. The scene opened during the last session of Congress, with the *debut* of the notorious Mr. Chilton, fresh, as some of the members remarked, from the dens of public opinion, and from which even some others seemed to think he was taken too soon—not being more than *half baked*. Retrenchment was his object.—He was shocked at the squandering of pen-knives—the profuse expenditure of wafers and sealing-wax would beggar the country—and the sorest of all sore evils, was the enormous extravagance of a soda fountain. A radical, thorough, and entire reform was required in all departments of the government, and after much uproar and most abundant abuse, a committee was appointed to remedy these evils. This committee, after this loud note of preparation—these promises of great things—have at last reported as a superfluous officer, the Draftsman to the House, and procured his removal. This was too small work even for Chilton himself—to see all his splendid projects dwindle down to a fifteen hundred dollar office, and that producing the removal of a very meritorious and useful officer, was too much for him. He has openly and entirely abandoned the whole party, and in the simplicity of his heart declares that he has been cheated and imposed upon, and the whole concern is a broken humbug. It was in relation to the abolishing the office of Draftsman and the subject of retrenchment at large, that Mr. Ingersoll delivered the speech which we this day publish. It will be read, we think with pleasure, by the whole community.

The following article from the National Journal will enable the reader to see what progress the present "retrenching" Administration have made.

"*Retrenchment.* A striking illustration of the extravagance of the present Administration, and of the falsehood of the charge in this respect brought against the last administration, is afforded by the following comparative of the expenditures of the first year of Mr. Adam's administration and those of the present—

In 1825 the whole expenditures of the Government were		$23,585,904 72
Deduct the payments on account of the public debt	12,095,344 78	
Net expenses in 1825,		$11,490,459 94
In 1829, the expenditures were		26,194,595 10
Deduct payments on public debt	12,704,005 80	
Payments of money awarded under the Ghent treaty	1,996 55	
		12,406,002 35
Net expenses in 1829,		13,758,592 75
Deduct		11,490,459 94
Excess of expenses in 1829 over those in '25		$2,268,132 81

Thus it would appear that in the first year of General Andrew Jackson's Administration, there have been expended *two millions two hundred and sixty-eight thousand, one hundred and thirty-two dollars, and eighty-one cents*, more than in the first year of the administration of his predecessor. These facts speak volumes; they require no comment.

The liberality manifested in the following remarks on Mr Webster's speech, from the Charleston Courier, is worthy of all praise. They show that there is a portion of the South Carolina community who are willing to render praise to a New Englander, and although against the current of popular feeling, to oppose the unsound and destructive doctrines advocated by Mr. Hayne. How different is the frank and honest praise which is here bestowed upon the happy display of the fine talents of Mr. Webster, from that spirit of captious criticism, that disposition to underrate and speak lightly of the talents of their representatives, which has been manifested by some presses of New England:—

"As a rich specimen of eloquence—of elevated sentiment, and severe but dignified retort, we know it is admired, even by the political enemies of the speaker; but it is not for these qualities that we mainly value this great effort of a gifted mind. It is a liberal and just exposition of the true principles of our national government—an able, and we believe unanswerable defence of the Constitution against that dangerous construction of its powers, which would render, not only its efficiency, but its very existence, dependent on the caprice of a State Legislature! Mr. Webster has exhibited, in their true light, the fatal consequences of the contemplated State usurpation, and we consider his speech, *at this time*, of peculiar value. It ought to be in the hands of every citizen of the Union."

MR. WEBSTER'S THIRD SPEECH.—After Mr. Webster had closed the speech which we recently published Mr. Hayne rose & made a brief reply. To this Mr. Webster rejoined with equal brevity, in the speech we give to-day. When, however, Mr. Hayne came to prepare his speech for the press, he extended a speech of one or two columns into eight or ten, and went into a very laborious examination of the constitutional question, with regard to the powers of the States and of the General Government. If the speech had appeared as delivered, we should have been able to have published it, and should have done so with pleasure. We regret that its present length prevents us from doing so. So sure are we that the doctrines which he advocates are utterly untenable, that we should very gladly have every thing in favor of Mr. Hayne's view of the subject before the community—being sure that the public verdict would be in favor of more sound and salutary doctrines. We are however unable, from the reason above stated, to publish his speech and must wait for the present. The short speech of Mr. Webster presents the question in a very forcible and convincing light.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Agreeable to public notice, a meeting of the friends of Temperance was held at Exeter, Lebanon, on Wednesday the 17th inst. The meeting was addressed, by Wm. T. Williams and A. D. Scoville, Esquires, on behalf of the County Society, and by Deacon Wattles, Jr. Esq. of Lebanon, after which an association for the promotion of Temperance, was formed, auxiliary to the New London County Temperance Society, and officers duly chosen.

☞ The next meeting of the County Society, will be held at Colchester, on Wednesday, the 7th of April next, and addressed by John H. Brockway, Esq. of Ellington.

OHIO. On the last day of the session of the Legislature of Ohio, Mr. Hale introduced into the Senate a resolution approving Gen. Jackson's first message to Congress. Mr. Olds moved to amend the resolution by adding the words, "his appointment of members of Congress and printers' to office, his former opinions on the subject, to the contrary notwithstanding." After a sharp debate, the Senate refused to consider the subject.

Gov. Ray, of Indiana, informs the Legislature, in his annual message, that he has undertaken to prepare, at his own expense and trouble, and will lay before the Legislature, at its next session, a code of laws, "which shall furnish the community with law, to enable the people to transact their ordinary affairs without common expense and trouble, or necessity of taking lawyer's counsel."

Ship Connecticut, Smith, from the Pacific Ocean, arrived at New London, yesterday, with 2300 barrels of Sperm Oil. Also, ship Jones, from Brazil Banks, with 1400 barrels.

Spoken, on the coast of Japan, Sept. 2d, Ship Chelsea, of New-London, with 700 barrels of oil.

A law regulating the militia, has passed the Senate of New York. It reduces the number of parades, and provides that all monies collected for fines, shall be paid over to the commissioners of common schools.

State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GIDEON TOMLINSON.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JOHN S. PETERS.
FOR TREASURER,
ISAAC SPENCER,
FOR SECRETARY,
THOMAS DAY.

FOR SENATORS.

DISTRICT No. 7—consisting of New-London, Groton, Stonington and Waterford—
JOHN HYDE.

DISTRICT No. 8—consisting of Norwich, North Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon and Franklin—
ROGER HUNTINGTON.

DISTRICT No. 13—consisting of Brooklyn, Canterbury, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown and Windham—
CHAUNCEY F. CLEAVELAND.

DISTRICT No. 14—consisting of Ashford, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson and Woodstock—
THOMAS HUBBARD.

MR. DURHAM,—By publishing the name of
SAMUEL A. PETERS, ESQ.
of Colchester, as a candidate for senator, to represent the 9th Senatorial District, composed of the towns of Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem and Bozrah—you will oblige MANY.

We are also requested, by other correspondents, to publish the name of
HENRY M. WAIT, ESQ.
of Lyme, as a suitable candidate for senator from the 9th District. As the person having the highest number of votes is to be declared elected, it is hoped that our friends in this district will confer together, and unite upon one man. It will readily be seen, that by having several candidates in a district, the election will be given to the Jacksonians.

The following is a list of the Jackson candidates, for State Senators: District No. 1, Samuel Hart. No. 2, Lorrain T. Pease. No. 3, Elisha Phelps. No. 4, Wm. W. Boardman. No. 5, Noyes Darling. No. 6, John D. Reynolds. No. 7, Elisha Haley. No. 8, Epaphras Porter. No. 9, Benjamin Trumbull. No. 10, Abraham D. Baldwin. No. 11, Reuben Boothe. No. 12, Charles Hawley. No. 13, Andrew T. Judson. No. 17, Nath'l P. Perry. No. 18, John Alsop. No. 20, Ingoldsby W. Crawford. No. 21, John Fitch.

ITEMS.

The Montreal Gazette mentions a case in which 'the high sense of honor,' alluded to in the message of the Secretary of War, appears to have betrayed itself.—That paper says that 'large parties of American troops at Sackett's Harbor have lately deserted and come to the British side.' The number which abandoned their standard in a fortnight is stated at twenty-five.

Mr. M Duffie has published a letter denying the story relating to his interview with Mr Van Buren and a letter containing certain political doctrines which the Secretary was said to have written to a gentleman in S. Carolina. He declares the whole to be without foundation.

New Hampshire Election. Mr. Harvey has been elected Governor, by a majority somewhat greater than Gov. Pierce's majority, last year. Parties, in the Senate, retain their former relative position; and the political character of the House of Representatives has not been changed.

Franking Privilege. By a new construction of the Post Office laws, pamphlets of more than two ounces, in weight, cannot be franked. This regulation prevents and was, perhaps, intended to prevent Mr. Webster's speech from passing to the public, under the franking privilege of Members of Congress.

The Washington Telegraph states that "the opposition to the present administration is numerous, talented, determined and *organized*."

A project is in agitation in the Pennsylvania Legislature, to construct a tunnel through the Alleghany Mountains.

Stump Orators. There is much originality and quaintness of expression in the following extract from a stump speech of a candidate for the legislature in one of the western states:—'Born' said he, 'in a cane brake, cradled in a sap trough, my zeal for independence has grown to maturity, without being choaked by the weeds of education.'

The receipts of the ladies' fair held in Savannah on the 2d inst. for the purpose of raising funds for building a Baptist Church in that city, amounted to $3003 81.

Seditious Pamphlet.—E. H. Burritt has been committed for trial in Milledgeville, Geo., charged with having fifteen or twenty copies of the pamphlet referred to in the correspondence between the Mayor of Boston and the Gov. of Virginia. He is also charged with holding a correspondence with the author, a dealer in old clothes in Battle-street; any concern in circulating such pamphlets in Georgia, is punishable by a law of the State, with DEATH.

The New York Gazette says—"It was confidently asserted in Washington on Monday, that the Senate had rejected the nomination of John P. Decatur, as collector of the port of Portsmouth."

The Rev. Wm. H. Beecher, of Boston, has accepted the invitation of the first Congregational Church and Society in Newport, to become their pastor.

Temperance movements in the Navy.—The ship's company of the Receiving Ship, at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, have, all, by the advice of their officers, voluntarily commuted their allowance of whiskey for money.

THE STANDARD OF TRUE GREATNESS.

An Address delivered at the annual meeting of the Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute,

BY MR. GEORGE PERKINS.

It is often said of a great man, that there is but one such in an age. Yet, unfortunately, it often happens, that this is one too many. For when an individual achieves renown at the expense of sacrificing not only all that is great and noble in his own character, but even by ruining the happiness of a multitude of his fellow-beings, better would it have been that he had never existed: or if so, that when he went down to the grave, his memory might be *forever* consigned to oblivion. On the contrary, the man, who leads his efforts to promote the happiness of his fellow-beings, however humble his fame, is better entitled to the respect and reverence of mankind, than the proudest monarch, whose jewelled turban sparkled with invaluable gems: than the most renowned champion for earthly glory, who ever existed. A slight examination into the constitution and history of man, will abundantly prove the truth of this position.

Man was created in the image of his Maker. By him, all the characteristics of the Deity were faintly shadowed forth. Jehovah was possessed of power, above all beings in the universe. Man was endowed with dominion over the animal world around him. God is an intelligent being. Man alone, upon earth, was gifted with this divine attribute. God is a holy being. Man was created in the exact moral image of his Maker.

Appearing thus as an emanation from the Deity, there was committed to him unlimited control over the whole world. While he continued in a state of holiness, these pre-eminent attributes co-operated to proclaim the greatness and the goodness of the Author of his being. And while he exercised a willing obedience to his Creator, the animals under him exhibited, in their turn, unlimited submission to his will.

But the scene was reversed. Inordinate pride crept into his heart: and finding no equal in his presence, he rejected the sovereignty of God, and attempted to rival the Majesty of heaven. Then, as if to curse his folly, hostility instantly spread thro' the whole of his dominions. Hatred and [illegible] fiercely glared in every eye: and even the inanimate earth refused any longer to pour forth spontaneously, from her hitherto indulgent bosom, what might support his failing nature.

Though thus his moral character is dimmed and shorn of its splendour, yet still his intellectual attributes readily proclaim to us what must have been his *Original*. It is curious to observe the progress of this being, from the first dawn of his existence until he has attained the summit of his greatness. He is born a helpless being, surrounded by innumerable agents of destruction, and incapable of exercising the feeblest effort for his preservation. He can neither retreat from danger, nor defend himself when assailed by it. Nature, however, has abundantly provided for these deficiencies, by the powerful attachment she has implanted in the parental bosom.—Gradually, with the progress of his existence, his native powers are developed. But that nothing may retard the full growth of his physical capacities, until they have attained their perfection, his intellectual energies quietly slumber. Then indeed, from their long rest, they burst with gigantic strength and dazzling splendour. Nothing can resist their efforts. The animal world are brought into quiet subjection. Or if they resist, it is only that they may fall before irresistible mastery. The inanimate creation is equally subject to his astonishing powers. Interminable forests, which have defied the storms and tempests of ages, are swept from before him. Rocks of adamant crumble away. The everlasting hills bow down as if in homage. The bosom of the earth divides and unveils her secret treasures. The broad ocean becomes a familiar pathway. The very elements yield their tribute. Planets, though infinitely larger than our earth, become but a lamp to guide him through the darkness.

But of all the attributes of fallen man, none is so restless, so untiring, so insatiable, as love of supremacy.—Cursed, as it were, by the very ambition which excited him to rebellion against his maker, it allows him not one moment of quiet during his brief pilgrimage on earth. And the human race have been more fearfully scourged by this aspiring sentiment, than by all the evils incident to our fallen nature. When man, then, has subdued all beings around him, and successfully grappled with natural obstacles, he turns to acquire dominion over his own race. Here he meets with infinitely greater obstacles, and more determined resistance. For his contest is with equals. If he commands, he encounters equal authority. If he contrives, he is baffled with a counterplot. He calls all his energies to the contest, and his antagonist arrays a host in no respect inferior to his own. In this contest, however, as in others, superior power must ever gain the ascendency. Physical force is of but little avail. It is intelligence, that attribute of man, which elevates him high in the scale of being, that casts shadow his path with triumphal arches, and wreaths his brow with imperishable glory.

In apportioning this power, Nature has exhibited her customary partiality. While some are endowed with so small a portion of intelligence as to elevate them barely above the animal world, others exhibit it to such boundless extent, and with such mighty energies, that they do indeed, in this respect, faintly shadow forth the attributes of their great Original. A host, of the inferior portion of their fellow-beings, immediately become subject to their dominion. They perceive their own inferiority. They bow in homage as to a superior. They shrink from this powerful being, if he is actuated by the motives of a demon. They throng around him, if he exercises principles of benevolence. Such are the beings, whom ambition spurs onward in a determined effort of all their combined energies. Woe to the nation possessed of such citizens, if the helm of their ambition is not under the guidance of moral rectitude. Then they can inflict deadly wounds, if prompted by evil passions, let the pages of history testify. That they can shed around them unmingled blessings, if actuated by Philanthropy, is equally evident.

Since, then, the ambition of man is so powerful and so restless, and since he is capable of performing so much good, or of inflicting so much misery, I have thought I could not pass the few moments allowed me at the present time, better than by enquiring into the nature of true greatness. For had this been clearly defined and understood, by a multitude of individuals, in the early period of their lives, I doubt not they would have greatly promoted the happiness of man, and have acquired a reputation, which would have increased in splendour, as it extended down the vista of ages. But conceiving that greatness depended upon extent of influence and unlimited supremacy, they exerted all their gigantic energies, in acquiring this control; not scrupling to adopt the most unholy and ruinous measures,—until they have spread devastation and misery on every side of them, and have become the most fatal scourges of the human race.

What, then, is the standard of true greatness? Great physical strength can never constitute it—since that is a mere gift of nature; and since man is excelled in it by a multitude of animals. Neither can great intellectual powers, though successful in their efforts, entitle one to this appellation—since their foundation also may rest, in a great degree, upon the constitution. And however much they may be cultivated by diligent application, however well directed by sound judgment and thorough experience, and however elevated by their wonderful attainments—yet still their possessor may be guilty of so many weaknesses, and stoop to such corrupt and vicious measures to attain his ends, that, while we admire the powerful energies he displays, we still consider him as worthy only of our pity or contempt.

The foundation of true greatness undoubtedly rests upon the possession of powerful mental talents, enriched by extensive research, improved by long experience, familiar with the whole circle of Sciences—and last, though infinitely the most important, guided by high, honorable and *benevolent* principles. What a host of individuals will be utterly shorn of their glory, when weighed in the balances of moral rectitude and philanthropy! and how few of those, whom we have been accustomed to regard with wonder and awe, will remain to grace the temple of true fame, when we come to measure the happiness they communicated to their fellow-beings! Be this the standard of our judgment, and I doubt not we shall satisfactorily establish the position we have advanced.

In pursuance of this object, I shall examine the claims to this title, possessed by three classes of men, who have commanded the respect, the reverence, and the admiration of mankind, viz: the statesman, the warrior, and the orator. The achievements of each have been deemed worthy an impression upon the pages of history. Could immortality be secured by the applauses of man, doubtless neither they nor their works will ever be forgotten. But, unfortunately, this brilliant lure to ambition, depends not upon a course of actions, which may meliorate the condition of the suffering, and secure the happiness of man. On the contrary, the applauses of the multitude are more often called forth by those, who spread the most extensive ruin and misery on every side of them, than by the individual who is most active in promoting universal good. Could mankind, then, be persuaded to brand their achievements with unqualified detestation, and their characters with the infamy they merit, ambition might be turned into a channel, which, if it did not actually promote the happiness, would, undoubtedly, withhold them from doing ought, which could tend to the injury of the human race.

Let us then, in the first place, examine the claims of the Statesman to true Greatness. The great variety of talent, requisite to the successful performance of his duties, must certainly rank him high in the scale of intellectual being. That one should be able to control the wills of millions, exhibits no trifling power. Conflicting interests must be reconciled. Jarring passions must be harmonized. The views and feelings, entertained and expressed in the humblest ranks of society, must be equally known with those of the higher grades. The interests of each portion of the community must be regarded. An opposition, possessing talents, perhaps, always inferior to his own must be silenced. Sectional jealousies must be overcome. An inflexible adherence to plans of general interest, although they may clash with sectional views, is nevertheless to be firmly maintained. Discriminating perception, unbending perseverance, and successful achievements, must be manifested in every effort, which he makes. All these triumphs must be achieved; and so decisively, as to leave no shadow of doubt, no perceptible point of weakness, before the Statesman can be entitled to the appellation—"great."

A knowledge of those he governs is indispensably necessary for him. Political economy, too, in all its varied branches, must be perfectly understood—for without it he were deprived of his revenue, the strong sinew of power, and by which alone he can maintain his authority.—The heaviest taxation, which may press lightest upon the people, must be equitably laid upon different classes of the community, and delicately adjusted, in proportion to their ability to meet it. Domestic industry must be encouraged: yet so as not by relieving one class of the people, too heavily to oppress another. Internal improvements must be promoted: yet with that equitable consideration for general interest, that all, if possible, may be equally benefitted.

When the Statesman has succeeded in harmoniously controlling the internal affairs of government, he must grapple with foreign relations. In the former case his duties were intricate and laborious: but in the latter, the powerful and unlimited energies of his mind must all be enlisted. In the former, we have contemplated him superior to all around him; in the latter, we must consider him as entering the lists with those who are supposed to be his equals. In the former case, his administration was peaceful, and over those, who were prepared to co-operate with him, in promoting his plans, and in bringing them to a happy conclusion: now it is the reverse. Nor does he contend with one nation alone. Multitudes around him are ready to take advantage of whatever weakness he may exhibit, and diligently strive to counteract his most skilful diplomacy. He must manfully encounter the stormy passions, and powerful energies of nations, whose resources may be greater than his own, whose policy as vigilant in detecting and baffling schemes of national aggrandizement. And though many are leagued together to disarrange his plans, yet the least failure, before all these fearful superiorities, will forever debar him, in the false judgment of man, of the title of greatness.

However little the philanthropist may find to admire, however much to deplore, in the determined encounter of two hostile empires, yet the exhibition is truly magnificent. And he who would concentrate upon himself the admiring gaze of posterity, must rise triumphantly above all these accumulated obstacles. Who can achieve greatness and success, amid such unnumbered difficulties? But we will suppose an individual who has succeeded in such circumstances. Nay we will suppose farther, that he enters upon the administration of a government, which, by previous injudicious management, is already tottering to its foundation. He enters the vessel of State. Mutiny is on every side of him.—Hosts of triumphant foes encircle him. Lightnings flash around him. The rock is before him upon which his vessel is rapidly driving. Another moment and ruin is inevitable. But, with almost magic influence, he raises his finger, and the mutiny is quelled. Like the spirit of the tempest, "He rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm." His enemies are put to flight. The tempests is dispersed. His vessel is guided into a quiet and secure harbor. And this he has accomplished, with, apparently, no effort. To drop the figure. He enters upon the duties of government, when its whole machinery is disorganized. The resources of revenue are exhausted.—The confidence of his subjects is rendered distrustful by repeated misfortunes. The sinews of power are paralyzed. Internal commotions reign. Powerful enemies throng on every side. Yet with calm, but rapid observation, he instantaneously grasps the whole scene of confusion. His intelligence, with the rapidity of lightning, combines all the scattered energies of his empire, detects the assailable points of his powerful but unnumbered foes, instantaneously unravels the mazes of maladministration, and his government bids defiance to combined nations. From the night of darkness, which threatened to be eternal, it arises to a splendour, excelling even its former glory, and dazzles the vision of every beholder. He, who accomplishes this brilliant result, must merely be a master-spirit; his success is sublimity. But it is not true Greatness. That consists, as we have before said, in the devotion of the most powerful natural energies, improved by experience and reflection, to promoting the general good of the whole family of man.

But the Statesman may not only fail of *improving* the condition of other nations; he may inflict upon them positive injury. Not for the purpose of disabling them from wronging the people, whom he is bound to protect: but for the express object of national elevation. And if to promote the aggrandizement of his own community, he takes advantage of the weakness of a neighboring people, infringes their rights, brings them under the dominion of his own government, or compels them to remove to distant countries—ought not he to be deemed a scourge to the human race? And why should not perpetual infamy shadow his tomb and his memory, rather than garlands of triumph and glory should be wreathed around them? But further: even in elevating his country to grandeur and magnificence, he may sow the seeds of future ruin and misery. Burthens of [illegible] may be contracted, which shall reduce the nation [illegible] to bankruptcy. A spirit of haughtiness and fo[illegible] military renown may be communicated. An insatiable love of conquest may be acquired. Surrounding nations may indeed gaze with wonder and admiration upon his success! while all this dazzling brilliancy may be but the final flashes of the expiring lamp. It is questionable whether even the splendid administration of a Pitt will, ultimately, prove advantageous to the British empire: notwithstanding the brilliant halo of victory which surrounds that portion of her history, and her complete triumph over all her combined and powerful enemies. Nor does the unparalleled combination of his diplomatic and forensic talents so much deserve our admiration, as his eloquence and patriotic defence of the rights of his fellow subjects. But although his administration elevated the British government so high, yet that very success communicated to her the over-weening opinion of her greatness, which lost her the American colonies. And her subjects are now ground to torture by her oppressive revenue system, though it scarcely reduced one item of her overwhelming debt. Such, too, to France, was the result of the splendid reign of Lewis the 14th.

Perhaps no Statesman ever displayed more consummate wisdom in managing the departments of government, in controlling their subjects, and in counteracting the diplomatic skill of foreign powers—than Cardinal Wolsey. Then, when we consider that his intellectual powers alone raised him from a rank of life below even that of an ordinary peasant's, and elevated him above the proudest noble of his country, we must certainly deem him a very uncommon genius. But who would note out to him the title of true greatness? Yet for comprehensive intelligence, powerful talents, accurate calculations,—few men ever equalled him. So might we say of a host of Statesmen. And why do we not regard these men as truly great? Because it was not the general good of man which they sought to promote. It was self-elevation, which prompted all their actions, and every step of their progress was marked with misery and oppression. It is clear then that the success of the Statesman does not determine the true standard of greatness.

[*To be continued.*]

Married,

In this town, on the 14th inst. Mr. THOMAS GARDNER, Jr., to Miss MARY ARMSTRONG, daughter of Mr. Timothy Armstrong, both of Norwich.

Died,

In this city, on the 19th inst. Mrs. ABBY R. RIDGWAY, aged 29 years, wife of Mr. Thomas J. Ridgway.

In this city, on the 22d inst. Miss LYDIA AUSTIN, aged 15, daughter of Mr. Charles Austin.

In Preston, an infant son of Mr. Ellery Champlin.

In New-York, suddenly, on the 14th inst. the Rev. J. S. CHRISTMAS.

At Ashford, on the 16th ult. SAMUEL SPRING, Esq. aged 82 years.

At New Orleans, on the 22d Feb. Mr. WM. DERBY, one of the crew of the schooner Splendid, Capt. Day, of this port, fell between the wharf and schr. and was drowned.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute.—This evening, at 7 o'clock. Question for discussion, "Ought the present Militia System to be abolished?

MISS LATHROP

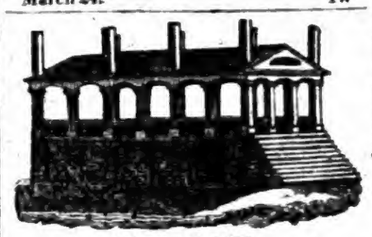
WILL re-commence her school on the first Monday in April. Board, in the neighborhood, can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Norwich, 1st Society. March 23. 3w52

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Norwich Falls Society for the promotion of Temperance will be held at the Methodist Chapel this evening, at 7 o'clock.

March 24. 1w



NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Proprietors of Norwich Market, will be held at the hall of Thames Bank, on Wednesday next, the 31st inst. at 10 o'clk. a. m., for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of business of importance. A general attendance is requested.

LYMAN BREWER, Sec'y.

March 24. 1w52

REMOVAL.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS removed his stock of *DRY GOODS*, 1 door west of the Thames Bank, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

March 24. 52

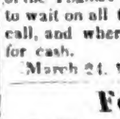
REMOVAL.

JAMES S. CLARK

HAS removed to the store lately occupied by William L'Hommedieu, one door east of the Thames Bank, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call, and where goods will be sold very cheap for cash.

March 24, 1830. 52

For Hartford.



The sloop Juliet, Capt. Oliver Geer, master, will sail on Saturday, 27th inst. at 9 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Jed. Huntington.

March 17. 2w51

For New-York.

The packet sloop Exchange, G. W. Geer, master, will sail on Tuesday, the 30th, at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or the master on board.

March 24. 1w

For New-York.

The sloop Splendid, Williams master, will sail on Friday next, March 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to Backus & Norton, Jed. Huntington, or the master on board.

March 24. 1w

For New-York.

The sloop Diamond will sail to-morrow, at 9 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board at Huntington's wharf.

March 24. 52

FOR ALBANY.

The sloop Teazer, Jed. Williams master, will sail for New York and Albany, on 2d April, at 7 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply to John Lathrop, or the master on board.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
SELECTIONS FROM THE
DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE,
ON
MR. FOOT'S RESOLUTION

THERE has not, perhaps, since the earliest days of the Government of the U. States, been a debate in Congress which has excited a deeper interest throughout the country, than that which has grown out of the Resolution, offered by Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire into the expediency of limiting, for a certain period, the sales of the Public Lands to such lands as have heretofore been offered for sale. The debate has taken a wide range, and in it nearly all the talented members of the Senate have taken part. But few of their speeches have appeared in any of the public prints except those published at Washington. Believing that the publication of the best of these speeches, in a suitable form to be preserved, to be desired by the community, the undersigned intends, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to publish so much of the debate as may be deemed worthy of preservation, in a volume of about 400 pages.

Among the speeches which will be published at length, will be those of Messrs. Benton, Hayne, Webster, Sprague, Holmes, Woodbury, and Barton; and besides these such others as will be considered most valuable.

The work will be printed on good paper, with fair type, and delivered to subscribers at $1 50 in boards. *CHARLES ADAMS.*

New Haven, March 1830. 52

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed commissioners on the estate of Abigail Bailey, late of Lebanon, deceased, by the Court of Probate in and for the district of Lebanon, hereby give notice that a meeting of said commissioners, pursuant to adjournment, will be held at the inn of Col. Roger Bailey, in said Lebanon, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1830, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

THOMAS BADCOCK, } Commissioners.
JABEZ ROCKWELL, }

Dated at Lebanon, March 13, 1830. 1w52

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A second hand Piano Forte, London made. *Enquire at this office.*

March 24. 3w52

EATABLES.

2000 lbs. Pork Hams,
1000 lbs. Cream Cheese,
200 lbs. Dried Beef,
200 lbs. Leaf Lard,
10 bush. Dried Apples,
80 " Potatoes,
20 bbls. Rochester Flour,
5 " Con. Pork, superior qual.

Corn, Rice, Buckwheat, Meal, Rye-flour, Eggs, Butter, &c. for sale by

WILSON & ROBBINS.

March 24. 52

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. 1/52

PLOUGHS.

40 Ploughs—Wright's and Wood's patents, for sale. Wanted, clover seed, raised in Windham County.

CHARLES COIT.

March 24. 52

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,

AN *Address on the Importance of Charity*, delivered before the *Brothers' Charitable Society*, at the Second Congregational Church, Providence, on the anniversary of said Society, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1829.—By Henry Trumbull. "*Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.*"—PSALMS xli. 1.

March 24. 52

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF genuine groceries, just received from N. York and will be sold at very low prices.

N. B. If any article proves contrary to what it is recommended, it may be returned, and the money, together with the expenses of transportation will be refunded. *E. A. BILL.*

March 24. 52

GARDEN SEEDS,

Fresh, and warranted of the last year's growth.

ASPARAGUS; giant Celery; early and late Cauliflower; long, short, and cluster Cucumber; early Dutch, York, green savoy, red Dutch for pickling, and late sugar loaf Cabbage; large green head or cabbage, and yellow head Lettuce; early scarlet short top, long salmon, and scarlet Turnip Radish; early bush, and winter crookneck Squash; early blood turnip, and long red Beet; silver skinned, red and yellow Onion; Carrot; large Dutch Parsnip; double Peppergrass and Parsley; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram; large Sage; round and prickly Spinnage; vegetable Oyster; nutmeg, pine apple, and large cantalope Mellon; Squash and Cayenne Pepper; Nasturtium; white and yellow dwarf, cranberry refugee, or thousand to one, large Lima, and English horse Beans; early Washington, or true May, June, imperial, and dwarf marrowfats, golden hotspur, and early Charlton Peas, &c., for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

March 24. 52

OATS! OATS!!

2000 bushels Oats wanted, for which the highest price in cash, will be paid if delivered soon, by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. 3w52

FRESH FRUIT.

ORANGES, lemons, citron, raisins, figs, &c. just received and for sale by

WILSON & ROBBINS.

March 24. 52

LA FOGG'S PRIZE LIST.

Drawn ballots in the Connecticut Lottery, Class 19, extra.
47-3-15-52-18-10-56-31-6.
Drawn ballots in the Groton Monument Lottery, No. 19.
29--17--7--59--56--15--22--39.
NEXT FRIDAY, 26th.
The Groton Monument Lottery, Class No. 20, draws in the city of New-Haven.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10000 DOLLARS.
Tickets, $4 only.

N.B.—For capital prizes, call at La Fogg's Truly Fortunate Office.

March 24. 52

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL
TREES, &c.

THE subscriber, being agent, will receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Vines, &c. &c. from the extensive gardens and nurseries of Wm. Prince, Esq. Flushing, Long Island.

JOHN HYDE.

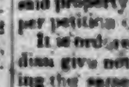
Norwich, March 22, 1830. 52

FOR SALE,

A lot of land, containing from 17 to 20 acres, 1 yoke of working Oxen, and about ten tons of Hay. For particulars, apply to *WM. EDGERTON Jr.*

Norwich, Bennhill, March 24. 3w52

AUCTION.



The subscriber will sell at Auction, on Saturday, 27th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mr. John A. Gifford, in Norwich—1 yoke eight years old working Oxen, in good order; 4 Cows; 2 Yearlings; 1 Ox Cart; 2 Chains, and other articles—if not sold at private sale. Enquire of

NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

March 24. 1w

At a Court of Probate holden at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

Present, Joseph Eaton, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Jesse E. Paul, of Voluntown, in the county of Windham, shewing to this Court that he is guardian of Mary C. Treat, of Voluntown, within said district, minor; that said minor is the owner of real estate situated in said Voluntown, viz: That the said minor is tenant in common with others, and owns one undivided quarter part of a tract of land, situated as aforesaid, formerly owned by Mr. Amos Treat, and of the buildings thereon standing; that it would be for the advantage of said minor to sell the aforesaid property of said minor, and apply the avails as the statute in such case directs—praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the county of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate office in said District, on the first Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Certified from record. 52

GEO. H. MIDDLETON, Clerk.

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.

THE Norwich Steam Boat Company, have for sale, the superb Steamboat FANNY, completely sound in every respect, built of the best materials, first rate Engine and Boilers, a very fast boat, and will be sold for about one half the real value. Apply to

A. H. HUBBARD,
F. T. LATHROP,
or JED. HUNTINGTON.

All persons having any demands against the Co. are once more requested to hand them to *JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.*

March 17. 51

For New-York.

Sloop Diamond, P. Lovell, master, will sail on Wednesday, 10th inst. at 9 a. m., and will run regular, leaving New York and Norwich, on Thursdays—making a trip once in two weeks, until further notice. A share of patronage is solicited, for which, every exertion will be made to give satisfaction. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, or on board.

March 9. 50

For Albany.

Sloop Teazer, Jed. Williams, master, will commence running to Albany, as usual, as soon as the North River is clear of ice. For freight or passage apply to J. Lathrop, or master on board.

March 10. tf 50

PACKET NOTICE.

The subscribers hereby give notice, to *all* who may have goods freighted by their vessels, during the present year, that the freight must be paid on the delivery of the articles at the port of destination. Freight on goods for the country, which it may become necessary to put in store, must be paid when received.

CALVIN TYLER, MOSES WILLIAMS,
WM. W. COIT. JED. WILLIAMS.
GEO. W. GEER, FREEMAN LOVELL.

Dec. 24, 1830. tf

HATS.

THE NORWICH HAT MANUFACTURING Co.

OFFER for sale at their ware room, main st. opposite Mr. Wm. Rogers, Norwich, a great variety of Hats, suitable for various markets, at prices which they are confident will meet the approbation of purchasers. The most careful attention will always be paid, not only to the latest and most prominent English and American fashions, but also to that variety of style and quality which is calculated to meet the wants of purchasers for city or country.

ALSO,

Caps, Buffalo Robes, and Fur Collars. Cash paid for all kinds of Hatting Furs, by

S. NOURSE & Co.

Oct. 12. 29

RIDGWAY & JONES,

Having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. R. Johnson, & also taken the shop lately occupied by him, offer to their friends and the public a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, & Children's Boots and Shoes, of various descriptions & prices, to suit purchasers—together with a good assortment of their own Manufacturing, warranted good as can be had in any town in the State.

N. B. Let it be remembered by their friends that every attention will be paid to measure work at their new stand, superintended by Ridgway, under the name of

T. RIDGWAY & CO.

Their old stand in Buswell's Row will be conducted under the name of

G. A. JONES & CO.

Jan. 20, 1830. 43

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr Charles Denison, his stock in trade, at the Shoe Store next west of the Thames Bank, is manufactoring and will have constantly on hand a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY*

April 2. tf 2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the.

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has removed to the spacious and pleasantly situated house, No. 6 Williams, corner of Cedar street, directly in front of the new opening from Pearl street, to Cedar street.

ERASTUS HYDE.

New York, Dec. 16. tf30

NEW Carriage Establishment.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has removed from the old stand of Waldo & Davis, to the shop in East Chelsea, one door east of the Universal Church, where he intends manufacturing every kind of Carriages and Harnesses, to order, at short notice. Every description of carriage and harness repairs, done with neatness and despatch. *E. Y. WALDO.*

March 15. 51

JOSEPH B. PALMER

Would inform the public that he continues the business of *Blacksmithing*, at the stand recently occupied by Messrs. *Buddington & Palmer*, where all orders for work in his line will be faithfully and promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention paid to Horse-shoeing.

March 17, 1830. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

PIANO FORTES.

SIMEON F. HUNTINGTON, Piano Forte Manufacturer, respectfully informs the public, that he has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, in Lebanon, one mile south of the brick Meeting House, a complete assortment of horizontal Piano Fortes, which he warrants equal to any.

The subscriber, aware of the inferior quality of Piano Fortes formerly made in Lebanon, invites the public to call and examine his, which he flatters himself will be found inferior to none.

Piano Fortes tuned and repaired at the shortest notice; and old ones taken in payment for new ones.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B.—New establishment.

Lebanon, Feb. 17, 1830. 9w47

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from New York, a general assortment of

BROADCLOTHS,

Also, an assortment of first rate

VESTINGS,

which will be made to order, at the shortest notice.

He feels truly grateful for the very liberal patronage he has always received, and hopes the public will still continue to favor him in the line of his profession.

All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to.

☞ Mr. Geo. O. Goodwin may always be found at his

HALL OF FASHION,

opposite Norwich Bank, where any gentleman can be furnished with a first rate Coat, which, for fit and workmanship, will be inferior to none in this State.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him, warranted to fit.

Feb. 17. tf47

REUBEN P. CONGDON,

TAILOR—Late from Providence,

HAS taken a shop at Norwich Falls, nearly opposite the Thames Co's cotton mill, where he will be ready to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and assures them that no pains will be spared to please his customers, either as to good workmanship, and low prices.—As he commenced learning his trade in Norwich Landing, and completed it in Providence, and has been instructed in the art of cutting clothes, by an experienced workman, he hopes to be able to cut and make clothes, in the same style, as now practiced in Providence.

Norwich Falls, March 9. 50

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR sale, situated in Colchester, on the turnpike road leading to Norwich, together with about nine acres of land, with a dwelling house and barn thereon—a good stand for custom work—a tanner and currier might be well accomodated. Enquire of Peleg Thomas, jr. Esq., or of the subscriber.

JACOB M'CALL.

Lebanon, Goshen Soc., March 2. 40

EMPLOYMENT.

A few good Families having help suitable for Carding and Spinning, will find employment at the Bozrah Cotton Mill. Apply to

SAMUEL MOWRY.

Bozrahville, Feb. 24. 49

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 30th. tf27

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth. By

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaoa,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, June 15. tf21

TO LET

FROM APRIL FIRST,

TWO Dry Goods Stores, and the shop now occupied by Mr. J. Dobson. Also three office Rooms.

E. H. MANSFIELD.

Jan. 19, 1830. 34

TO LET,

A two story dwelling house, pleasantly situated on the main street, leading to Chelsea, nearly opposite the residence of C. P. Huntington, Esq. in complete repair, with a good barn and garden.

FOR SALE,

2000 young Appletrees, in good order for transplanting.

GEORGE BLISS.

March 17. 3w51

TO LET,

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, a dwelling-house, barn, and about 10 acres of land, on the road leading to Trading Cove bridge; was improved by Perkins Bushnell. Enquire of

HENRY PERRY.

March 16. 3w51

TO LET,

THE store under the house occupied by the Rev. Daniel Hemenway; possession given the first of April. For terms enquire of DURKEE & MINER.

March 17. 3w51

FOR SALE,

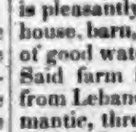
A FARM, in the town of Lebanon, (North Society,) Conn., containing about 70 acres of Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood and water, with fruit trees, and a beautiful silk orchard, from which, may be made from fifteen to twenty pounds of silk, yearly. Said farm is pleasantly situated, with a good one story house, barn, and other out houses, with a well of good water, within 6 or 8 feet of the door. Said farm is situated on the road leading from Lebanon Town, to the village of Willimantic, three miles from market.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

NATHAN CLARK Jun.

Lebanon, March 16th. 3w51

AT A BARGAIN.



For sale, a farm, containing about 200 acres, with 3 dwelling houses, 3 barns, a grist mill, saw mill, shingle mill, and joiner's shop, standing thereon, situated in the south-west part of Canterbury—it is composed of every kind of land commonly found in this part of the country, and will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as may best accommodate purchasers. If not sold by the 25th inst. the whole will be rented for 1 year. Credit as long as you please—security, of course. Enquire of *C. LYON.*

near the premises.

Canterbury, March 3. 3w50

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

TO LET,

One half of the new Brick Building, at the west end of the wharf bridge. Also, a very commodious store in the basement story.

Apply to *D. N. BENTLEY.*

March 9. 3w50

FARM.

For sale a valuable Farm, containing about 150 acres, situated on the Turnpike leading from Colchester to Norwich, and three miles distant from Bozrahville.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to Samuel Mowry, Bozrah, or to the subscriber, in Norwich.

W. C. GILMAN.

Feb. 17, 1830. 6w47

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, one of the best farms in the town of Norwich, situated one mile west of Chelsea Landing, on the road leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of choice land, with all necessary buildings attached thereto. As no one will purchase without first examining, any further recommendation is unnecessary.

Price 4,000 dollars; one third down, the remainder may remain on good security.

ALSO,

In store, at his old stand, No. 3, Liberty street, a general assortment of genuine groceries, of fresh importations, at very low prices.

ASA WITTER.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying in the State of Ohio, Town and County of Portage, containing 200 acres of excellent land, situated one mile west of the canal, and thirty six miles from the town of Cleaveland, on Lake Erie, and a short distance from the new and flourishing villages of Akron and Middlebury, at the latter place are a number of manufacturing establishments. On said farm is a dwelling house and barn, and about 40 acres under improvement. Or any person desirous of emigrating to that great and growing state and having property to dispose of in this section of country might make an advantageous exchange. For terms of sale, &c. apply to the subscriber in Groton,

AMOS A. NILES.

Feb. 23. 5w48

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, an English blooded BULL, 1 year old last April. Said Bull girts 6 feet 4 inches, and is equally proportioned—every way smooth and beautiful, his color of a deep red. Said Bull has been seen by a number of gentlemen that are considered to be some of the best judges of cattle in this vicinity, and they all say, without exception, that he exceeds any thing of the kind, they have ever seen. For further particulars, enquire of *SALA REED, near Jewett City.*

Lisbon, March 9th. 4w50

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

EDWARD COIT,

Offers for sale at his store, (next door to the Norwich Bank,) elegant gold and silver patent lever & plain Watches; Gold Seals and Keys; *Silver Spoons*, of all sizes; Silver Spectacles, to suit all ages; Tea Pots; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Plated ware of various kinds; *Knives* and *Forks* of all sizes.

MILITARY GOODS

Of every description.

☞ Companies will be supplied with Caps, Rifles, Swords, &c. on reasonable terms.

March 9. 3w50

CARPET STORE.

WM. D. RIPLEY,

HAS on hand, a very large stock of English, Scotch, and American fine and superfine *CARPETINGS*, rich patterns, & good colors, which he will sell as low as can be bought in any market.

Also, Venetian Stair Carpeting, and Wilton Hearth Rugs.

March 9. 3w50

LEATHER STORE.

THE subscriber has removed to the brick store opposite Lesters & Co. formerly occupied as the Norwich Leather Store, where he offers to his customers and the public, Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Harness do. Band do. Top do. Morocco, Calfskins, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Thread, Trunks, &c. at the lowest prices, and of the first quality.

He will pay cash and the highest prices for Calfskins, Sheepskins, and Horsehides.

SIMEON THOMAS jr.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment.

March 10. 3w50

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddardmy agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d inst., an indented boy, of the name of *Albert Ross*, about 16 years of age, of light complexion, and down cast look, wearing a short brown jacket & trowsers, and carrying an old great coat and a bundle of clothes, consisting of shirts, stockings, &c. Likewise, stole and carried away, 1 ten dollar bill, believed to be of the Mechanics' Bank, N. Y. with the name of John Bowen, and others on the back of it. Also, a one dollar bill, and about $2 in change. Also, a Lisbon town order, No, 21, dated Jan. 4, 1830, of $4 92 cents, payable to Mrs. Sarah Porter. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. Whoever will apprehend him, and give information to the subscriber, shall receive $5 reward, and all necessary charges. JASPER GIDDINGS.

Franklin, March 3d. 3w50

HOUSES

FOR SALE or TO LET, if applied for by the middle of March next.

A. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 10, 1830. 46

TO LET,

THE store now occupied by Mr. Andrew Y. Austin, a first rate stand for a retail grocer. For particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 3d. 49

TO LET,

A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchan

Apply to *WILLIAM BOON, Jr.*

Willimantic Falls, March 5. tf 50

HOTEL TO LET.

THE Hotel lately erected near the Court House in Norwich, and which will be completed in April next, is offered to be let. For terms, which will be accommodating to a good tenant, who will keep a good tavern, apply to the subscribers:

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
HENRY STRONG,
BURREL LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 23d. 48

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37.

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a part, or the whole of his Livery Establishment.

☞ He wishes all those that have demands against him, to call and receive their pay, and all those indebted to call and settle forthwith. JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Jan. 13, 1830. 42

FOR SALE,

A STOCK of Groceries, amounting to about $500. Also, the Morocco Factory in East Chelsea. Likewise, an Ox Cart, Chaise, and Barrouch Wagon.

TO LET,

From the first of April next, the store lately occupied by Bowen & Backus, one of the best stands for a grocer, in Norwich. Also, several tenements in West Chelsea.

Apply to *HENRY WARD.*

March 9. 50

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done off hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 29

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

20 casks dry White Lead,
30 casks Spanish White,
20 casks Paris White,
10 " Venetian Red; 5 do. Spanish Brown,
8 " Spruce Yellow,
2500 lbs. dry Verdigris,
600 lbs. Verdigris, ground in oil,
200 kegs White Lead, "
700 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
200 lbs. " Green,
300 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. Terra Desenna 1000 do. Litharge,
1500 lbs. Red Lead; 200 do. Rose Pink,
1000 lbs. Lamp Black; 300 do. Umber,
100 lbs. Chinese Vermilion,
500 lbs. Black Lead; 300 do. Ivory Black,
Distilled Verdigris; gr'n & bl. Verditer,
French and mineral Green,
Blue, green and brown Smalts,
30 packs Gold Leaf; 15 do. Silver do.
50 packs Dutch "
Gold, Silver, red and copper Bronze,
4 cases Gum Copal,
2 cases Gum Shellac, orange,
Sheet Copper, Brass and Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
4 bbls. Copal Varnish; 2 do. Shellac do.
2 bbls. Bright Varnish,
10 bbls. Alcohol, 85 per ct. above proof,
25 bbls. Glue; 10 do. Rosin; 20 do. Chalk,
500 boxes Window Glass, of various qualities and sizes, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22,
Paint, whitewash, hatters', clothiers' and shoe Brushes, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

N. B. Persons in want of the above articles, would do well to call on the subscribers, and get the prices before they purchase.

March 17, 1830. 51

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Windham Co. clover seed, bought at the mills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and the large kind,
200 bush. red furze and blue top seed,
100 do. herds grass "
20 do. orchard "
2 boxes Quaker garden seeds,
50 sacks fine salt,
50 quintals codfish,
20 bbls. thin tar,
200 bush. corn,
4 tons Nova Scotia grind stones,
1 tierce honey, with a full assortment of Groceries, at retail.

by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

March 17. 51

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

20,000 lbs. P. S. I. Old Sable Iron,
10,000 lbs. New Sable Iron,
30,000 lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1¼ to 6 inches,
12,000 lbs. Swedes square do. from 3-8 to 3 inches,
30,000 lbs. English flat do. from 1¼ to 3 inches,
20,000 lbs. English round do. from ¼ to 2¼ inches,
10,000 lbs. English round ref. do. from ¼ to 2 inches,
2,000 lbs. English sheet do.
4,000 lbs. " hoop do.
5,000 lbs. band do.
4,000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2,000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4,000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3,000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel,
2,000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2,000 lbs. American blistered do.
1,000 lbs. Tub do.
150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d.
20 dozen Shovels, English,
100,000 cut Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14.
500,000 cut Brads, from ¼ to 2 inches,

ALSO—An assortment of Plough-Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree do. &c. &c.—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 17, 1830. 51

COTTON BATTING.

1500 lbs. Cotton Batting, for sale cheaper than was ever before offered in this market, by

DURKEE & MINER.

March 17. 51

CORN.

500 bush. Maryland Corn, bright, heavy, and very cheap.

For sale by *CHARLES COIT.*

March 17. 3w51

CALF SKINS.

CASH paid for green calf skins, by DURKEE & MINER.

March 17. 51

FOR SALE,

800 bush. Corn, now landing from schooner Nancy.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

March 16th. 51

FOR SALE BY

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

20 boxes Phil. lump sugar,
10 hhds. New Orleans sugar,
15 boxes white and brown Havana do.
25 kegs Malaga raisins,
150 boxes raisins,
25 kegs ginger,
20 boxes sperm candles,
25 do. tallow do.
40 bags coffee,
15 " pepper,
10 " pimento,
500 lbs. cloves,
15 bbls. crackers,
30 hhds. molasses,
20 kegs salt-petre,
100 bags shot,
50 boxes brown soap,
150 mats cassia,
25 doz. bed cords,
20 bbls. pork,
30 chests hyson skin tea.

Feb. 1. 4

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by the Thames Manufacturing Co. offers for sale a complete assortment of dry goods, groceries, hard-ware, hollow-ware, nails, &c. which he will sell as low as can be bought in this town, for cash or country produce.

N. B. ADAMS.

Norwich Falls, Feb. 1. 6

NORWICH FALLS HOTEL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that his house has lately been enlarged and materially improved, which renders it as commodious as any in this vicinity—and he is now prepared to accommodate people in a manner he trusts, which will be satisfactory to those who may favor him with their company.

ELISHA CONGDON.

☞ Boarders can be accommodated by the week or year, on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

SACRED MUSIC.

Go, faithful, onto the house of God,
Where beings like thyself—with consciousness
Of right and wrong, and conscious power the right
Or wrong to do—assemble to pour forth
To Him who gave such power, their willing praise.
Go and survey those countenances beaming joy;
Sweet joy! unutterable, holy joy!
The joy of sins *forgiven*, and inner communion
With Him who is the centre of all good,
And say, if you would not delight to feel
What they express; and more, what mother tongue
Nor countenance can e'er express.
Now cast your eye to yonder pulpit, where,
In solemn attitude, with solemn tone,
The minister invites his waiting flock
To praise their Maker with a sacred song.
Now hear the organ peal.—The deep toned bass
Rolls out in majesty, while round it twines
The softer tenor, and the charming air,
And all in concert sweep around the halls,
Receiving from each soul the offering pure,—
Then echoing back where stand the vocal choir,
Unites with sweet articulated sound
In psalm or hymn, conveying sentiments
Of origin divine, and rises like
A mighty cloud of incense, to the throne,
Erected by the SAVIOUR'S matchless love,
JEHOVAH, ever ready to fulfil
His gracious promise to returning men—
Drawn near the humble, thankful, prayerful hearts,
Administering consolation's balm;
Or as it were, His ministering spirits
Speedily descending on the cloud,
Of praise continually rising, rest
Within the bosoms of "salvation's heirs,"
Imparting to the ravish'd souls, a faint,
Yet glorious view of heavenly happiness,
To cheer the pilgrims in their toilsome way,
And bind them to their dear Redeemer's cause.
O infidelity! O unbelief!
O ye who have the '*form* of Godliness,'
But yet 'deny its *power*?'—could you but feel
The fullness of true bliss, and yet the strong,
The ardent longing after more supplies;
And yet, again, the full contentedness
With what is now enjoyed:—if you could have
The happiness of singing with the *soul*—
The *understanding*—of making melody
Within your *hearts* to God, forever thence,
You would, with child-like disposition wait
Upon the 'KING OF SAINTS,' endeavoring
To do his holy will; that you might sing
In joyous triumph, when your race is run,
"*O Grave, where is thy victory? O Death,*
Where is thy sting?" RICHMOND.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

"*And many believed on him, for the saying of the woman.*"—John 4. 39.

The extent of Female *Influence*, and the importance of exerting it in favour of christianity are subjects which seem never as yet, to have arrested, or deeply impressed the hearts of christians.

Much has been said and written on the moral character and conduct of females, but these themes have been too frequently associated with poetry and fiction; instead of *religion and eternity*.

Although it has been lightly treated, yet it is a subject of vast consideration and importance. The extent of Female Influence in our world, is beyond computation immense. Its boundaries are those of the earth, and its duration can only be measured by eternity. This fact ought to be known and felt; it ought to be written, in all its length and breadth, on the female heart. Many points might be particularly designated, in which *female influence* has a bearing which is very deep; but at the present time we will trouble our female readers with but a few. The *influence of* your sex exerts *itself over the earliest periods* of rational life. The first being that a child knows is its mother. To the young heart, the mother is the first object of affection. To mothers, more than to any other human being, is committed the important business of moulding the intellect and heart of every successive generation. This is a talent God himself has lodged with you who are mothers; and is a talent which cannot be hidden "in a napkin, or buried in the earth," with impunity. The pious mother may put forth an influence which, blessed of God, may save her child.—While the mother who "is living without God and hope" in this world, though her example may not be that of direct and positive irreligion, may put forth an influence which will destroy the soul of that *little one*, who is thrown helpless and ignorant, upon her care and instruction.

Female influence is great in the *family circle*. It always has been so, and it always will be so. In countries blessed by civilization and christianity, the wife and mother is a kind of presiding spirit in the sanctuary of domestic life. The early instruction of the children, the regulation of the domestics, are committed to her. While the husband and the father is pursuing his business abroad, the wife and mother is, perhaps, imparting a cast of character to those around her at home, which may extend through many generations; which will continue either in dark or splendid lines, when our world shall be burned up, and the sun and stars have gone out. O ye mothers! train up your children in piety and peace!

Again, Females exert a vast moral influence upon society *at large*. It is not your province to fill the chair of state, to plan in the cabinet; but there is an department of life, nor no corner of vast creation, where human foot ever has trod, but your *influence* is felt. To say nothing of the indirect control which females often have over the great movements of society. But look at the ordinary scenes of social life, at the popular opinions & prevailing amusements of the world, is not female influence very great.

What man would be a *drunkard*, if he were sure to receive (as he ought to) universal female reprobation? What man would fight a *duel*, if the united female voice were to cry out *murder* upon the shameful deed? How long would the amusements of the theatre continue to corrupt our large cities, if no female would appear upon the stage, nor, on any occasion, take her seat in this great temple of vice?

How long would the ball-room be crowded, and gay and extravagant and dissipating parties maintain existence, if every female were to set their face against them, and resolve to go to no place where the voice of Christ and duty did not call her? If the whole female world were to revere the Sabbath and were found in the house of God on this sacred day, what a happy revolution would soon be effected! 'The kingdom of God would come.'

Females also have it in their power to do much among *the children of affliction*. Sin has rendered our world the abode of deep and dreadful suffering. Disease, and poverty, and death, are moving on in their melancholy course, and making the earth desolate. In the house of poverty you may light up a blessed smile. In the chamber of disease, and by the pillow of death, the pious female is mercy's angel.

Sabbath schools open a broad and delightful field for the exercise of female talents; and here, under God, you may train up children for heaven. What an office of mercy, like that of guardian angels, to throw yourselves between these little immortals, and destruction.

Finally, the influence of females in our world imposes a responsibility deep and fearful; and motives of no ordinary character, call upon your sex to exert it in *favor of christianity*. The command of Almighty God is on you; and He enforces His claims by all the authority of His eternal Godhead. Here, then, settle this question, whether you will obey God or not; make the determination to devote your talents, your whole self to the cause of Jesus Christ, or if you will not do this, then remember you are God's creatures, that you live in this world, and that you must soon die; and remember that you may not cherish a christian hope while you are living, and dying with the claims of God uncancelled, and the commands of God disobeyed.

God has exalted you in the family circle, he has thrown the entire infant world into your arms for moral training, given you vast control over the virtues and vices of society, opened before you the habitations of poverty, disease and death, and invited you to enter and do good. And now do you ask what good you can do? I answer; the amount will never be known until we obtain facts from the records of another world! but if you refuse to do this, guilt of a crimson die will await your condemnation.—Think of this—a soul irrecoverably lost through your neglect—& instead of *one* soul, it may be many. Can the female heart reflect upon these things and not be moved?

Should these motives prove ineffectual, then let females reflect on the *evils which must be the consequence of refusing* to enlist their influence in favor of the Gospel. You are placed in a situation where you most act—and it is easier to destroy a hundred souls than to save one. Look into your own families and abroad in society; look down the track of future generations, and along the dread current pursued by the ever-rolling and unwasting ages of eternity and read the dark history of your present doings! You refuse to exert the influence God has given you—nay, more, you neglect your own salvation, and sin your influence against God, and Christ, and souls.—And what is the result? Your are giving a downward impulse to a world already groaning under the curse of Heaven. Your are confirming many of your sex in irreligion, and fastening the bands of eternal death upon them. Your are giving a moral tone to a generation who will rise up and rebel against God. You are increasing the gaiety, the pleasures, and the dissipations of society, and thus shutting Christ, as far as in you lies, from a thousand homes, and grieving the Holy Spirit from ten thousand hearts. Your are opening channels which are every day filling with troubled waters. You are swelling that stream which bears upon its dark bosom the souls of your fellow-beings to an eternal hell. And of without religion, you are floating along to the same world of sin and woe.

Here, then, with life and eternity before you, make your final decision. Come around the cross, as pious women did when the Saviour hung upon it; hasten to the sepulcher to embalm not the *body*, but the memory of the Son of God. You can do more to encourage the hearts and strengthen the minds of ministers; and more to stay the burning tide of sin which sets strong towards the regions of death and darkness, than the combinations of earth and hell, with all their weapons of unholy war, can counteract or undo—and finally, you may run around the earth the sweetest smile of Heaven.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.

THE Norwich Steam Boat Company, have for sale, the superb Steamboat FANNY, completely sound in every respect, built of the best materials, first rate Engine and Boilers, a very fast boat, and will be sold for about one half the real value. Apply to

A. H. HUBBARD,
F. T. LATHROP,
or JED. HUNTINGTON.

All persons having any demands against the Co. are once more requested to hand them to *JED. HUNTINGTON, Agent.*
March 17. 51

For New-York.

Sloop Diamond, F. Lovell, master, will said on Wednesday, 10th inst. at 9 a. m., and will run regular, leaving New York and Norwich, on Thursdays—making a trip once in two weeks, until further notice. A share of patronage is solicited, for which, every exertion will be made to give satisfaction. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, or on board.
March 9. 50

For Albany.

Sloop Teazer, Jed. Williams, master, will commence running to Albany, as usual, as soon as the North River is clear of ice. For freight or passage apply to J. Lathrop, or master on board.
March 10. tf 50

PACKET NOTICE.

The subscribers hereby give notice, to *all* who may have goods freighted by their vessels, during the present year, that the freight must be paid on the delivery of the articles at the port of destination. Freight on goods for the country, which it may become necessary to put in store, must be paid when received.

CALVIN TYLER, MOSES WILLIAMS,
WM. W. COIT, JED. WILLIAMS,
GEO. W. GEER, FREEMAN LOVELL.
Dec. 24, 1830. 6

HATS.

THE NORWICH HAT MANUFACTURING Co.

OFFER for sale at their ware room, main st. opposite Mr. Wm. Rogers, Norwich, a great variety of Hats, suitable for various markets, at prices which they are confident will meet the approbation of purchasers. The most careful attention will always be paid, not only to the latest and most prominent English and American fashions, but also to that variety of style and quality which is calculated to meet the wants of purchasers for city or country.

ALSO,

Caps, Buffalo Robes, and Fur Collars. Cash paid for all kinds of Hatting Furs, by
S. NOURSE & Co.
Oct. 13. 29

RIDGWAY & JONES,

Having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. R. Johnson, & also taken the shop lately occupied by him, offer to their friends and the public a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, & Children's Boots and Shoes, of various descriptions & prices, to suit purchasers—together with a good assortment of their own Manufacturing, warranted good as can be had in any town in the State.

N. B. Let it be remembered by their friends that every attention will be paid to measure work at their new stand, superintended by Ridgway, under the name of

T. RIDGWAY & CO.

Their old stand in Buswell's Row will be conducted under the name of

G. A. JONES & CO.
Jan. 20, 1830. 43

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr Charles Denison, his stock in trade, at the Shoe Store next west of the Thames Bank, is manufacturing and will have constantly on hand a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY*
April 5. tf 2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $8 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has removed to the spacious and pleasantly situated house, No. 61 William, corner of Cedar street, directly in front of the new opening from Pearl street, to Cedar street.

ERASTUS HYDE.
New York, Dec. 16. 1f29

NEW Carriage Establishment.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has removed from the old stand of Waldo & Davis, to the shop in East Chelsea, one door east of the Universal Church, where he intends manufacturing every kind of Carriages and Harnesses, to order, at short notice. Every description of carriage and harness repairs, done with neatness and despatch. *E. Y. WALDO.*
March 15. 51

JOSEPH B. PALMER

Would inform the public that he continues the business of *Blacksmithing*, at the stand recently occupied by Messrs. *Buddington & Palmer*, where all orders for work in his line will be faithfully and promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention paid to Horse-shoeing.
March 17, 1830. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

PIANO FORTES.

SIMEON F. HUNTINGTON, Piano Forte Manufacturer, respectfully informs the public, that he has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, in Lebanon, one mile south of the brick Meeting House, a complete assortment of horizontal Piano Fortes, which he warrants equal to any.

The subscriber, aware of the inferior quality of Piano Fortes formerly made in Lebanon, invites the public to call and examine his, which he flatters himself will be found inferior to none.

Piano Fortes tuned and repaired at the shortest notice; and old ones taken in payment for new ones.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B.—New establishment.
Lebanon, Feb. 17, 1830. 9w47

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from New York, a general assortment of

BROADCLOTHS,

Also, an assortment of first rate

VESTINGS,

which will be made to order, at the shortest notice.

He feels truly grateful for the very liberal patronage he has always received, and hopes the public will still continue to favor him in the line of his profession.

All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to.

☞ Mr. Geo. O. Goodwin may always be found at his

HALL OF FASHION,

opposite Norwich Bank, where any gentleman can be furnished with a first rate Coat, which, for fit and workmanship, will be inferior to none in this State.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him, warranted to fit.
Feb. 17. 1f47

REUBEN P. CONGDON,

TAILOR—Late from Providence,

HAS taken a shop at Norwich Falls, nearly opposite the Traders Co's cotton mill, where he will be ready to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and assures them that no pains will be spared to please his customers, either as to good workmanship, and low prices—As he commenced learning his trade in Norwich Landing, and completed it in Providence, and has been instructed in the art of cutting clothes, by an experienced workman, he hopes to be able to cut and make clothes, in the same style, as now practiced in Providence.
Norwich Falls, March 9. 50

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR sale, situated in Colchester, on the turnpike road leading to Norwich, together with about nine acres of land, with a dwelling house and barn thereon—a good stand for custom work—a tanner and currier might be well accommodated. Enquire of Peleg Thomas, jr. Esq., or of the subscriber.

JACOB M'CALL.
Lebanon, Goshen Soc., March 2. 40

EMPLOYMENT.

A few good Families, having help suitable for Carding and Spinning, will find employment at the Bozrah Cotton Mill. Apply to

SAMUEL MOWRY.
Bozrahville, Feb. 24. 49

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.
Norwich, Sept. 30th. tf27

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.
Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curasso,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.
Norwich, June 15. tf 21

TO LET

FROM APRIL FIRST,

TWO Dry Goods Stores, and the shop now occupied by Mr. J. Dobson. Also three office Rooms.

E. H. MANSFIELD.
Jan. 19, 1830. 34

TO LET,

A two story dwelling house, pleasantly situated on the main street, leading to Chelsea, nearly opposite the residence of C. P. Huntington, Esq. in complete repair, with a good barn and garden.

FOR SALE,

9500 young Appletrees, in good order for transplanting.

GEORGE BLISS.
March 17. 3w51

TO LET,

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, a dwelling-house, barn, and about 10 acres of land, on the road leading to Trading Cove bridge; was improved by Perkins Bushnell. Enquire of

HENRY PERRY.
March 16. 3w51

TO LET,

THE store under the house occupied by the Rev. Daniel Hemenway; possession given the first of April. For terms enquire of DURKEE & MINER.
March 17. 3w51

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in the town of Lebanon, (North Society,) Conn., containing about 70 acres of Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood and water, with fruit trees, and a beautiful silk orchard, from which, may be made from fifteen to twenty pounds of silk, yearly. Said farm is pleasantly situated, with a good one story house, barn, and other out houses, with a well of good water, within 6 or 8 feet of the door. Said farm is situated on the road leading from Lebanon Town, to the village of Willimantic, three miles from market.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

NATHAN CLARK Jun.
Lebanon, March 10th. 3w51

AT A BARGAIN.

For sale, a farm, containing about 200 acres, with 3 dwelling houses, 3 barns, a grist mill, saw mill, shingle mill, and joiner's shop, standing thereon, situated in the south-west part of Canterbury—it is composed of every kind of land commonly found in this part of the country, and will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as may best accommodate purchasers. If not sold by the 25th inst. the whole will be rented for 1 year. Credit as long as you please—security, of course. Enquire of *C. LYON,*
near the premises.
Canterbury, March 3. 3w50

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge-street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.
March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.
March 9. 50

TO LET,

One half of the new Brick Building, at the west end of the wharf bridge. Also, a very commodious store in the basement story.

Apply to *D. N. BENTLEY.*
March 9. 3w50

FARM.

For sale a valuable Farm, containing about 150 acres, situated on the Turnpike leading from Colchester to Norwich, and three miles distant from Bozrahville.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to Samuel Mowry, Bozrah, or to the subscriber, in Norwich.

W. C. GILMAN.
Feb. 17, 1830. 6w47

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, one of the best farms in the town of Norwich, situated one mile west of Chelsea Landing, on the road leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of choice land, with all necessary buildings attached thereto. As no one will purchase without first examining, any further recommendation is unnecessary.

Price 4,000 dollars; one third down, the remainder may remain on good security.

ALSO,

In store, at his old stand, No. 3, Liberty street, a general assortment of genuine groceries, of fresh importations, at very low prices.

ASA WITTER.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying in the State of Ohio, Town and County of Portage, containing 200 acres of excellent land, situated one mile west of the canal, and thirty six miles from the town of Cleaveland, on Lake Erie, and a short distance from the new and flourishing villages of Akron and Middlebury, at the latter place are a number of manufacturing establishments. On said farm is a dwelling house and barn, and about 40 acres under improvement. Or any person desirous of emigrating to that great and growing state and having property to dispose of in this section of country might make an advantageous exchange. For terms of sale, &c. apply to the subscriber, in Groton,

AMOS A. NILES.
Feb. 23. 5w48

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, an English blooded BULL, 1 year old last April. Said Bull girts 6 feet 4 inches, and is equally proportioned—every way smooth and beautiful, his color of a deep red. Said Bull has been seen by a number of gentlemen that are considered to be some of the best judges of cattle in this vicinity, and they all say, without exception, that he exceeds any thing of the kind they have ever seen. For further particulars, enquire of *SALA REED, near Jewett City.*
Lisbon, March 9th. 4w50

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

EDWARD COIT,

Offers for sale at his store, (next door to the Norwich Bank,) elegant gold and silver patent lever & plain Watches; Gold Seals and Keys; *Silver Spoons*, of all sizes; Silver Spectacles, to suit all ages; Tea Pots; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Plated ware of various kinds; *Knives and Forks* of all sizes.

MILITARY GOODS

Of every description.

☞ Companies will be supplied with Caps, Rifles, Swords, &c. on reasonable terms.
March 9. 3w50

CARPET STORE.

WM. D. RIPLEY,

HAS on hand, a very large stock of English, Scotch, and American fine and superfine *CARPETINGS*, rich patterns, & good colors, which he will sell as low as can be bought in any market.

Also, Venetian Stair Carpeting, and Wilton Hearth Rugs.
March 9. 3w50

LEATHER STORE.

THE subscriber has removed to the brick store opposite Lesters & Co. formerly occupied as the Norwich Leather Store, where he offers to his customers and the public, Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Harness do. Band do. Top do. Morocco, Calfskins, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Thread, Trunks, &c. at the lowest prices, and of the first quality.

He will pay cash and the highest prices for Calfskins, Sheepskins, and Horsehides.

SIMEON THOMAS jr.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him, are requested to make immediate payment.
March 10. 3w50

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddardmy agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.
March 10. 50

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d inst., an indented boy, of the name of *Albert Ross*, about 16 years of age, of light complexion, and down cast look, wearing a short brown jacket & trowsers, and carrying an old great coat and a bundle of clothes, consisting of shirts, stockings, &c. Likewise, stole and carried away, 1 ten dollar bill, believed to be of the Mechanics' Bank, N. Y. with the name of John Bowen, and others, on the back of it. Also, a one dollar bill, and about $2 in change. Also, a Lisbon town order, No, 21, dated Jan. 4, 1830, of $4 32 cents, payable to Mrs. Sarah Porter. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. Whoever will apprehend him, and give information to the subscriber, shall receive $5 reward, and all necessary charges. JASPER GIDDINGS.
Franklin, March 3d. 3w50

HOUSES

FOR SALE or TO LET, if applied for by the middle of March next.

A. KINGSLEY.
Norwich, Feb. 10, 1830. 46

TO LET,

THE store now occupied by Mr. Andrew Y. Austin, a first rate stand for a retail grocer. For particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.
March 3d. 49

TO LET,

A Store, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchan

Apply to *WILLIAM BOON, Jr.*
Willimantic Falls, March 5. tf 50

HOTEL TO LET.

THE Hotel lately erected near the Court House in Norwich, and which will be completed in April next, is offered to be let. For terms, which will be accommodating to a good tenant, who will keep a good tavern, apply to the subscribers:

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
HENRY STRONG,
BURREL LATHROP.
Norwich, Feb. 23d. 48

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair—said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*
Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a part, or the whole of his Livery Establishment.

☞ He wishes all those that have demands against him, to call and receive their pay, and all those indebted to call and settle forthwith. JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, Jan. 13, 1830. 42

FOR SALE,

A STOCK of Groceries, amounting to about $300. Also, the Morocco Factory in East Chelsea. Likewise, an Ox Cart, Chaise, and Barrouch Wagon.

TO LET,

From the first of April next, the store lately occupied by Bowen & Backus, one of the best stands for a grocer, in Norwich. Also, several tenements in West Chelsea.

Apply to *HENRY WARD.*
March 9. 50

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *of hand*.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.
Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 2

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

20 casks dry White Lead,
20 casks Spanish White,
20 casks Paris White,
10 " Venetian Red; 5 do. Spanish Brown,
8 " Spruce Yellow,
2500 lbs. dry Verdigris,
600 lbs. Verdigris, ground in oil,
200 kegs White Lead,
700 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
200 lbs. " Green,
300 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. Terra Desienna 1000 do. Lithargo,
1500 lbs. Red Lead; 200 do. Rose Pink,
1000 lbs. Lamp Black; 300 do. Umber,
100 lbs. Chinese Vermilion.
500 lbs. Black Lead; 300 do. Ivory Black,
Distilled Verdigris; gr'n & bl. Verditer,
French and mineral Green,
Blue, green and brown Smalts,
30 packs Gold Leaf; 15 do. Silver do.
50 packs Dutch "
Gold, Silver, red and copper Bronze,
4 cases Gum Copal,
2 cases Gum Shellac, orange,
Sheet Copper, Brass and Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
4 bbls. Copal Varnish; 2 do. Shellac do.
2 bbls. Bright Varnish,
10 bbls. Alcohol, 85 per ct. above proof,
25 bbls. Glue; 10 do. Rosin; 20 do. Chalk,
500 boxes Window Glass, of various qualities and sizes, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22,
Paint, whitewash, hatters', clothiers' and shoe Brushes, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

N. B. Persons in want of the above articles, would do well to call on the subscribers, and get the prices before they purchase.
March 17, 1830. 51

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Windham Co. clover seed, bought at the mills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and the large kind,
200 bush. red furze and blue top seed,
100 do. herds grass "
20 do. orchard "
2 boxes Quaker garden seeds,
50 sacks fine salt,
50 quintals codfish,
20 bbls. thin tar,
200 bush. corn,
4 tons Nova Scotia grind stones,
1 tierce honey, with a full assortment of Groceries, at retail.

by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*
March 17. 51

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

20,000 lbs. P. S. I. Old Sable Iron,
10,000 lbs. New Sable Iron,
30,000 lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1¼ to 6 inches,
12,000 lbs. Swedes square do. from 3-8 to 3 inches,
30,000 lbs. English flat do. from 1¼ to 3 inches,
20,000 lbs. English round do. from ½ to 3 inches,
10,000 lbs. English round ref. do. from ½ to 2 inches,
2,000 lbs. English sheet do.
4,000 lbs. " hoop do.
5,000 lbs. band do.
4,000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2,000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4,000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3,000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel,
2,000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2,000 lbs. American blistered do.
1,000 lbs. Tub do.
150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d.
20 dozen Shovels, English,
100,000 cut Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14.
500,000 cut Brads, from ½ to 2 inches.

ALSO—An assortment of Plough Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree do. &c. &c.—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.
March 17, 1830. 51

COTTON BATTING.

1500 lbs. Cotton Batting, for sale cheaper than was ever before offered in this market, by

DURKEE & MINER.
March 17. 51

CORN.

500 bush. Maryland Corn, bright, heavy, and very cheap.

For sale by *CHARLES COIT.*
March 17. 3w51

CALF SKINS.

CASH paid for green calf skins, by DURKEE & MINER.
March 17. 51

FOR SALE,

800 bush. Corn, now landing from schooner Nancy.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
March 16th. 51

FOR SALE BY

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

20 boxes Phil. lump sugar,
10 hhds. New Orleans sugar,
15 boxes white and brown Havana do.
25 kegs Malaga raisins,
150 boxes raisins,
25 kegs ginger,
20 boxes sperm candles,
25 do. tallow do.
40 bags coffee,
15 " pepper,
10 " pimento,
500 lbs. cloves,
15 bbls. crackers,
30 hhds. molasses,
20 kegs salt-petre,
100 bags shot,
50 boxes brown soap,
150 mats cassia,
25 doz. bed cords,
20 bbls. pork,
30 chests hyson skin tea.
Feb. 1. 6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by the Thames Manufacturing Co, offers for sale a complete assortment of dry goods, groceries, hard-ware, hollow-ware, nails, &c. which he will sell as low as can be bought in this town, for cash or country produce.

N. B. ADAMS.
Norwich Falls, Feb. 1. 6

NORWICH FALLS HOTEL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that his house has lately been enlarged and materially improved, which renders it more convenient to any in this vicinity—and he is now prepared to accommodate people in a manner he trusts, which will be satisfactory to those who may favor him with their company.

ELISHA CONGDON.

☞ Boarders can be accommodated by the week or year, on reasonable terms.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law —— No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 1. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1654.

TO LET,

A two story dwelling house, pleasantly situated on the main street, leading to Chelsea, nearly opposite the residence of C. P. Huntington, Esq. in complete repair, with a good barn and garden.

FOR SALE,

3000 young Appletrees, in good order for transplanting.

GEORGE BLISS.

March 17. 3w51

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses & a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built Dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, one of the best farms in the town of Norwich, situated one mile west of Chelsea Landing, on the road leading to New Haven containing 152 acres of choice land, with all necessary buildings attached thereto. As no one will purchase without first examining, any further recommendation is unnecessary.

Price 4,000 dollars; one third down, the remainder may remain on good security.

ALSO,

In store, at his old stand No. 3, Liberty street, a general assortment of genuine groceries, of fresh importations, at very low prices.

ASA WITTER.

FARM.

For sale a valuable Farm, containing about 150 acres, situated on the Turnpike leading from Colchester to Norwich, and three miles distant from Bozrahville.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to Samuel Mowry, Bozrah, or to the subscriber, in Norwich.

W. C. GILMAN.

Feb 17, 1830. 6w47

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

TO LET,

A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant.

Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 5. 4w50

HOTEL TO LET.

THE Hotel lately erected near the Court House in Norwich, and which will be completed in April next, is offered to be let. For terms, which will be accommodating to a good tenant, who will keep a good tavern, apply to the subscribers.

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
HENRY STRONG,
BURREL LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb 23d. 1—

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south east part of Lisbon, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of the best fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

[illegible] Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a part, or the whole of his Livery Establishment.

☞He wishes all those that have demands against him, to call and receive their pay, and all those indebted to call and settle the same.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Jan. 13, 1830. 42

FOR SALE,

A STOCK of Groceries, amounting to about $[illegible]00. Also, the Morocco Factory in [illegible]. Likewise, an Ox Cart, Chaise and Barouche Wagon.

TO LET,

From the first of April next, the store lately occupied by Bowen & Backus, one of the best stands for a grocer, in Norwich. Also, several tenements in West Chelsea.

Apply to *HENRY WARD.*

March 9. 50

HOUSES

FOR SALE or TO LET, if applied for by the middle of March next.

J. KINGSLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 10, 1830. 46

TO LET,

THE store now occupied by Mr. Andrew Y. Austin, a first rate stand for a retail grocer. For particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 3d. 49

TO LET,

THE store under the house occupied by the Rev. Daniel Hemenway: possession given the first of April. For terms enquire of DURKEE & MINER.

March 17. 3w51

TO LET
FROM APRIL FIRST,

TWO Dry Goods Stores, and the shop now occupied by Mr. J. Dobson. Also three office Rooms.

E. H. MANSFIELD.

Jan. 19, 1830. 34

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL

TREES, &c.

THE subscriber, being agent, will receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Vines, &c. &c. from the extensive gardens and nurseries of Wm. Prince, Esq. Flushing, Long Island.

JOHN HYDE.

Norwich, March 22, 1830. 52

FOR SALE,

A lot of land, containing from 17 to 20 acres, 1 yoke of working Oxen, and about ten tons of Hay. For particulars, apply to *WM. EDGERTON Jr.*

Norwich, Bean hill, March 24. 3w52

FOR SALE.

A FARM, in the town of Lebanon, (North Society) Conn. containing about 70 acres of Land, well proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing, and wood and water, with fruit trees, and a beautiful silk orchard, from which, may be made from fifteen to twenty pounds of silk, yearly. Said farm is pleasantly situated, with a good one story house, barn, and other out houses, with a well of good water, within four feet of the door. Said farm is situated on the road leading from Lebanon Town, to the village of Willimantic, three miles from market.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

NATHAN CLARK Jun.

Lebanon, March 10th. 3w51

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, an English blooded BULL, 1 year old last April. Said Bull girts 6 feet 1 inches, and is equally proportioned every way smooth and beautiful, his color of a deep red. Said Bull has been seen by a number of gentlemen that are considered to be some of the best judges of cattle in this vicinity, and they all say, without exception, that he exceeds any thing of the kind, they have ever seen. For further particulars, enquire of *SILAS REED, near Jewett City.*

Lisbon, March 9th. 4w50

TO LET,

AND possession given on the 1st of April next, a dwelling house, barn, and about 10 acres of land, on the road leading to Trading Cove bridge; was improved by Perkins Bushnell. Enquire of

HENRY PERRY.

March 16. 3w51

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling at the Fly Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the stores of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield, Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Moltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. [illegible]

PROTECTION
INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn. offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 16. [illegible]

NORWICH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence, on Wednesday, the 5th of May, under the Superintendence of Rev. D. Hemenway.

Mr. H. will devote his whole time to the benefit of his Pupils, assisted, in the department of instruction, by two or more female Instructresses, his [illegible] teachers in Painting and Music. It is the object of the Trustees to afford every facility, for the successful prosecution of study, and the attainment of a good female education, which can be furnished by the best seminaries. The location of the building is elevated, commanding a delightful prospect. Its apartments are spacious and pleasant. Maps, Globes, and a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, are provided.

The pupils will be classed, so as to provide for their receiving instruction from the several teachers by way of explanations and illustrations. No pains will be spared to make them understand the studies to which they attend, and to induce in them the habit of thinking for themselves. A course of Chemical Lectures will be delivered, during the term, by a professional gentleman. It is very desirable that those, who enter the school, be present at the commencement of the term.

This city, in the healthfulness of its situation—in the moral and religious character of its citizens, and its easy communication with almost every part of the country, holds out many inducements to parents, who wish to send their daughters abroad for instruction.

Tuition, in all the English branches, per Term of *Fifteen* weeks, $8 00; in addition, for French, $5 00; Latin, $3 00; Painting, $5 00; Music, $12 00; Introductory class, $4 00.—Board, two dollars, per week.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Norwich, Conn. March 1st, 1830. 49

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has removed to the spacious and pleasantly situated house, No. 61 William, corner of Cedar street, directly in front of the new opening from Pearl street, to Cedar street.

ERASTUS HYDE.

New York, Dec. 16. 1f39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by the Thames Manufacturing Co. offers for sale a complete assortment of dry goods, groceries, hard-ware, hollow-ware, nails, &c. which he will sell as low as can be bought in this town, for cash or country produce.

N. B. ADAMS.

Norwich Falls, Feb. 1. 45

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, will be holden at Bolles' Tavern, in Norwich, on Thursday the 8th of April next, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing said Company, and doing any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

F. H. HUBBARD.
JONAH WITTER.

Norwich, March 14th, 1830. 3w51

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Shetucket Turnpike Company, will receive sealed proposals, at the house of Samuel Robbins, in Voluntown, until the 25th inst., for making the contemplated Turnpike Road from Griswold, to the state line of Rhode Island.

March 17. 3w51

NOTICE.

WILL be sold by public vendue, on the premises, by order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Plainfield, on the 1st day of April next, at 1 o'clock p. m. all the real and personal estate of Seth Clark Jr. an insolvent debtor, consisting of about 80 acres of land, of an excellent quality, and in a good state of cultivation, situated in the south part of the town of Canterbury, on the turnpike road leading to Norwich, being a part of the well known Deavenport farm—1 pair of large oxen, said to be of the first rate; 1 cow, and a heifer; an ox wagon; a one horse wagon; ploughs; chains, and a variety of other farming tools. A credit will be given, if purchasers desire it.

ASAHEL BACON,
SOLOMON PAYNE, } *Assignees.*

Canterbury, March 8. 3w51

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, Hanover Society, that the subscriber will meet them, to receive a four cent town tax on levy 1829, at the house of Zechariah P. Bottum, on Monday, the 29th inst from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

CHRISTOPHER COLEGROVE, *Coll'r.*

Lisbon, March 5, 1830. 3w51

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lisbon, (Newent Society) that the subscriber will meet them, to receive a four cent tax on levy 1829, at the house of Amos Bennett, in said Lisbon, on the 30th day of March inst. from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. and at the subscriber's house, from 1 until 5 o'clock P. M. same day.

JAMES R. STETSON, *Coll'r.*

Lisbon, March 10, 1830. 3w51

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed commissioners on the estate of Abigail Bailey, late of Lebanon, deceased, by the Court of Probate in and for the district of Lebanon, hereby give notice that a meeting of said commissioners, pursuant to adjournment, will be held at the inn of Col. Roger Bailey in said Lebanon, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1830, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

THOMAS BADCOCK, } *Commis-*
JABEZ ROCKWELL, } *sioners.*

Dated at Lebanon, March 13, 1830. 1w2

At a Court of Probate holden at Plainfield, within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

Present, Joseph Eaton, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Jesse F. Paul, of Voluntown, in the county of Windham, shewing to this Court that he is guardian of Mary C. Treat, of Voluntown, within said district, minor; that said minor is the owner of real estate situated in said Voluntown, viz. That the said minor is tenant in common with others, and owns one undivided quarter part of a tract of land, situated as aforesaid, formerly owned by Mr. Amos Treat, and of the buildings thereon standing; that it would be for the advantage of said minor to sell the aforesaid property, of said minor, and apply the avails as the statute in such case directs, praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said guardian give notice of said application by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the county of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate office in said District, on the first Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Certified from record. 52

GEO. H. MIDDLETON, Clerk.

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss. } *Superior Court, January Term, 1830.* } *Charles Sabin 2d vs. Jared Fuller and others.* *In Chancery.*

UPON the petition of *Charles Sabin 2d* shewing to this Court, that he is the assignee of the mortgage given by Jared Fuller to Henry Sabin, of a certain piece of land, and the buildings thereon standing, situated in Plainfield, in said County, praying for a decree of foreclosure, as per petition on file, dated the 25th day of December, A. D. 1829.—And further shewing, that Jared Fuller is now deceased and hath left heirs at law, who have or may have an interest in the mortgaged premises—Ordered by this court, that said petition be continued to the Superior court, next to be held at Brooklyn, within and for the county of Windham, on the 1st Tuesday of October 1830, and that notice be given to all the heirs at law of the said Jared Fuller, of the pendency of said petition by publishing this order of notice in a newspaper printed in Norwich, called the Norwich Courier, six weeks, the last publication of which shall be, at least six weeks before the session of said Court.

6w50] Attest, Daniel P. Tyler, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Reuben Harris, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Harris, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law. [51

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

Norwich, March 8th, 1830.

JOHN LATHROP & GURDON CHAPMAN, have formed a connexion in business. The firm is *Lathrop & Chapman.*—They have taken the store formerly occupied by John Lathrop, two doors North of the Norwich Bank.

JOHN LATHROP,
GURDON CHAPMAN.

3w51

MISS LATHROP

WILL re-commence her school on the first Monday in April. Board, in the neighborhood, can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Norwich, 1st Society, March 23. 3w52

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
SELECTIONS FROM THE
DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE,
ON
MR. FOOT'S RESOLUTION.

THERE has not, perhaps, since the earliest days of the Government of the U. States, been a debate in Congress which has excited a deeper interest throughout the country, than that which has grown out of the Resolution offered by Mr. Foot of Connecticut, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire into the expediency of limiting, for a certain period the sales of the Public Lands to such lands as have heretofore been offered for sale. To debate has taken a wide range, and most to all the talented members of the Senate have taken part. But [illegible] have appeared in any of the public prints except those published at Washington. Believing that the publication of the best of all these speeches in a suitable form to be preserved, to be desired by the community, the undersigned offers, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to publish so much of the debate as may be deemed worthy of preservation, in a volume of about 400 pages.

Among the speeches which will be published at length, will be those of Messrs. Benton, Hayne, Webster, Sprague, Holmes, Woodbury, and Barton; and besides these such others as will be considered most valuable.

The work will be printed on good paper, with fair type, and delivered to subscribers at $1 50 in boards. *CHARLES ADAMS.*

New Haven, March 1830.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A second hand Piano Forte, London made. *Enquire at this office.*

March 24. 3w52

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership between the subscribers under the firm of *Boddington & Palmer*, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of March, 1830.

☞ All persons indebted are requested to make payment to Joseph B. Palmer by the 25th inst., or they will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney, without fail.

LODOWICK BUDDINGTON,
JOSEPH B. PALMER.

March 17, 1830. 3w51

SABBATH SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE conductors of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Norwich Sabbath School Union, are respectfully requested to forward their annual reports to the subscriber during the present month, in order that the society may be enabled to prepare their annual report.

The anniversary of the society will be held at Norwich, on the [illegible] Monday in April.

HORACE COLTON, Sec'y.

March 16.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, [illegible] shuttle irons, by way of economy [illegible] together with all kinds of wood turning, done *at hand.*

[illegible] & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 20

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable pills [illegible]

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE
PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal humoural affections has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. That this medicine will effectually remove the cause from which the piles have arisen is fully demonstrated by the numerous testimonials of persons who were cured by it many years since, and have had no return of the disease.

This medicine is put up in two distinct parcels—one for external and the other for internal uses, which can be had separate, as the case may require.

For sale at the medicine store of

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Sept 22. 6mo26

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FIRE INSURANEC.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SUNDAY MAILS.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom the Memorials were referred [illegible] to stop the Sunday Mails, and the opening of Post Offices on Sunday, report—

That the memorialists regard the first day of the week as a day set apart by the Creator for religious exercises, and consider the transportation of the mail, and the opening of the post offices on that day, the violation of a religious duty, and call for a suppression of the practice. Others, [illegible] Jewish synagogue, believe in the sanctity of the seventh day of the week [illegible]

[illegible]

The law as it now exists, makes no distinction as to the days of the week, but is imperative that the postmasters shall attend at all reasonable hours [illegible]

[illegible]

It was with a kiss that Judas betrayed his Divine Master, and we should all be admonished, no matter what our faith may be, that the rights of conscience cannot be so successfully assailed as under the pretext of holiness.—The christian religion made its way into the world in opposition to all human governments. Banishment, tortures and death were inflicted in vain to stop its progress. But many of its professors, as soon as clothed with political power, lost the meek spirit which their creed inculcated, and began to inflict on other religions, and on dissenting sects of their own religion, persecutions more aggravated than those which their own apostles had endured. The ten persecutions of Pagan Emperors were exceeded in atrocity by the massacres and murders perpetrated by christian hands; and in vain shall we examine the records of imperial tyranny for an engine of cruelty equal to the Holy Inquisition. Every religious sect, however meek in its origin, commenced the work of persecution as soon as it acquired political power. The framers of the constitution recognized the eternal principle, that man's relation with his God, is above human legislation, and his rights of conscience unalienable. Reasoning was not necessary to establish this truth; we are conscious of it in our own bosoms. It is this consciousness, which, in defiance of human laws, has sustained so many martyrs in tortures and in flames. They felt that their duty to God was superior to human enactments, and that man could exercise no authority over their consciences; it is an inborn principle which nothing can eradicate.

The bigot, in the pride of his authority, may lose sight of it—but strip him of his power; prescribe a faith to him which his conscience rejects; threaten him in turn with the dungeon and the faggot; and the spirit which God [illegible]

[illegible] What do the protestant Christians of this country [illegible] *Toleration.*

Do not all men in this country enjoy every religious right which martyrs and saints ever asked? Whence, then the voice of complaint? [illegible] of those privileges from us by law? Do the petitioners allege that they cannot conscientiously participate in the profits of the mail contracts and post offices, because the mail is carried on Sunday? [illegible]

[illegible]

To stop the mails one day out of seven would be to thrust the whole Western country, and other distant parts of this Republic, one day's journey from the seat of Government. But, were it expedient to put an end to the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sunday, because it violates the Law of God, have not the petitioners begun wrong in their efforts? If the arm of Government be necessary to compel men to respect and obey the laws of God, do not the State Governments possess infinitely more power in this respect? Let the petitioners turn to *them*, and see if they can induce the passage of laws to respect the observance of the Sabbath; for, if it be sinful for the mail to carry letters on Sunday, it must be equally sinful for individuals to write, carry, receive, or read them. It would seem to require that these acts should be made penal, to complete the system. Travelling on business or recreation, except to and from church; all printing, carrying, receiving, reading newspapers; all conversations and social intercourse, except upon religious subjects, must necessarily be punished, to suppress the evil. Would it not also follow, as an inevitable consequence, that every man, woman and child should be compelled to attend meeting? and, as only one sect, in the opinion of some, can be deemed orthodox, must it not be determined by law which that is, and compel all to hear those teachers, and contribute to their support? If minor punishments would not restrain the Jew, or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believes Saturday to be the Sabbath, or disbelieves the whole, would not the same system require that we should resort to imprisonment, banishment, the rack, and the faggot, to force men to violate their own consciences, or compel them to listen to doctrines which they abhor? When the State Governments shall have yielded to these measures, it will be time enough for Congress to declare that the rattling of the mail coaches shall no longer break the silence of this despotism. It is the duty of this Government to afford to all—to Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, the protection and the advantages of our benignant institutions on Sunday, as well as every day of the week. Although this government will not convert itself into an ecclesiastical tribunal, it will practice upon the maxim laid down by the founder of Christianity—that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day. If the Almighty has set apart the first day of the week as a time which man is bound to keep holy, and devote exclusively to his worship, would it not be more congenial to the precepts of Christians to appeal exclusively to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe to aid them in making men better—in correcting their practices by purifying their hearts? Government will protect them in their efforts. When they shall have so instructed the public mind and awakened the consciences of individuals, as to make them believe that it is a violation of God's law to carry the mail, open post offices, or receive letters on Sunday, the evil of which they complain will cease of itself, without any exertion of the strong arm of civil power. When man undertakes to be God's avenger, he becomes a demon.—Driven by the frenzy of a religious zeal, he loses every gentle feeling, forgets the most sacred precepts of his creed, and becomes ferocious and unrelenting.

Our fathers did not wait to be oppressed, when the mother country asserted and exercised an unconstitutional power over them. To have acquiesced in the tax of three pence upon a pound of tea, would have led the way to the most cruel exactions; they took a bold stand against the principle, and liberty and independence was the result. The petitioners have not requested Congress to suppress Sunday mails upon the ground of political expediency, but because they violate the sanctity of the first day of the week.

This being the fact, and the petitioners having indignantly disclaimed even the wish to unite politics and religion, may not the committee reasonably cherish the hope, that they will feel reconciled to its decision, in the case; especially, as it is also a fact, that the counter memorials, equally respectable, oppose the interference of Congress, upon the ground that it would be legislating upon a religious subject, and therefore unconstitutional.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

COUNTER REPORT.—*March 5.*

Mr. McCreery, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred sundry memorials and petitions upon the subject of transporting and opening the public mail on the Sabbath day, submits the following as his view on the subject.

The minority of the Committee, to whom were referred the memorials relative to the transportation of the mail, and the delivering of letters, &c. on the Sabbath, beg leave to state the reasons of their dissent from the report made by the committee on that subject.

All Christian nations acknowledge the first day of the week to be the Sabbath. Almost every State in this Union has, by positive legislation, not only recognized this day as sacred, but has forbidden its profanation under penalties imposed by law.

It was never considered by any of those states, as an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, or as an improper interference with the opinions of the few, to guard the sacredness of that portion of time acknowledged to be holy by the many.

The petitioners ask not Congress to expound the moral law; they ask not Congress to meddle with theological controversies, much less to interfere with the Jew or the Sabbatarian, or to treat with the least disrespect the religious feelings of any portion of the inhabitants of the Union; they ask the introduction of no religious coercion into our civil institutions; no blending of religious and civil affairs; but they do ask that the agents of Government employed in the Post Office Department, may be permitted to enjoy the same opportunities of attending to moral and religious instruction, or intellectual improvement, on that day, which is enjoyed by the rest of their

fellow citizens. They approach the Government, not for personal emolument, but as patriots and Christians, to express their high sense of the moral energy and necessity of the Sabbath for the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and respectfully request that Congress will not, by legislative enactments, impair those energies.

Among the many reasons which might be advanced, that it is both expedient and a duty to grant the prayer of the petitioners, the following are only submitted.

The petitioners ask the enactment of no law establishing the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath; they only ask the extension and application, to one department of government, of a principle which is recognized, and has, since the foundation of the government, been acknowledged in every other department. The principle embraced in the petition has been recognized by Congress, by adjourning over the first day of the week. At the first session of the first Congress, a law was passed establishing Judicial Courts, and in that law Sunday is excepted from the days on which that Court may commence its sessions. All the other executive departments of government are closed on that day. Congress have never, by this, considered itself as expounding the moral law, as introducing any religious coercion into our civil institutions, or making any innovations on the religious rights of the citizens, or settling by legislation any theological question that may exist between the Jews, Sabbatarians, and other denominations. The good of society requires the strict observance of one day in seven.—Paley, and other writers on moral philosophy, have shown, that the resting of man every seventh day; their winding up their labors and concerns once in seven days; their abstraction from the affairs of the world, to improve their minds and converse with their Maker; their orderly attendance upon the ordinances of public worship and instruction, have a direct and powerful tendency to improve the morals and temporal happiness of mankind.

The wise and good Ruler of the Universe made the appointment, not by a mere arbitrary exercise of authority, but for our good; and whatever difference of opinion may exist in respect to the proper day to be observed, almost all agree that one day in seven should be devoted to religious exercises. That being admitted, can any thing be more reasonable than the request of the petitioners, that, at least, so much of the law should be repealed as requires the post offices to be kept open every day of the week.—Does not the enactment of that law plainly imply that mankind is under no moral obligation to refrain from secular labor on any day of the week? Is it not in direct opposition to the received opinion of almost all professing Christians? It is to that part of the law, more particularly, which requires, in terms, all the postmasters throughout the United States to deliver letters, packets and papers on every day of the week, to which the minority of your committee object, and which is most offensive to the petitioners. In this statute is at once seen a palpable encroachment on the rights of conscience. It either drives every man, who feels himself morally bound to observe the Sabbath in a religious manner, from the service of his country, and equal participation in her favors, or subjects him to the hard terms of remaining in office at the expense of his principles. It is freely acknowledged that the works of necessity and mercy are not forbidden; and, if the transportation of the mail on Sunday could be justified on that ground, (which is not admitted,) it cannot be contended that the keeping open offices where no mail arrives on that day, is the work of necessity.

The arguments which have been urged for the transportation of the mail, &c. on the Sabbath, are mainly derived from commercial convenience, and from alleged derangement of business and intercourse. This doctrine militates against the first principles of good morals. If these are important at all, they are paramount to the claims of expediency; but this plea makes them subservient to the measure of worldly business, and converts them into mere questions of profit and loss.

Granting the prayer of the petitioners cannot interfere with the religious feelings or consciences of any portion of the citizens; because they ask no service to be performed; no principle to be professed. It is only asked that certain duties be not required on a certain day. Were it imposing any service, or requiring the profession of any opinions, those whose religious sentiments were different, might justly complain.—But he who conscientiously believes that he is bound to observe the seventh day of the week, in a religious manner, can have no just reason to complain; because Government takes nothing from him in permitting all classes of citizens to observe the first day of the week as a day of religious rest. The case would be quite different, did the privilege of resting on that day, impose any thing on any class of citizens, contrary to their consciences. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

WM. M'CREERY.

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

Monday, March 22.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Holmes, calling for information of the number of removed Postmasters and Custom House Officers; and the resolution of Mr. Woodbury, for a statement of the expenditures of 1828 and 1829, were agreed to. The bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and six private bills from the other House, were passed. Several bills were reported, and some partially acted on.

Tuesday, March 23.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Mr. Barton submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That by the Constitution of the U. States, the Senate is vested with a concurrent power in the appointments to office.

That removals from office, except in cases of impeachment, is no where provided for, in express terms, by the Constitution; but it is to be regarded generally, as a part, or the necessary consequence of the exercise of the appointing power; the constitutional appointment of one person to an office, held at will, and already full, necessarily displacing and suspending the incumbent:

That from the necessity of the case, and according to the practice of the Government, the President possesses the power to remove, or suspend from office, for causes which render such removal, or suspension, necessary, in order to insure a due execution of the laws, upon the cause being established according to law.

That a practice of removing from office for no such causes as above mentioned, but for the sole purpose of making vacancies, to be filled by such as have been adherents and partizans in an election, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, an encroachment on the just rights of the Senate, and dangerous to the prosperity of the Government, and liberties of the country.

That where such a practice appears to exist, it is the right and duty of the Senate not to shut its eyes to the causes of removal, but inquire into them, when alleged and denied, by proper call on the President; and when alleged and admitted, or not denied, to act upon them in such manner as it shall deem most likely to preserve the sacred trust committed to its charge, and to maintain the constitutional balance of the Government, and the lawful rights of the citizen.

The resolution lies on the table.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee appointed on the 16th inst. to which was referred the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as it respects the election of President and Vice President of the United States, reported it without amendment.

Mr. Benton, from the same committee, to whom the subjects were referred, reported A bill to regulate the publication of the Laws of the United States, and of public Advertisements; A bill to secure the faithful Collectors and Disbursers of the Revenue, and to displace defaulters; A bill to regulate the appointment of Postmasters; A bill to regulate the appointment of Cadets; A bill to regulate the appointment of Midshipmen; and A bill to prevent Military and Naval officers from being dismissed the service, at the pleasure of the President—which bills were severally read, and passed to a second reading.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and sat two hours with closed doors, and then adjourned.

Wednesday, March 24.

The Senate was principally occupied in the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, March 25.

But little business was transacted, as at half past 11 o'clock, the Senate went into consideration of Executive business, and remained with closed doors till half past 5.

Friday, March 26.

The Senate was again principally occupied, in secret session, on Executive business. One nomination only was confirmed, we believe, and that was a re-appointment, in the case of Geo. Read, Attorney of the U. S. for the District of Delaware. The rejection of the nomination of Mr. Herrick, as U. S. Attorney for the District of Ohio, was subsequently reconsidered, we learn, and was laid on the table for future decision.

The nomination of John P. Decatur, to the office of collector of the customs for the port of Portsmouth, is said to have undergone considerable discussion, but not to have been brought to a decision. We are apprehensive that the broad hints very recently addressed to the Senate by the N. Y. Courier will not have the desired effect of expediting much the completion of this portion of their duty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 20.

The resolution of Mr. Swift, for making surveys to ascertain a suitable place for the construction of fortifications on the northern frontiers of the United States, was taken up. Mr. Hunt advocated the resolution. Mr. Hoffman replied. He considered the resolution premature, as the boundary line on that part of our frontier was not yet precisely ascertained. Mr. Spencer also spoke against the resolution. The House had voted millions for fortifications which were built only to fall into decay, being not of the slightest utility for the defence of the country. He called the attention of the House to the fortifications at Rouse's Point, upon Lake Champlain, which cost the Government $500,000, and which had been found by observations made by Mr. Ellicott, an eminent professor, to be one mile north of the 45th degree of latitude, and consequently within the British possessions. It was now in a state of dilapidation. Mr. S. considered the navy to be the strong arm of our national defence; that fortifications on the northern frontier were not called for, as the U. States had nothing to apprehend from the Canadas. Mr. Finch advocated the resolution. He referred to the last war, and pointed out where in the want of fortifications upon that particular part of the frontier had occasioned a loss of more than quadruple the expense of fortifications.—The British had swept the Lake, sailed up the Saranac, and committed depredations one hundred miles within our country; that Lake Champlain extended one hundred and fifty miles upon our country, and upon all points along that coast we might be considered assailable without being fortified. During the late war 20,000 troops had penetrated that point. Mr. Drayton considered that no proceedings should be taken on the resolution until the boundary was established, &c. When that was accomplished, it would be wise to defend the frontier where it was vulnerable to the enemy. Mr. Spencer rose to reply, but the hour had elapsed, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills.

Monday, March 22.

The resolution offered by Mr. Swift, relative to a fortification on Lake Champlain, was further debated and passed: as was also the resolution of Mr. Condict, calling for information respecting intruders on Indian lands, after being somewhat modified. Mr. Barringer laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment be directed to report a bill to reduce or fix the salaries of the Collectors of the Customs, Inspectors of the Revenue, Surveyors of Ports and Harbors, and of persons connected with the Collection of the Customs at the sums here following: To all Collectors and Inspectors whose present compensation exceeds $3,500, at $3,000. To all Collectors and Inspectors whose present compensation exceeds $3,000, and is less than $3,500 at $2,500 To all Collectors, Inspectors and Surveyors, whose present compensation exceeds $2,500, and is less than $3,000, at $2,000. To all Collectors, Inspectors, Surveyors and persons connected with the Customs, whose present compensation exceeds $2,000, and is less than $2,500 at $1,750. To all persons above named, whose present compensation exceeds $1,750 and is less than $2,000, at $1,500.

Mr. Young, from the committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Ichabod Ward; which was read twice, committed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Young, from the same committee, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Nancy Davis, which was laid on the table.

The bill to exempt revolutionary pensioners from arrest and imprisonment, on process issued by the United States, and to prevent their pensions or any part thereof from being alienated to pay any debt sued for, passed through a committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading by the casting vote of the Speaker.—The House then went into committee of the Whole, and took up, 77 to 59, the bill to lay out and establish a national road from Buffalo, through Washington city, to New Orleans.—Mr. Hemphill occupied the remainder of the sitting in advocating the enactment of this important bill.

Tuesday, March 23.

Mr. Bates, from the committee on Military Pensions, and by order of that committee, moved that the committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on Military Pensions on the 8th of January last, to extend the pension laws of the United States, so as to include within its provisions every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort, and that the said resolution be made the special order of the day for Monday next, the 29th inst. Mr. B. said, gentlemen who were in favor of the amendment of Mr. Williams, on Friday last, to provide for the militia, would, by this resolution, be presented with an opportunity of effecting their wishes; and, on the motion which he made, he asked the yeas and nays. They were ordered accordingly, and were as follows: For the motion, 129—against it 47.

Mr. Swift moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday, by which the resolution relative to fortifications on Lake Champlain, offered by him on the 10th inst. was referred to the Secretary of War—the question having been misapprehended at the time it was put—many members supposing it was on his original resolution, whereas it was on the amendment. The motion was agreed to; but the expiration of the hour arrested further proceedings to day.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. Haynes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill "for making a road from Buffalo, through Washington City to New Orleans. Mr. Hemphill concluded his remarks in support of the bill, and was followed by Mr. P. P. Barbour, who opposed the bill at considerable length.

On the motion of Mr. Blair, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 24.

The proceedings in the House, were of an uninteresting character. There was some discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Swift, relative to the survey for the purpose of fortifying one of the islands in Lake Champlain, but no question was taken on its final disposition. The residue of the day was occupied on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo, in the State of New York, by way of Washington, to New Orleans.

Thursday, March 25.

The resolution of Mr. Swift, being modified, was passed, that the Secretary of War cause a survey to be made on or at the outlet of Lake Champlain, near the Canada lines, to ascertain the expediency of a fortification. The House then took up the resolution offered by Mr. McDuffie, directing the Retrenchment Committee to report a bill to reduce the pay of members of Congress to two dollars per diem, whenever the first session of a Congress shall exceed 120 days, and the second 90 days in length. This resolution led to some debate, which was continued till the expiration of the hour, without producing any result. After this, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo to New Orleans. A debate ensued, when the committee rose. The House then considered in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the bill making appropriations for examinations and surveys &c. and the bill making appropriations for harbors, which were reported.

Friday, March 26.

This being one of the days by rule set apart for private business, the House spent the day in acting on private bills, a large number of which passed through Committees of the whole, and were ordered to a third reading.

BY LATE MAILS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March 23.—The foreign intelligence brought by the packet ship New-York, Capt. Bennett, which arrived last evening from Liverpool is a few days later than our previous accounts, but we do not find in looking over our papers any items of particular importance. London dates to the 15th Feb. and Liverpool to the 18th, have been received.

Among the most exciting subjects which at present engage the attention of the English people, the East India Company's monopoly appears to hold a prominent place. A great meeting took place at Manchester on the 11th Feb. to adopt measures in opposition to the renewal of the charter of that company. A petition to Parliament on the subject was adopted, and a subscription of £750 was raised in aid of the objects of the meeting. The committees appointed on the East India charter in Parliament have for their chairmen persons decidedly favorable to a renewal. In the House of Lords, Earl Bathurst is chairman of that committee, and Mr. Ward, in the Commons.

Our Minister, Mr. M'Lane, continues to have frequent interviews with the British Cabinet.—He transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 10th.

The Liverpool papers state the distresses of the poor in that city as unusually and insupportably severe. Thousands and thousands of the laboring and industrious classes are spoken of as having been compelled to ask for charitable assistance.

In the House of Lords, Lord Holland, on the 12th, introduced a motion, which be supported in an elaborate speech, that there should be no pacification or settlement of Greece, which would not give that country an extent of territory sufficient to enable her to preserve her independence by land and by sea; and that no government should be imposed on her which was not consonant with the wishes of the people. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to direct much censure against ministers for the vacillating policy which had been pursued by England in the question of Greek independence, as well as in relation to the general policy towards the Ottoman Porte during the struggle between Russia and Turkey. His motion and speech excited much discussion and rejoinder, and among others, the Duke of Wellington replied at considerable length. He advocated a pacific policy with great earnestness, but at the same time strongly insisted on the unusually prepared condition of England to enter into a necessary war. The following is his language on this head, as reported in the Courier of the 13th:

"If it were our policy to engage in the contest as a belligerent, never was the country in a better condition for doing so. I firmly believe," continued the Noble Duke, "that notwithstanding the present distress of the country, never was it in a state in which it could embark in a war with so many advantages. I say that I firmly believe its resources and capabilities of sustaining the burden of a contest, and the efficacy of all the departments of the public service, are superior now to what they have ever been, at least within my recollection—aye, even to what they were when, as my Noble friend (the Earl of Aberdeen) observed in his speech this evening, all Europe was arrayed in arms against us."

Freedom of Speech.—Gen. King, one of the Grooms of the King's Bedchamber, has been dismissed, by his Majesty's command, for voting against ministers on the first night of the present session of Parliament.

The Quotidienne gives the following from Lisbon:

"On the 23d ult. Mr. Brent, Minister from the United States, had the honor of a long private audience with the King of Portugal. His Excellency having observed that the hopes of all nations were eagerly directed towards his Majesty for the conciliation of parties, and the arrangement of the important affairs of the realm, his Majesty replied in the following terms:—"Be assured that I have nothing more at heart, than the conciliation of all parties, and that I shall take every possible means to remedy the evils which have resulted from the shock of contending parties."

Greece.—Letters from Syra state that the division formerly existing among the Greek chiefs had ceased. A report was current that the Island of Candia was to be united to the new state.

Honorable Murder.—The National Gazette announces the slaughter of Wm. Miller, Jr. Esq. a young gentleman who was a member of the bar at Philadelphia, and who had enjoyed a high reputation in every respect. He fell in a duel fought on Sunday last, at Naaman's Creek, on the borders of the Delaware. His antagonist was Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, of the U. S. Navy. His lungs were perforated by the ball, and he died on the spot. It is painful to publish these details: but it is the duty of the press to do so. By the effects of ridicule, horror and disgrace, the practice of duelling has gone more and more out of vogue in these latitudes; and the work must go on, till the stigma is removed from our country.

N. Y. Spectator.

From the American Traveller.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

Agreeably to public notices, more than two hundred ladies and gentlemen, teachers and other friends of education, convened at the Columbian Hall in Boston, on the 15th of March, at 3 o'clock, P. M. After the objects of the meeting were stated by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Going, of Worcester, was called to the chair, and Rev. Mr. Newton of Marlboro', Vt. and Jonas Wilder, of Watertown, were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Portland, Maine. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, of Boston, Going and Worcester, of Worcester, was then appointed, when information respecting schools and education generally, was called for. Interesting statements were made by gentlemen from Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, which occupied the meeting till evening.

At half past 7 in the evening, the convention met according to adjournment, when the committee of arrangements made a report, recommending the appointment of Committees on the following subjects, viz:—

1. The infant school system, and its applicability to common schools. 2. Monitorial schools and the division of labor in instruction. 3. The best means of raising the qualifications of teachers. 4. The branches of instruction appropriate to common schools. 5. Associations of teachers as departments of Lyceums.

The report was accepted and the following gentlemen appointed as Committees, on the subjects recommended.

On infant schools—Messrs. Going, Newton, and Farley. On monitorial schools—Messrs. Williams, Worcester and Lazel. On qualification of teachers—Messrs. Hemenway, Wilder and Henshaw. On branches of instruction—Messrs. Holbrook, Pierpont and Cummings.—On Associations of teachers—Messrs. Patterson, Pratt and Cushing.

After the appointment of these Committees, the convention spent the remainder of the evening in hearing statements respecting schools and Lyceums, from gentlemen from various parts of Massachusetts which went to prove that a general interest prevailed, on the subject of education, throughout the state.

On Tuesday morning, an hour or two were spent in exhibiting and explaining the apparatus designed for introducing the infant school system into common schools, when they adjourned for the purpose of visiting several infant schools. In the afternoon the convention spent half an hour in witnessing farther illustrations with the common school apparatus, when they adjourned, for the purpose of visiting several primary schools.

The evening was spent with great interest and profit in animated discussions upon the subjects which had been assigned to committees, to aid them in making out their reports. Mr. Farley of New Ipswich, N. H. presented some interesting views and facts on the subject of Infant schools, from an experiment tried in such a school in that place, the last season. He tho't their children had learned more in one season, than they had usually done in six seasons—that they were happy, and could not, without great difficulty, be kept from school. He was entirely convinced that the system could be adopted with perfect ease, in all the Primary schools in the country.

Rev. Mr. Newton stated the result of an experiment with Mr. Holbrook's common school apparatus, in a school in Marlboro', which confirmed the opinion advanced by Mr. Farley.—Several other gentlemen spoke to the same point, and conviction appeared to be settled upon the mind of every one present, that a modification of the infant school system is well adapted to common schools, and that it is the surest and easiest means to raise their character and extend their usefulness.

On the subject of raising the qualifications of teachers, Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Boston, entertained and enlightened the meeting with valuable remarks. He thought the surest if not the only way to get better teachers, was to pay them better. As soon as talents for teaching could be rewarded, they would be furnished. Good salaries will not only procure good teachers, but cheap schools. It is an extravagant waste of money, to employ teachers, unqualified for their profession. When the time, board, clothes and books for children are taken into the account, the difference between a high and low salary to the teachers, is scarcely worth naming.

Mr. Hemenway thought with Mr. Pierpont, that teachers must raise their employment to a profession—that they must qualify themselves better, and they would be paid better. A commodity will usually find its value in market.

Wednesday morning, after a short session adjourned to visit several schools, both public and private.

At 12 the convention again met according to adjournment, to hear a lecture from Dr. J. V. C. Smith, on the eye, which furnished a practical demonstration, that comparative anatomy may be made a branch of popular education, and rendered in the highest degree entertaining to a mixed assembly.

In the afternoon the Orphan Asylum for girls was visited. In the evening another intellectual feast was received from Dr. Smith, in a lecture on the lungs; and farther discussions had on the subjects assigned to the committees, with instructions to prepare reports, to be embodied and published, as soon as circumstances would permit.

Thursday, March 16. Mr. Holbrook occupied the meeting for an hour in exhibiting and explaining Lyceum apparatus, when Mr. Williams, chairman of the committee on monitorial schools, made a verbal report.

At half past two, the convention met for the purpose of taking seats in carriages provided for visiting the houses of Industry and Reformation, at South Boston. After the kindest reception by the directors of those institutions, a short exhibition of the schools in the house of Industry was witnessed, every apartment of the institution was thrown open to the company, and after passing through it, they proceeded to witness the exercises of the school of Reformation, conducted by Rev. Mr. Wells. A scene containing greater moral sublimity, can hardly be conceived of, than was presented in the appearance and exercises of this school, and in the results of the discipline adopted by the teacher. Witnessing the exercises of this school, was an ample reward for the expense of a visit to Boston, even to those from the northern part of Vermont.

Thursday evening, met at 7, when the question of publishing the proceedings of the convention was brought up, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, Wilder and Oliver, appointed to report on the subject.

The committee on associations of teachers then made a report, which was accepted, and a resolution passed that in the opinion of the convention, such an association would promote very extensively the cause of education.

To digest a plan, and prepare a constitution for the proposed association, a committee, consisting of Messrs. E. Bailey, D. B. Emerson, A. Andrews, G. B. Emerson, and G. F. Thayer, of Boston, H. K. Oliver, of Salem, and J. Wilder, of Watertown, was appointed, with instructions to call a meeting for organizing when they should deem it expedient.

Friday, the committee on the question of publishing the proceedings of the convention, made a report in the affirmative, which was accepted, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Holbrook, Allen, Abbott, Going and Wilder, appointed.

Rev. Mr. Going made an able and interesting report on the infant school system, and its applicability to common schools, which was unanimously and promptly accepted, and a resolution passed, recommending a modification of the infant school system, as well fitted for primary and other schools, and eminently calculated to raise their character and extend their usefulness.

The convention passed several other resolutions recommending Mr. Holbrook's apparatus, Mr. Hall's Lectures on school keeping, the American Journal of Education, and the Scholar's Journal.

The convention recommended conventions of teachers in the several counties in New England, to be held on the week of the meeting of County Lyceums, or such other times as may be thought convenient, and that measures be taken to provide lectures on popular Education to those who may form said conventions. They also recommended to teachers of the several towns, to form themselves into associations for mutual improvement. Teachers were also requested to send to publishing committee, a particular account of their method of managing their schools.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

The Supreme Court of the United States closed its session on the 22d inst. after having despatched much business. The Reports of its decisions, it is said, will fill two volumes, instead of the usual allowance of one volume.

Before adjourning, the following was notified as a Rule of Court:

The Court on the second day in each term hereafter, will commence calling the cases for argument in the order in which they stand on the Docket, and proceed from day to day during the term, in the same order; and if the parties, or either of them shall be ready when the case is called, the same will be heard.—And if neither party shall be ready to proceed in the argument, the cause shall go down to the foot of the docket, unless some good and satisfactory reason shall be shown to the Court. That ten causes only shall be considered as liable to be called on each day during the Term, including the one under argument, if the same shall not be concluded on the preceding day. No cause shall be taken up out of its order on the docket, or be set down for any particular day, except under special and peculiar circumstances to be shown to the Court. Every cause which shall have been twice called in its order, and passed, and put at the foot of the docket, shall, if not again reached during the term it was last called, be dismissed, and no longer continued on the docket.

From the Connecticut Observer.

Church and State.—Why is it that a certain class in the community are forever endeavoring to fasten on those whom they call orthodox, the odium of attempting to unite Church and State? This union cannot be effected without overthrowing the Constitutions both of the General and State Governments. It cannot be accomplished without treason. Now how do those who fix on the orthodox this charge, regard the same persons in other things? We hazard nothing in saying that they regard these men whose designs are treasonable if the charge made against them is true, as at least as good citizens and neighbors as others—that they would as soon trust their promises as those of any others—as soon believe their word as that of others—as soon confide property to their keeping as to the keeping of their own comrades—as soon rely on their integrity in every respect, as on that of their own party. Can any one, then, tell why this charge of treason in the orthodox, is echoed from one corner of the land to the other? Are those who make it sincere—or have they a purpose to gain by it?

From the Boston Gaz., March 27.

Severe Storm.—Early yesterday morning we were visited by one of the most violent storms that has been experienced here since the destructive hurricane of September 1815. The wind blew a gale from the N. E. accompanied with snow, which fell to the depth of about one foot on a level. The storm continued to rage with great violence until noon, when it subsided. The tide rose to an unprecedented height, sweeping large quantities of merchandise, in hogsheads, barrels and casks, from the wharves, and filling the cellars of many of the stores and houses in the lower part of the city. On the ground floors of many of the stores, also, the water was several inches deep. Boats, casks, &c. were driven as far up as Broad street, in some parts of which, at one time, the water is supposed to have been from one and a half to two feet deep. We have heard no estimate of the damage by this storm; but it is stated by several respectable merchants that the tide has not risen so high for a period of 25 or 30 years.

The Washington Telegraph and the N. York Courier are at loggerheads. The latter recently asserted,—after modestly disposing of Messrs. Van Buren and Calhoun,—that Gen. Jackson, and he only, will be the candidate of the republican party for the next Presidency." The remarks of the Courier were pronounced by the Telegraph "unauthorized," and "ill-advised," because the first year of the administration has but just expired, and it is impossible to tell how affairs will stand *two years hence*. The Courier in its reply to the Telegraph, sticks to the General, and quotes a remark of Mr. Grundy, in his speech in the Senate on the resolution of Mr. Foot, that the General was a candidate for re-election. "I am not authorised, Mr. President, to make this declaration on *this floor*, but I venture to assert on my own responsibility that he is a candidate for re-election."

Washington and Warren Bank. The bills of this institution were immediately discredited, in this city, as soon as the fact was known that an injunction had been laid on the Dutchess Co. and Western Insurance Companies, which are believed to be in some way connected with the Bank. The Brokers decline to purchase; and it is impossible to say what the bills are worth, or to give any information in relation to them which can be relied on.—N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Mail Robbery.—This morning a mail portmanteau, which had been found in a stable in Stamford, Conn. was brought to the Post-Office in this city, having been cut so as to permit the contents to be taken out. On examination, it proved to have contained the mail from Providence for this city and the South, and which was made up at Providence on the 19th of August last. All the letters for this city corresponded with the post bill, except two which are missing, viz: one single and quadruple; the packages for the South have been examined and sent off this day.—*Wash. Intel. March 24.*

ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, (in the U. S. Telegraph) acknowledges the receipt of $2,000 transmitted to him from New York by an unknown person, as 'due to the U. S.'

Mr. Reynolds, who went out on the South Sea Expedition, writes from Bonavista, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the 14th of November, that the brig Annawan and her crew had arrived there in good condition, and were waiting for her consort, the Seraph, to proceed on her voyage. The Seraph left Stonington the same day on which the Annawan sailed from this port.

Captain Harris, of the ship Dumfries, of Baltimore, now bound for an European port, [illegible] articles for the shipment of his crew, [illegible] that there should be no [illegible] on board the ship, nor any drinking of ardent spirits. A crew of able-bodied [illegible] seamen, readily assented to the terms, and [illegible] for the voyage. It is understood that Divine service is to be attended to on board the Dumfries, every Sunday, when the weather will admit of it.

The Providence Daily Advertiser mentions, that a man has been convicted in that State for bigamy, and that the punishment prescribed by law, which is to sit for two hours on a gallows, will be difficult of execution, as it is doubtful whether any of their mechanics have sufficient knowledge of that engine to erect one.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MARCH 31, 1830.

State Election.—It is hoped that nothing but sickness will keep any from attending the Electors' Meeting on Monday next. It is extremely important that, at this time, the whole strength of those opposed to the [illegible] pretensions of a fragment of the Jackson party should be shown. A small majority would be next to a defeat.—The minority, although small in numbers, are extremely active, and leave no stone unturned to accomplish their object. Their votes will be given with the order of regular troops. It is therefore most plainly important that every man should be at his post, and should not fail to give his vote for all of the State officers. The vote for Representatives, at this time, is certainly far less important than that for the Senators and other officers.—The degree of unanimity which prevails in relation to Messrs. Huntington and Hyde in the 5th and 7th Districts, will, if the Electors do their duty, ensure their election by a large vote. They cannot fail, in spite of their enemies, to receive, we think, a most decisive vote.

We are not apt to take a very active part or to feel a very deep interest in State politics, but the importance of the present election is such as to require us to disabuse public opinion, in relation to the miscalled "democratic republicans," and their views.

Sunday Mails.—We publish to-day the report of a majority, and also a counter report of a minority, of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, on the various petitions and remonstrances for and against the running of the Mail and opening Post Offices on the Sabbath. This subject was first brought before Congress during its last session, and the course which was then taken, and the report then made by the committee, was illiberal and uncourteous in the extreme. An immensely numerous and highly respectable body of petitioners in the exercise of a right which every freeman possesses, of applying to Congress for the redress of real or supposed grievances, deserved to be treated with at least common respect. That report charged the petitioners with a deliberate and fixed design to unite politics with religion—to use the civil power for ecclesiastical purposes, and to bring upon us all the evils of "priestcraft, superstition," &c. The present report differs from that in this respect, that it professes to impute no bad motives to the petitioners, but adopts the same course of reasoning in relation to the nature and tendency of the measure proposed. Whether it was or was not desirable to petition on this subject, and whether even any thing ought to be done by Congress in relation to it, are questions about which men may and do honestly differ. But of the right of the petitioners to bring forward their petition, without being abused or questioned for it, no right feeling man can entertain a doubt. The evils which are so confidently anticipated from this measure are entirely imaginary, and the view of the subject taken by the committee shows either a wrong-headed perversity of mind, or a want of candor and fairness most amazing.

We know that there is a class in the community who wish to show their *liberality* and freedom from vulgar prejudices, by seeking occasion to abuse and insult those who are engaged in the vast plans of benevolence which characterise the present day. They profess to believe that the operations on foot for the diffusion of knowledge and the education of every individual in the community, are excessively dangerous!—that Sunday Schools and Bible Societies, and other similar institutions, will ruin the liberties of the country, and the cultivation of the mind and the inculcation of christian morals, raise up tyrants and hypocrites! We were not, however, prepared to see a committee of one of the houses of Congress adopting such strange and contradictory doctrines, or giving a sanction to the spirit of virulence which characterize the opposition to the benevolent plans of the day.

All that the petitioners ask, is to place the post-office department upon the same footing as the other departments of the government, and not imperatively requiring the mail to run, or the offices to be opened on the Sabbath. The wishes and views of the petitioners are very fairly stated in the counter-report of a minority of the Committee, and we leave it to the community to judge which of the two reports shows the most fair and liberal spirit.

We little expected when we made, a few weeks since, a casual remark, in relation to the powers of the General Government and its judiciary, to have been drawn into a discussion of that important and highly interesting question. The editor of the Hartford Times in his paper of the 22d inst. has devoted half a column for our special benefit. He states a want of leisure and space to give a full examination of the subject at the present time, but finds sufficient space, with but little tax upon his time, doubtless, to apply various abusive epithets to us and to the principles we maintained. He complains of our taking Mr. Webster as "a leader"—calls the doctrines Hartford Convention doctrines, &c. and advises us to look farther than Mr. Webster for authority on such subjects. To this we hesitate not to say, that if Mr. Webster were the inventor of doctrines so sound, true, and republican as those contained in his speeches, we should be most happy to acknowledge ourselves as converts to his creed, and should be none the less willing to recognize the highly important and salutary doctrines which he has so ably maintained as the conservative principles of our Government. "We ask not," as was said on another occasion, "whence the wind cometh, but whither it goeth," if any measure emanates from that gentleman, which has for its object the public good, "our bark is ready." We regret that the Times, which has shown a glimmering of republicanism, should have been induced by a spirit of hostility to Mr. Webster, or any other man, to advocate the monstrous doctrine, of a power in any State to nullify an act of Congress—the most anti-democratic doctrine which can possibly be maintained.

But in point of fact, it has not been Mr. Webster's fortune to advocate any new or original doctrines in this subject. The great merit of his speech, and one which renders it invaluable, lies in the distinct, forcible and able statement and vindication of principles which have long been recognized—and in presenting to the community a plain, intelligible and unanswerable argument on this important subject. The idea that Mr. Webster is the originator of this view of the subject, shows an ignorance of the whole matter which was not expected from any one in any measure conversant with the history of this question. Even under the confederacy, a government from its feebleness utterly inefficient, power existed in the Judiciary to the General Government of deciding finally and conclusively on all questions in relation to captures, by an appeal from State Courts. Virginia, too, whose authority is thought by the Times paramount to any on this subject, in 1809, by an unanimous vote in both her houses, on the proposition from Pennsylvania to appoint a tribunal to decide disputes between the State and federal Judiciary, [illegible] the very notions, and ably sustained them, which [illegible] now vindicate in relation to the powers of the [illegible] Court. "The Supreme Court," the [illegible] "are more eminently qualified, from their habits [illegible] tion, from the mode of their selection and from the [illegible] of their offices, to decide the disputes [illegible] enlightened and impartial manner, than any other tribunal which could be created." Mr. Pinckney [illegible] marks on this subject—"The actual [illegible] country is not a government of [illegible] of government conceived in a spirit of jealousy [illegible] dered adequate to all its own purposes by its [illegible] and the judicial power of the union is the proper [illegible] of giving effect to it. This it is, which [illegible] from the confederation." Experience has [illegible] the wisdom of this provision. [illegible] any adjustment [illegible] State Legislatures [illegible]

ability of distinct and appropriate powers, if it cannot maintain them from violation?

The celebrated letters of Publius, or the Federalist, which form the best contemporary exposition of the constitution, adopted the same views of the powers of the judiciary. The judiciary act, adopted soon after, and since acted upon, and the repeal of which has never been attempted, recognized the same powers in the Supreme Court. The high powers of the United States Court were also understood by the different States to be contained in the Constitution, at the time it came before their State Conventions for adoption, and the uniformity which would be occasioned by the grant to that Court, were urged strongly by the friends of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court have repeatedly exercised the power of finally construing the Constitution and laws of the Union, and of the States, and we understand as many as fifteen or twenty decisions have been made by that tribunal and submitted to by the States, and some of the most important of them, in cases where the laws of Virginia were concerned—and yet no attempt has been made to alter the Constitution, other than the proposition from Pennsylvania before mentioned, or to seriously resist the exercise of the power. In addition to this the several States, in innumerable instances, have recognized the powers claimed to belong to the Supreme Court and to the General Government.

But what is more to the purpose than all this train of authority, the Constitution, in *express words*, grants this power to the General Government and to the judicial department of the government. Against the letter and spirit of the Constitution and all this contemporary construction and continued practice, what is arrayed? The violent declamation and groundless claims of a party in New England preceding and during the late war—and the equally absurd and groundless claims of a party of equal violence, and advocating principles equally subversive of liberty and union, in South Carolina at the present time.

So much for the history of the Supreme Court and its powers—a doctrine to which the Times applies the epithets of anti-republican, federal and Hartford Convention, with as much decency as truth, and of which they consider Mr. Webster the father. This construction is equally plain, whether the government was a compact of States, as is contended for by the editor of the Times, a mere Germanic league, or emanated from the *people*. If the States, in their capacities as such, choose to resign a part of their powers, and for the common benefit to entrust them to any man or set of men, they are bound by their mutual compact. If they choose to grant to any body of men, it matters not by what name they are called, the power of legislating solely on particular subjects and of interpreting the instrument conferring the power upon them, and have declared that the same shall continue to bind all and each of the States, until altered in the manner specified in the instrument, from that moment they have voluntarily parted with their sovereignty to that extent, and each State is bound to its associates to submit to its compact. So that, even upon the ground which the editor of the Times takes, that the General Government was a confederacy of States and not a National Government, the inference which is pretended to be drawn by no means follows.

But the claim itself is unfounded. By the very first words of the Constitution, the General Government appears conclusively to be a government of the *people*.—"We the *people* of the United States, in order to form, &c. do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." It is true that the people, as the editor of the Times states, assembled in States and acted through the government vested in the States at the time by them, and for the very obvious reason that it was the most ready and most natural mode of coming at the wishes of the people. What, in the name of sense, are these sovereign States, of which so much is heard!—Are they certain metaphysical essences existing in the imagination—or are they any thing more than the *sovereign people*, exercising their powers by means of their servants, in particular form—and is there any importance in the fact that the people chose to use the forms of an existing government, and the facilities afforded by it to adopt a different government with different powers, and in some respects for different objects. Does the fact of making use of the existing State Governments for those purposes, deprive the people of their rights.

Much is said in relation to the sovereignty and independence of the States, but in point of fact they are neither sovereign nor independent, in the ordinary meaning of those terms. It is a necessary attendant upon sovereignty to declare war and coin money, and regulate commerce, but confessedly no such power now exists in any of the States—and as for the independence of the States of each other, the moment that [illegible] ceases. The powers of the States are narrowed down and restricted by the very acts which vested those powers in the union.

Revolutionary Pensioners' Bill.—The following Bill for extending the relief of the former pension acts, to those possessed of any amount of property not exceeding one thousand dollars, has passed the House of Representatives by a very large vote. A number of amendments were proposed, but none succeeded except the one which we have appended to the Bill, requiring the same oaths in relation to a fraudulent conveyance of property, as required previously. We are rejoiced to find that our Representatives are not so absorbed with politics as to entirely forget the claims of humanity and justice. The thanks of the community are also due to the President, for the very liberal views manifested on this subject in his message, and it is doubtless in part owing to this cause, that the vote on this subject has been so decisive.

The following is the bill as it was reported from the committee of the whole House.

"That in all cases in which application has been or shall be made to the Secretary of War, by any person, to be placed on the pension list of the United States, under" the several acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War," and the granting of such application shall depend upon "the circumstances and condition in life," as is provided in and by the same acts, of him who so applies, the applicant shall be deemed and taken to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country, if the whole amount of his property, exclusive of the house, building and curtilage, by him occupied and improved, his household furniture, wearing apparel, the tools of his trade, and farming utensils, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars—all debts from him justly due and owing being therefrom first deducted. And an applicant for a pension under the provisions of this act, or of those acts of which it is declaratory, shall be required to show what his circumstances and condition in life were, or what property he was possessed of at any time prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the granting of said application shall depend upon the term of service, as is provided in and by the first section of the first act of the several acts aforesaid, such applicant shall be deemed and taken to have served "for a term of nine months, or longer," as the case may be, within the meaning and intent of the said last mentioned act, if his continuance in service in the war of the revolution, on the continental establishment, was nine months, or longer, notwithstanding his enlistment may have been for a shorter term than nine months, and notwithstanding he may, at any time, and during any portion of his said term, have been taken and detained in captivity.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the regular troops of the several States of the United States, the enlisting and raising whereof was recommended or approved by the old Congress, shall be deemed and taken, within the meaning and intent of the acts aforesaid, to have been on the continental establishment; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to include in said class of State troops the militia of the several States."

The following proviso was offered by Mr. Sill, and adopted—"But nothing in this act shall be so construed as to dispense with the oath required by the act of 1820."

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John Campbell, to be Treasurer of the United States, in the room of Wm. Clark, removed.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette cautions the public against a quantity of spurious coin, in imitation of American half dollars, many of which have, within a few days, been detected.

Washington & Warren Bank Bills are selling in Albany at 20 cents on the dollar.

ELECTION NEXT MONDAY.

State Nominations.

For Governor,
GIDEON TOMLINSON.
For Lieut. Governor,
JOHN S. PETERS.
For Treasurer,
ISAAC SPENCER,
For Secretary,
THOMAS DAY.

FOR SENATORS.

District No. 7—consisting of New-London, Groton, Stonington and Waterford—
JOHN HYDE.

District No. 8—consisting of Norwich, North Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon and Franklin—
ROGER HUNTINGTON.

District No. 9—consisting of Lyme, Colchester Lebanon, Montville, Salem and Bozrah—
SAMUEL A. PETERS.

District No. 13—consisting of Brooklyn, Canterbury, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown and Windham—
CHAUNCEY F. CLEAVELAND.

District No. 14—consisting of Ashford, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson and Woodstock—
THOMAS HUBBARD.

District No. 21.—*Mr. Dunham* Will you have the goodness to insert the name of
JOHN FITCH,
of Mansfield, as a candidate for the Senate in the 21st District, composed of Mansfield, Hebron, Columbia, Coventry, Bolton, and Vernon. Mr. Fitch has been for two years a Senator, was a firm friend and supporter of the late administration, and is an able and worthy man.

District No 20—consisting of Tolland, Elington Somers, Stafford, Union and Willington—
ELISHA STEARNS.

We have received several communications from our friends in the 13th Senatorial District, claiming that ANDREW T. JUDSON, Esq., is not the Jackson candidate for Senator in that District, and that, although a friend and partisan of Gen Jackson, he will be supported by those who are opposed to the present Administration. It is also claimed that the other candidate, who is confessedly an opponent of the administration, was set up by and will receive the support of the Jackson party. This appears to us a most strange anomaly in parties, and one so difficult of comprehension that we must leave the investigation of it to those immediately concerned.

THE STANDARD OF TRUE GREATNESS.

An Address delivered at the annual meeting of the Norwich Lyceum, and Mechanics' Institute.

BY MR. GEORGE PERKINS.
(CONTINUED.)

Second. I shall next examine the claims of the Warrior to this epithet—and one may well enter upon the consideration with peculiar diffidence. For the splendid achievements of the hero, and the dazzling brilliancy which surrounds the plume of victory, have so completely blinded the eyes of mortals, that they have with almost universal consent, deemed him entitled to the most elevated station which mortals can attain.—And surely it requires more than an ordinary effort of mind, to be capable of penetrating this bewildering splendor, and of examining the monster in his naked deformity. I trust however, it will be no impossible achievement to rend away the curtain, and expose the mere military hero as he is, and I think the warrior will be found, not merely undeserving the adoration, which has been so long bestowed upon him, but that his claims will entitle him to a rank, far below one of true greatness.

What are the talents requisite to constitute a successful warrior? Courage is, of course, an indispensible requisite. By courage I mean that cool and imperturbable quiet which the most appalling dangers can never disturb. But although without it no man could be a warrior, yet it by no means forms an ingredient of greatness. For the meanest soldier may possess it equally with the most accomplished hero. Nay, mere animals are no less endowed with it, than the proudest conquerors. It is indeed a constitutional, a physical property. True its daring is sometimes wonderful. We have instances of it upon the pages of history, & the continued success, which has crowned the daring and hazardous exploits of some individuals, has persuaded them that they were superior to the vicissitudes of fortune; until they have been rendered fool-hardy, presumptuous, and even impious.—Such is the almost sublime instance recorded of Cæsar, when he was seated in a frail bark, and the tempest beating around him, and threatening instantaneous destruction. The pilot was frighted, and scarcely able to guide his vessel. When Cæsar calmly called to him—Man, what dost thou fear? It is Cæsar and his fortunes that you carry. And that of Bonaparte at the bridge of Lodi. The Austrians were playing upon it with a numerous train of artillery. The French were attempting to pass it—but whole ranks of them were prostrated by every discharge. Their standard-bearer fell, and they recoiled from the deadly shower. At that critical instant when a fatal repulse seemed inevitable, Bonaparte seized the standard, calmly advanced to the bridge—and the passage was won. This wonderful calmness, amid all the thunders of conflicting armies, and all the appalling array of battle, is undoubtedly, one source of their influence over others. But this alone is not sufficient to control the passions of a multitude, and constitute a great general. Something more is necessary.

This imperturbable coolness must be united with a mind, rapid as the lightnings of heaven, in its operations. Amid the strife of battle it must glance with an eagle eye over the whole scene of contest. By observing the bearings of a hostile array, it must anticipate their designs.—It must be prepared to counteract them, even before they have commenced. It must at once comprehend all the advantages and disadvantages of its own location. The warrior must be able to concentrate instantaneously, all the energies of his army upon any desirable point. To rush upon his enemy with unexpected rapidity, to retreat with security, manoeuver with skill, risk all, and overwhelm all.

This cannot be accomplished unless he can exercise despotic and unlimited authority over his army. He must not only secure their confidence, but, by exercising the sternest discipline, he must enjoy their unhesitating obedience. Their wills must be employed only in following the guidance of his. Nor is it enough that he secures prompt compliance with his commands: he must also, kindle to enthusiasm their love for military glory. He must give them personal interest in the success of his battles, and cause them to love the martial array above all other objects. When they are thus prepared to sacrifice all, fearlessly to encounter death in its most appalling form, and rush upon almost inevitable destruction—then does the *hero appear* in all his terrible and blighting power. His phalanx, like a mountain torrent, rushes forward, sweeping before it every obstacle. If conquest is easy, plunder is enjoyed with a trifling sacrifice. If difficult and dangerous, success is the more brilliant, and even if they perish, he has taught them to believe that they shall sleep in the bed of *glory*! How easy for an intelligent and popular general to kindle to madness, by such arguments, the passions of a blind and ignorant soldiery.—And such is the warrior; gigantic in his enterprize, rapid in his conceptions, accurate in his combinations, despotic in his dominion, irresistible in his progress and successful in his achievements. He but stamps upon the ground, and armed thousands rise to obey his behests. He but waves his arm, and dynasties hoary with age, crumble away, and monarchs bow at his feet in homage. The stormy passions of an excited populace, though rushing forward with the irresistible impetus of a whirlwind, by a glance are calmly thronged around his standard.—But this is not *true greatness.* For the warrior depends, for success, upon the physical powers of his army. He alone is a thinking being. His soldiery are but a machine in his hands, and though he must skilfully mould them to his will, yet motives of mere personal grandeur, on his side, and a base love of plunder, on theirs; or a mere inducement of the excitement of battle, may be their only stimulus to exertion. No pure, no honorable motive impels them. General benevolence is uncared for. The interest of others is not only disregarded, but spurned away. The warrior goes forth, a scourge to his fellow beings, a curse to human happiness; and though endowed with supernatural powers, though with a breath of his, he put to flight unnumbered hosts, yet his is but an inferior standard of greatness. It has no foundation in moral rectitude, calls into exercise but few powers of the mind, demands immense physical exertions—and *after all*, often owes its success to fortuitous circumstances. That it demands but few intellectual powers, and those of a rude and inferior quality, is abundantly manifest from the fact that the most ignorant and uncultivated men have been the most successful generals. Can such be called the true standard of greatness? Rather be it called the standard of a glory, dimmed by the corrupt and selfish passions, which pervert the original image of God.

But there is a courage, infinitely higher than the physical attribute we have been contemplating. It is that moral courage, which renders even the pusillanimous a hero. It is based purely upon principle, and, by the justness of its cause, stimulates even the feeble to deeds of heroic achievement. It rises higher in the hour of peril, and beams more brilliantly in the season of adversity.—Such is the unquailing heroism, which powerless woman exhibits, when her offspring is endangered. Yet many a warrior, who was fearless in the period of success, has fled, like a coward, upon the loss of one campaign. Such was the conduct of Pompey after the battle of Pharsalia. That of Bonaparte, on his return from Russia. It was not a seasonable and skillful retreat. And had he maintained his previous character, he would have fallen at the passage of the Beresina. Or surely he would not have survived the total wreck of his greatness on the field of Waterloo.

What is it then, which has secured to the Warrior the reputation of exhibiting the highest standard of Greatness? Is it his daring? Mete it out then to the first grand rebel against Omnipotence. For there was war in heaven. And *there* was daring in all its mad audacity. Is it ensured by success? Give it then to the Macedonian conqueror, who swept nations before his victorious sword. But in doing it scattered desolation and misery on every side of him, until the cries of the widowed mother and orphan child called to heaven for vengeance. Attend him through all the brilliant career and then witness his degrading death, after a fit of intemperate debauch. Give it to a Cæsar, who, for self-elevation, prostrated the altars of his country, overthrew the temple of liberty, and trammelled the liberties of his fellow-citizens. Give it to Napoleon, who, for mere personal aggrandizement, depopulated villages, destroyed millions, and shed torrents of blood. Will it be said his greatness arose from his public works and diplomatic talents? Well, be it so. That was the greatness of a Statesman, not of a Warrior.

Thirdly. The Orator, doubtless, approaches nearer the standard of greatness, than either the Statesman or Warrior. For his power is purely intellectual. Yet I think it may be proved that even *he* does not possess the standard which we seek. For, like the others, the glory of his success may rest upon the weakness, the passions, and the prejudices of his fellow-beings.

The claims of the Statesman to success, were founded upon success, in the individual and national interests of those whom he controlled. Those of the Warrior, principally, upon their passions. But those of the Orator are superior to either of these inasmuch as they not only rest upon this double foundation, but embrace also the researches of the broad field of all the sciences. And his whole success depends upon the mighty energies of the mind, unlimited in their original powers, and enriched and strengthened by the most indefatigable application. All the beauties of nature, the improvements of art, and the discoveries of science, must fill the ample store-house from whence he draws his supplies. The treasures of history must be accumulated around him. The biographies of the great must be familiar. A perfect knowledge of the human character is requisite. The powerful cords of feeling, which, when touched, vibrate through the whole system, must be clearly perceived and easily reached by his hand. He must be perfectly able to contract or relax them. And then, when he has prepared the soul like a familiar instrument, he must play upon it with a master-hand, and intoxicate it by the harmony, the richness, and the volume of his melody. Every avenue must be explored. Every curtain of mercly-woven and guarded concealment must be removed. Until, looking within the recesses of the mind, he can detect every master passion which moves the machinery.—Then he may identify their interests with his own, and engage their ardent co-operation in his plans. To one he exhibits Virtue in all her brilliant and glowing colors, and clothes her in the richer drapery of his imagination; until he arouses all the most elevated principles of the noblest being. Again, he exposes vice in all its frightful deformity, until he appals even the vicious, and compels him to shrink from the exhibition of his own follies. Or he palliates a criminal action, and softens down the revolting features of the picture, and exhibits, in conspicuous prominency, the sufferings of the guilty, until the tear of the auditor flows with commiseration and pardon is granted, or punishment mitigated. He blinds by the dazzling splendor of his eloquence, or rouses to madness the true, or possible excitement of a populace, arms a nation against the tyrant, who have sacrilegiously infringed their rights, arrays a host around his banner in defence of the oppressed and, amid all the thunder of indignant passion, walks forth, like the genius of the storm, calmly, in his own element, and guides the electrical flashes of the tempest. Such are the powers of the Orator, superior to all resistance, and mighty above every array of power. Statesmen become puppets in his hand and Warriors the executioners of his sentence. Is not *this* then the standard of true greatness? No, we have not yet discovered *that* standard.

An Orator may be influenced by the vilest of principles, and endeavor to build the edifice of his own greatness upon the wreck of national ruin, or by the abandonment of every virtuous and philanthropic principle. Alcibiades, the Athenian, was excelled by few as an Orator. Yet he is scarcely entitled to the least respect. How many powerful Orators of Greece and Rome, whose only object was to sway the multitude and guide a powerful faction, are merely regarded by us as foes to their country? And who fail to inspire us that respect and reverence, which true greatness ever commands. What talents could outrival those of Demosthenes, when we contemplate him, by the energies of his forensic powers, baffling all the skillful plots of the greatest general of his age and at the same time, successfully resisting the combined talents of orators, scarcely inferior to himself,—when we behold him thrilling, with warlike energy, a people, who had become enervated and pusillanimous—and when we view the easy success, with which he arrayed around his standard neighboring republics against a powerful and successful warrior—surely the perfect accomplishment of these almost desperate objects must entitle him to a high rank, in the scale of human elevation. But his was not the standard of *true greatness.*—For he had his weaknesses, and these were conspicuous. In the first place, we find him banished for receiving a bribe. And that too from the permanent and inveterate enemy of all Greece. Afterward he is seen flying from the field of battle, in the most cowardly manner; and when success was almost within his grasp. Now, although courage in battle is rather constitutional, and contains the result of experience, and though the Orator has no opportunity to become personally acquainted with military tactics,—yet surely it would be supposed that moral courage, an attribute high above the merely physical bravery of the Warrior, would stimulate the parties to deeds of heroic achievement. And certainly patriotism would render the good man a hero, though constitutionally timid.

Further. The cause of the Athenian Orator was favorable to success: for it was popular. It was the cause of liberty, the dearest idol of a Grecian populace. The supremacy, they had enjoyed over neighboring Republics, was threatened with a violent and final termination. And they, in their turn, were in danger of becoming subject to the dominion of a conqueror. It would seem that a mere suggestion of these considerations would be sufficient to stimulate a factious and restless populace to the most determined resistance. I would by no means attempt to detract from the merits of the Athenian, as an Orator. On the contrary, I believe no man ever excelled him in eloquence. And when the great natural difficulties he encountered are considered, he rises vastly higher in our estimation. But when we reflect that gold tempted him to abandon the interests of his country; that, in consequence, he was driven into disgraceful exile—and that his pusillanimous spirit prompted him to fly from the field of a contest, which was to secure or forever destroy the liberties of his fellow-citizens,—we can hardly consider him in any other light, than a factious demagogue, destitute of patriotism, corrupt and cowardly.—And while we admire the splendour of his forensic talents, we must still conclude that the greatest of Orators, with all his mighty, intellectual energies, is far beneath a perfect standard of greatness. They appear like the wonderful powers of a mere animal, impelled to exertion, by selfish, headlong passion. They rather degrade than elevate; since they are subservient to unlicensed and debased inclinations.

(Conclusion next week.)

Married,

At Lebanon, on the 18th inst. Mr. Jonathan S Frink, of Windham, to Miss Ruth W. Armstrong, of Lebanon.

Died,

In this city, on the 30th inst. after a long and most distressing sickness, Mrs. Sarah M., wife of Mr. Joseph Hubbert, and daughter of Benjamin Snow, Esq. aged 27 years.

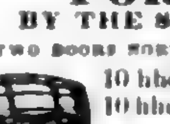
At Groton, 16th inst. Mrs. Anna Chapman, relict, of the late deacon Joseph Chapman, aged 94 years, having left four children, the eldest being now 76 years of age, 41 grand-children, 103 great-grand-children, and 3 of the fifth generation. She retained her mental faculties in a good degree to the last; having been a believer in religion from her earliest youth, and a member of the christian church about 64 years. Her funeral was attended on the 18th, and an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. David N. Bently (one of the grand-children) from Phil. 1, 21, "to die is gain."

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute.—*This evening at 7 o'clock. The Lecture on Optics, announced a fortnight since, will be delivered this evening.*

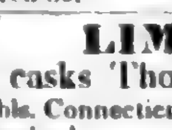
NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Bible Society of Norwich City, will be holden at the Conference Room on Tuesday, April 6th, at three o'clock p. m.
March 31. 1w1

NEW
SPRING GOODS.
MARCH 30, 1830.
The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
—AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND—
Fine blue, black, brown, olive, steel and Oxford mixed Broadcloths,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Black and blue black Grosdenaps and Grosdezines,
Black Italian Lustring; Sinchews,
Florences; Levantines,
Black and blue black Marceline Silks,
Light colored Grosdezines; Pongees,
270 ps. Prints; fine Irish Linen,
Swiss, book and mull Muslin,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Swiss and lace Capes and Collars,
Brown and plaid Battist,
Black and white lace Veils,
Green gauze Veils,
Fancy silk, worsted, silk barrage, black Barcelona and flagg silk Hdkfs.,
Black, white and red Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Hdkfs.,
Bobbinett Laces and Footings,
Black, white, pink and green Crapes,
Black, Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Black, pink, brown, straw green and blue Cambrics,
with many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash.
All who wish to purchase will do well to call on [1
J. Y. NILES.

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
(TWO DOORS NORTH OF NORWICH BANK)

10 hhds. N. O. Molasses,
10 hhds. and bbls. Trinidad do. new crop,
10 box. brown Havana Sugar,
5 cases India white do.
5 tierces new Rice,
20 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 boxes mould and dipped Candles, Nos. 6, 8 and 10,
5 boxes Soap,
20 firkins new Lard,
10 dozen bird's-eye Pepper Sauce,
400 lbs. Smoked Beef,
200 lbs. cheap Tobacco, for killing ticks,
200 Cocoanuts,
150 lbs. Manilla Indigo,
40 boxes 9 by 12 first qual. Cylinder Glass,
5 cases Alexandria Cigars,
20 bbls superfine and fine Flour,
7 bbls. Middlings.
—AT RETAIL—
Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souchong Teas, fresh—together with all the usual variety found in a grocery store.
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
March 30. 1

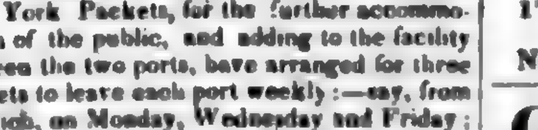
GRASS SEED, &c.
30 bush. Herd's Grass,
20 bush. Red and Furze Top,
1000 lbs. Clover, raised in Windham county, and growth of 1829,
1 tierce marrowfat Peas,
Also, a general assortment of Quaker Garden Seeds—for sale at the old stand of Roath & Hyde, by
EDMUND D. ROATH.
March 31. 3w1

COTTON, &c.

50 bales prime Upland Cotton,
20 hhds. Molasses, for retailing,
100 quintals Codfish; 3 casks Sal Æratus, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
March 30. 1

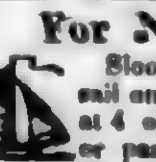
LIME, &c.
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
5 bbls. Connecticut mess pork,
300 lbs. lard,
3 bbls. & 5 half bbls. mess beef, for sale by
DURKEE & MINER.
March 31. 1

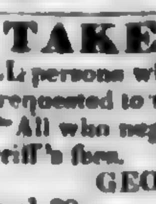
STARCH.
20 bbls. Colgate's No. 1. Starch—just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
March 30. 1

HOOKER'S
SPRINGFIELD ALE.
20 bbls. first quality, for sale low to close a consignment, by
EDMUND D. ROATH.
March 30. 3w1


PACKET ARRANGEMENT.
THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.
Norwich, March 31. 1

For New-York.
Three packets a week—viz: on Friday, 2d April, at 4 p. m. packet Jupiter, Rogers.
On Monday, 5th April, at 5 p. m. packet Maria, Coit.
On Wednesday, 7th, at 8 a. m. packet Diamond, Lovell.
On Friday, 9th, at 10 a. m. packet Splendid, Williams.
March 31. 1

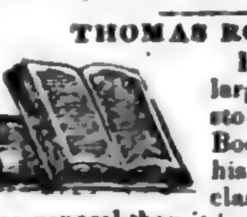
FOR ALBANY.

The sloop Teazer, Jed. Williams master, will sail for New York and Albany, on 2d April, at 7 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage, apply to John Lathrop, or the master on board.

For New-York.

Sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Monday next, April 5th, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or on board.
March 31. 1

TAKE NOTICE!
ALL persons whose accounts are due, are requested to make immediate payment.
☞ All who neglect this notice must pay a Sheriff's fees.
GEORGE O. GOODWIN.
March 30. 1

NOTICE.
THE sale of the PEWS in the Baptist Meeting House will take place on Tuesday evening next.
March 30. 1w

NEW
SPRING GOODS.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM
Is now opening a good assortment of Spring Goods, bought the last week, which will be sold at a small advance from cost.
—AMONG THEM ARE—
New style of calicoes,
Black, white and scarlet Merino shawls,
Black lace veils; cotton and silk hose,
Best gloves; Irish diaper,
Marseilles quilts; Irish linen,
Cotton shirtings; bed ticks,
Large and small shell combs,
Ribbons of all kinds; bombazine,
Nansook muslins; cambrics,
Bandanna and flagg hdkfs.; fancy hdkfs.,
Italian lustring; black and white ginghams,
Blue, black, brown and mixed broadcloths.
March 31, 1830. 1

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.
THOMAS ROBINSON

Has just received a large addition to his stock of Sabbath school Books; which makes his assortment of this class of books much more general than it has ever been.
He has also just made a large addition to his stock in the other departments of literature, particularly in Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books, medical, historical, &c.
March 31. 1

MR. A. VAN HAUN,
WILL commence his next term on Monday, the 5th of April, in the spacious school room in the basement story of the New Episcopal Church. Both theory and practice will be (as usual) attended to, in the various branches of Science.
Norwich, March 31st. 2w1

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
1 1-4 & 1 3-4 Marseilles Quilts, for sale very cheap by
WM. D. RIPLEY.
March 30. 1

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.
FOR sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Bookstore, a large assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders.
March 31. 1

IRON.
12 tons English and Swedes Iron, assorted—just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
March 30. 1

WRAPPING PAPER.
300 reams Wrapping Paper—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
March 30. 1

LOOK AT THIS!!
Next Thursday, April 1st, the Connecticut Lottery, Class No. 25, draws.]
HIGHEST PRIZE,
8000 DOLLS,
Tickets, at $4.
The Connecticut State Lottery, Class No. 3, extra, draws on the 3d April.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
10,000 DOLLARS,
and 10 of 1000 dollars. Tickets $5.
On the 8th of April, the Connecticut Lottery, Class No. 20, extra, draws.
HIGHEST PRIZE,
2,000 DOLLARS.
Tickets $1.
On the 15th of April, the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 7, draws.
HIGHEST PRIZE.
$20,000.
Whole tickets $8, shares in proportion.
The Connecticut State Lottery. Class No. 4, is to be drawn in the city of Hartford, on Wednesday, April the 21st.
HIGHEST PRIZES ARE
$25,000,
$10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2 000, and 10 of 1,000.
A most splendid scheme, upwards of 222,000 dollars, to be distributed from the wheel on the day of the drawing. A rare chance! Who will have it? (Faint heart never wins fair fortune.) Whole tickets $8, shares in proportion. For sale by
W. LA FOGG.
Drawn Ballots Con. State Lottery, Class 3.
30–5–56–54–25–50–14–24–59.
Drawn Numbers Conn. Lottery, Class 7.
41–18–45–27–48–49–46–51–47.
Drawn Numbers Groton Monument Lottery, Class 20.
17–44–30–33–53–60–38–24–29.
W. LA FOGG.
Norwich City, March 29th.

GREAT LUCK AT LA FOGG'S OFFICE!!
Drawing of the Groton Monument Lottery, No. 4.
17–39–42–8–10–52–23–48–56.
Tickets No's. 10–23–52,
A PRIZE OF
$800,
Sold by WILLIAM La FOGG.
Norwich City, March 30. 1

WANTED.
THE subscriber is in want of one or two experienced journeymen, at house carpentering, and an apprentice or two, at the same business. He will give them good encouragement, and as good an opportunity to become acquainted with the art of house building, as any other man in the county of New-London. The subscriber's intention is to be provided with the best of help, sufficient to perform three hundred days work, in each month, through the year. His idea is, that he will accommodate whoever may call on him for work, in his line of business, and that he will perform their work, as quick as any other man. *SAMUEL BUTTON.*
Griswold, Jewett City, March 29. 3w1

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1830.
Present John Hyde, Judge.
THE Administrator upon the estate of Gurdon Bushnell, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate will likely be insolvent:—Thereupon ordered, that said Administrator give public notice to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, at the Probate office in Norwich, on the third Monday of April, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich.
3w1 Attest, Barzel Lathrop, Clerk.

BATHING HOUSE.
THE Bathing House will be open for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, on Saturday, the 3d of April, and be open every Saturday during that month, from 2 o'clock P. M. till 11—and in the month of May, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, same hours.
Subscription price same as last season.
WM. HARRIS.
Norwich, March 30, 1830. 1

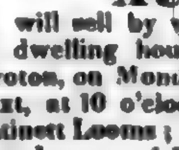
TAILORING.
SAMUEL CHALFANT,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Sterling and its vicinity, that he has taken a shop in front of H. C. Call's, saddle and harness maker, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. A share of the public patronage will be thankfully received.
N. B.—Strict attention will be paid to cutting, and warranted to fit.
March 30. 1

MANUFACTURERS AND WOOL CARDERS,
WHO are in want of Cotton or Wool Cards, of the Leicester, Mass. manufacture, can be accommodated with those of a good quality, and warranted, on application to the subscribers. The great sale and for the above cards, throughout the United States, is a sufficient test to prove the superior quality of them over others made elsewhere. W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, March 20, 1830. tf1

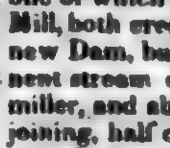
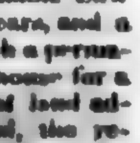
NOTICE.
ALL persons liable by law to pay taxes in the Town of Bozrah, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands a town tax of 5 cents on the dollar on list 1829, and for the purpose of receiving the same, will attend at the dwelling-house of Noyes Sisson, on Thursday, the 22d day of April next, from 8 until 11 o'clock a. m., and at the Thames Company's store in said town on the same day, from 1 till 2 o'clock p. m.
N. B. Those who have not paid their State tax on list 1828, will save cost by settling the same immediately.
ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector.*
Bozrah, March 31st, 1830. 3w1

TAKE NOTICE.
NEHEMIAH H. FITCH wishes to contract with a mason to put up a store building 26 feet by 30. Also, to contract with a first rate wall layer, with good recommendations, to go to the west for the purpose of enclosing a farm. An active young man would be preferred.
Bozrah, March 29. 3w1

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.
THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.
STEVENS & LEARNED.
Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

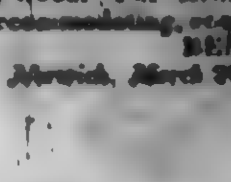
WANTED,

A 6 years old family Horse, without defect, and very fleet. Apply to
JED. PERKINS.
Norwich, March 30. 1

AUCTION.
I will sell by virtue of execution, at the dwelling house of John Irish, in North Groton, on Monday, the 12th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—2 water power Satinett Looms; 1 Spinning Billey; 1 Spinning Jenney; 1 Stove and Pipe; a number of Books, among them the works of the Rev. John Newton, of London, in 4 vols., with sundry other articles.
AMOS L. LATHAM, Constable.
Groton, March 24. 2w1

FOR SALE


The Mills and Mill Seats on Nauchaugh River, in the town of Chaplin, situated six miles northerly of Windham, consisting of an excellent Grist Mill, with two run of stones, one of which is Burr; a very valuable Saw Mill, both erected within a few years, and a new Dam, built the last year, with a permanent stream of water, a suitable house for a miller, and about seventy acres of land adjoining, half of which is improved, the remainder is wood land, and lies about one mile south of Chaplin Meeting House. There are sundry very valuable mill seats on the premises, not yet improved, where mills or factories may be erected, and a great water power improved. Few such mill seats are to be found in the country.
—ALSO—
One lot lying half a mile west of the above, covered with excellent wood and timber—a very good lot.
—ALSO—
One lot containing two hundred and fifty acres, lying half a mile north of Chaplin Meeting House, one half of which is under improvement, the remainder is timber land. The soil and timber are of the first quality. It is near Nauchaugh River, and near to a grist mill and saw mill, and will make two good farms.
—ALSO—
One other tract of land, lying easterly of the last described lot, and adjoining thereto, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, the most of which is under improvement.—Nauchaugh River runs the easterly part of the lot. There is a suitable Dwelling House and Barn thereon.
The whole of the above described land, &c. are situated in a settled part of the town of Chaplin, with good inhabitants in the vicinity; and are offered for sale, (the whole, or such part or parts as may suit purchasers) on a long credit, and good surety, payable by annual instalments, with interest annually, and on reasonable terms.
For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, in Boston, or JAMES CLARKE, of Windham, Connecticut.
JOHN WELLES.
March 10, 1830. 1

TO LET,

Part of a well located and pleasant Dwelling House. Possession given the first of April.
Apply to JOHN HILLARD.
March 30, 1830. 3w1

FOR SALE,

That tract of land well known by the name of the saw mill pasture, lying about ½ of a mile North of the Rev. Joseph Strong's, and containing 17½ acres, covered with thrifty wood. For terms, which will be made accommodating, enquire of
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, March 29th. 3w1

POETRY.

"NOTHING TRUE BUT HEAVEN."

'Twas the hey-day of life, and my spirits ran high,
And I felt not a care nor a sorrow;
Not a cloud hover'd o'er, nor a sign of the sky
Told a tempest or storm on the morrow.

'Twas Spring, and I felt a delightful emotion,
For Hope o'er the distance enchantment had thrown—
I sung of the voyage, ne'er thought of the ocean,
Eternity's ocean—my port and my home.

Years glided along—and my day was o'ercast,
Doubt hung o'er the pictures which fancy had drawn,
Hope gaz'd and admired—her raptures were past,
And faint was the vision—its glories were gone.

Years glided along—and with them had flown
The joys and the charms which illusion had given;
I sigh'd in despair, till hope again shone,
And she told me of bliss—but she pointed to heaven.

The loss which we mourn—the illusory bubble,
We shall not regret in the realms of the blest;
The crosses and woes, disappointments and trouble,
Are all of them blessings, to bring us to rest.
X. Y. Z.

THE GIFTS OF SPRING.
BY MRS. HALE.

Spring! 'tis the spell of gladness—
But breathe that Eden word
Within the human bosom,
What pleasant thoughts are stirred;
Sweet thoughts of gushing fountains,
Bright skies and blossomed trees,
And soft green grass and violets,
And wild birds' melodies.

These visions warm the fancy,
And wake the lyre of mirth;
But Spring has gifts more precious
To bless the waiting earth—
There's life upon her breezes
To fan the fading breath—
And in her hand the rose of health,
To wreath the cheek of death.

There see the fond young mother,
Who, all the winter drear,
Beside her pining infant's couch
Has kept her watch of fear—
O! Spring may scatter buds and flowers
The laughing earth around!
Her sweetest gift, the bud of Hope,
In that fair mother's heart is found.

MEDLEY.

From the Mechanics' Free Press.

THE DRUNKARD.

Behold him wallowing in disgrace,
And drunkard stamped upon his face.

When we contemplate the many obnoxious attendants consequent on the life of a drunkard, we cannot wonder that he is an object of public detestation and abhorrence. Nor is it a wonder that people should be continually clamoring against that worst of all crimes, intemperance. Let us take a view of the habitual drunkard! What a melancholy spectacle! Behold him swallowing a draught that robs him of friends, of sense, and of society, makes him insensible to the keenest reproach, destroys his usefulness as a member of society, and finally makes him despised by all, even by his fellow drunkards. Is he a father? Behold his children on his return home (after his day spent in drunkenness and sensuality) running from him as from a demon, and crying 'mother, father is again drunk.' He runs after them, and attempting to lay hold of them he falls, his legs are not able to support him, they too have tasted of the contagious bowl. Has he parents? Behold them until midnight mourning over the desolated hearth, where mirth and gladness once resounded. He who should be the prop and solace of their last years, is alas! the one that fells them, and 'brings down their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.' Behold him in his private affairs! Does tribulation surround him? he flies to the bottle as his friend. Does fortune frown upon him? he seeks consolation in the phial of destruction. Does poverty pursue him? he still cleaves to his bottle, and though his children are assailed by famine and destruction, he would sooner let them fall victims to poverty and starvation, than for a moment renounce his comfort, as he calls it. Should commiseration for a moment expel his unnatural feeling, he exclaims, what signifies the trifles I spend, what good would they do? Insensible mortal! one loaf would chace away starvation. Should his wife remonstrate at his conduct? he threatens her with his vengeance. Does she point to his children as demanding his help and protection? he views them without commiseration; he gazes on their wants with indifference, and with callous feelings subdues the least sense of duty that might chance to arise in his bosom. Reason calls? 'tis vain. Religion intreats? he spurns her counsels. His home is a home of misery. Behold his family tossed about in a whirlpool of want and misery,—a wife weeping, the children neglected, abandoned, and [illegible]—poor mortals! perhaps by the fostering breath of attention they might have been ornaments of literature, of society. Oh justice! justice where art thou? Misguided mortal!—It will come too soon for thee yet! Retributive justice will overtake thee in thy ignoble career, and thou wilt be swept into the gulph of destruction and endless despair. But where is thy discernment? Alas! it is melted away by intemperance, fallen, fallen man! Behold! he who was once an ornament to society, is now detested; he is despised by his most intimate friends; his opinion is disregarded. What a melancholy picture of human depravity! But yet a daily occurrence, yes, the picture is painted every hour. J. B. M.

The late Dr. Nisbet, celebrated for his profound erudition and ready wit, being asked how he would define modern philosophy, or infidelity, replied—"It consists in believing every thing but the truth, and that in exact proportion to the want of evidence; or, to use the language of the past, in making windows to shut out the light, and passages to lead to nothing."

"How are all your family, John—Mrs. Clod and the little ones," said an officiously-talking lawyer to a man in his neighborhood, who was employed in mending the public road—'Pretty well, I thank you,' said he, 'I am glad to hear it,' said the other—'What's the news?'—'Why, I guess, (replied John,) we shall have an election very soon.' 'Why so?' 'Because you are so glad to hear that Mrs. Clod and the little ones are well,' returned the laborer, with a look that told the lawyer he had better be off.

Life of an Editor.—Say what we will, the life of an Editor conscious of a genius, whose home is above the storm, is but a tissue of thankless, hopeless, miserable hours. From day to day, he must earn his bread, by meeting in vulgar strife with the world, and bearing in silent bitterness the scorn, the jest, the calumny, and the mockery of 'creatures beneath all name.' Like a camel, he must wend his way over a 'mental desert,' and toil for creatures that goad him at every step with heartless ribaldry. Public sentiment is a tread-mill—and he is the convict that must keep it in motion. These things are enough to make a proud spirit bend like a reed, and we have often thought of them with an unfathomable agony, that drove us well nigh to madness. But we can bear on, while our brethren, of finer sensibilities, are fainting around us. Our pillow was never of down—the winds of heaven visited our cheek roughly in childhood—our sinews were turned to iron by toil, & cold, and storm—and we feel, that we can mingle in the conflict of man with man, and sustain ourselves without defeat or disgrace. The end is not yet come.
Hartford Review.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

City Police.—*Monday.*—A case of singular, but affecting character, came up to-day. A well dressed handsome man was placed at the bar, but with no quivering of the eye or lip, nor any of the numerous attributes of guilt. He was dressed in the short round-about of the sailor, and his manly face was tanned by long exposure to all the climates of the world. The watchmen stated that he had found him in the street the preceding night, wandering about, perfectly sober and of mild behaviour, but having no home to go to, he desired to be taken to the watch house.

The prisoner now addressed the Mayor in a very feeling and really eloquent strain. He stated his name to be H——, that he was a son of ———, (naming a most worthy and respectable citizen) that he had been absent from the city, his native place, more than thirteen years, and having arrived within a few days, left the ship he came in, on Sunday evening, in search for his friends—Like the prisoner of the Bastile, he saw no face that was familiar to him—all were strangers—even the very streets had altered beyond his recollection. Those of whom he enquired for his father's house, could give him no information; and although one or two directed him to where he lived, yet the wilderness of strange streets confused him, and he wandered about fruitlessly searching, until all the houses were closed, when having provided no lodging, he was shut out in the streets, where he walked up and down until arrested by the watch, who, at his own request, found him lodgings in the watch house.

Mayor.—And are you the son of Mr. J— S——?

Prisoner.—Yes, I am, and am very anxious to find either him or my brother or sister.

Mayor.—Your father was a worthy citizen, well known by me. He is now deceased.

The prisoner cast his eye up hurriedly into the Mayor's face at this unlooked for information, and evidently much affected at the affecting intelligence, said but little more than that he had a sister at Hamiltonville, married to a Mr. C——. On referring to some one near him, such a one it was found, did reside there, and that the prisoner's brother kept a store in Third street. He was instantly discharged and an officer humanely accompanied him to his brother's house.

EATABLES.

2000 lbs. Pork Hams,
1000 lbs. Cream Cheese,
200 lbs. Dried Beef,
200 lbs. Leaf Lard,
10 bush. Dried Apples,
80 " Potatoes,
20 bbls. Rochester Flour,
5 " Con. Pork, superior qual.
Corn, Rye, Buckwheat, Meal, Rye-flour, Eggs, Butter, &c. for sale by
WILSON & ROBBINS.
March 24. 52

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by
E. A. BILL.
March 24. tf52

PLOUGHS.

40 Ploughs—Wright's and Wood's patents, for sale. Wanted, clover seed, raised in Windham County.
CHARLES COIT.
March 24. 52

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF genuine groceries, just received from N. York and will be sold at very low prices.

N. B. If any article proves contrary to what it is recommended, it may be returned, and the money, together with the expenses of transportation will be refunded.
E. A. BILL.
March 24. 52

OATS! OATS!!

2000 bushels Oats wanted, for which the highest price in cash, will be paid if delivered soon, by
E. A. BILL.
March 24. 3w52

FRESH FRUIT.

ORANGES, lemons, citron, raisins, figs, &c. just received and for sale by
WILSON & ROBBINS.
March 24. 52

COTTON BATTING.

1500 lbs. Cotton Batting, for sale cheaper than was ever before offered in this market, by
DURKEE & MINER.
March 17. 51

CORN.

500 bush. Maryland Corn, bright, heavy, and very cheap.
For sale by *CHARLES COIT.*
March 17. 3w51

CALF SKINS.

CASH paid for green calf skins, by
DURKEE & MINER.
March 17. 51

FOR SALE,

800 bush. Corn, now landing from schooner Nancy.
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
March 16th. 51

FOR SALE BY

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

20 boxes Phil. lump sugar,
10 hhds. New Orleans sugar,
15 boxes white and brown Havana do.
25 kegs Malaga raisins,
150 boxes raisins,
25 kegs ginger,
20 boxes sperm candles,
25 do. tallow do.
40 bags coffee,
15 " pepper,
10 " pimento,
500 lbs. cloves.
15 bbls. crackers,
30 hhds. molasses,
20 kegs salt petre,
100 bags shot,
50 boxes brown soap,
150 mats cassia,
25 doz. bed cords,
20 bbls. pork,
30 chests hyson skin tea.
Feb. 1. 45

OIL, PAINTS,&c.

8 bbls. linseed oil, 6 " spts. turpentine,
1 bbl. bright varnish,
2 " copal "
1 " shellac "
5 casks dry white lead,
125 kegs white lead, ground in oil,
200 lbs. verdigris, "
250 lbs. dry verdigris,
6 casks Spanish white,
3 casks Paris white,
5 casks Spanish brown,
4 casks Venetian red,
4 casks French yellow,
85 boxes chrome yellow,
10 boxes chrome green,
75 lbs terry desenna,
50 lbs patent yellow,
100 lbs rose pink,
500 lbs red lead,
150 lbs Prussian blue,
1 bbl black lead,
1 bbl ivory black,
1 cask lamp black,
1 case gum copal,
1 case gum shellac,
green and blue verditer,
blue, brown and green smalts,
10 bbls. rosin, 10 " chalk,
10 reams sand paper,
50 kegs cut nails,
500 m. tacks and brads,
1000 lbs. sheet lead,
100 lbs bar lead,
50 lbs sheet copper.
FITCH & SMITH.
March 2. 49

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment,
Butt's American balsam,	Calver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER & SON.
Jan. 19, 1830. 43

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh, and warranted of the last year's growth.

ASPARAGUS; giant Celery; early and late Cauliflower; long, short, and cluster Cucumber; early Dutch, York, green savoy, red Dutch for pickling, and late sugar loaf Cabbage; large green head or cabbage, and yellow head Lettuce; early scarlet short top, long salmon, and scarlet Turnip Radish; early bush, and winter crookneck Squash; early blood turnip, and long red Beet; silver skinned, red and yellow Onion; Carrot; large Dutch Parsnip; double Peppergrass and Parsley; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sweet Marjorano; large Sage; round and prickly Spinnage; vegetable Oyster; nutmeg, pine apple, and large cantalope Mellon; Squash and Cayenne Pepper; Nasturtium; white and yellow dwarf, cranberry refugee, or thousand to one, large Lima, and English horse Beans; early Washington, or true May, June, imperial, and dwarf marrowfats, golden hotspur, and early Charlton Peas, &c., for sale by
S. TYLER & SON.
March 24. 52

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

20 casks dry White Lead,
30 casks Spanish White,
20 casks Paris White,
10 " Venetian Red; 5 do. Spanish Brown,
8 " Spruce Yellow,
2500 lbs. dry Verdigris,
600 lbs. Verdigris, ground in oil,
200 kegs White Lead,
700 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
200 lbs. " Green,
300 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. Terra Desenna 1000 do. Litharge,
1500 lbs. Red Lead; 200 do. Rose Pink,
1000 lbs. Lamp Black; 300 do. Umber,
100 lbs. Chinese Vermilion,
500 lbs. Black Lead; 300 do. Ivory Black,
Distilled Verdigris; g'n & bl. Verditer,
French and mineral Green,
Blue, green and brown Smalts,
30 packs Gold Leaf; 15 do. Silver do.
50 packs Dutch "
Gold, Silver, red and copper Bronze,
4 cases Gum Copal,
2 cases Gum Shellac, orange,
Sheet Copper, Brass and Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
4 bbls. Copal Varnish; 2 do. Shellac do.
2 bbls. Bright Varnish,
10 bbls. Alcohol, 85 per ct. above proof,
25 bbls. Glue; 10 do. Rosin; 20 do. Chalk,
500 boxes Window Glass, of various qualities and sizes, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22,
Paint, whitewash, hatters', clothiers' and shoe Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

N. B. Persons in want of the above articles, would do well to call on the subscribers, and get the prices before they purchase.
March 17, 1830. 51

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Windham Co. clover seed, bought at the mills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and the large kind,
200 bush. red furze and blue top seed,
100 do. herds grass "
20 do. orchard "
2 boxes Quaker garden seeds,
30 sacks fine salt,
50 quintals codfish,
20 bbls. thin tar,
200 bush. corn,
4 tons Nova Scotia grind stones,
1 tierce honey, with a full assortment of Groceries, at retail.
by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*
March 17. 51

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

20,000 lbs. P. S. I. Old Sable Iron,
10,000 lbs. New Sable Iron,
30,000 lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1¼ to 6 inches,
12,000 lbs. Swedes square do. from 3-8 to 2 inches,
30,000 lbs. English flat do. from 1¼ to 3 inches,
20,000 lbs. English round do. from ¼ to 2½ inches,
10,000 lbs. English round ref. do. from ¼ to 2 inches,
2,000 lbs. English sheet do.
4,000 lbs. " hoop do.
5,000 lbs. band do.
4,000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2,000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4,000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3,000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel,
2,000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2,000 lbs. American blistered do.
1,000 lbs. Tub do.
150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d.,
20 dozen Shovels, English,
100,000 cut Tacks, from 3 oz. to 14.
500,000 cut Brads, from ¾ to 2 inches,
ALSO—An assortment of Plough-Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree do. &c. &c.—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
March 17, 1830. 51

LUMBER & LIME.

150 m. merch. and clear boards and plank,
150 " Shingles; 20 " Clapboards,
100 casks Lime,
For sale at the lowest market prices by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
March 3d. 49

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and *Colgate's No. 1 and 2 Starch*, manufactured in New York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, kegs, and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.
BACKUS & NORTON.

SOFAS.

2 elegant Grecian Sofas, just finished, and for sale very low.

Also, 1 mahogany dining sett, together with all kinds of cabinet furniture, on the most reasonable terms, by
JAMES C. ROGERS.
March 17. 3w51

BROADCLOTHS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently received a new supply of Broadcloths, which he will sell very cheap.

He has also on hand a large assortment of *Black Lute Veils*,
Long and Square Merino Shawls,
Shell Combs,
A great variety of Italian and other *Silks*, *Gloves*, *fashionable Calicoes*.
Colored Circassians—with a large assortment of other goods not enumerated; which he will sell at reduced prices.
Dec. 29, 1829. 40

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON,

AN *Address on the Importance of Charity*, delivered before the *Brothers' Charitable Society*, at the Second Congregational Church, Providence, on the anniversary of said Society, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1829.—By Henry Trumbull. "*Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.*"—Psalms xli. 1.
March 24. 52

REMOVAL.

JAMES S. CLARK

HAS removed to the store lately occupied by William L'Hommedieu, one door east of the Thames Bank, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call, and where goods will be sold very cheap for cash.
March 24, 1830. 52

REMOVAL.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS removed his stock of *DRY GOODS*, 1 door west of the Thames Bank, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.
March 24. 52

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

The subscriber has just received from New York,

50 ps. Prints, of a new style and handsome patterns,

Also, a few pieces of fine, superfine, middling, and low priced Broadcloths—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash.
J. Y. NILES.
Feb. 24. tf48

REMOVAL.

J. Y. NILES

HAS taken the store opposite H. B. Buckingham, one door west of William Rogers, where he offers to the public a general assortment of fashionable

DRY GOODS.

Feb. 24. tf48

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM ROGERS

HAS removed his goods to the Corner Store, (Buswell's Row) formerly occupied by H. B. Buckingham.

He has lately received from New York a supply of *NEW GOODS*, and will sell them at very low prices for cash.

Superfine Broadcloths at $3 25 per yd.
Calicoes at 6 cents per yd.
Domestic Ginghams at 7 cents,
" Sheetings cheap.

He has on hand a quantity of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap.

Also, 4 bales Geese Feathers.

☞ All that have accounts open with him are requested to call and close the same the present month, or make no objection to paying a lawyer's fees after this time.
Jan. 20, 1830. 43

DRY GOODS

At less than cost now offered for sale at the
NEW YORK CHEAP STORE.
AMONG WHICH, ARE
15 pieces superfine, middling, and low priced
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND LADIES'
HABIT CLOTHS.

Together with a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Goods.*

☞ The object in selling at such low prices, is to discontinue the business. Those who have cash to exchange for Dry Goods, will do well to call immediately.
G. BUCKINGHAM.

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from New York, a general assortment of
BROADCLOTHS,
Also, an assortment of first rate
VESTINGS,
which will be made to order, at the shortest notice.

He feels truly grateful for the very liberal patronage he has always received, and hopes the public will still continue to favor him in the line of his profession.

All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to.

☞ Mr. Geo. O. Goodwin may always be found at his

HALL OF FASHION,

opposite Norwich Bank, where any gentleman can be furnished with a first rate Coat, which, for fit and workmanship, will be inferior to none in this State.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him, warranted to fit.
Feb. 17. tf47

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

PIANO FORTES.

SIMEON F. HUNTINGTON, Piano Forte Manufacturer, respectfully informs the public, that he has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, in Lebanon, one mile south of the brick Meeting House, a complete assortment of horizontal Piano Fortes, which he warrants equal to any.

The subscriber, aware of the inferior quality of Piano Fortes formerly made in Lebanon, invites the public to call and examine his, which he flatters himself will be found inferior to none.

Piano Fortes tuned and repaired at the shortest notice; and old ones taken in payment for new ones.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B.—New establishment.
Lebanon, Feb. 17, 1830. 9w47

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.
WM. CLEGG.
March 10. 50

NOTICE.

500 bush. Southern Corn, just received and for sale very cheap.
Also—25 casks fresh Thomastown Lime.
ELIJAH A. BILL.
March 17. 51

JOSEPH B. PALMER

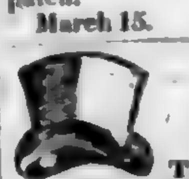
Would inform the public that he continues the business of *Blacksmithing*, at the stand recently occupied by Messrs. *Buddington & Palmer*, where all orders for work in his line will be faithfully and promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention paid to Horse-shoeing.
March 17, 1830. 51

NEW

Carriage Establishment.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has removed from the old stand of Waldo & Davis, to the shop in East Chelsea, one door east of the Universal Church, where he intends manufacturing every kind of Carriages and Harnesses, to order, at short notice. Every description of carriage and harness repairs, done with neatness and despatch.
E. Y. WALDO.
March 15. 51



HATS.

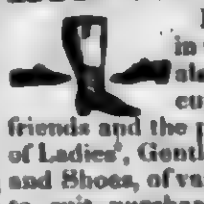
THE NORWICH
HAT MANUFACTURING Co.

OFFER for sale at their ware room, main st. opposite Mr. Wm. Rogers, Norwich, a great variety of Hats, suitable for various markets, at prices which they are confident will meet the approbation of purchasers. The most careful attention will always be paid, not only to the latest and most prominent English and American fashions, but also to that variety of style and quality which is calculated to meet the wants of purchasers for city or country.

ALSO,

Caps, Buffalo Robes, and Fur Collars. Cash paid for all kinds of Hatting Furs, by
S. NOURSE & Co.
Oct. 13. 29

RIDGWAY & JONES,



Having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. R. Johnson, & also taken the shop lately occupied by him, offer to their friends and the public a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, & Children's Boots and Shoes, of various descriptions & prices, to suit purchasers—together with a good assortment of their own Manufacturing, warranted good as can be had in any town in the State.

N. B. Let it be remembered by their friends that every attention will be paid to measure work at their new stand, superintended by Ridgway, under the name of
T. RIDGWAY & CO.

Their old stand in Buswell's Row will be conducted under the name of
G. A. JONES & CO.
Jan. 20, 1830. 43

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr Charles Denison, his stock in trade, at the Shoe Store next west of the Thames Bank, is manufacturing and will have constantly on hand a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.
CHARLES C. DALEY.
April 8. tf1

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.
A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.
Norwich, Sept. 30th. tf37

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, [illegible] blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, Londonsmoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by
P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.
Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

REUBEN F. CONGDON,

TAILOR—Late from Providence.

HAS taken a shop at Norwich Falls, nearly opposite the Thames Co's cotton mill, where he will be ready to wait on all who may favor him with a call, and assures those that no pains will be spared to please his customers, either as to good workmanship, and low prices. As he commenced learning his trade at Norwich Landing, and completed it in Providence, and has been instructed in the art of cutting clothes, by an experienced workman, he hopes to be able to cut and make clothes, in the same style, as now practiced in Providence.
Norwich Falls, March 9. 50

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR sale, situated in Colchester, on the turnpike road leading to Norwich, together with about nine acres of land, with a dwelling house and barn thereon—a good stand for custom work—a tanner and currier might be well accomodated. Enquire of Peleg Thomas, jr. Esq., or of the subscriber.
JACOB M'CALL.
Lebanon, Goshen Soc., March 2. 49

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,
20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Cuenso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.
CHARLES EAGLES.
Norwich, June 15. tf21

PACKET NOTICE.

The subscribers hereby give notice, to *all who* may have goods freighted by their vessels, during the present year, that the freight must be paid on the delivery of the articles at the port of destination. Freight on goods for the country, which it may become necessary to put in store, must be paid when received.

CALVIN TYLER, MOSES WILLIAMS,
WM. W. COIT, JED. WILLIAMS,
GEO. W. GEER, FREEMAN LOVELL.
Dec. 24, 1830. 46

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. One box will tincture one gallon of spirit.

Price 25 cents per Box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Lester & Co. and Gilman & Ripley, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor.—Also by Joseph C. Huntington and Hyde & Backus, *Norwich Town*, Nathaniel Howe, and John H. Ripley, *Windham*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns, in the U. States.
Norwich, May 6, 1829. 12weow

COUGHS, ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE Public are respectfully informed the ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for 9 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of his *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each Bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favourable effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Cough, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 60 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine on [illegible] their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

To James Keller, Hudson, N. Y.

In the spring of eighteen hundred eighteen, Mr. Eleazer Harris, a man in very indigent circumstances, and who had labored for me occasionally for more than a year was violently seized with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight dry cough, frequently unable to raise any thing for nearly half an hour, and then most commonly, blood. His cough was so severe and incessant, that he soon became much emaciated, his eyes glassy, and his strength so much reduced to that degree that he was wholly unable to labor. Compassionating his situation, a friend of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, by taking which about three weeks (to my astonishment) he was so far restored as to be able to perform his usual labor.
GAIUS STEBBINS.
Hillsdale, Feb. 10, 1828.

I Robert Kidney, of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. do hereby certify that for a long time I was so reduced by an affection of the lungs, attended with pain in the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c. that my life was despaired of, and given up as incurable by a counsel of five Physicians, but by the advice of Doct. G. Hitchcock, of Rochester, was induced to make use of your Anderson's Cough Drops, and by using one bottle was restored to perfect health. I would therefore recommend all those afflicted with a similar complaint, to make use of the same remedy, as I am perfectly satisfied that it saved my life.
ROBERT KIDNEY.
Rochester, March 14, 1828.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

This Valuable Medicine is counterfeited. Purchasers must be particular and ask for Anderson's Cough Drops prepared by James Keller, and also see that the Bottles are stamped on the Glass, J. Keller instead of I. M'Aw.

For sale by J. C. Huntington, Sands Tyler & Son and Lester & Co. Norwich, and by Druggists generally. 13

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 2. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1655

NEW
SPRING GOODS.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Is now opening a good assortment of Spring Goods, bought the last week, which will be sold at a small advance from cost.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

New style of calicoes,
Black, white and scarlet Merino shawls,
Black lace veils; cotton and silk hose,
Best gloves; Irish diaper,
Marseilles quilts; Irish linen,
Cotton shirtings; bed ticks,
Large and small shell combs,
Ribbons of all kinds; bombazine,
Nansook muslins; cambrics,
Bandanna and flagg hdkfs.; fancy hdkfs.,
Italian lustring; black and white ginghams,
Blue, black, brown and mixed broadcloths.

March 31, 1830. 1

NEW
SPRING GOODS.
MARCH 30, 1830.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.
—AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND—

Fine blue, black, brown, olive, steel and Oxford mixed Broadcloths,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Black and blue black Grosdenaps and Gros dezines,
Black Italian Lustring; Sinchews,
Florences; Levantines,
Black and blue black Marceline Silks,
Light colored Grosdezines; Pougees,
270 ps. Prints; fine Irish Linen,
Swiss, book and mull Muslin,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Swiss and lace Capes and Collars,
Brown and plaid Battist,
Black and white lace Veils,
Green gauze Veils,
Fancy silk, worsted, silk barrage, black Barcelona and flagg silk Hdkfs.,
Black, white and red Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Hdkfs.,
Bobbinett Laces and Footings,
Black, white, pink and green Crapes,
Black, Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Black, pink, brown, straw green and blue Cambrics,

with many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All who wish to purchase will do well to call on

J. Y. NILES. [1

BROADCLOTHS.
H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently received a new supply of Broadcloths, which he will sell very cheap.

☞He has also on hand a large assortment of *Black Lace Veils*, Long and Square *Merino Shawls*, *Shell Combs*, A great variety of Italian and other *Silks*, *Gloves*; fashionable *Calicoes*, Colored *Circassians*—with a large assortment of other goods not enumerated; which he will sell at reduced prices.

Dec. 28, 1829. 40

REMOVAL.
JAMES S. CLARK

HAS removed to the store lately occupied by William L'Hommedieu, one door east of the Thames Bank, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call, and where goods will be sold very cheap for cash.

March 24, 1830. 52

REMOVAL.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS removed his stock of *DRY GOODS*, 1 door west of the Thames Bank, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

March 24. 52

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM ROGERS

HAS removed his goods to the Corner Store, (Buswell's Row) formerly occupied by H. B. Buckingham.

He has lately received from New York a supply of *NEW GOODS*, and will sell them at very low prices for cash.

Superfine Broadcloths at $3 25 per yd.
Calicoes at 6 cents per yd.
Domestic Ginghams at 7 cents,
" Sheetings cheap.

He has on hand a quantity of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap.

Also, 4 bales Geese Feathers.

☞All that have accounts open with him are requested to call and close the same the present month, or make no objection to paying a lawyer's fees after this time.

Jan. 20, 1830. 43

DRY GOODS
At less than cost now offered for sale at the NEW YORK CHEAP STORE.

AMONG WHICH, ARE

40 pieces superfine, midling, and low priced

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND LADIES' HABIT CLOTHS.

Together with a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Goods*.

☞ The object in selling at such low prices, is to discontinue the business. Those who have cash to exchange for Dry Goods, will do well to call immediately.

G. BUCKINGHAM.

BOARDING HOUSE.
THE subscriber has removed to the spacious and pleasantly situated house, No. 61 William, corner of Cedar street, directly in front of the new opening from Pearl street, to Cedar street.

ERASTUS HYDE.

New York, Dec. 16. 1f30

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having taken the store formerly occupied by the Thames Manufacturing Co. offers for sale a complete assortment of dry goods, groceries, hard-ware, hollow-ware, nails, &c. which he will sell as low as can be bought in this town, for cash or country produce.

N. B. ADAMS.

Norwich Falls, Feb. 1. 45

PLOUGHS.
40 Ploughs—Wright's and Wood's patents, for sale. Wanted, clover seed, raised in Windham County.

CHARLES COIT.

March 24. 58

FOR SALE
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
(TWO DOORS NORTH OF NORWICH BANK)

10 hhds. N. O. Molasses,
10 hhds. and bbls. Trinidad do. new crop,
10 box. brown Havana Sugar,
5 cases India white do.
5 tierces new Rice,
20 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 boxes mould and dipped Candles, Nos. 6, 8 and 10,
5 boxes Soap,
20 firkins new Lard,
10 dozen bird's-eye Pepper Sauce,
400 lbs. Smoked Beef,
200 lbs. cheap Tobacco, for killingticks,
200 Coconuts,
150 lbs. Manilla Indigo,
40 boxes 9 by 12 first qual. Cylinder Glass,
5 cases Alexandria Cigars,
20 bbls. superfine and fine Flour,
7 bbls. Middlings.

—AT RETAIL—

Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souchong Teas, fresh—together with all the usual variety found in a grocery store.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 30. 1

GRASS SEED, &c.
30 bush. Herd's Grass,
20 bush. Red and Furze Top,
1000 lbs. Clover, raised in Windham county, and growth of 1829,
1 tierce marrowfat Peas,

Also, a general assortment of Quaker Garden Seeds—for sale at the old stand of Roath & Hyde, by

EDMUND D. ROATH.

March 31. 3w1

LIME, &c.
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
5 bbls. Connecticut mess pork,
300 lbs. lard,
3 bbls. & 5 half bbls. mess beef, for sale by

DURKEE & MINER.

March 31. 1

STARCH.
20 bbls. Colgate's No. 1. Starch—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

HOOKER'S
SPRINGFIELD ALE.
20 bbls. first quality, for sale low to close a consignment, by

EDMUND D. ROATH.

March 30 3w1

IRON.
12 tons English and Swedes Iron, assorted—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

WRAPPING PAPER.
300 reams Wrapping Paper—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

COTTON, &c.

50 bales prime Upland Cotton,
20 hhds. Molasses, for retailing,
100 quintals Codfish; 3 casks Sal Æratus, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 30. 1

OATS! OATS!!
2000 bushels Oats wanted, for which the highest price in cash, will be paid if delivered soon, by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. 3w52

FRESH FRUIT.
ORANGES, lemons, citron, raisins, figs, &c. just received and for sale by

WILSON & ROBBINS.

March 24. 52

FOR SALE BY
GILMAN & RIPLEY,
20 boxes Phil. lump sugar,
10 hhds. New Orleans sugar,
15 boxes white and brown Havana do.
25 kegs Malaga raisins,
150 boxes raisins,
25 kegs ginger,
20 boxes sperm candles,
25 do. tallow do.
40 bags coffee,
15 " pepper,
10 " pimento,
500 lbs. cloves.
15 bbls. crackers,
30 hhds. molasses,
20 kegs salt petre,
100 bags shot,
50 boxes brown soap,
150 mats cassia,
25 doz. bed cords,
20 bbls. pork,
30 chests hyson skin tea.

Feb. 1. 45

OIL, PAINTS, &c.
8 bbls. linseed oil, 6 " spts. turpentine,
1 bbl. bright varnish,
2 " copal "
1 " shellac "
5 casks dry white lead,
125 kegs white lead, ground in oil,
200 lbs. verdigris, " "
250 lbs. dry verdigris,
6 casks Spanish white,
3 casks Paris white,
5 casks Spanish brown,
4 casks Venetian red,
4 casks French yellow,
25 boxes chrome yellow,
10 boxes chrome green,
75 lbs terry desenna,
50 lbs patent yellow,
100 lbs rose pink,
500 lbs red lead,
150 lbs Prussian blue,
1 bbl black lead,
1 bbl ivory black,
1 cask lamp black,
1 case gum copal,
1 case gum shellac,
green and blue verditer,
blue, brown and green smalts,
10 bbls. rosin, 10 " chalk,
10 reams sand paper,
50 kegs cut nails,
500 m. tacks and brads,
1000 lbs. sheet lead,
100 lbs bar lead,
50 lbs sheet copper.

FITCH & SMITH.

March 3. 40

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.
THOMAS ROBINSON

Has just received a large addition to his stock of Sabbath school Books; which makes his assortment of this class of books much more general than it has ever been.

He has also just made a large addition to his stock in the other departments of literature, particularly in Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books, medical, historical, &c.

March 31. 1

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
1 1-4 & 1 3-4 Marseilles Quilts, for sale very cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.
FOR sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Bookstore, a large assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders.

March 31. 1

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,

AN *Address on the Importance of Charity*, delivered before the *Brothers' Charitable Society*, at the Second Congregational Church, Providence, on the anniversary of said Society, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1829.—By Henry Trumbull. "*Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.*"—PSALM xli. 1.

March 24. 52

MISS LATHROP
WILL re-commence her school on the first Monday in April. Board, in the neighborhood, can be obtained on reasonable terms.

Norwich, 1st Society March 23. 3w52

LOOK AT THIS!!
On the 8th of April, the Connecticut Lottery, Class No. 20, extra, draws.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
2,000 DOLLARS.
Tickets $1.

On the 15th of April, the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 7, draws.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
$20,000.
Whole tickets $8, shares in proportion.

The Connecticut State Lottery, Class No. 4, is to be drawn in the city of Hartford, on Wednesday, April the 21st.

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE
$25,000,
$10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,000, and 10 of 1,000.

A most splendid scheme, upwards of 222,000 dollars, to be distributed from the wheel on the day of the drawing. A rare chance! Who will have it? (Faint heart never wins fair fortune.) Whole tickets $8, shares in proportion.

For sale by
W. LA FOGG.

Drawn Ballots Con. State Lottery, Class 3.
30—5—56—54—25—50—14—24—59.
Drawn Numbers Conn. Lottery, Class 7.
41—18—45—27—42—49—40—51—47.
Drawn Numbers Groton Monument Lottery, Class 20.
17—44—30—32—53—60—38—25—29.

W. LA FOGG.

Norwich City, March 29th.

GREAT LUCK
AT
LA FOGG'S OFFICE!!
Drawing of the Groton Monument Lottery, No. 4.

17—32—42—8—10—52—23—43—56.

Tickets No's. 10—23—52,

A PRIZE OF
$800,
Sold by WILLIAM La FOGG.

Norwich City, March 30. 1

WANTED.
THE subscriber is in want of one or two experienced journeymen at house carpentering, and an apprentice or two at the same business. He will give them good encouragement, and as good an opportunity to become acquainted with the art of house building, as any other man in the county of New London. The subscriber's intention is to be provided with the best of help, sufficient to perform three hundred days work, in each month, through the year. His idea is, that he will accommodate whoever may call on him for work, in his line of business, and that he will perform their work as quick as any other man.

SAMUEL BUTTON.

Griswold, Jewett City, March 30. 3w1

EATABLES.
2000 lbs. Pork Hams,
1000 lbs. Cream Cheese,
200 lbs. Dried Beef,
200 lbs. Leaf Lard,
10 bush. Dried Apples,
80 " Potatoes,
20 bbls. Rochester Flour,
5 " Con. Pork, superior qual.

Corn, Rye, Buckwheat, Meal, Rye-flour, Eggs, Butter, &c. for sale by

WILSON & ROBBINS.

March 24. 52

PATENT COCOA,
AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. 1f52

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF genuine groceries, just received from N. York and will be sold at very low prices.

N. B. If any article proves contrary to what it is recommended, it may be returned, and the money, together with the expenses of transportation will be refunded.

E. A. BILL.

March 24. 52

TO MANUFACTURERS.
SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done off hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 1. 20

TO
LUMBER MERCHANTS.
THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.

Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

TAKE NOTICE!
ALL persons whose accounts are due, are requested to make immediate payment.

☞All who neglect this notice must pay a Sheriff's fees.

GEORGE O. GOODWIN.

March 30. 1

TAILORING.
SAMUEL CHALFANT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Sterling and its vicinity, that he has taken a shop in front of H. C. Call's, saddle and harness maker, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. A share of the public patronage will be thankfully received.

N. B.—Strict attention will be paid to cutting, and warranted to fit.

March 30. 1

MANUFACTURERS AND WOOL CARDERS,
WHO are in want of Cotton or Wool Cards, of the Leicester, Mass. manufacture, can be accommodated with those of a good quality, and warranted, on application to the subscribers. The great demand for the above cards, throughout the United States is a sufficient test to prove the superior quality of them over others made elsewhere.

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, March 20, 1830. tf1

AUCTION.
I will sell by virtue of execution, at the dwelling house of John Irish, in North Groton, on Monday, the 12th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—2 water power Satinett Looms; 1 Spinning Billey: 1 Spinning Jenney; 1 Stove and Pipe; a number of Books, among them the works of the Rev. John Newton, of London, in 4 vols., with sundry other articles.

AMOS L. LATHAM, Constable.

Groton March 24. 2w1

NOTICE.
ALL persons liable by law to pay taxes in the Town of Bozrah, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands a town tax of 5 cents on the dollar on list 1829, and for the purpose of receiving the same, will attend at the dwelling-house of Noyes Sisson, on Thursday, the 22d day of April next, from 8 until 11 o'clock a. m., and at the Thames Company's store in said town, on the same day, from 1 till 2 o'clock p. m.

N. B. Those who have not paid their State tax on list 1828, will save cost by settling the same immediately.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector*.

Bozrah, March 31st, 1830. 3w1

TAKE NOTICE.
NEHEMIAH H. FITCH wishes to contract with a mason to put up a store building 26 feet by 30. Also, to contract with a first rate wall layer, with good recommendations, to go to the west for the purpose of enclosing a farm. An active young man would be preferred.

Bozrah, March 29. 3w1

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of Gurdon Bushnell, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate will likely be insolvent:—Thereupon ordered, that said Administrator give public notice to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, at the Probate office in Norwich, on the third Monday of April, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich.

3w1] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Plainfield within and for the District of Plainfield, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

Present, Joseph Eaton, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of Jesse E. Paul, of Voluntown, in the county of Windham, shewing to this Court that he is guardian of Mary C. Treat, of Voluntown, within said district, minor; that said minor is the owner of real estate situated in said Voluntown, viz: That the said minor is tenant in common with others, and owns one undivided quarter part of a tract of land, situated as aforesaid, formerly owned by Mr. Amos Treat, and of the buildings thereon standing; that it would be for the advantage of said minor to sell the aforesaid property of said minor, and apply the avails as the statute in such case directs—praying for liberty to sell said property for the purpose aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court, That said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Norwich, in the county of New London, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate office in said District, on the first Tuesday of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Certified from record. [52

GEO. H. MIDDLETON, Clerk.

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss.
Superior Court, January Term, 1830.
Charles Sabin 2d. vs. Josiah Fuller and others.
In Chancery.

UPON the petition of *Charles Sabin 2d.*, shewing to this Court, that he is the assignee of the mortgage given by Jared Fuller, to Henry Sabin, of a certain piece of land, and the buildings thereon standing, situated in Plainfield, in said County, praying for a decree of foreclosure, as per petition on file, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1829.—And further shewing, that Jared Fuller is now deceased, and hath left heirs at law, who have or may have an interest in the mortgaged premises—Ordered by this court, that said petition be continued to the Superior court, next to be held at Brooklyn, within and for the county of Windham, on the 1st Tuesday of October 1830, and that notice be given to all the heirs at law of the said Jared Fuller, of the pendency of said petition by publishing this order of notice in a newspaper printed in Norwich, called the Norwich Courier, six weeks, the last publication of which shall be, at least six weeks before the session of said Court.

6w50] Attest, Daniel F. Tyler, Clerk.

MISCELLANY.

The following sketches of the persons and qualities of Messrs. WEBSTER and HAYNE, are supposed to be from the pen of Mr. Sparhawk, the gentleman with whom Duff Green some time since had a difficulty, in the lobby of the U. S. Senate:

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To the Editors of the New-York Gazette.

Gentlemen—According to my promise, I am about to give you a brief sketch of Mr. Webster. Of his early history it is not necessary for me to speak. With that, at present, I have nothing to do. It is my desire to describe him as he appears on the floor of the Senate.

I am aware that it is almost needless to sketch his person, (for among our citizens it is well known) but as the editor of the Ulster Sentinel has done so, I suppose I must follow the example.

Mr. Webster, then, is rather above the middling height, strongly built, and slightly inclined to corpulency. His face is of the most expressive cast, sallow and without color, but finely formed. His forehead is high, but of irregular shape, and his hair coal black, and rather stiff and obstinate in its leanings. He has to use the words of the poet, an "Asiatic eye," intensely black, mild in its general expression, but with a capacity to embody every species of sensation and passion which lofty aims and dignified ambition engender. His mouth is one of the finest I ever saw. In the movements of his lips there is neither prudish compression nor flippant activity. His words fall naturally, and the expression of his face betrays neither an anxiety to be expressive, (which generally defeats its own object) nor the slightest degree of carelessness. Indeed, when speaking, his features seem to be merely the passive instruments of his thoughts, as he makes no apparent effort to throw the workings of his mind into the countenance. His voice is deep, yet mellow and pleasing; only when raised a little above its natural pitch, fading in its ordinary roundness and volume. But he seldom exerts it beyond its power, and is never guilty of the *reductio ad absurdum* universally experienced by those who tax their vocal capacities too high. In his gesticulation he is appropriate, but sparing; and as there is no oratorical flourish in his speaking, neither is there any thing theatrical in his gestures. The distinguishing feature of his oratory is dignified solemnity; and in proportion as he seems impressed with the importance of the subject in which he is engaged, is the hearer disposed to sympathise with the speaker. This circumstance explains the secret of the fixed attention with which he is always heard, and the peculiar charm of his eloquence. The hearer is impressed with a high and lofty feeling of the momentous declarations, gravely and solemnly made by the speaker, while the purity of his language and the clearness with which his ideas are expressed, confirm the first impressions arising from his manner. His delivery has always the effect to convince his hearers that he is in earnest—that what he utters he really feels and believes; that the sources of his opinions are neither party animosity, spleen or prejudice. Hence his more vigorous sallies produce a powerful effect, and the conviction in his hearers that they are not the ebullitions of passion—while the equable tenor of his oratory renders those flights of fancy, which occasionally embellish his speeches doubly pleasing. They evidently come unbidden—they bear the stamp of the spontaneous growth of a highly cultivated mental soil, instead of the gaudy coloring of exotics.

In argument, few men can excel Mr. Webster. He never loses sight of the deduction which he intends to draw, or wanders in irrelevant declamation into subjects foreign to the matter in hand. If he digress, it is to bring outward aid to his reasoning, not to confuse or mystify. With a self possession which I have seldom seen equalled, he rises as coolly in his own defence against misrepresentation, or the bitter sarcasm of an opponent, as to commence a debate on a grave subject. His irony seems to borrow force from the cool and unimpassioned tone in which it is expressed; and he hurls back the missile which had fallen hurtless at his feet, with an aim as sure, & a hand as steady, as those of the ancient Parthian. He is not much given to sarcasm; but in its use, he knows well the expression of countenance which gives it point and force. I well remember an instance in which, with but few words he made Mr. Woodbury appear exceedingly ridiculous, by allusion to the parade made by the latter of his knowledge of Dr. Price's book on annuities. The sarcastic glance of his eye, as he referred to the "Senatorial Dr. Price," made his allusion irresistible.

When Mr. Webster took his seat in the Senate, during the winter of 1827-8, there seemed a determination in a numerous body of his political opponents, to leave no opportunity unimproved of taking the New England lion by the mane. On the first day of his appearance which was at a late period, (he having been detained in New York by illness, and a severe domestic calamity,) an occasion offered. As it were, upon the very threshold of the Senate, he was engaged in an arduous, and I may say, on the part of his opponents, a virulent debate. A bill had been introduced, I think, by Mr. White, of Tennessee, to regulate supreme judicial process in the states admitted into the Union since 1789. It had been discussed and amended, and came up for a third reading. Apparently by mere accident, Mr. Webster's attention was attracted to it. He went to the clerk's desk, and having read the bill, returned to his seat. In a few words, he explained his reasons for opposing its passage. He clearly elucidated that this bill not only extended to the new states, but would inevitably disorganize and destroy the federal process in the old states, which had existed ever since the organization of the Supreme Court. The signal seemed thus given: he was followed by Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Rowan, Mr. Hayne, Mr. M'Kinley, Mr. White and others.—"The senator from Massachusetts," rang from every mouth, and he was assailed without mercy on all sides. The day wore away, and when his opponents had fairly exhausted themselves, Mr. Webster moved an adjournment, intimating that he would reply on the next day.

I have seldom known a greater excitement on a similar occasion, than prevailed among all classes to hear the reply of Mr. Webster. The Senate was thronged at an early hour, and his rising was marked by a profound silence. He stood obliquely, so as occasionally to turn towards the Vice President, when the form of debate required it—and to bring Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Rowan directly in the line of his eyes. He commenced with his usual calmness, and rose gradually with his subject.—His speech was indeed a great one. If ever sophistry and false reasoning were unmasked, Mr. Webster unmasked them on this occasion. He spoke not only like a profound lawyer but like a wise statesman! and his antagonists were completely routed. The debate went on for several days; but the bill was finally restricted in its application to the states admitted into the Union since 1789. This debate was rendered important by the circumstances I have mentioned; and from that day the enemies of Mr. Webster looked upon him with *fear* as well as dislike.

No man who was present at the debate on the Tariff, (I think on the 12th May,) during the same session, can easily forget the contest of that day. The date has escaped me—the remembrance of the scene never can! Mr. Webster had already spoken at length on the subject—had advocated the main features of the bill, but had objected to other portions. The Southern and Western members were interested in those provisions to which he objected. They attacked him by detail. Among his assailants I remember Mr. Benton, (who was exceedingly violent,) Mr Rowan, Mr Johnson of Kentucky, Mr. Berrien, and I think Mr. Branch. To each, in order, did Mr. Webster reply—and the rapidity of the attack, was only a prelude to the overthrow of his adversaries.—It was by far the most interesting and the most animated debate I have ever listened to. The senate was crowded to suffocation during the whole period of the discussion, which did not close till ten o'clock at night. As I walked down Pennsylvania Avenue, the name of Mr. Webster was uttered by every one in a tone of admiration. In allusion to this debate, one of the Senators from Louisiana said to me, on the subsequent day, that he had never before an idea that Mr. Webster possessed so much power in a skirmishing discussion. "The manner," said he, "in which Mr. W. disposed of his antagonists, reminded me of the style in which I have seen in the Southern forests, a bear place his back against a tree, and contend successfully with a pack of hounds."

As a great man—as a statesman—aside from his power as a public speaker, the character of Mr. Webster is before the country in his written speeches and other productions. This evidence has placed him in the first rank. But those who have listened to the tones of his voice, and have followed him through the utterance of his speeches, when the subject called forth his full powers—will deem it no wrong to his senatorial brethren—no depreciation of their abilities, if I conclude by saying "This is the noblest Roman of them all."

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

To the Editors of the New York Gazette.

Gentlemen,—To describe the peculiarities of my present subject, is a more difficult task than might be supposed by those who have been in the habit of listening to Mr. Hayne. He is one of those speakers, who so generally enlist with them the feelings of their hearers, by the contagious power of their own enthusiasm, that, even at a distance, and after a long interval of time, I find it difficult so far to set aside the impressions produced by his oratory, as to deal fairly with his capacity, and detail, with an unprejudiced mind, his qualities as an orator and legislator.

In some of the high essentials of eloquence, Mr. Hayne has few superiors—in fervency and generous enthusiasm, few equals. Although the writer of these lines has often differed from him on the views he has taken of questions of public policy, still, of the honest convictions entertained by Mr. Hayne of the correctness of his opinions, no one, who has heard him express them, could feel a doubt. His manner is the very index of sincerity. His leading characteristic as a speaker, is anxious intrepidity. He is always ready to defend his sentiments, or to aid in the support of measures which he has once advocated—and his efforts are devoted in the true spirit of chivalry, with all his heart. His is no half-way advocacy; and no mental reservations neutralize the effects of his exertions, or throw a doubt on their good faith. His capacity in desultory debate is scarcely equalled in Congress; and hence, some of his most powerful speeches have been those which were totally unpremeditated.

In person, Mr. Hayne is slightly above the middle size. His face, excepting when in motion, is not very remarkable, although its expression is pleasing. His complexion is sallow, his cheeks round and full, with rather a broad mouth; his forehead is not peculiarly large or capacious, in comparison with his countenance; his eyes are grey, full of fire and animation, and the most expressive features in the face; his hair is light-brown, straight, and carelessly worn. In fact, at first sight, his person does not indicate the character of the man. But in the warmth of debate, how do his features brighten with feeling and intelligence! How do his eyes sparkle with a light as it were, not their own! His countenance, when once the mind is loosened, seems full of intellect; and the continual play of his features, justly indicates the susceptibility of the "inner man."

His voice is clear and flexible, although without great depth or fulness of tone; and he has it under perfect control. When once in the full flow of utterance, it goes on, uninterrupted by physical deficiences, and without the slightest harshness or irrelevancy of intonation. His manner of speaking is unusually vehement and rapid—sometimes perhaps, too much so—although the quickness of his enunciation seldom prevents his hearers from fully comprehending his language, which is clear and straightforward. In observing his face while speaking, one is induced to believe, from the rapid movements of his lips, that Mr. Hayne speaks with much greater than his real rapidity. His gesticulations are appropriate, but rather abundant; and in passages of high excitement, his gestures correspond in their energy. Indeed, when excited by his subject Mr. Hayne seems wholly absorbed. His lips and voice are not the mere passive instruments through whose agency the mind reveals itself. But into his whole frame the feelings and convictions of his heart and mind seem to have been infused, and every faculty to be acting under the general impulse. His fancy is chaste, but glowing. His metaphors are sometimes remarkably happy, and his imagination never outrages common sense. If he has a fault, it is that his ardor, occasionally, although not often, carries him too far into speculations not entirely relevant to his subject, and that by the extension of his digressions, his hearers occasionally lose sight of his main object.

In some of his speeches he has deeply impressed his audience by a power of delineating scenes and sketching occurrences, more especially those in which the glory of the country has been involved. His allusions to the services of the revolutionary heroes, during the session of 1827-8, was one of the most glowing tributes to patriotism and valor that was ever listened to; and his appeal for the worn-out remnant of that heroic band, to the gratitude and justice of the nation was full of pathetic beauty. In his speech, also, in support of the North Carolina militia claims, similar powers were exhibited. But few of his efforts have been more successful than his advocacy of the claims of Commodore Decatur's family.—His description of the action on which these claims are founded, possessed some of the finest qualities of poetry. His panegyric on the character and services of Decatur was admirably drawn, and his summing up of the considerations, of policy, national honor, and a due regard for those whose lives had been devoted to their country's glory, on which the appropriation asked ought to be made, were, with every generous heart, perfectly irresistible.

It would, however, be doing great injustice to Mr. Hayne, were I to confine my notice to those speeches alone in which his feelings or his fancy are developed. As an industrious and practical member of the Senate, he has high claims to respect. His exertions to carry through that body, a bill for the establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, should not be forgotten. The bill was introduced by him, and was postponed from session to session, until the second of the Nineteenth Congress, when it came up for the last time, and through many weeks was discussed with great animation. During a long contest, this bill was defended by Mr. Hayne and Mr. Berrien, against a host of opponents. Like the warriors of old, they locked their shields together, and fought side by side. The clearness of Mr. Hayne's arguments, and the strength of his positions, were irresistible; and nothing could exceed the satisfactory manner in which, in a series of speeches, he defended a general system of Bankruptcy, against the sophistries and subtle surmises of Mr. Tazewell, the constitutional scruples, fears of invading state rights, and dread of increasing federal patronage expressed by Mr. Van Buren, and the determined, although rather unintelligible, opposition of Mr. Branch. Against these and many others he stood forth boldly, and the triumphant manner in which he scattered his enemies, the ease and alacrity with which he applied himself to every exigency of the contest, proved that he was capable of profound reasoning, and possessed of an almost endless versatility of powers.

To Mr. Hayne the interests of our naval establishment have always been peculiarly dear. He has been either the framer, or the zealous advocate, of many of the best measures for its advancement in respectability, and the improvement of the service. As Chairman of the Naval Committee in the Senate, reported the bill for the gradual improvement of the Navy, which passed Congress in the session of 1826-7. The speech which he pronounced on introducing that bill, was replete with sound arguments in favor of the large and liberal plan which it proposed, and was declared by several Senators, in the course of the subsequent debate, to be one of the clearest elucidations of a measure to which they had ever listened. A clause of that bill provided for the establishment of a Naval School, (a proposition which was finally rejected) and in favor of this part of the plan Mr. Hayne contended most strenuously. On this particular point, the opposition was unusually powerful, and no one opposed it with greater pertinacity than Mr. Smith, (the colleague of Mr. Hayne) whose arguments were somewhat of the antediluvian stamp. He looked upon science and education as useless to soldiers and sailors, citing the host of heroes who had distinguished themselves without the advantages of scientific preparation. I could not refrain from thinking, that old Ulysses alluded to such men as Mr. Smith, when he spoke of those who

> "Count wisdom as no member of the war;
> Forestall prescience, and esteem no act
> But that of hand: the still and mental parts
> That do contrive how many hands shall strike,
> When fitness calls them on—
> * * * * *
> They call these, bed-work, mappery, closet war,
> So that the ram that batters down the wall,
> For the great swing and rudeness of his poise,
> They place before the hand that made the engine."

To the arguments of his colleague, Mr. Hayne replied in a very happy manner. I have never heard a speech, in which pleasant irony, and cutting sarcasm—in both of which Mr Hayne is an adept—were more judiciously blended with reasoning which fairly unhorsed his adversary.

It is not my intention to compare Mr. Hayne with any other man. He has sufficient merit to stand alone, and those who differ from him in many of his known sentiments, will not deny that,—although he does not now rank among our great statesmen—as an industrious and faithful public servant, as a lover of his country and every thing connected with its glory—and as a bold, animated, and enthusiastic orator, Congress boasts of few who can take rank by his side. If at times it may be, that his zeal and eloquence—

> ———"do more conduce
> To the hot passion of distempered blood,
> Than to make up a free determination
> 'Twixt right and wrong;"—

it must be attributed to an ardent temperament, and the existence of certain points on which Southern legislators are accustomed to feel and speak with warmth and irritation. Something also, (if I may be allowed to allude to his late speech on the public lands) must be "pardoned to the spirit of liberty"—and it should never be forgotten, that Mr. Hayne has thought and spoken, often and eloquently, in favor of some of the most [illegible] measures devised of late years, by the wisdom of Congress.

R. S.

The whole secret of choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words, viz. *Explore the character.*—A violent love fit is always the result of ignorance, for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit enough to justify romantic love, though thousands and thousands may inspire that gentle esteem, which is infinitely better. A woman worshipper and a woman hater both derive their mistakes for their ignorance of the female world; for if the character of women were thoroughly understood, they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolized.

INSPIRED ZEAL.—Whatever may be thought of particular faiths and sects, a belief in a life beyond this world is the only thing that prevents thought the walls of our prison house, and lets hope shine in upon the world that would be otherwise [illegible].

That believers who have the most leisure to [illegible], should invite us to join them, as the [illegible] ways to it, is at least a benevolent [illegible]; but that he who has no prospect, or hope to himself, should seek the companionship in his road to annihilation, can only be explained by that tendency in human creatures, to extend upon each other to their despair, as well as their hope.

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

Monday, March 29.

The Resolution submitted on Friday last, by Mr. Chambers, on the expediency of further extending the term of half-pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines, who died in the public service, and also in private armed vessels, was agreed to.

The Vice President communicated the following letter from the Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
March 24, 1830. }

To the Hon. John C. Calhoun:

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the U. S., passed March 22d, 1830, directing me "to inform the Senate of the number of Deputy Postmasters who have been removed since the 4th day of March last, designating the number in each State and Territory;" I have the honor to report that the whole number of Deputy Postmasters removed, between the 4th day of March, 1829, and the 22d day of March, 1830, inclusive, is 491: and that the number thereof in each State and Territory is as follows: In Maine, 15; New Hampshire, 55; Vermont, 24; Massachusetts, 28; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 20; New York, 131; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania, 35; Delaware, 16; Maryland, 14; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 4; Georgia, 2; Alabama, 2; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 4; Tennessee, 12; Kentucky, 16; Ohio, 51; Indiana, 19; Illinois, 3; Missouri, 7; Florida, 1; Arkansas 2, and Michigan, 1.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, W. T. BARRY.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the subject of the Indians residing within the United States, made a report, and in concurrence therewith, the Committee was discharged from the consideration of said subject.

The following bills, from the House of Representatives, were read the second time, and referred, viz:

The bill declaratory of the several acts to provide for certain persons in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

"An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act to authorise the citizens of the Territories of Arkansas and Florida to elect their officers, and for other purposes.'"

"An act for the relief of certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war."

The Senate then went into executive business, and after sitting 3 hours, with closed doors, adjourned.

Tuesday, March 30.

On motion by Mr. Frelinghuysen, his motion, as amended, in the following words was resumed.

Ordered, That there be printed 3000 copies of the report of the Secretary of War, of the 26th inst. relative to the state of civilization among the Indians: and, also, two letters on the same subject addressed to Pryor Lea, by Abram A. Heard, and Caleb Starr. Mr. Frelinghuysen moved farther to amend the same, by adding the words "and that the said two letters being unofficial, be printed and published in separate and distinct pamphlets from the report and official documents." Mr. White moved to amend the proposed amendment, so as to read "and that the said two letters being unofficial, be so marked, printed and published," which was agreed to, ayes 25; and the original motion was amended accordingly. Mr. Webster then moved further to amend the same by striking out from the word "order" to the end, and inserting, "that the report of the Secretary of War of the 26th inst. relative to the state of civilization among the Indians, be printed for the use of the Senate." Mr. White moved to amend the motion by inserting after the word Indians, and 2 letters address to Prior Lea on the same subject, by Abraham A. Heard and Caleb Starr, which, after considerable debate, was agreed to by yeas and nays, 25 to 20.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, King, Knight, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, White, Woodbury—25.

Nays—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Willey—20.

So the Report was ordered to be printed with the letters appended.

The Senate then resumed the Resolution of Mr. Foot, in relation to further surveys and sales of the Public Lands—and Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, having addressed the Senate until after 2 o'clock, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Wednesday, March 31.

The twenty-eight bills and resolutions received from the House of Representatives on the 29th inst. were severally read and ordered to a second reading.

The bill entitled, "An act authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to refund a sum of money, now in the Treasury to Charles Henry Hall;" was read the second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The joint "Resolution requiring annual reports to be made to Congress, in relation to applications for pensions, was read the second time, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

On motion by Mr. McKinley, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to enable the President to extinguish Indian titles within the State of Indiana, together with the second amendment made thereto in Committee of the Whole; which, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Rowan, the Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill increasing the terms on the Judicial Courts of the U. S. for the Southern district of New York, and adding to the compensation of several district Judges of the U. S., together with the amendment reported thereto by the committee on the Judiciary; and the said amendment having been agreed to, the bill was further amended and reported to the Senate, and the amendments being concurred in, it was engrossed, and read a third time.

Thursday, April 1.

There was an interesting debate on the amendment, providing that no presents be given to the chiefs or head men of the Miami and Pottowatomie Indians when a treaty is about to be made with them. The amendment was finally rejected by a vote of 24 to 19.

The bills for the relief of the legal representatives of Erastus Granger; for the relief of the heirs of Francis Tennille, deceased; for increasing the terms of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, and for adding to the compensation of several District Judges of the United States; for changing the time of holding the Courts in the county of Crawford, in Michigan Territory; and the bill for the relief of Captain Daniel McDuff, an officer in the Revolutionary War—were severally read a third time and passed.

Friday, April 2.

The following bills were read the third time, and passed:—The bill to enable the President to extinguish the Indian titles to lands in the state of Indiana; the bill making appropriations to pay the expenses incurred in holding certain Indian treaties; and the bill for the relief of Hubert Lacroix.

The bill to establish the office of Surgeon General in the Navy, was read the second time, and, after having been explained and advocated by Mr. Hayne, and opposed by Mr. Dickerson, was, on motion of Mr. D. laid on the table, to allow time for a further examination of its merits.

Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, continued his speech on Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to the public lands, and when he had concluded, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 27.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. McDuffie, on the 18th inst. reducing the compensation of members of Congress to two dollars a day for every day the House may sit after the expiration of 120 days of the long session, and of 90 days of the short session.

Mr. Coulter addressed the House in opposition to the resolution till the hour for considering resolutions elapsed.

The several bills together with the joint resolution which were ordered to be engrossed yesterday, were all read a third time and passed, with the exception of the "bill to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States to Indian reservations in Alabama." On the question of the passage of the bill a long discussion took place. Messrs. W. L. Storrs, Huntington, and A. H. Sheppard, opposed the bill. Messrs. Clay, Dwight and Haynes, supported it. Mr. Polk, to prevent a longer continuance of the debate, asked for the previous question, which being seconded by a majority of the House, (60 to 56.) Mr. Williams, considering that the bill involved some important principles, desired that the previous question should be taken by ayes and noes, which being ordered, were ayes 72, noes 82. So it was decided that the "main question should not now be put," and the bill was consequently laid aside for the present.

Monday, March 29.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. M'Duffie, on the 18th inst. relative to a reduction of the compensation of Members, in case they remain in session after a certain period in each session, as specified therein. Mr. Coulter concluded his remarks commenced on Saturday, against the adoption of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Everett, who expressed himself as friendly to the object of the resolution, so far as regarded an abridgement of the sessions, but not disposed to employ the means which the resolution proposed to attain this object. He moved to amend the resolution so as to limit each session to a fixed term, which he thought would obviate the objections, which had been urged against the resolution in debate, and suggested to him by many of his friends. Mr. Stanberry warmly opposed the resolution, and objected also to the amendment. Mr. McDuffie replied to Mr. S. with equal warmth, and vindicated his resolution against the objections urged by others.—Mr. Scott spoke in opposition to the resolution Mr. Wayne next rose, but the debate was discontinued, the hour for considering resolutions having expired. Mr. Wickliffe, in order, he said, to have the sense of the House ascertained on the resolution, as he presumed members had made up their minds on the question, moved to suspend the rule which confines the discussion of resolutions to one hour of the day. The motion was negatived.

Tuesday, March 30.

General Harrison. Mr. McDuffie presented a memorial and petition of Wm. Henry Harrison, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia, stating that owing to causes which he could not control, he was unable to reach the United States within the period of three months allowed for the return of a Minister from a foreign country, and praying to be allowed and paid for the time he was so detained beyond three months: which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Coulter moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That the following be added to the standing rules of the House:—A Committee on Printing shall be appointed at the commencement of Each Session; and it shall be the duty of such Committee to examine all Executive Reports, Communications, and Documents, and Reports from many of the Executive Departments or the bureaux thereof. Also, the Reports of Committees and Papers presented to the House, when an extra number is proposed to be printed, and report forthwith on the propriety of printing such extra number. And it shall not be in order to print more than the usual number of such paper or document, until the report of the Committee on Printing respecting it, be presented to the House.

Pay of the Members.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. McDuffie, to curtail the sessions of Congress by reducing the per diem after a certain period. Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, addressed the House at considerable length, both against the resolution and the amendment offered by Mr. Everett. Mr. Smith, of Va. next took the floor; but the hour having expired, the debate was arrested for the day.

Wednesday, March 31.

The discussion on the resolution of Mr. McDuffie was brought to a conclusion, and the resolution was negatived by a vote of ayes 61, noes 122. Several resolutions were then offered.—The bills ordered to a third reading were passed. There was a discussion on the bill making appropriations for surveys, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe so as to amend that part of the bill which appropriates a sum for surveys, as to limit its disbursement to works which have already been commenced, or which have been, or may be hereafter made by order of either House of Congress. This motion to amend was negatived, the vote being, Ayes 75, Noes 111. The Ayes and Noes were again taken on the engrossment of the bill—Ayes 121, Noes 64. So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The House then acted, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriations for barracks, &c. which was reported with amendment. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, April 1.

The bill making appropriations for surveys, &c. was read a third time and passed.

The remainder of the day was taken up on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo by way of Washington to New Orleans, but did not come to any decision.

Friday, April 2.

Mr. Desha, from the committee on Military Affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-organising the Army of the United States, with a view of reducing the number of officers in commission, made a report thereon, recommending the adoption of the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, such an organization of the Army of the United States as will reduce the number of its officers, without injury to the service.

The engrossed bill to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States to certain Indian reservations in the State of Alabama, was read the third time. Mr. Spencer, of New York, desiring to add a proviso to the bill, moved to re-commit it with instructions, but subsequently withdrew the instructions, and, after Mr. Strong had also stated some objections to the bill in its present form, it was re-committed to a committee of the Whole House.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the information required by the House relative to alleged intrusions on Cherokee lands, and alleged outrages by the Cherokees on citizens of Georgia—which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Washington Telegraph.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

We are indebted to an intelligent gentleman, a passenger on board the Helen McGregor, for the following interesting narrative:

On the morning of the 24th of February, the Helen McGregor stopped at Memphis to deliver freight and land passengers, who resided in that section of Tennessee. The time occupied in so doing could not have exceeded three quarters of an hour. When the boat landed, I went ashore to see a gentleman with whom I had some business. I found him on the beach, and after a short conversation, returned to the boat. I recollect looking at my watch as I passed the gangway. It was half past 8 o'clock. A great number of persons were standing on what is called the boiler deck, being that part of the upper deck, situated immediately over the boilers. It was crowded to excess, and presented one dense mass of human bodies. In a few minutes we sat down to breakfast in the cabin. The table, although extending the whole length of the cabin was completely filled, there being upwards of 60 cabin passengers, among whom were several ladies and children. The number of passengers on board, deck & cabin united, was between 4 & 500. I had almost finished my breakfast when the pilot rung his bell for the engineer to put the machinery in motion. The boat having just shoved off, I was in the act of raising my cup to my lip, the tingling of the pilot bell yet on my ear, when I heard an explosion, resembling the discharge of a small piece of artillery—the report was perhaps louder than is usual in such cases—for an exclamation was half uttered by me, that the gun was well loaded, when the rushing sound of steam, and the rattling of glass in some of the cabin windows checked my speech and told too well what had occurred. I almost involuntarily bent my head and body down to the floor—a vague idea seemed to shoot across my mind that more than one boiler might burst, and that by assuming this posture, the destroying matter would pass over without touching me.

The general cry of "a boiler has burst," resounded from one end of the table to the other and, as if by a simultaneous movement, all started on their feet. Then commenced a general race to the ladies' cabin, which lay more towards the stern of the boat. All regard to order or deference to sex seemed to be lost in the struggle for which should be first and furthest removed from the dreaded boilers. The danger had already passed away! I remained standing by the chair on which I had been previously sitting. Only one person or two stood in the cabin with me. As yet not more than half a minute had elapsed since the explosion; but in that brief space how had the scene changed! In that "drop of time" what confusion, distress and dismay! An instant before, and all were in the quiet repose of security—another, and they were overwhelmed with alarm and consternation. It is but justice to say that in this scene of terror, the ladies exhibited a degree of firmness worthy of all praise. No screaming, no fainting; their fears, when uttered, were for their husbands and children; not for themselves.

I advanced from my position to one of the cabin doors, for the purpose of enquiring who were injured, when, just as I reached it, a man entered at the opposite one, both his hands covering his face, and exclaiming, "Oh God, oh God! I am lost! I am ruined!" He immediately began to tear off his clothes. When stripped, he presented a most shocking and afflicting spectacle: his face was entirely black; his body without a particle of skin. He had been flayed, alive. He gave me his name and place of abode—then sank, in a state of exhaustion and agony, on the floor. I assisted in placing him on a matrass taken from one of the births, and covered him with blankets. He complained of heat and cold as at once oppressing him. He bore his torments with a manly fortitude, yet a convulsive shriek would occasionally burst from him. His wife, his children, were his constant theme; it was hard to die without seeing them—"it was hard to go without bidding them one farewell!" Oil and cotton were applied to his wounds: but he soon became insensible to earthly misery. Before I had done attending to him, the whole floor of the cabin was covered with unfortunate sufferers. Some bore up under the horrors of their situation with a degree of resolution amounting to heroism. Others were wholly overcome by the sense of pain, the suddenness of the fatal disaster, and the near approach of death, which even to them was evident—whose pangs they already felt. Some implored us, as an act of humanity, to complete the work of destruction, and free them from present suffering. One entreated the presence of a clergyman to pray by him, declaring he was not fit to die. I inquired; none could be had. On every side were to be heard groans and mingled exclamations of grief and despair.

To add to the confusion, persons were every moment running about to learn the fate of their friends and relatives; fathers, sons, brothers; for, in this scene of unmixed calamity, it was impossible to say who were saved, or who had perished. The countenances of many were so much disfigured as to be past recognition. My attention after some time, was particularly drawn towards a poor fellow who lay unnoticed on the floor, without uttering a single complaint. He was at a little distance removed from the rest. He was not much scalded, but one of his thighs was broken, and a principal artery had been severed, from which the blood was gushing rapidly. He betrayed no displeasure at the apparent neglect with which he was treated—he was perfectly calm. I spoke to him; he said "he was very weak; he felt himself going—it would soon be over." A gentleman ran for one of the physicians; he came, and declared that, if expedition were used, he might be preserved by amputating the limb; but that, to effect this, it would be necessary to remove him from the boat. Unfortunately the boat was not sufficiently near to run a plank ashore. We were obliged to wait until it could be close hauled.—I stood by him calling for help; we placed him on a matrass, and bore him to the guards; there we were detained some time, from the cause I have mentioned. Never did any thing appear to me so slow as the movements of those engaged in hauling the boat.

I knew, and he knew that delay was death—that life was fast ebbing. I could not take my gaze from his face—there all was coolness and resignation. No word or gesture indicative of impatience escaped him. He perceived by my loud and, perhaps, angry tone of voice, how much I was excited by what I thought the barbarous slowness of those around; he begged me not to take so much trouble; that they were doing their best. At length we got him on shore,—it was too late; he was too much exhausted, and died immediately after the amputation.

So soon as I was relieved from attending on those in the cabin, I went to examine that part of the boat where the boiler had burst. It was a complete wreck—a picture of destruction. It bore ample testimony of the tremendous force of that power which the ingenuity of man has brought to his aid. The steam had given every thing a whitish hue—the boilers were displaced—the deck had fallen down—the machinery was broken and disordered. Bricks, dirt, and rubbish were scattered about. Close by the bowsprit was a large rent through which, I was told, the boiler after exploding, had passed out, carrying one or two men in its mouth. Several dead bodies were lying around; their fate had been an enviable one compared with that of others—they could scarcely have been conscious of pang ere they had ceased to be.—On the starboard wheel house lay a human body, in which life was not yet extinct, though apparently there was no sensibility remaining. The body must have been thrown from the boiler deck, a distance of thirty feet. The whole of the forehead had been blown away; the brains were still beating. Tufts of hair, shreds of clothing, and splotches of blood might be seen in every direction. A piece of skin was picked up by a gentleman on board, which appeared to have been pealed off by the force of the steam; it extended from the middle of the arm down to the tips of the fingers, the nails adhering to it. So dreadful had been the force that not a particle of the flesh adhered to it; the most skillful operation could scarcely have effected such a result. Several died from inhaling the steam or gas, whose skin was almost uninjured.

The number of lives lost will, in all probability, never be distinctly known. Many were seen flung into the river, most of whom sunk to rise no more. Could the survivors have been kept together until the list of passengers was called, the precise loss would have been ascertained; that however, though it had been attempted, would, under the circumstances, have been next to impossible.

Judging from the crowd which I saw on the boiler deck immediately before the explosion, and the statement which I received as to the number of those who succeeded in swimming out after they were cast into the river, I am inclined to believe that between forty and fifty must have perished.

The cabin passengers escaped owing to the peculiar construction of the boat. Just behind the boilers were several large iron posts, supporting, I think, the boiler deck: across each post was a large circular plate of iron of between one and two inches in thickness. One of those posts was placed exactly opposite the head of the boiler which burst, being the second one on the starboard side. Against this plate the head struck and penetrated to the depth of an inch, then broke and flew off at an angle, entering a cotton bale to the depth of a foot. The boiler head was in point blank range with the breakfast table in the cabin, and had it not been obstructed by the iron post must have made a clear sweep of those who were seated at the table.

To render any satisfactory account of the cause which produced the explosion can hardly be expected from one who possesses no scientific or practical knowledge on the subject, and who previously thereto was paying no attention to the management of the boat. The Captain appeared to be very active and diligent in attending to his duty. He was on the boiler deck when the explosion occurred; was materially injured by that event, and must have been ignorant of the mismanagement, if any there was. From the engineer alone could the true explanation be afforded; and, if indeed it was really attributable to negligence, it can scarcely be supposed he will lay the blame on himself.—If I might venture a suggestion in relation thereto, I would assign the following causes:—That the water in the starboard boilers had become low in consequence of that side of the boat resting upon the ground during our stay at Memphis; that, though the fires were kept up some time before we shoved off; that the head which burst had been cracked for a considerable time; that the boiler was extremely heated, and the water, thrown in when the boat was again in motion, was at once converted into steam, and the flues, not being sufficiently large to carry it off as quickly as it was generated, nor the boiler head of a strength capable of resisting its action, the explosion was a natural result.

I assume this proposition to be correct—that, in every case where a boiler bursts it is fair to infer that it proceeded from neglect, until the contrary shall be proved.

A Cabin Passenger on board the Helen McGregor.

Washington City, 16th March, 1830.

From the National Intelligencer.

"Soon after I was elected to the Government, Callender came on here, wishing to be made Postmaster at Richmond. I knew him to be totally unfit for it; and however ready I was to aid him with my own charities, (and I then gave him fifty dollars,) I did not think the public offices confided to me to give away as charities."

Thus wrote Mr. Jefferson, the President of the United States, to a friend with whom he held correspondence. In repelling the claims of Callender, he acted in a manner worthy of his character, and as became his station. Is it not strange, that his name should have been made use of as a cover for the very things in others which he himself most condemned, and especially in the very matter of Post Office appointments?

Some, even of our friends, we believe, thought that we were unnecessarily excited, last Summer, at the wanton removal of Postmasters, to serve mere party views, or, to punish opponents, or reward partisans. The defenders of this organized and deliberate proscription, whilst they affected to justify it, were very indignant at the exaggeration of the number of removals; which, we recollect, was at one time reported at three hundred. For merely publishing which, as a *report*, which we did not vouch for, we were saluted with a volley of abuse from the whole battery of the confederate press. Now, reader, what is the fact?

An official report from the Postmaster General, in answer to a resolution of the Senate requiring the information, discloses the fact, that the whole number of Postmasters removed from office since the commencement of this Administration, is *Four Hundred and Ninety one!*

The number of the removals is not more remarkable than the manner in which they are apportioned among the several States and Territories. It would be supererogation to paint, in all its odiousness, the remarkable distinction between different States, in the application of this instrument of reform. It seems to have been directed with all the skill of those medical advisers, who, in the time of the Inquisition, always *for humanity's sake*, attended the infliction of the torture.

Whilst in New Hampshire, having six Representatives in Congress, *fifty five* Postmasters have been removed, there have been removed in North Carolina, having thirteen Representatives, only *four* Postmasters.

Whilst in New York, having thirty-four Representatives, *one hundred and thirty-one* Postmasters have been removed, there have been removed in South Carolina, having nine Representatives, *not one!*

Whilst in Delaware, having one Representative, there have been *sixteen* Postmasters removed, there have been removed in Virginia, having twenty-two Representatives, *only eight* Postmasters!

Let no one suppose that we are now going to rail at these things, nor even to visit them with the serious condemnation which they deserve. We have, months ago, spoken of them as we thought of them; and we appeal to the whole American People whether, according to the Postmaster General's own showing, we then exaggerated, or "set down aught in malice."

The Senate of the United States, on the 29th March, confirmed the appointment of Samuel Swartout, Collector of the port of New-York; and rejected the appointment of John P. Decatur, as Collector of Portsmouth, and of Samuel Cushman, as District Attorney at Portsmouth.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

Navy Department, March 30th, 1830.

SIR—It has been proved to my satisfaction that Lieutenants Edmund Byrne and Hampton Wescott, passed Midshipman Charles H. Duryee, and Midshipman Charles G. Hunter, of the United States, were recently concerned in a DUEL, which took place between the last named officer and William Miller, Jr. of Philadelphia, which resulted fatally to the latter. I respectfully recommend to you, that the names of the said officers, Edmund Byrne, Hampton Wescott, Charles H. Duryee, and Charles G. Hunter, be erased from the list of officers of the Navy of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, &c.
JOHN BRANCH.

To the President of the U. States.

Let the above named officers of the Navy be stricken from the roll.
ANDREW JACKSON.

March 31st, 1830.

Dreadful Tornado. On Monday evening, 22d March, near sundown, a most awful hurricane passed over part of this county, which in its consequence was more disastrous and melancholy than any with which we have been visited in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.—In its course it appears, so far as we have heard, to have been confined altogether to a narrow strip of country not more than half a mile in diameter, in Peters township.

The damage done to orchards, fences and other property is very extensive and destructive. We have not heard that this storm raged with any considerable violence elsewhere than at Peters township.—*Wash. Examiner, March 27.*

The Tornado at the West. We have some additional information of the effects of the recent tornado at the West. At Urbana, Ohio, we learn that three or four children were crushed to death by the falling ruins. Two of the little victims are stated to have belonged to the family of Mr. Bell, formerly of Cincinnati.—One of the houses destroyed was a two story brick building, erected last season, and belonged to the editor of the Urbana Courant.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, March 31.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Francis 1st, Capt. Skiddy, which arrived below last evening, at 6 o'clock, we received (about 2 o'clock this morning) our files of Havre papers to the 19th, and Paris to the 18th February.

PARIS, February 18.

Advices from Frankfort of the 13th inst. state, after private letters from Constantinople, that an agent, charged with a secret mission to the Schah of Persia, has quitted that capital for Teheran. It is believed that the Sultan, before the end of April, will have in his European Pachalicks 150,000 disciplined men. Hussein Pacha, who appears to be the Sultan's right hand, will, it is said, have the command of these forces. The British Ambassador holds frequent conferences with the Minister of the Porte. It is remarked, that the Austrian Internuncio does not take an active part in the meetings which the other foreign ministers hold several times a week with the Reis Effendi.

One of the attaches of the Russian Embassy at Paris will set out in a few days for Naples, where he will embark for Greece, for the purpose of acquainting the President, Capo d'Istrias, with the progress of the negotiations carried on at London relative to Greece. It is said, that the last Protocol was signed on the 4th instant.

Military preparations were proceeding with activity at Bucharest. There was also a rumor that difficulty, perhaps, might be looked for between Russia and Turkey.

Troops were assembling at Cadiz, as supposed, for Havana.

The Greeks, it is said, wish Capo d'Istrias to be substituted for the proposed King of Greece.

A Paris paper of February 19th contains this article:—The Hamburgh Correspondent announces that a general Congress of Ministers is to be held at Berlin, at which the Greek question, and others of European interest, will be treated of. It seems that the Russian cabinet wishes to maintain Capo d'Istrias simply and purely in the presidency of the Greek Senate, and that the Sultan will adhere to this arrangement. It is said that a note, of such an import, has been presented to Lord Heytesbury, at Petersburgh.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 5.

We have received the Liverpool Mercury of the 24th of February, brought by an arrival at this port.

The meeting in London, to consider the agricultural and commercial distresses of the country, was held on the 22d February. It was most numerously attended—the Lord Mayor in the chair. A series of spirited resolutions were adopted. Mr. Hunt moved a resolution in addition, which was unanimously adopted, which stated that the distress was to be attributed to the long, bloody, and extravagant war, waged and carried on against the liberties of the people of America and France, during the reign of George the Third, which war was, it is true, sanctioned and abetted by a very large majority of a self-elected House of Commons; and these distresses will never be relieved till there is a real, effectual and radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d February, Mr. R. Grant presented a petition from 957 persons of the Jewish persuasion, praying for the removal of the civil disabilities affecting them. These disabilities, it is said, affect 30,000 persons in the kingdom. After a debate of a very liberal and tolerant character, the petition was ordered to be printed.

The House was left sitting—the debate pending being upon the army supply bill. The amount asked for the land forces being £3013,333.

The following semi-official paragraph, respecting the future Governor of Greece, we find in the Liverpool Courier of Feb. 24th:

As much contrariety of opinion as to the future destination of Greece continues to prevail, we think it proper to state, as a fact within our knowledge, that the arrangements on that subject are definitively completed and ratified.—The supreme power is to be vested in the hands of Prince Leopold, with the title, we believe, of Sovereign Prince.

A meeting of the manufacturers and other persons interested in the stuff trade, was held at Leeds, Feb. 15th, at which a petition of Parliament was agreed to, praying for the imposition of a tax upon power looms.

Distress in Edinburgh.—A committee to relieve the unemployed poor has been appointed in Edinburgh. About 5,000 persons have applied for relief, but tickets for soup have only been administered to 530 of the most destitute. The amount of money subscribed is only about £400. In 1819, the amount subscribed for a similar purpose was £14,000, which was all expended; and in the present instance the wants of the poor, and the number requiring aid, were equally great.

Distress in Wales.—From all parts of the Principality accounts reach us of the distress which is spreading abroad far and wide among the working classes, and which will be further augmented by the additional number of miners about to be thrown out of the partial employ they now receive.

The Editor of the Washington Telegraph, and the Editors of the New York Courier & Enquirer, have engaged in a very warm, it is hoped it will not prove a sanguinary, controversy, on the very important subject of who shall be candidates for the next presidency. The parties appear to be very near equal—each having the same amount of military talent, as well as of public spirit, patriotism, political integrity, and disinterestedness. In carrying on hostilities, they remind us of a story which we heard long ago, of a couple of Indians, who having drunk too much cider, became somewhat intoxicated, and of course irritated; and very soon went to loggerheads. Clasping each other round the neck, they fought manfully as long as they held each other up; but the moment they let go, they both fell to the ground.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, APRIL 7, 1830.

The following gentlemen were elected on Monday last, to represent the towns to which their names are annexed, for the year ensuing:

Norwich, John DeWitt, Charles F. Lester.
New-London, Henry Douglass, Thomas Mosely.
Preston, Avery Downer, Joseph Harvey.
Griswold, Samuel C. Morgan.
N. Stonington, Ezra Hewitt, Stanton Hewitt, Jr.
Lisbon, John Gray.
Franklin, Henry Hazen.
Bozrah, William Kelley.
Montville, Ephraim Fellows.
Lebanon, Timothy Williams, Josiah Loomis.
Groton, Guy C. Stoddard, Albert Latham.
Stonington, Ephraim Williams, Jesse Dean.
Salem, John Whittlesey.
Lyme, Samuel B. Mather.
Colchester, John Watrous, Amaziah Brainard.
Windham, John Baldwin, Joel W. White.
Brooklyn, George Martin.
Plainfield, Joseph S. Gladding, Jonathan Goff.
Canterbury, Asahel Bacon, Walter Williams.
Sterling, Harvey Gallup.
Hebron, Abel Bissell, John Sprague.
East Haddam, Timothy Green, ——— Holmes.
Pomfret, Smith Wilkinson, John Holbrook.
Mansfield, Luther Kingsley, David Conant.
Coventry, Joseph Dow, Dan F. Brigham.
Marlborough, S. F. Jones.
Columbia, Elon Loomis.
Hampton, Samuel S. Moseley.
Ashford, Stephen Knowlton, Jonathan Skinner.
Chaplin, Orrin Bennet.
Voluntown, Joel Kinney.
Willington, Orin Holt, Gideon N. Merrick.
Manchester, Dost. Cooley.
Hartford, Henry L. Ellsworth, Cyprian Nichols.
Durham, Richard Robinson, ——— Atwell.
Chatham, Philip Sage, John Stewart.
Middletown, E. Jackson Jr., H. Woodward.

Votes for Senators, so far as heard from:

District No. 8.	R. Huntington.	L. Porter.
Norwich,	202	92
Preston,	[illegible]	40
Griswold,	120	36
Lisbon,	84	40
Franklin,	63	40
North-Stonington	140	no votes

District No. 7.	J. Hyde.	E. Haley.
New-London,		
Groton,	104	212
Stonington	139	116
Waterford,		

District No. 9.	Wait.	Peters.	Trumbull.	Raymond
Montville,	59	25	13	10
Lebanon,	132		102	
Salem,	85	7	45	

Colchester, Bozrah and Lyme not returned.

District No. 13.	Judson.	Cleaveland.
Plainfield,	103	81
Canterbury,	120	37
Brooklyn,	91	38
Chaplin,	80	43
Hampton,	90	36
Windham,		37 maj.

Votes for Senator in Middletown, Chatham and Durham, Alsop 549, Cheeney 194. In Hartford, Hart [illegible], Welles 434.

	Lieut. Governor.			Secretary.	
	Peters.	Crawford.	Williams.	Day.	Hubbard.
Norwich	72	38	30	82	36
Preston	34		9	31	
Montville	23		35	88	3
Lebanon	35	34	25		

CONSOLIDATION.—From the remarks frequently made in relation to the General Government, by those who are disposed to restrict its powers, one would suppose that they thought it a *foreign* government, exercising a control over us without our consent, and making laws for us without our being represented. They appear to lose sight of the fact that the people elect directly or immediately all the officers who administer the affairs of the General Government, and that they are quite as much disposed to consult the will of the people as those elected in the several States. The idea, therefore, that the General Government is, or can be, any thing but a purely popular and democratic government, is entirely unfounded. Others, however, apprehend an evil of a different character, but we think equally imaginary. They seem to fear what is called "consolidation"—a too perfect union of the States, and that the State Governments will be merged in the overgrown power of the General Government. A certain class of alarmists, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, professed to entertain the same fears. Evils of this sort were of so indefinite and imaginary a character to deserve a [illegible] argument. Accordingly among the pieces published at that time, showing the absurdity and groundlessness of these fears, we find them most successfully refuted, and in none more than in a humorous piece of Mr. Francis Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, called the "New Roof." Under this allegory he vindicates the constitution [illegible] the objections of its opponents. Among them, he enumerates the following:

"*Fifthly.* It was urged that the thirteen rafters were to be so strongly bound together, that the individual and separate strength of each rafter would be lost in the compounded and united strength of the whole; and so the roof might be considered as one solid mass of timber, and not as composed of distinct rafters, like the old roof.

Sixthly. That according to the proposed plan, the several parts of the roof were so framed as to support each other; and therefore there was great reason to fear that the whole might stand independent of the walls; and that, in time, the walls might crumble away, and the roof remain suspended in the air, threatening destruction to all who should come under it."

To which the architect replied,

"*Fifthly.* To the fifth objection, he answered, that the intention was to make a firm and substantial roof by uniting the strength of the thirteen rafters; but that he was so far from annihilating the several rafters and rendering them of no use individually, that it was evident from a bare inspection of the plan, that the strength of each contributed to the strength of the whole, and that the existence of each and all was essential to the existence of the fabric as a roof.

Sixthly, And lastly, he said, that the roof was to be so framed, as that the parts should mutually support and check each other. But it was absolutely [illegible] and contrary to the known laws of nature, to suppose that the whole frame could stand self-supported in the air. For however its component parts might be combined with respect to each other, the whole must necessarily rest upon and be supported by the walls; [illegible] the walls might indeed stand for a few years in a [illegible] and uninhabitable condition, without any roof; [illegible] the roof could not for a moment stand without the support of the walls; and finally, that of all dangers [illegible] predicaments, this of the roof's remaining after the walls are gone, is the most absurd and impossible." [illegible]

A Temperance Society Auxiliary to the New London County Temperance Society, consisting of upwards of eighty members, was organized at Norwich, [illegible] ty, on the 31st of March, by choosing a President, Secretary and other officers. The Society was addressed by Gen. [illegible] of New London, Vice President of the New London County Temperance Society.

POST OFFICE REMOVALS.—The report recently made by the Postmaster General, in compliance with the vote of the Senate, of the number of Post Masters removed in the different States, presents conclusive evidence of the disgraceful system of rewards and punishment resorted to by the present administration. By referring to this report, and the statement from the National Intelligencer, in another column, the principle on which this policy has been adopted will be seen. It is manifest that, in making the removals, no regard has been had to the capacity of the individual—none to his political principles—none even to the principle of rotation in office. The only principle has been that of payment to those who voted one way, and punishment to those who voted another.

Our readers may have noticed an account of a duel, recently fought at Philadelphia between Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, of the U. S. Navy, and a Mr. Wm. Miller, of that city. The aggravated circumstances attending this transaction are such as to render it a proper subject for an exemplary punishment, which might in a measure discountenance this barbarous custom. We notice, with pleasure, the decided measures taken on this subject by the President. Mr. Branch, as will be seen from his letter, recommended to the President the striking from the list the names of the officers concerned with this transaction. With this request he immediately complied. This course is calculated, as much perhaps as any other, to diminish this enormous evil, and coming from a man of the high military standing of Gen. Jackson, this mark of disapprobation is of peculiar value.—The thanks of the community are certainly due to the President and Secretary of the Navy, for the decided and salutary course which they have taken in relation to this disgraceful business.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. DUNHAM,—The account you gave, last week, of a Convention of Teachers, in Boston, indicates that there is abroad in Massachusetts, at least, a spirit, which augurs great good to the cause of popular education.—The simple fact that two hundred or more gentlemen and ladies from different, and, some, from distant parts of the State, most of them personally engaged in the business of instruction, were present, manifests a strong desire in them to avail themselves of every opportunity to gain the knowledge necessary for their important stations. Such meetings cannot fail to be productive of essential benefit to teachers, and, through them, to the schools, in which they are engaged. I am gratified to notice that a similar meeting is proposed at Worcester, to commence, next Monday. The citizens of that place are among the most active in the state, in promoting the improvement of schools. The board of Education generously granted to the teachers of the public schools, eight in number, a week's vacation, allowing them their usual compensation, at the same time, to encourage them to attend the convention, at Boston. The same was done in Hingham, and, perhaps, some other towns. Mr. Holbrook, whose whole time and energies are devoted, almost, if not wholly, gratuitously to the benefit of the rising generation, proposes to be present, at Worcester, to explain the use of his apparatus and impart the results of his experience and observation in teaching.

Why cannot something of this kind be introduced in this State? Are our public schools so elevated in their character that they need no such expedients to improve them? Are our teachers so enlightened and so exclusively devoted to their appropriate duties, that they require no such means to increase their knowledge and stimulate their zeal? The fact is that, with one exception, Connecticut, with her gigantic school fund, is probably, behind all the N. E. States, in the character of her common schools. If this is a libel, I do not say it will give me pleasure to know it. The reverse of this will be truth. Our schools are lamentably neglected, and, I know of any other state are more so, it is a source of very great alarm to the liberties of our country. We are, as a State, the subject of sport abroad, in this respect. It was the remark of an individual, himself a native of the State and as much alive to her honor as any of her sons, that he could not regret that this is the case. She is so deeply sunken, that nothing but the operations of shame will bring her to her senses. In passing from Massachusetts into Connecticut, the whole distance, in which they are contiguous, an observing traveller wants no other means to designate, within a mile or two, at least, the line of separation, than the appearance of the school houses. And how does Massachusetts sustain the burden of her schools? It is by a yearly assessment. She has no permanent fund for their support. And are her people impoverished? Is it not a source of great dishonor to Connecticut, that with such an income for the exclusive benefit of common schools, they should be suffered thus to decline? Is there not still a redeeming spirit in the state? Are there not individuals who are gifted with the talent to awaken public attention, and who are willing to employ that talent for so desirable a purpose? PHI.

The following communication was received last week, and omitted for want of room.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. DUNHAM,—Sir, having noticed in your paper of last Wednesday, that the subject for discussion, at the Lyceum on that evening was one of great interest to the people at large, I attended and am pleased to inform you that there was a very decided vote against abolishing our present system of national defence—the militia. The militia has existed under its Federal banners but little over half a century—and the European world are now looking upon us, with a watchful eye—the philanthropist with hope, and high expectation, that we may continue what we professedly are, a nation to which the oppressed of other countries may flee, as to a sort of city of refuge.—There are those, however, who look to us with feelings of a far different character. These latter consider our government, as based on a sort of Utopian pillar, which will soon decay, and that we shall soon follow in the wake of all the popular governments that have gone before us, settling under the ruins of despotism, with a standing army to preserve order at home, and to repel invasion from abroad. It is true that the militia is often spoken of by old soldiers rather lightly and with ridicule. It was particularly the case among the officers in the regular service of Louis the sixteenth, prior to the French Revolution. There were wants, however, subsequent to that period, in France, which gave a new character to the militia there—and in our own country we may mention Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Bennington, Fairfield and Groton—those in the war of separation from the mother country—and Plattsburg, Erie and New Orleans in the last contest—all witnessed a character and spirit of Spartan cast—a spirit which would not suffer by a comparison with any of the regularly drilled troops of the old world, however long they may have been in service.

Is it to be supposed, that the world has all at once become so virtuous, so very pacific, that we can sit down and fold our arms on the Quaker plan? No one, I believe, will advance a doctrine so absurd: nor do I think that we can have any thing like an esprit du corps without a regular training of the men and officers in the field. A mere enrollment of a militia would amount to nothing in case of need, for the suppression of a rebellion and it would be impossible to keep alive any spirit among officers, by a mere account of men, on paper, that they were to review on paper, once in a year. The project of abolishing the Militia System is premature, and is calculated to do no good, but rather to impair the only defence of national defence for a people professedly governing themselves, on the broad basis of universal suffrage. It is not, nor can it be denied, that the present era, is one highly distinguished for its host of strong men, armed in the cause of virtue and religion, marching with a firm step, shoulder to shoulder, in support of their [illegible], breaking down the old reputation walls of partition and having one object, they advance with a moral power and influence, which seems almost to have taken public opinion by storm, and being looked upon by the people as public benefactors, they are hailed with greetings from all directions. This being the case, let us not over-look any project which may, in its incipient steps strike at the root of our liberties, but let us improve, if we can, in virtue, and we shall not only have a safe defence in the hour of danger, but a moral militia, with arms in their own hands. That there are in the ranks of the Peace Society, men who possess all that intellectual virtue, whereby they are directed to make choice of the right means to accomplish a noble or virtuous end, no one will pretend to dispute. Much, however, is to be accomplished before it will be safe for us to sink the ark of our national defence—the militia. We may talk about, and act upon it, when the whole nation shall have become as temperate as Timothy was, when he was advised to take "a little wine for the stomach's sake."

A friend of the National defence—the Militia.

THE STANDARD OF TRUE GREATNESS.

An Address delivered at the annual meeting of the Norwich Lyceum, and Mechanics' Institute.

BY MR. GEORGE PERKINS.

(Continued.)

What then is the standard of true greatness? If the Statesman, with his commanding energies; the Warrior, with his irresistible legions; and the Orator, with his soul-subduing powers—if they cannot be entitled to the highest rank, in the scale of intellectual being, what mortal can attain that supernal grandeur? Is it the Philosopher? Witness the proudest array of them, which has ornamented any age. Then tell me if the fomenters of the French revolution, while assailing the everlasting rock of divine Revelation, and scattering death and misery and anarchy on every side of them, ought not to be ranked side by side with the arch-foe to human happiness! If it be still doubted, go to the death-bed of their great champion, Voltaire: and there witness the consummation of their greatness!

No: there is but one standard of true greatness, and that is *Philanthropy*. And if any of mankind are entitled to this appellation it is the Philanthropist. Not indeed every one, who bends all his efforts to promote the happiness of his fellow-beings. For many may do this, whose means are limited, and whose powers are feeble. But he, whom nature has endowed with unlimited intellectual powers, whose views are penetrating and comprehensive, and who, above all, is possessed of that goodness of heart, that purity of principle, and that determined adherence to moral rectitude, which constitute the good man; is truly deserving of all the reverence and admiration, which a finite being is capable of commanding. The homage of mankind has long been obsequious to the influence of power, whatever might be the means employed to acquire it, whatever the ends attained by it. Still it has been true, that amid all this mistaken admiration, they have never failed, in moments of reflection, to applaud the man, who inflexibly adheres to principles of justice. Yet it has seemed to be that feeble praise, which they were compelled to yield, not the voluntary and ardent applause, which flows from the love of the exhibition before them. It is only after the lapse of years, when personal interest is unconcerned, that the achievements of the Philanthropist blaze forth in all their purity and splendour, and shine with the more beautiful lustre, when compared with the brilliant ruin and misery, accomplished by the mere Statesman, the Hero, and the Orator. *These* may appeal to the selfish interests of those whom they would persuade. They enlist under their banners the passions and play upon the weaknesses, of the giddy multitude. But the Philanthropist arouses all the nobler moral principles of the mind. And to accomplish his object, he is often obliged to combat their selfish & falsely-splendid schemes. The plans of the former are often beyond the comprehension of their followers, and, frequently, are actively and sedulously concealed from their view. Their obedience is blind, though confidence in their leaders may render it prompt. But the Philanthropist must persuade by enlightening the mind, and allowing it to exercise all its discriminating energies. In fine, the former are, often as any way, the skilful managers of nicely constructed machines: the latter, of intelligent, rational, and independent beings.

The materials, therefore, which the Philanthropist uses, are more pure, more elevated, and more ennobling, than those of the individuals we have described. By materials, I mean the powers, which he employs in his efforts, the motives he presents, the feelings and principles of others, which he would engage, to co-operate with him. Those powers are the energies of the mind, the sinews of intellectual empire. His efforts are sanctified by his motives, which are the universal good of mankind. The feelings and principles of others, whom he would enlist in his cause, are of a pure and holy nature. He does not attempt to elevate an individual, or even an empire, at the sacrificing the happiness of others.

No fairer field was ever presented for the exertions of the Philanthropist, than our own country now exhibits.—Who, that contemplates the motives, which prompted the early settlers in this country to their abode here, and the principles upon which their institutions were founded,—but must feel the deepest interest in the permanency of our government? Who can reflect that this portion alone of the whole globe enjoys free principles, that here, in reality, is the only popular government, which shields the sacred rights of man, and shelters the fugitives from every region,—while, at the same time, all other governments are combined to destroy our happy institutions—who can contemplate these facts, and not experience a thrill of rapture at our perfect success? When, when we consider that it is but about two centuries, since the landing of the Pilgrims, and follow the progress of settlement and population,—the tide of migration that has continually flowed back into the wilderness, levelling broad and extensive forests before them, covering uncultivated fields with verdure and beauty, spreading around them all the improvements of civilized live, intersecting the country with roads and canals, and erecting innumerable villages and manufacturing establishments,—and when we view, on every side of us, the spires of the temples erected for the worship of the only true God, and the domes of the edifices consecrated to the communication of useful knowledge—when, I say, we consider this conversion of a howling wilderness into a garden abounding with all which can adorn and beautify life—surely, surely it must cause the heart of the Philanthropist to glow with unmingled delight, and send up grateful aspirations to the benevolent Dispenser of all good.

But, while rejoicing at this wonderful success, still we perceive more than one cloud hanging darkly over our horizon; threatening ruin to our moral character, and death to the permanency of our institutions, and which may well excite the deepest attention, and the most anxious solicitude of every Philanthropist. Such, among us, is the existence of slavery: one of the darkest blots that ever stained the national escutcheon of the most despotic government. How infinitely increased then must its infamy be, when existing under institutions purely popular! I am well aware of the alleged necessity, which argues that our southern climate could not be endured by white laborers. But I am yet to be convinced that any race of man cannot be acclimated in every region of the globe. Neither am I ignorant that our ancestors might not have reflected sufficiently upon the abomination of slavery, since it was tolerated by almost every christian community who then existed. But even were the alleged necessity a fact, and notwithstanding the many apologies, which may be offered with regard to the introduction of this system into our country—yet better were it that all our fertile lands at the south were forever abandoned to the dominion of another race, than that we should still support this cruel, this degrading, this infamous system. Better were it, that their beautiful villages were whelmed in final conflagration, than that the descendants of our pilgrim ancestors should, with one hand, unfurl to the view of a gazing world the broad banner of civil liberty; and, with the other, wield the merciless scourge of the planter! But the evil is not so desperate. A white population can exist in that climate: for they do in others equally objectionable. Nay, the planters themselves are beginning to perceive that their gains are impaired by the existence of slavery, and that free labor is more profitable. Moreover, the slave-holding States are retrograding in population and wealth, and, consequently, in influence. And when, to these facts, is superadded the danger now impending over our country, from the insurrection of these unfortunate beings—we find the broadest and most ample field, for the Philanthropist to exercise his godlike benevolence. And the relief must be speedy. For, alas! should the deadly struggle once commence, whither shall the good turn for assistance? Shall it be to the deadly conflict of battle? That may indeed disable his foe but at what a fearful sacrifice, let the similar struggles of past ages inform us. And possibly even *that* might not shelter him. Shall he call to a benevolent God for assistance? No, no; his tongue would cleave to the *roof* of his mouth; or, even if he dared to breathe the impious petition, that heaven would again enchain his fellow-mortals in bondage—the clanking of fetters would drown his trembling language, and the smoke rising from the furnace, where those trammels were forged, like a cloud from the bottomless pit, would shadow heaven itself in midnight, and utterly absorb the incense of his polluted devotions. And from its dark canopy would resound, in a voice of thunder—"Blessed are the merciful, for *they* shall obtain mercy." Far be it from me to advocate an immediate and total emancipation of our slaves. That would indeed fill our country with millions of ignorant and deadly foes. But blessed will be the reputation and destiny of that man, who shall strike the first effectual blow to break these fetters of bondage, free us from future, wide-spread misery, and enable us, on every account, to raise our heads proudly above every nation upon earth. But time will not permit me to pursue farther this interesting and important topic.

Another subject, of ten-fold importance, and pregnant with infinitely greater evils, exists in our land. I refer to intemperance: that bestial vice, which levels all distinctions of rank and of birth, and reduces the proudest intelligence to perfect idiotcy. Consider its victims.—The man of *honor* singles out his antagonist, meets him in open day, and exposes himself to equal danger. Yet he escapes not almost universal and deserved opprobrium. Falsehood and perjury stamp upon their votary the seal of infamy for life. The assassin strikes down an individual in the darkness of night; and a whole community, stricken with horror, are in full pursuit of the criminal, and demand life for life. The suicide, goaded by insufferable evils, madly raises the knife to his own throat, and rushes, uncalled, into the presence of his Maker. *He* escapes not lasting degradation. The pirate wages war against the commercial world, and empires are armed for *his* destruction. The votary to military glory openly marshals his legions to trammel the liberty of his fellow-beings; and the world is armed, at his discomfiture, raise loud their "Te Deums" to the Almighty. But what is one—what are all these combined evils, to the exquisite misery, the incomparable infamy, which follow the victims of intemperance? Property and life are sacrificed by other vices. But Intemperance leaves not the victim *there*. Reputation and the immortal soul are equally ruined. The social and domestic circle present no barrier to its stealthy approach. The endearing ties of life are broken in sunder. By it crimes of the deepest magnitude are induced. It raises the weapon of the friend against his bosom companion. It unclasps the embrace of the husband, and arms him against the wife of his affections. Yea, by its magic touch is dissolved the very ties of nature; and the father, either abandons or sacrifices his guiltless offspring!—Moloch has demanded *his* thousands, to be sacrificed at his shrine. Ambition has floated *his* vessel upon oceans of blood. Mammon has been lulled to *his* slumbers by the *symphony* of a thousand expiring groans. Possibly *their* victims were prepared to enter into the presence of their Maker. But Intemperance abandons not even in the tomb its wretched votaries. For, peopling the grave with its hundreds of thousands, it stamps upon their brows the very impress of everlasting perdition! Who, then, shall fail to give God-speed to every effort, which shall mitigate this horrible ruin?

It has been computed that there are not less than 300,000 individuals in our country, who are habitually intemperate—300,000 of our fellow-citizens, in every generation, even if the progress of population were to pause from this time—300,000 passing along with us in the pilgrimage of life, lost to their country, lost to their families, lost to themselves, lost—irredeemably lost to heaven!

How blessed, then, must be the destiny of that man, who contributes his wealth and his efforts, to banish intemperance from our country. And ought not they, who may strike a blow, fatal to this deadly evil, and to the existence of slavery among us, to have their names inscribed high above the most successful Statesman, the proudest Warrior, or the most popular Orator—on the topmost arch of the temple of earthly glory? Yes, they shall be impressed, in living characters, upon the page of the book of life—inscribed by the multitudes, who shall be caught by them from this fearful vortex, and let him, who thus redeems one of the family of man from this vice, be persuaded that "he shall save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins."

(Remainder next week.)

Married,

In Preston, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Collins, Mr. ZEBULON R. ROBBINS, of this city, to Miss CHARLOTTE HOLDEN, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Holden, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, on the 2d inst. Miss ABBY MURRAY, aged 15 years, daughter of Capt John Murray.

A special meeting of the Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, will be held this evening at half past 7 o'clock. Question for discussion—Was the French Revolution beneficial to the world?

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Sabbath Schools of Norwich, will be held on Monday, the 19th inst. at half past two o'clock P. M., at the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell in Chelsea.

The Norwich Sabbath-School Union will hold their annual meeting on Monday, the 19th inst. at the same place, at half past seven o'clock P. M. at which time the annual report will be read, and addresses made on the occasion.

HORACE COLTON, Sec'y.

April, 6. 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Norwich, Ct. April 1st, 1830.

EUNICE A. ALLEN, Mary Andrew, Mary Bailey, Esther Barker, Stephen Barrows, James Begg, Sterry Bennett, (2); J. Billings, Deborah Blodget, Stephen Burrows, Rowland Campen, N. A. Carpenter, Caroline S. Champlin, Olive Condon, Nancy Congdon, John B. Coyl, Thomas O. Cutler, Sarah L. Danforth, Clarissa L. Davis, Nancy Davis, William Daniels, David Douglass, Albert Dunham, Hugh Foulds, (2); Isaac Gallup, Lydia Gardner, James Gates, Betsey Gifford, Alexander Graham, Eri Gray, Hall & Hawley, Martin Hawey or Harney, Thomas G. Hauner, Almira Hurlbut, Simeon Jordon, Amos Lewis, David L. Maples, Palmer Newton, William Peters, Ephraim Pitcher, William E. Porter, Asa Post, Jr., Abigail Quimby, Mary S. Rogers, Mary Roodry or Boodry, Judith A. Spink, 2. Benjamin Tracy, Nathan Walsworth, George R. Watson, David Wilcox, James Williams, Lyman Woodruff. [2

J. HYDE, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, Ct. April 1st, 1830.

GEORGE P. BRADFORD, Thos. Child, Ebenezer Cao, Wm. C. Fry, Doct. Josiah Fuller, Septemus Gilbert, James Gordon Esq., Allen Harris, Edward Hill, P. B. Johnson Esq., Wm. Kinney, Joseph Lathrop, Mathewson Nicholas, Elias Parkherst, Lydia Palmer, Wm. S. Randall, Azariah Spalding, Harriet Shepard, Susanah Taylor, Fanning Tracy Esq., Amos Witter, Jared Willson (2,) George Weeden, Mary Walls. 2

E. L. FULLER, *P. M.*

MEDICAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the New London County Medical Society, will be holden at Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich, on Monday, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. All the members are requested to pay their taxes.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS, Clerk.

April 5. 2

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber having taken Mr. Dwight R. Stetson, into co partnership with him, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of *James R. Stetson & Co.*

JAMES R. STETSON.
DWIGHT R. STETSON.

Lisbon, April 6. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James R. Stetson, by book or note, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as delays are dangerous.

J. R. STETSON.

Lisbon, April 6th. 2

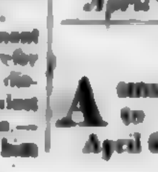
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Samuel Tyler & Son, are requested to make payment immediately. The business in future will be conducted by the subscriber.

SAMUEL TYLER.

April 7. 2

For New-York.



The packet sloop Exchange, Geo. W. Geer master, will sail on Monday, the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply to Backus & Norton, Jed. Huntington or the master on board.

April 7. 1w2

For New-York.

The sloop Splendid, Capt. Williams, will sail on Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, to Jed. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

April 7.

WANTED,

A small woman to do house work. Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

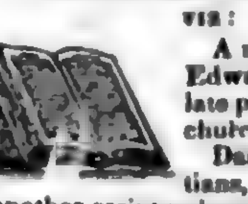
April 6. 8

VALUABLE BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

VIZ:



A memoir of the Rev. Edward Payson, D. D. late pastor of the second church in Portland.

Daily Food for Christians, being a promise and another scriptural portion, for every day in the year.

The Stanwood Family, or the History of the American Tract Society.

Memoirs of the life and ministry of the late Rev. John Summerfield.

Wilks's Christian Essays.

Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, late missionary to Burmah.

Bickersteth on Prayer.

The Christian Hearer, by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.

A Scripture Help, designed to assist in Reading the Bible profitably, by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.

Bickersteth's Treatise on the Lord's Supper.

The Veracity of the Gospels.

Coggswell's Assistant to Family Religion.

Remains of the Rev. Richard Cecil.

Memoir of Barbara Ewing.

James's Christian Charity explained.

James's Family Monitor.

James's Church Member's Guide.

Dick's Christian Philosophy—Philosophy of Religion—and Philosophy of a Future State.

Dr. Wisner's Sermon on Sabbath Schools.

Dr. Peirson's Address on Temperance.

April 6. 2

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

THE Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people.—By Samuel Nott, Jr.

Received for subscribers—the North American Review, for April—the Missionary Herald—the Mechanics' Magazine—the Journal of Education, &c.

April 6th. 2

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

AN extensive assortment of Juvenile Books, calculated for Sabbath School Libraries, including the publications of the American Sunday School Union, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.

April 6. 2

WINDOW GLASS.

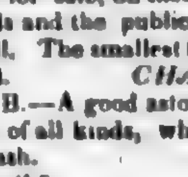
BOSTON CROWN; English, Champlain, Chelmsford, Peru, Washington City, Cumberland, Ontario, Geneva, and New York Cylinder Glass, of the following size:

6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 8 by 12, 9 by 12, 9 by 13, 9 by 14, 10 by 13, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 15, 11 by 16, 11 by 17, 12 by 16, 12 by 17, 12 by 18, 14 by 20, 14 by 22.

FOR SALE BY
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 1830. 6w2

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

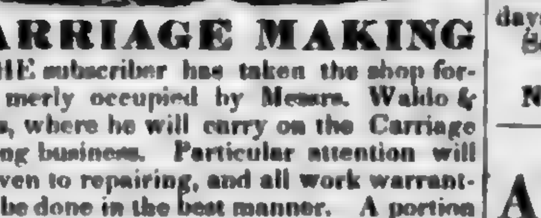
BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2



CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—An Apprentice wanted at the above business.

S. P. ROBINSON.

April 6. 3w2

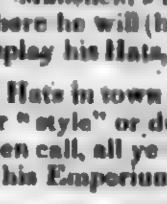
GRAVE-STONES.

THE subscribers, under the firm of M. & E. WARREN, hereby give notice, that they have on hand, marble and slate grave-stones, of a good quality, which they will dispose of on good terms. Persons wishing to get grave stones, who will favor them with their custom, will receive the gratitude of

MARTIN WARREN,
ELISHA WARREN.

Lisbon, March 30. 3w2

A. WICKHAM'S



FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE.

PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Where he will (by a fair deportment,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard times* well grounded.

April 6. tf2

LINSEED OIL.

20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 " spirits Turpentine,

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 7. 2

SOAP & CANDLES.

150 boxes yellow soap,
20 boxes Fuller's white do.
12 boxes Castile do.; 20 boxes sperm candles,
40 boxes tallow candles—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 6w2

VALUABLE BOOKS

IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE, RECENTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Hume's, Smollett's and Bisset's History of England; Gillies' History of Greece; Rollin's Ancient History; Milner's Church do.; Robertson's History of America, of Charles V. of India & of Scotland; Jahn's History of the Hebrew Commonwealth.

Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.

Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Bible.

Dr. Dwight's Theology; Dwight's Sermons.

James's Christian Charity, Family Monitor, and Church Member's Guide,

Dick's Philosophy of Religion, Future State, and Christian Philosopher,

Dr. Chalmer's Works; Buck's Works, Theological Dictionary, &c.

Cruden's, Butterworth's and Brown's Concordances of the Holy Scriptures,

Good's Study of Medicine,

All Dewee's Works,

Horner's Anatomy; Wistar's Anatomy,

Manuel of Materia Medica,

Bostock's Physiology,

Pharmacopae, and Bigelow's Sequel to Pharmacopeia,

Dispensatories, and many other medical books.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

A complete assortment of all the most valuable Classical and School Books used in this country.

—ALSO—

A very extensive assortment of Stationary and Fancy articles.

T. R. has also for sale, a more complete assortment of

Paper Hangings and Borders

than was ever offered for sale in this market.

April 6. 2

FAMILY BIBLES.

A variety of Quarto Bibles, in rich and plain bindings. Likewise, Scott's Commentary, and Henry's Exposition, for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Sign of the Ledger.

April 6. 2

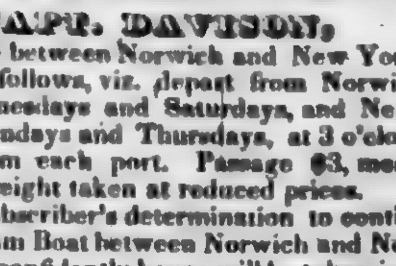
Paper Hangings and Borders.

AN extensive assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, constantly for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.

April 6. 2

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has taken the house formerly occupied by the Rev. D. Hemenway, (near the hay-scales,) where he will accommodate persons with board on the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER G. FRINK.

April 6. 2

BATHING HOUSE.

THE Bathing House will be open for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, on Saturday, the 3d of April, and be open every Saturday during that month, from 2 o'clock P. M. till 11—and in the month of May, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, same hours.

Subscription price same as last season.

WM. HARRIS.

Norwich, March 30, 1830. 1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of May next.

THOMAS & HURLBUTT.

P. S. All those indebted to the late firm of Thomas & Tracy, will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney after the above date.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

Norwich, April 7. 2

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of *Samuel Tyler & Son*, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

SAMUEL TYLER.
WM. S. TYLER.

April 7. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership under the firm of *Bowen & McCall*, offer their services to the public as house-carpenters and master builders; and offer to take contracts for building, on the lowest terms, taking the quality of materials and workmanship into consideration. Persons contemplating to build, are requested to give us a call—and we feel confident that specimens of our work will be a sufficient recommendation.

PHILIP L. BOWEN,
STEPHEN T. McCALL.

Norwich, April 6. 3w2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

ERASTUS COIT.

April 6. 2

ALE.

THE subscribers are agents for the celebrated Brewery at Bridgeport, carried on by J. H. McCullock & Co. The credit of their Ale is established as equal to any made in this country. For sale, 10 bbls. this day received, by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

April 7. 2

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on or about the 25th of March last, an indented boy, named Wm. Brown. Said boy is about 16 years of age, of a light complexion, somewhat freckled, had on when he went away, a black cap, hat, snuff colored box coat, vest and pantaloons, and a black strait bodied coat. Carried away with him several other articles of clothing. This is therefore to forbid all persons harboring, trusting, or employing said boy, on penalty of the law. Whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have one cent reward, and no charges paid.

SALA JONES.

Salem, April 1. 2

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

HAS received by the Fanny, this morning, 6 superior style of Irish Linens, Fancy Hdkfs. 11-4 Marseilles Quilts, Bed Ticks and Calicoes.

April 6. 3w2

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a good assortment of Hard-Ware, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.—for sale very cheap for cash, or short credit.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

April 6. 2

NEW GOODS,

April 7, 1830.

WILLIAM ROGERS

IS now opening an assortment of New Spring Goods, too numerous and too cheap to particularize.

☞ If you have cash to pay for Goods it may be for your interest to call at the cheap Corner Store and look at them.

On consignment 100 ps. Calicoes, and 5 bales Domestic Sheetings. 2

SHELL COMBS.

A few doz. large shell combs and side combs, just received, and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

April 6. 6w2

BLACK LEGHORN HATS,

Straw, Black, White and Pink
NAVARINO HATS,

and a general assortment of Dry Goods, just opened and for sale cheap, by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

April 7. 3w2

WINES, &c.

3 qr. casks old Madeira wine,
2 pipes pale sherry,
2 qr. casks Port wine, of a superior quality, Harris brand,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe L. P.
30 qr. casks and Indian bbls. Lisbon wine,
20 " " sweet Malaga,
15 " " dry "
4 casks brown stout London porter,

For sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

April 6. 2

CHEESE COLORING,

OF of the first quality, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

☞ Farmers who calculate to sell their Cheese to S. Meech, Esq. and Gurdon Chapman, will be supplied on the usual terms.

April 6. 2

SUGAR, &C.

25 boxes loaf and lump sugar;
15 " brown Havana "
8 boxes white Havana "
20 bags coffee;
30 boxes chocolate,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

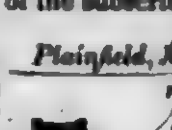
April 6. 1

I HAVE received an additional supply of Goods, which I wish to sell. To those who will make good pay, I will sell cheap.—Those that owe me are reminded that they still have an opportunity to pay "me," if attended to immediately.

JOSEPH CHESTER.

April 6. 6

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

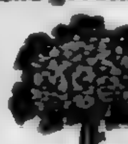


A dwelling house and stores with other out buildings, with two acres of land, situated one mile south of Plainfield meeting-house and academy—on the turnpike road leading from Plainfield to Norwich; one of the best situations for a store in Plainfield. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

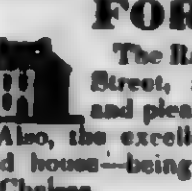
Plainfield, March 25. 2

TO LET,



A two story dwelling house, pleasantly situated on the main street, leading to Chelsea, nearly opposite the residence of C. P. Huntington, Esq. in complete repair, with a good barn and garden.

FOR SALE,

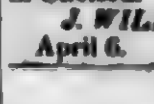


2,500 young Appletrees, in good order for transplanting.

GEORGE BLISS.

March 17. 51

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built, and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

April 6. 2

TO LET,

A tenement for a small family, in the lower street. Inquire at this office.

April 6th. 2

GIGS AND WAGONS.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the public sign post in Chelsea, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clk p. m. 2 leather top gigs; 2 double wagons; 1 single wagon, with harnesses for the same. All modern built and good articles—belonging to the estate of B. Remington, deceased.

J. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

April 6. 2

SIX months from this date is allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of *Mr. Joseph Booth*, late of said Norwich, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

April 6. 2

CORN, &C.

500 bush. Northern yellow corn,
200 " Maryland corn,
10 drums figs, (fresh.)
12 boxes raisins, 20 bbls. flour,
100 bbls. cider, part of it suitable for bottling.

Just received, and will be sold very low for cash, by

E. A. BILL.

April 7. 2

1 HORSE WAGON TIRE.

10 tons of the above article, just received, and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 7. 2

ANNATTO.

20 baskets fresh Annatto—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 2

MOLASSES.

20 hhds. prime Molasses—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 2

POETRY.

From the New York Atlas.

HEAVEN BRIGHTER THAN EARTH.

"Oh! make Heaven seem brighter than the world."
Dying words of Rev. M. Bruen.

There dims no night that wears,
Nor cloud nor tempest know,
Those flowers no blight that bear,
Those streams that maintain flow—
Are they not brighter far
Than all which here we have,
Where storms may blight each lovely star
From midnight's rayless sphere!

Here Hope of sorrow drinks,
Here Beauty yields to care,
And Virtue from temptation shrinks,
And Folly finds despair;
But toward that world above
No baleful step may stray,
The white-winged seraph's glance of love
Would drive such ill away.

Friendship is there—the guest
Of chilling doubt no more;
And Love, with thornless breast,
Where doubts and fears are o'er.
There is no farewell sigh
Throughout that heavenly clime,
No mourning voice, or sever'd tie,
Or change of hoary Time.

Why plant the cypress now
The pillow of the just?
Why bow with murmuring tone
Their calm and holy dust?
Rear there the rose's pride,
Bid the young myrtle bloom,
An emblem of their joys who bide
Beyond the insatiate tomb.

'Mid that celestial place
Our soaring thoughts would glow,
E'en while we run the pilgrim race
Of weariness and woe;
For who would shrink from death
With brief and icy hand,
Or heed the pang of parting breath,
To win that glorious land!

Hartford, Ct. H.

THE LOTTERY.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

I love thee! next to heaven above,
Land of my fathers! Thee I love;
And, rail thy slanderers as they will,
"With all thy faults, I love thee" still:
For faults thou hast, of heinous size—
Repent, renounce them, ere they rise
In judgment—lest thine ocean-wall
With boundless ruin round thee fall,
And that, which was thy mightiest stay,
Sweep all thy rocks like sand away.

Yes, thou hast faults of heinous size,
From which I turn with weeping eyes!
On these let them that hate thee dwell:
Yet one I spare not—one I tell—
Tell with a whisper in thine ear;
Oh! might it wring thine heart with fear!
Oh! that my weakest word might roll,
Like heaven's own thunder, through thy soul!

There is a *Lie* in thy right hand:
A *Bribe*, corrupting all the land;
There is within thy gates a pest—
Gold and a *Babylonish vest*.
Not hid in shame-concealing shade,
But found against the sun display'd.
Those—tell it not—it must be told:
These from thy LOTTERY-WHEELS are sold;
Sold—and thy children, train'd to sin,
Hazard both worlds these plagues to win:
Nay, thy deluded statesmen stake
Thyself—and lose thee for their sake!

MEDLEY.

—I remember Count M., one of the most accomplished and handsome young men in Vienna. When I was there, he was passionately in love with a girl of almost peerless beauty. She was the daughter of a man of great rank and influence at court, and on these considerations, as well as in regard to her charms, she was followed by a multitude of suitors. She was lively and amiable, and treated them all with an affability which still kept them in her train, although it was generally known that she had avowed a predilection for Count M——, and that preparations were making for their nuptials. The Count was of a refined mind and delicate sensibility. He loved her for herself alone—for the virtues which he believed dwelt in a beautiful form; and, like a lover of such perfections, he never approached her without timidity.

Such were his feelings, when, one night, at his intended father-in-law's, a party of young people were met to celebrate a certain festival. Several of the young lady's rejected suitors were present. Forfeits were one of the pastimes, and all went on with the greatest merriment, when the Count was commanded by some witty Miss to redeem his glove, by saluting the cheek of his intended bride. The Count blushed, trembled, advanced to his mistress, retreated, advanced again—and, at last, with a tremor that shook every fibre in his frame, with a modest grace he put the soft ringlet which played upon her cheek to his lips, and retired to demand his redeemed pledge, in evident confusion. His mistress gaily smiled, and the game went on. One of her rejected suitors, who was of a merry, unblushing disposition, was adjudged, by the same unlearned crier of the forfeits,—'as a last resource before he hanged himself,' she said,—to snatch a kiss from the lips of the object of his recent vows. A lively contest between the lady and the gentleman lasted for a minute, but the lady yielded, though in the midst of a convulsive laugh; and the Count had the mortification—the agony—to see the lips which his passionate and delicate love would not allow him to touch, kissed with roughness and repetition by another man, and one whom he despised. Without a word, he rose from his chair, left the room, and the house—and, by that *good-natured kiss*, the fair boast of Vienna lost her husband and her lover. The Count never saw her more.

Some persons may be disposed to smile at the extreme scrupulousness of Count M——; but his feeling were of a nature which we can perfectly appreciate.

Whoever establishes a journal, on a calculation of having at once a subscription of twelve or fifteen hundred paying subscribers, will find himself egregiously deceived in his expectations. It is an up-hill business to establish a newspaper at all; and it is a most successful effort, which by the time it is a twelve month old, yields revenue enough to pay its own expenses. The profits of newspapers have been, we believe, very generally over-rated in public opinion, and they are not likely to increase in the present rutting times.—*Nat. Int.*

PROFANITY.—There are some vices, which it becomes all public papers, whether religious, anti-religious or neutral, to take cognizance of, and as far as their influence may extend, to brown into disrepute; among the most degradingly prominent of them, we reckon the vice of *profanity*. With the mass of those who are addicted to it, a religious argument would be of no avail; therefore we will not repeat the fearful denunciations of holy writ against its votaries, but merely refer them to their own sense of true politeness and propriety. To swear wantonly, is to degrade the most sacred, and indeed the only efficient bond of national union, and assurance of good faith; it is a violation of law, an outrage upon the respect we owe to community, obnoxious to gentility, delicacy and decency; and in support of this hypothesis, we will here introduce the opinion of an elegant writer whose [illegible] is respected by every one:

"To swear, is neither brave, polite, nor wise."
N. Y. Cabinet.

A NEW SORT OF PIE.

"You that have heads [illegible] to [illegible] them now."—*Shaks.*

Every body has heard of mud-pie, giblet pie, eel-pie, and the like; but it is not of them that we mean to speak. A certain gentleman was dining at a tavern up country, a while ago, and the dessert consisting of what appeared to be an apple-pie, he applied his knife to it, with the design of helping himself to a quarter section. But, alack-a-day! how deceitful are appearances! Instead of making its way easily through well concocted apple, the knife, after passing the upper crust, came in contact with a hard substance. And what do you think it was, delicate reader? D'ye give it up? Not so the gentleman—he raised the upper crust, peeped under, and saw a *true-to-the-pattern* comb, which the landlady after using about her children's heads, had through mere accident deposited in the pie.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

I know of no one process so worthy of general imitation, as that of a daily and systematic review of our conduct; when we have thrown down the oar of our business, or withdrawn from the social circle or the [illegible] [illegible] to retire for a brief space into our closets. [illegible] [illegible] before the *Court of Conscience*—and [illegible] to ourselves the inquiry, 'what have I done of good to-day, for Heaven, for others, for myself?' Call [illegible] all you have said or done through the day; and [illegible] closely and conscientiously into the motives of these [illegible] and doings. Those who will faithfully [illegible] [illegible], any conscience have to acknowledge with the good heathen, 'I have lost a day;' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 'I have lost a life.'

Some commentators, both on sacred and profane authors, remind me in their learned observations of close passages, of those clumsy persons, who, in snuffing a candle when it little requires it, put the light out altogether.—*N. Y. Amulet.*

PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1.

FOR SALE

The Mills and Mill Seats on Nauchaugh River, in the town of Chaplin, situated six miles northerly of Windham, consisting of an excellent Grist Mill, with two run of stones, one of which is Burr; a very valuable Saw Mill, both erected within a few years, and a new Dam, built the last year, with a permanent stream of water, a suitable house for a miller, and about seventy acres of land adjoining, half of which is improved, the remainder is wood land, and lies about one mile south of Chaplin Meeting House. There are sundry very valuable mill seats on the premises, not yet improved, where mills or factories may be erected, and a great water power improved. Few such mill seats are to be found in the country.

—ALSO—

One lot lying half a mile west of the above, covered with excellent wood and timber—a very good lot.

—ALSO—

One lot containing two hundred and fifty acres, lying half a mile north of Chaplin Meeting House, one half of which is under improvement, the remainder is timber land. The soil and timber are of the first quality. It is near Nauchaugh River, and near to a grist mill and saw mill, and will make two good farms.

—ALSO—

One other tract of land, lying easterly of the last described lot, and adjoining thereto, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, the most of which is under improvement.—Nauchaugh River runs the easterly part of the lot. There is a suitable Dwelling House and Barn thereon.

The whole of the above described land, &c. are situated in a settled part of the town of Chaplin, with good inhabitants in the vicinity; and are offered for sale, (the whole, or such part or parts as may suit purchasers) on a long credit, and good surety, payable by annual instalments, with interest annually, and on reasonable terms.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, in Boston, or JABEZ CLARKE, of Windham, Connecticut.

JOHN WELLES.

March 19, 1830. 1

TO LET,

Part of a well located and pleasant Dwelling House. Possession given the first of April.

Apply to JOHN HILLARD.

March 28, 1830. 3w1

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, one of the best farms in the town of Norwich, situated one mile west of Chelsea Landing, on the road leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of choice land, with all necessary buildings attached thereto. As no one will purchase without first examining, any further recommendation is unnecessary.

Price 4,000 dollars; one third down, the remainder may remain on good security.

ALSO,

In store, at his old stand, No. 3, Liberty street, a general assortment of genuine groceries, of fresh importations, at very low prices.

ASA WITTER.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

TO LET,

A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 5. tf 50

HOTEL TO LET.

THE Hotel lately erected near the Court House in Norwich, and which will be completed in April next, is offered to be let. For terms, which will be accommodating to a good tenant, who will keep a good tavern, apply to the subscribers:

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
HENRY STRONG,
BURREL LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 23d. 48

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a part, or the whole of his Livery Establishment.

☞ He wishes all those that have demands against him, to call and receive their pay, and all those indebted to call and settle forthwith. JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Jan. 13, 1830. 41

FOR SALE,

That tract of land well known by the name of the saw mill pasture, lying about ½ of a mile North of the Rev. Joseph Strong's, and containing 17½ acres, covered with thrifty wood. For terms, which will be made accommodating, enquire of

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, March 24th. 3w1

TO LET,

THE store now occupied by Mr. Andrew Y. Austin, a first rate stand for a retail grocer. For particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 3d. 49

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

THE subscriber, being agent, will receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Vines, &c. &c. from the extensive gardens and nurseries of Wm. Prince, Esq. Flushing, Long Island.

JOHN HYDE.

Norwich, March 22, 1830. 52

FOR SALE,

A lot of land, containing from 17 to 20 acres, 1 yoke of working Oxen, and about ten tons of Hay. For particulars, apply to *WM. EDGERTON Jr.*

Norwich, Brankill, March 24. 3w52

WANTED,

A 6 years old family Horse, without defect, and very fleet. Apply to

JED. PERKINS.

Norwich, March 30. 1

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from New York, a general assortment of

BROADCLOTHS,

Also, an assortment of first rate

VESTINGS,

which will be made to order, at the shortest notice.

He feels truly grateful for the very liberal patronage he has always received, and hopes the public will still continue to favor him in the line of his profession.

All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to.

☞ Mr. Geo. O. Goodwin may always be found at his

HALL OF FASHION,

opposite Norwich Bank, where any gentleman can be furnished with a first rate Coat, which, for fit and workmanship, will be inferior to none in this State.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him, warranted to fit.

Feb. 17. tf47

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

PIANO FORTES.

SIMEON F. HUNTINGTON, Piano Forte Manufacturer, respectfully informs the public, that he has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, in Lebanon, one mile south of the brick Meeting House, a complete assortment of horizontal Piano Fortes, which he warrants equal to any.

The subscriber, aware of the inferior quality of Piano Fortes formerly made in Lebanon, invites the public to call and examine his, which he flatters himself will be found inferior to none.

Piano Fortes tuned and repaired at the shortest notice; and old ones taken in payment for new ones.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B.—New establishment.

Lebanon, Feb. 17, 1830. 9w47

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the stores of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each; together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 36

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, sea, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1830. 1

JOSEPH B. PALMER

Would inform the public that he continues the business of *Blacksmithing*, at the stand recently occupied by Messrs. *Buddington & Palmer*, where all orders for work in his line will be faithfully and promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention paid to Horse-shoeing.

March 17, 1830. 51

HATS.

THE NORWICH HAT MANUFACTURING Co.

OFFER for sale at their ware room, main st. opposite Mr. Wm. Rogers, Norwich, a great variety of Hats, suitable for various markets, at prices which they are confident will meet the approbation of purchasers. The most careful attention will always be paid, not only to the latest and most prominent English and American fashions, but also to that variety of style and quality which is calculated to meet the wants of purchasers for city or country.

ALSO,

Caps, Buffalo Robes, and Fur Collars. Cash paid for all kinds of Hatting Furs, by

S. NOURSE & Co.

Oct. 13. 29

RIDGWAY & JONES,

Having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. R. Johnson, & also takes the shop lately occupied by him, offer to their friends and the public a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, & Children's Boots and Shoes, of various descriptions & prices, to suit purchasers—together with a good assortment of their own Manufacturing, warranted good as can be had in any town in the State.

N. B. Let it be remembered by their friends that every attention will be paid to measure work at their new stand, superintended by Ridgway, under the name of

T. RIDGWAY & CO.

Their old stand in Buswell's Row will be conducted under the name of

G. A. JONES & CO.

Jan. 20, 1830. 43

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 30th. tf27

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR sale, situated in Colchester, on the turnpike road leading to Norwich, together with about nine acres of land, with a dwelling house and barn thereon—a good stand for custom work—a tanner and currier might be well accomodated. Enquire of Peleg Thomas, jr. Esq., or of the subscriber.

JACOB M'CALL.

Lebanon, Goshen Soc., March 2. 40

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. One box will tincture one gallon of spirit.

Price 25 cents per Box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by LEFFERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor.—Also by JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOWES, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

Norwich, May 6, 1829. 1Weow

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

SELECTIONS FROM THE

DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE,

ON

MR. FOOT'S RESOLUTION

THERE has not, perhaps, since the earliest days of the Government of the U. States, been a debate in Congress which has excited a deeper interest throughout the country, than that which has grown out of the Resolution, offered by Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to enquire into the expediency of limiting, for a certain period, the sales of the Public Lands to such lands as have heretofore been offered for sale. The debate has taken a wide range, and in it nearly all the talented members of the Senate have taken part. But few of their speeches have appeared in any of the public prints except those published at Washington. Believing that the publication of the best of these speeches, in a suitable form to be preserved, to be desired by the community, the undersigned intends, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to publish so much of the debate as may be deemed worthy of preservation, in a volume of about 400 pages.

Among the speeches which will be published at length, will be those of Messrs. Benton, Hayne, Webster, Sprague, Holmes, Woodbury, and Barton; and besides these such others as will be considered most valuable.

The work will be printed on good paper, with fair type, and delivered to subscribers at $1 50 in boards. *CHARLES ADAMS.*

New Haven, March 1830. 52

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence, on Wednesday, the 5th of May, under the Superintendence of Rev. D. HEMENWAY.

Mr. H. will devote his whole time to the benefit of his Pupils, assisted, in the department of instruction, by two or more female Instructresses, besides teachers in Painting and Music. It is the object of the Trustees to afford every facility, for the successful prosecution of study, and the attainment of a good female education, which can be furnished by the best seminaries. The location of the building is elevated, commanding a delightful prospect. Its apartments are spacious and pleasant. Maps, Globes, and a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, are provided.

The pupils will be classed, so as to provide for their receiving instruction from the several teachers by way of explanations and illustrations. No pains will be spared to make them understand the studies to which they attend, and to induce in them the habit of thinking for themselves. A course of Chemical Lectures will be delivered, during the term, by a professional gentleman. It is very desirable that those, who enter the school, be present at the commencement of the term.

This city, in the healthfulness of its situation—in the moral and religious character of its citizens, and its easy communication with almost every part of the country, holds out many inducements to parents, who wish to send their daughters abroad for instruction.

Tuition, in all the English branches, per Term of *Fifteen* weeks, $8 00; in addition, for French, $5 00; Latin, $3 00; Painting, $5 00; Music, $12 00; Introductory class, $4 00.—Board, two dollars, per week.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Conn. March 1st, 1830. 49

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, June 15. tf21

PACKET NOTICE.

The subscribers hereby give notice, to all who may have goods freighted by their vessels, during the present year, that the freight must be paid on the delivery of the articles at the port of destination. Freight on goods for the country, which it may become necessary to put in store, must be paid when received.

CALVIN TYLER,	*MOSES WILLIAMS,*
WM. W. COIT,	*JED. WILLIAMS,*
GEO. W. GEER,	*FREEMAN LOVELL.*

Dec. 24, 1830. 46

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE

PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. That this medicine will effectually remove the cause from which the piles have arisen is fully demonstrated by the numerous testimonials of persons who were cured by it many years since, and have had no return of the disease.

This medicine is put up in two distinct parcels—one for external and the other for internal piles, which can be had separate, as the case may require.

For sale at the medicine store of

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

Sept. 22. 6mo28

TYLER'S

VEGETABLE FAMILY

PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for their kind and beneficial effects on the human system, to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those afflictive complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy ever the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance in the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables and there is no danger attending the use of them to either age or sex, under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER & SON

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A second hand Piano Forte, London made. Enquire at this office.

March 24. 3w52

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

20 casks dry White Lead,
20 casks Spanish White,
20 casks Paris White,
10 " Venetian Red; 5 do. Spanish Brown,
6 " Spruce Yellow,
2000 lbs. dry Verdigris,
600 lbs. Verdigris, ground in oil,
200 kegs White Lead,
700 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
200 lbs. " Green,
200 lbs. Prussian Blue,
300 lbs. Terra Decenna 1000 do. Litharge,
1500 lbs. Red Lead; 200 do. Rose Pink,
1000 lbs. Lamp Black; 300 do. Umber,
100 lbs. Chinese Vermilion,
500 lbs. Black Lead; 300 do. Ivory Black,
Distilled Verdigris; gr'n & bl. Verditer,
French and mineral Green,
Blue, green and brown Smalts,
20 packs Gold Leaf; 15 do. Silver do.
50 packs Dutch "
Gold, Silver, red and copper Bronze,
4 cases Gum Copal,
2 cases Gum Shellac, orange,
Sheet Copper, Brass and Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
4 bbls. Copal Varnish; 2 do. Shellac do.
2 bbls. Bright Varnish,
10 bbls. Alcohol, 85 per ct. above proof,
25 bbls. Glue; 10 do. Rosin; 20 do. Chalk,
800 boxes Window Glass, of various qualities and sizes, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 20,
Paint, whitewash, hatters', clothiers' and shoe Brushes, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

N. B. Persons in want of the above articles, would do well to call on the subscribers, and get the prices before they purchase.

March 17, 1830. 51

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Windham Co. clover seed, bought at the mills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and the large kind,
200 bush. red furze and blue top seed,
100 do. herds grass "
20 do. orchard "
2 boxes Quaker garden seeds,
20 sacks fine salt,
50 quintals codfish,
20 bbls. thin tar,
200 bush. corn,
4 tons Nova Scotia grind stones,
1 tierce honey, with a full assortment of Groceries, at retail.

by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

March 17. 51

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

20,000 lbs. P. S. I. Old Sable Iron,
10,000 lbs. New Sable Iron,
30,000 lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1½ to 6 inches,
12,000 lbs. Swedes square do. from 3-8 to 3 inches,
30,000 lbs. English flat do. from 1½ to 3 inches,
20,000 lbs. English round do. from ¼ to 3 inches,
10,000 lbs. English round ref. do. from ¼ to 2 inches,
2,000 lbs. English sheet do.
4,000 lbs. " hoop do.
5,000 lbs. band do.
4,000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2,000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4,000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3,000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel,
2,000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2,000 lbs. American blistered do.
1,000 lbs. Tub do.
150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d.
20 dozen Shovels, English,
100,000 cut Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14.
300,000 cut Brads, from ¼ to 2 inches.

ALSO—An assortment of Plough Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree do. &c. &c.—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 17, 1830. 51

GARDEN SEEDS,

Fresh, and warranted of the last year's growth.

ASPARAGUS; giant Celery; early and late Cauliflower; long, short, and cluster Cucumber; early Dutch, York, green savoy, red Dutch for pickling, and late sugar loaf Cabbage; large green head or cabbage and yellow head Lettuce; early scarlet short top, long salmon, and scarlet Turnip Radish; early bush, and winter crookneck Squash; early blood turnip, and long red Beet; silver skinned, red and yellow Onion; Carrot; large Dutch Parsnip; double Peppergrass and Parsley; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sweet Marjorane; large Sage; round and prickly Spinnage; vegetable Oyster; nutmeg, pine apple, and large cantaloupe Mellon; Squash and Cayenne Pepper; Nasturtion; white and yellow dwarf, cranberry, refugee or thousand to one, large Lima, and English horse Beans; early Washington, or [illegible] May, June, imperial, and dwarf marrowfat, golden hotspur, and early Charlton Peas, &c., for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

March 24. 52

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbine syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cephalic,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Bott's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaster,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 13, 1830.

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the Cold Spring Starch, manufactured in Philadelphia—and Cooper's No. 1 and 2 Starch, manufactured in New York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, bags and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, [illegible] to consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.

BACKUS & NORTON.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 3. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1657

VALUABLE BOOKS

IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE, RECENTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Hume's, Smollett's and Bisset's History of England; Gillies' history of Greece; Rollin's Ancient History; Milner's Church do.; Robertson's History of America, of Charles V. of India & of Scotland; Jahn's History of the Hebrew Commonwealth.

Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson,

Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Bible, Dr. Dwight's Theology; Dwight's Sermons, James's Christian Charity, Family Monitor, and Church Member's Guide,

Dick's Philosophy of Religion, Future State, and Christian Philosopher,

Dr. Chalmer's Works; Buck's Works, Theological Dictionary, &c.

Cruden's, Butterworth's and Brown's Concordances of the Holy Scriptures,

Good's Study of Medicine,

All Dewee's Works.

Horner's Anatomy; Wistar's Anatomy,

Manual of Materia Medica,

Beetsch's Physick &c.

Pharmacopae, and Bigelow's Sequel to Pharmacopaea,

Dispensatories, and many other medical books.

—ALSO, FOR SALE—

A complete assortment of all the most valuable Classical and School Books used in the country.

—ALSO—

A very extensive assortment of *Stationary and Fancy articles.*

T. R. has also for sale, a more complete assortment of

Paper Hangings and Borders

than was ever offered for sale in this market.

April 6. 2

VALUABLE BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

VIZ:

A memoir of the Rev. Edward Payson, D. D. late pastor of the second church in Portland.

Daily Food for Christians, being a promise and another scriptural portion, for every day in the year.

The Stanwood Family, or the History of the American Tract Society.

Memoirs of the life and ministry of the late Rev. John Summerfield.

Wilks's Christian Essays.

Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, late missionary to Burmah.

Bickersteth on Prayer.

The Christian Hearer, by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.

A Scripture Help, designed to assist in Reading the Bible profitably, by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.

Bickersteth's Treatise on the Lord's Supper.

The Veracity of the Gospels.

Coggswell's Assistant to Family Religion.

Remains of the Rev. Richard Cecil.

Memoir of Barbara Ewing.

James's Christian Charity explained.

James's Family Monitor.

James's Church Member's Guide.

Dick's Christian Philosophy—Philosophy of Religion—and Philosophy of a Future State.

Dr. Wisner's Sermon on Sabbath Schools.

Dr. Peirson's Address on Temperance.

April 6. 2

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

THE Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people.—By Samuel Nott, Jr.

Received for subscribers—the North American Review, for April—the Missionary Herald—the Mechanics' Magazine—the Journal of Education, &c.

April 6th. 2

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

AN extensive assortment of Juvenile Books, calculated for Sabbath School Libraries, including the publications of the American Sunday School Union; for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,

Sign of the Ledger.

April 6. 2

FAMILY BIBLES.

A variety of Quarto Bibles, in rich and plain bindings. Likewise, Scott's Commentary, and Henry's Exposition, for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Sign of the Ledger.

April 6. 2

Paper Hangings and Borders.

AN extensive assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, constantly for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,

Sign of the Ledger.

April 6. 2

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Sabbath school Books; which makes his assortment of this class of books much more general than it has ever been.

He has also just made a large addition to his stock in the other departments of literature, particularly in Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books, medical, historical, &c.

March 31. 1

BATHING HOUSE.

THE Bathing House will be open for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, on Saturday, the 3d of April, and be open every Saturday during that month, from 3 o'clock P. M. till 11—and in the month of May, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, same hours.

Subscription price same as last season.

WM. HARRIS.

Norwich, March 30, 1830. 1

PATENT COCOA.

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctuous quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. [illegible]

NEW GOODS,

April 7, 1830.

WILLIAM ROGERS

IS now opening an assortment of New Spring Goods, too numerous and too cheap to particularise.

☞ If you have cash to pay for Goods it may be for your interest to call at the cheap Corner Store and look at them.

On consignment 100 ps. Calicoes, and 3 bales Domestic Sheetings. 2

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

HAS received by the Fanny, this morning, a superior style of Irish Linens, Fancy Hdkfs. 11-4 Marseilles Quilts, Bed Ticks and Calicoes.

April 6. 3w2

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a good assortment of Hard-Ware, Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.—for sale very cheap for cash, or short credit.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

April 6. 2

SHELL COMBS.

A few doz. large shell combs and side combs, just received, and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

April 6. 6w2

BLACK LEGHORN HATS,

Straw, Black, White and Pink

NAVARINO HATS,

and a general assortment of Dry Goods, just opened and for sale cheap, by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

April 7. 3w2

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Is now opening a good assortment of Spring Goods, bought the last week, which will be sold at a small advance from cost.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

New style of calicoes,
Black, white and scarlet Merino shawls,
Black lace veils; cotton and silk hose,
Beat gloves; Irish diaper,
Marseilles quilts; Irish linen,
Cotton shirtings; bed ticks,
Large and small shell combs,
Ribbons of all kinds; bombazine,
Nansook muslins; cambrics,
Bandanna and flagg hdkfs; fancy hdkfs,
Italian lustring; black and white ginghams,
Blue, black, brown and mixed broadcloths.

March 31, 1830. 1

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MARCH 30, 1830.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

—AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND—

Fine blue, black, brown, olive, steel and Oxford mixed Broadcloths,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Black and blue black Groadenaps and Grodezines,
Black Italian Lustring; Sinchews,
Florences; Levantines,
Black and blue black Marceline Silks,
Light colored Groadezines; Pongees,
270 ps. Prints; fine Irish Linen,
Swiss, book and mull Muslin,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Swiss and lace Capes and Collars,
Brown and plaid Battist,
Black and white lace Veils,
Green gauze Veils,
Fancy silk, worsted, silk barrage, black Barcelona and flagg silk Hdkfs.,
Black, white and red Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Hdkfs.,
Bobbinett Laces and Footings,
Black, white, pink and green Crapes,
Black, Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Black, pink, brown, straw green and blue Cambrics,

with many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All who wish to purchase will do well to call on [1

J. Y. NILES.

REMOVAL.

JAMES S. CLARK

HAS removed to the store lately occupied by William L'Hommedieu, one door east of the Thames Bank, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call, and where goods will be sold very cheap for cash.

March 24, 1830. 52

REMOVAL.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS removed his stock of *DRY GOODS,* 1 door west of the Thames Bank, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

March 24. 52

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF genuine groceries, just received from N. York and will be sold at very low prices.

N. B. If any article proves contrary to what it is recommended, it may be returned, and the money, together with the expenses of transportation will be refunded. *E. A. BILL.*

March 24. 52

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 20

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.

Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons whose accounts are due, are requested to make immediate payment.

☞ All who neglect this notice must pay a Sheriff's fees.

GEORGE O. GOODWIN.

March 30. 1

WINDOW GLASS.

BOSTON CROWN, English, Champlain, Chelmsford, Peru, Washington City, Cumberland, Ontario, Geneva, and New York Cylinder Glass, of the following size:

6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 12, 9 by 12, 9 by 13, 9 by 14, 10 by 13, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 15, 11 by 16, 11 by 17, 12 by 16, 12 by 17, 12 by 18, 14 by 20, 14 by 22.

FOR SALE BY *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

April 6, 1830. 6w2

WINES, &c.

3 qr. casks old Madeira wine,
2 pipes pale sherry,
3 qr. casks Port wine, of a superior quality, Harris brand,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe L. P.
30 qr. casks and Indian bbls. Lisbon wine,
20 " " sweet Malaga,
15 " " dry "
4 casks brown stout London porter,

For sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

April 6. 2

SUGAR, &C.

25 boxes loaf and lump sugar;
15 " brown Havana "
8 boxes white Havana "
20 bags coffee;
30 boxes chocolate,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 2

LINSEED OIL.

20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 " spirits Turpentine,

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 7. 2

SOAP & CANDLES.

150 boxes yellow soap,
20 boxes Fuller's white do.
12 boxes Castile do.; 20 boxes sperm candles.
40 boxes tallow candles—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 6w2

1 HORSE WAGON TIRE.

10 tons of the above article, just received, and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 7. 2

ANNATTO.

20 baskets fresh Annatto—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 2

MOLASSES.

20 hhds. prime Molasses—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 2

STARCH.

20 bbls. Colgate's No. 1. Starch—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

IRON.

12 tons English and Swedes Iron, assorted—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

WRAPPING PAPER.

300 reams Wrapping Paper—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

HOOKER'S SPRINGFIELD ALE.

20 bbls. first quality, for sale low to close a consignment, by

EDMUND D. ROATH.

March 30 3w1

CORN, &C.

500 bush. Northern yellow corn,
200 " Maryland corn,
10 drums figs, (fresh.)
12 boxes raisins, 50 bbls. flour,
100 bbls. cider, part of it suitable for bottling.

Just received, and will be sold very low for cash, by E. A. BILL.

April 7. 2

ALE.

THE subscribers are agents for the celebrated Brewery at Bridgeport, carried on by J. H. McCullock & Co. The credit of their Ale is established as equal to any made in this country. For sale, 10 bbls. this day received, by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

April 7. 2

CHEESE COLORING,

OF of the first quality, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

☞ Farmers who calculate to sell their Cheese to S. Meech, Esq. and Gurdon Chapman, will be supplied on the usual terms.

April 6. 2

I HAVE received an additional supply of Goods, which I wish to sell. To those who will make good pay, I will sell cheap.—Those that owe me are reminded that they still have an opportunity to pay "me," if attended to immediately.

JOSEPH CHESTER.

April 6. 6

LIME, &c.

40 casks Thomastown Lime,
5 bbls. Connecticut mess pork,
300 lbs. lard,
3 bbls. & 5 half bbls. mess beef, for sale by

DURKEE & MINER.

March 31. 1

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

1 1-4 1& 3-4 Marseilles Quilts, for sale very cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

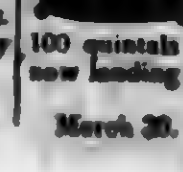
March 30. 1

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

FOR sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Bookstore, a large assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders.

March 31. 1

COTTON, &c.



20 bales prime Upland Cotton,
30 hhds. Molasses, for retailing,
100 quintals Codfish; 3 casks Sal Æratus now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 30. 1

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

(TWO DOORS NORTH OF NORWICH BANK)

10 hhds. N. O. Molasses,
10 hhds. and bbls. Trinidad do. new crop,
10 box. brown Havana Sugar,
5 cases India white do.
5 tierces new Rice,
20 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 boxes mould and dipped Candles, Nos. 6, 8 and 10,
5 boxes Soap,
20 firkins new Lard,
10 dozen bird's-eye Pepper Sauce,
400 lbs. Smoked Beef,
200 lbs. cheap Tobacco, for killingticks,
200 Coconuts,
150 lbs. Manilla Indigo,
40 boxes 9 by 12 first qual. Cylinder Glass,
5 cases Alexandria Cigars,
20 bbls superfine and fine Flour,
7 bbls. Middlings.

—AT RETAIL—

Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souchong Teas, fresh—together with all the usual variety found in a grocery store.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 30. 1

GRASS SEED, &c.

30 bush. Herd's Grass,
20 bush. Red and Furze Top,
1000 lbs. Clover, raised in Windham county, and growth of 1829,
1 tierce marrowfat Peas,

Also, a general assortment of Quaker Garden Seeds—for sale at the old stand of Roath & Hyde, by

EDMUND D. ROATH.

March 31. 3w1

LOOK AT THIS!!

On the 15th of April, the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 7, draws.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

$20,000.

Whole tickets $6, shares in proportion.

The Connecticut State Lottery, Class No. 4, is to be drawn in the city of Hartford, on Wednesday, April the 21st.

HIGHEST PRIZES ARE

$25,000,

$10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,000, and 10 of 1,000.

A most splendid scheme, upwards of 222,000 dollars, to be distributed from the wheel on the day of the drawing. A rare chance! Who will have it? (Faint heart never wins fair fortune.) Whole tickets $8, shares in proportion. For sale by

W. LA FOGG.

Drawn Ballots Con. State Lottery, Class 3.
30—5—56—54—25—50—14—44—59.
Drawn Numbers Conn. Lottery, Class 7.
41—18—45—27—42—49—46—51—47.
Drawn Numbers Groton Monument Lottery, Class 20.
17—44—30—33—52—60—38—15—29.

W. LA FOGG.

Norwich City, March 29th.

GREAT LUCK

AT

LA FOGG'S OFFICE!!

Drawing of the Groton Monument Lottery, No. 4.

17—32—42—8—10—58—23—42—56.

Tickets Nos. 10—23—52,

A PRIZE OF

$800,

Sold by WILLIAM La FOGG.

Norwich City, March 30. 1

SIX months from this date is allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of *Mr. Joseph Roath*, late of said Norwich, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

April 6. 2

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of Gurdon Bushnell, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate will likely be insolvent:—Thereupon ordered, that said Administrator give public notice to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, at the Probate office in Norwich, on the third Monday of April, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich.

3w1] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

WINDHAM COUNTY, ss. }
Superior Court, January Term, 1830.
Charles Sabin 2d. vs. Josiah Fuller and others. In Chancery.

UPON the petition of *Charles Sabin 2d.*, shewing to this Court, that he is the assignee of the mortgage given by Jared Fuller, to Henry Sabin, of a certain piece of land, and the buildings thereon standing, situated in Plainfield, in said County, praying for a decree of foreclosure, as per petition on file, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1829—And further shewing, that Jared Fuller is now deceased, and hath left heirs at law, who have or may have an interest in the mortgaged premises—Ordered by this court, that said petition be continued to the Superior court, next to be held at Brooklyn, within and for the county of Windham, on the 1st Tuesday of October 1830, and that notice be given to all the heirs at law of the said Jared Fuller, of the pendency of said petition by publishing this order of notice in a newspaper printed in Norwich, called the Norwich Courier, six weeks, the last publication of which shall be, at least six weeks before the session of said Court.

6w50] Attest, Daniel P. Tyler, Clerk.

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on or about the 25th of March last, an indented boy, named Wm. Brown. Said boy is about 18 years of age, of a light complexion, somewhat freckled, had on when he went away, a black nap't hat, snuff colored box coat, vest and pantaloons, and a black strait bodied coat, carried away with him several other articles of clothing. This is therefore to forbid all persons harboring, trusting, or employing said boy, on penalty of the law. Whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have one cent reward, and no charges paid.

SALA JONES.

Salem, April 1. 2

WANTED,

A smart woman to do house work. Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

April 6. 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Norwich, Ct. April 1st, 1830.

EUNICE A. ALLEN, Mary Andrew, Mary Bailey, Esther Barber, Stephen Burrows, James Begg, Sterry Bennett, (2); J. Billings, Deborah Blodget, Stephen Burrows, Rowland Campin, N. A. Carpenter, Caroline S. Champlin, Olive Condol, Nancy Congdon, John B. Coyl, Thomas O. Cutler, Sarah L. Danforth, Clarissa L. Davis, Nancy Davis, William Daniels, David Douglass, Albert Dunham, Hugh Foulds, (2); Isaac Gallup, Lydia Gardner, James Gates, Betsey Gifford, Alexander Graham, Eri Gray, Hall & Hawley, Martin Hawey or Harney, Thomas G. Hosmer, Almira Hurlbut, Samson Jordon, Amos Lewis, David L. Maples, Palmer Newton, William Peters, Ephraim Pitcher, William E. Porter, Asa Post Jr., Abigail Quinby, Mary S. Rogers, Mary Roodry or Boodry, Judith A. Spink, 2. Benjamin Tracy, Nathan Walsworth, George R. Watson, David Wilcox, James Williams, Lyman Woodruff.

J. HYDE, P. M. 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, Ct April 1st, 1830.

GEORGE P. BRADFORD, Thos. Child, Ebenezer Cox, Wm. C. Fry, Doct. Josiah Fuller, Septemus Gilbert, James Gordon Esq., Allen Harris, Edward Hill, F. B. Johnson Esq., Wm. Kinney, Joseph Lathrop, Mathewson Nicholas, Elias Parkherst, Lydia Palmer, Wm. S. Randall, Azariah Spalding, Harriet Shepard, Susanah Taylor, Fanning Tracy Esq., Amos Witter, Jared Willson (2,) George Weeden, Mary Walls. 2

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber having taken Mr. Dwight R. Stetson, into co-partnership with him, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of *James R. Stetson & Co.*

JAMES R. STETSON.
DWIGHT R. STETSON.

Lisbon, April 6. 2

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of *Samuel Tyler & Son*, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

SAMUEL TYLER.
WM. S. TYLER.

April 7. 2

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Sabbath-Schools of Norwich, will be held on Monday, the 19th inst. at half past two o'clock, P. M., at the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell in Chelsea.

The Norwich Sabbath-School Union will hold their annual meeting on Monday, the 19th inst. at the same place, at half past seven o'clock P. M. at which time the annual report will be read, and addresses made on the occasion.

HORACE COLTON, Sec'y.

April 8. 1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Samuel Tyler & Son, are requested to make payment immediately. The business in future will be conducted by the subscriber.

SAMUEL TYLER.

April 7. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James R. Stetson, by book or note, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as delays are dangerous. *J. R. STETSON.*

Lisbon, April 6th. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of May next.

THOMAS & HURLBUTT.

P. S. All those indebted to the late firm of Thomas & Tracy, will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney after the above date.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

Norwich, April 7. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership under the firm of *Bowen & McCall*, offer their services to the public as house-carpenters and master builders; and offer to take contracts for building, on the lowest terms, taking the quality of materials and workmanship into consideration. Persons contemplating to build, are requested to give us a call—and we feel confident that specimens of our work will be a sufficient recommendation.

PHILIP L. BOWEN,
STEPHEN T. McCALL.

Norwich, April 6. 3w2

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable by law to pay taxes in the Town of Bozrah, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands a town tax of 5 cents on the dollar on list 1829, and for the purpose of receiving the same, will attend at the dwelling-house of Noyes Sisson, on Thursday, the 22d day of April next, from 8 until 11 o'clock a. m., and at the Thames Company's store in said town, on the same day, from 1 till 2 o'clock p. m.

N. B. Those who have not paid their State tax on list 1828, will save cost by settling the same immediately.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector.*

Bozrah, March 31st., 1830. 3w1

TAKE NOTICE.

NEHEMIAH H. FITCH wishes to contract with a mason to put up a store building 26 feet by 30. Also, to contract with a first rate wall layer, with good recommendations, to go to the west for the purpose of enclosing a farm. An active young man would be preferred.

Bozrah, March 29. 3w1

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has taken the house formerly occupied by the Rev. D. Hemenway, (near the hay-scales,) where he will accommodate persons with board on the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER G. FRINK.

April 6. 2

WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of one or two experienced journeymen, at house carpentering, and an apprentice or two, at the same business. He will give them good encouragement and as good an opportunity to become acquainted with the art of house building, as any other man in the county of New London. The subscriber's intention is to be provided with the best of help, sufficient to perform three hundred days work, in each month, through the year. His idea is, that he will accommodate whoever may call on him for work, in his line of business, and that he will perform their work, as quick as any other man. *SAMUEL BUTTON.*

Griswold, Jewett City, March 30. 3w1

MISCELLANY.

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?

The answer to this question among Americans, depends generally upon the condition, feelings, and particular modes of thinking, of those who undertake to answer; and consequently, he who is very much of a gentleman in the estimation of one person, is no gentleman at all in the opinion of another.

A gentleman in the estimation of mine host, is one who calls freely for all the good things appertaining to the bar, the wine cellar, and the table; pays his bills punctually, without disputing the items or the prices; and speaks in flattering terms of every thing about the landlord's premises, from the beds to the cats in the kitchen.

With waiters, and ostlers, a gentleman is one who is flush of his cash; who after having paid their master as much as their services are worth, pays them four times their value into the bargain.

A dandy's estimate of a gentleman is based on a foundation precisely his own. He is not a creature who has any thing to do with country, mind, feeling, flesh or blood. He is wholly a fictitious [illegible], made up by the tailor, the seamstress, the [illegible], the [illegible], and the corset manufacturer. He is, to be sure, a creature that walks, talks and eats; but he does all these from no ordinary motive. He walks merely to show his gentlemanly figure; he talks only because he never thinks; and he eats for the same reason that a tailor eats pudding, viz: to fill out his proportions.

With a duelist, he is no gentleman who refuses to fight a duel. He may enact as many villanous tricks as he pleases; he may seduce the [illegible], betray the [illegible], cheat the [illegible], and murder the [illegible]—all these do not detract one whit from his gentlemanly pretensions. But if he refuses to stand up and be shot at, he is no gentleman. Having complied with this requisite, he is a gentleman every inch of him, adultery, [illegible], and murder to the contrary notwithstanding.

With the gay Miss who never breathes freely except in the atmosphere of folly and show, a gentleman is one who exerts himself to promote her wishes; who gallants her to theatres, balls and sleighrides; who neglects his business to attend to her amusements; who spends his money to advance her pleasures; who in a word, is pretty much, if not altogether a lady's man.

With old ladies of Revolutionary times, a gentleman is one who wears a three cornered beaver; has his hair tied behind, and powdered all over; and has his shirts ruffled at the wrist. Who wears short small clothes and a long waistcoat with pocket flaps; who wears silver buckles that reach from side to side of his well-cared shoes; who walks with a gold-headed cane; and who, in his manner, neglects no item of [illegible].

The pit-a-pat heart of a susceptible girl of sixteen, tells us that a gentleman is a tall fellow, with a fine military cap on his head; a blue coat turned up with red facings, a sword by his side; a neat pair of whiskers; a measured step, and "How d'ye do, my charming Miss! You are the loveliest creature I ever beheld—upon my soul you are."

Miss Phillis, too—she hab her [illegible]. And he be a brack man, trait as a lamp-post wid white teeth, jelly eye, shiny skin, flatty fat, plumpy lip; bready [illegible]—a nigger who wear a red coat, be de color what it will; who fiddle like Pafo, dance jest like [illegible], make two tree bow in a minute, and say, 'O lubby! Miss Phillis, your unpatalable beauty hab set my heart on fire—O gine pot.' *New York Constellation.*

From the Kennebec Journal.

Reader—stop a moment—don't turn your eye so hastily from this article. You have time enough to read this short piece—I have a few questions to put to you. Do you make any use of ardent spirits; if not you may pass to something else; this piece is on rum drinking. But possibly you are already a drunkard—then read no farther: soothe your conscience in the best way you can, your case is desperate. But it is still more likely you belong to that class of 'temperate people,' who can drink or let it alone as they please—who are not to be controlled by the whims of the cold water folks—and who know how to use spirits without making brutes of themselves. Ay—you are the man,—you belong then to that class out of which all the drunkards in society were manufactured, that class which furnishes the materials for keeping good their number. Now, sir, I am a plain man, let me simply ask you what you drink rum for? You will assign, perhaps, a dozen reasons, but none of them will be the right one. The true reason is, you love it; and be assured there is great danger that you will love it better and better till it proves your ruin. You say you can drink or let it alone. I say the assertion wants proof. You have to be sure proved that you can drink, but furnished no evidence that you can let it alone. I am aware you can do without it a day or two, perhaps a week; but this proves nothing. You have formed a habit of drinking, and you continue that habit—you have a relish for it; and at times more or less frequent, according to your advancement in the road to intemperance, you feel a hankering after something to drink—and from his hankering—the love of rum, springs all your arguments in favor of using it. But a little rum you say, prudently used, does good—it prevents one from taking cold—it is good in very hot weather—it is good in cold weather—it helps one to an appetite, and makes him feel better when he is tired. Let all these things go. You don't drink it for any of these reasons—you drink it because you love it. Destroy your relish for it; break up your habit of drinking, and these reasons would not weigh a feather with you. You are, sir, you have a growing relish for liquor, and here lies the danger; that relish turns every thing into an argument for continuing the use of it.

From the New England Palladium.

ROBBERY AND ABDUCTION.

It will be recollected by our readers, that in December last, we published a notice requesting information of Mr. Isaac Wyman, a respectable drover of Vermont, who had mysteriously disappeared from Boston, and was supposed to have been murdered and robbed of his money, of which he was known to have had a considerable sum. Nothing was ever heard respecting him till Friday last, when he appeared in Chelsea, Vermont, being on his way to his residence, in that neighborhood. The editor of the Chelsea Advocate gathered from him the following facts relative to his sudden disappearance:—

"He says that having disposed of his drove, he went from Charlestown to Boston, with the intention of taking the stage to Concord, the following morning; that in the evening he went into a victualling cellar, and before he left, two men entered and inquired if he was going to Vermont. Upon his answering in the affirmative, they said they were also from Vermont, and proposed that they should return in company, to which he assented. One of them then asked him if he had ever a large fish upon the wharf; and upon his replying that he had not, added that it was a curiosity, and proposed that he should go with them and view it. Accordingly they started for the wharf. On the arrival at the wharf, he was knocked down, gagged, placed in a boat and rowed off. How long he remained insensible, he cannot say; but upon his recovery, he found they had landed upon a small island. Here he succeeded in disengaging one of his hands, and upon searching for his money, found it was gone. One of them then presented a pistol to his breast, and threatened him with death if he attempted any resistance. He was again placed in the boat and rowed off; but how far, or in what direction, he was unable to state, and was put on board a brig, having a crew of ten persons, four of whom were negroes. They then set sail [illegible]. In consequence of the treatment he had received, he was for some time confined to his berth, and could not ascertain the course they were pursuing. Towards the last of January, he was in the night landed near New Orleans, to which place he immediately proceeded. Here, friendless and destitute, he went to work and earned money enough, with the assistance he received upon the way, to get on far as Troy N. Y. and to this place."

Mr. Wyman who considered as a man of unimpeachable character—was in good circumstances, and we should think could have no possible motive for playing off a hoax upon the public.

Priestcraft.—Some will sneer at your hearer, and call it the effect of delusion—the offspring of priestcraft. Were not such opposition occasionally seen and heard, no rational man could believe in its existence. He could not even suppose that any would make themselves such downright fools as to say; "It is priestcraft to be temperate and virtuous, and to exert an influence in favor of good morals; and it is an exemption from priestcraft to be intemperate and to use and increase the means for rendering intemperance prevalent. It is being duped—it is servile submission—it is wearing chains, to be free from vicious indulgence, to hold a steady control over the appetites, and to exhibit an honorable and dignified character. But it is thinking for one's self,—it is manly, it is [illegible], and breaking the chains, to get drunk, to make with drunkards the means of freedom, and to hold them as friends, and as the only men who know, and appreciate and are determined to preserve, their liberties." Therefore, it has always been thought the best method for cheating persons and plundering them of their own, to hoodwink them into a state of [illegible]

intoxication. But from this objection it would seem that the method is now reversed; and that in order to beguile the men of the present day, you must keep them sober, discreet and watchful. Such opponents do really make themselves too ridiculous to receive a serious notice. Every one of them knows what he asserts is false, as well as foolish, unless he is at the time in a state of delirium. He must be duped by rum before he can believe those are duped who profess sobriety to drunkenness. He may say it indeed at other times, but he will say it only because he has nothing else to say. You may depend upon it, that cause is good against which its enemies cannot speak, without lying so foolishly as to be believed only by the ignorant clown and the stupid sot.—*Phelps' Address.*

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

Monday, April 5.

Mr. Holmes submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate whether any money has been paid by him to the present Printer for Congress in advance for work *to be done*, and if so, how much, when, why, and under what circumstances.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate in what Newspapers he has published the advertisements for contracts to carry the mails, how long those publications have continued, whether they have been made in daily, weekly, or tri-weekly papers at the same time, and what is the expense of such publications.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate whether any, and if any, what additional clerks have been employed by him—what is the additional expense, and why it has become necessary?

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate what sums have been expended by him in alterations and repairs, and for furniture for the department, designating the alterations and repairs, and distinguishing between these and the furniture.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate of the number and names of the agents employed by his Department, where they reside, what are their employments and compensations.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate whether under any contracts for carrying the mail by stage, he has permitted it to be carried any part of the time on horse back, specifying the cases, and giving the reasons.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate whether any of his contracts have been given to men incompetent to perform them, and if so, how it has happened—whether any useless routes have been put into operation and run on the same roads with established mails, and if so, why—whether any mails have been turned from the directions established by Congress, and directed to different points, and if so, for what cause—specifying the cases and the reasons.

Mr. Foot, from the same committee, to whom had been referred An act declaratory of the several acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war; and a resolution requiring annual reports to be made to Congress in relation to applications for pensions; reported an amendment to each.

Mr. Foot, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled, An act for the relief of certain persons engaged in the land & naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war, reported it without amendment.

Tuesday, April 6.

Mr. Woodbury, from the committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill entitled "An act making appropriation for the improvement of certain harbors, and for removing obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1830," reported it with amendments.

On motion by Mr. White, the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the river Mississippi was considered in Committee of the Whole; and Mr. White, who reported the bill, explained its object, and, anticipating objections, he discussed at large the rights of the Indians, the rights of the States, and the power of the Gen. Government, in reference to the right of the former to self government within the limits of a sovereign State, against the will of such State, &c. Mr. Frelinghuysen then rose and said, that as he desired to make some remarks on the subject of the bill, but as he was much indisposed, and it was now late, he would move an adjournment. At the request of Mr. M'Kinley, Mr. F. withdrew his motion, and Mr. M'Kinley moved to add to the 4th section these words: "And, upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements so valued and paid for shall pass to the United States, and possession shall not afterwards be permitted to any of the same tribe." After some conversation between Messrs. Forsyth, Sprague and McKinley, on the effect intended by the amendment; and, before the question on the amendment was taken, the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, April 7.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the river Mississippi.

Mr. M'Kinley withdrew the amendment which he proposed to the 4th section, yesterday, intending, as he said, to offer it at a different stage of the bill.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then rose in reply to Mr. White, and spoke about two hours.

Mr. F. commenced by proposing two additional sections to the bill, in the form of *provisos*; the one to secure the Indians in their rights of territory and sovereignty, which they now possess, against all encroachments whatever; the other to direct that all acquisitions of territory from Indian tribes or nations, should be made by treaty as heretofore.

He regretted that the President did not pursue the policy adopted by his predecessors in relation to the Indians. When these subjects, at the commencement of the government, were brought up, General Washington always submitted them to the Senate, and did not act of himself. The policy adopted by Gen. Washington related to the very tribes about which the present Executive has undertaken to decide without consulting either branch of the National Legislature. He seemed to have, Mr. F. contended, a studied design and desire to act without the interposition of Congress, that he had torn away the *Ægis* of protection from the Indians, and that he would not wait for the counsel of his constitutional advisers, but treats them as vassals at the foot of the throne. He next animadverted, with considerable severity, upon the directions given to Generals Carroll and Coffee, by the Secretary of War; the purport of which direction was, that they should seek private opportunities of bribing the Cherokee chiefs to sell their country.

Entering upon the consideration of the subject, Mr. F. contended that the Indian title was perfect originally, on the simple principles that Indians are men, and hold their lands by immemorial occupancy. Admitting that there is an imperfect obligation resting upon the proprietors of wild lands, which should induce them to sell a part of those lands to others, who would use them for tillage—this is an obligation to be enforced by reason, and not by arms; and with this obligation, whatever it may be, the Indians have complied most liberally. It appears by official documents that six years ago the government had before that time obtained of Indians 214,000,000 of acres; and the Senate has been this session informed, officially, that but about 1,000,000 acres are now sold annually.

The British government did not claim the right of dispossessing the original inhabitants.—The proclamation of 1763 expressly says, that encroachments are not to be made upon "lands which had not been ceded by the Indians."

Neither the English colonists, nor the confederated States, advanced any claims like those preferred by Georgia. Mr. F. here read, and commented on several resolutions of the old Congress, all of which went upon the assumption that the Indians were independent nations. "The same policy has been pursued," he observed, "down almost to the present day.—More than fifty years have passed, during all which an unvarying, consistent course of public measures has been pursued on this subject. We have made scores of treaties, all resting upon the same basis. And yet Georgia proposes to blot out the memory of all these transactions.—If the present policy of the Government is to be followed and sanctioned, I wish she would blot them out; I wish all the memorials of our transactions with Indians could be buried in the same grave with the poor Indians themselves. There would be one advantage in such a disposition of them. The world could not find the evidences of our shame.

Mr. F. asked the Senator from Tennessee to shew any distinction between treaties with Indians, and treaties with other nations, the manner of forming them is the same, the language, the stipulations, the ratification the same. The conduct of Gen. Washington in the first six months of his administration, viz: August 2, 1789, was then described by Mr. F. That illustrious statesman addressed the Senate formally, and in the most respectful manner, and asked their advice as to the relations between the U. States and the Indians. The advice of that venerable body was given unanimously; and the subsequent treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees were formed in exact conformity with it.

Mr. F. then proceeded to examine the treaties of Hopewell, of 1785; Holston, 1791, and other similar documents down to the last treaty with the Cherokees, which was executed in 1819. He then gave way to a motion for adjournment, and is expected to resume the consideration of the subject to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

Thursday, April 8.

THE INDIANS. The Senate resumed the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians, residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the Mississippi. Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to add to the bill the following:

Sec. 9. That until the said tribes or nations shall choose to remove, as by this act is contemplated, they shall be protected in their present possessions, and in the enjoyment of all their rights of Territory and Government, as heretofore exercised and enjoyed, from all interruptions and encroachments.

Sec. 10. That before any removal shall take place of any of the said Tribes or Nations, and before any exchange of land be made as aforesaid, that the rights of any such Tribes or Nations, in the premises, shall be stipulated for, secured and guarantied, by treaty or treaties, as heretofore made.

Mr. McKinley then renewed the amendment which he heretofore offered to the 4th section, in the following words:

"And upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements so valued and paid for shall pass to the U. States; and possession shall not afterwards by permitted to any of the same tribe."

Mr. Frelinghuysen addressed the Senate about two hours, in continuation of the speech which he commenced, when he gave way for that purpose, and the Senate then adjourned.

Friday, April 9.

The bill reported by the Committee on Finance, for altering the times of credit on Custom House bonds, was, with amendments, after a short discussion, laid on the table for further consideration. Mr. Frelinghuysen continued his speech in opposition to the bill providing for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in the states, and making an appropriation for their removal beyond the Mississippi, and when he had concluded, Mr. McKinly occupied the floor, in reply, until the adjournment of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 3.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the charges submitted to them against Judge Conklin, of N. York, stating that, on examination, they had discovered no sufficient ground to warrant the interference of the House. They therefore desired to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending the privilege of debenture to merchandise transported by land, or by land and water; and a bill authorizing the transportation of merchandise with the benefit of drawback, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Northern Lakes; and Mr. Verplanck, from the committee on Ways & Means, reported a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain provisions of the treaty with the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi. The resolution offered by Mr. Bates on the 8th of January, by direction of the committee on Military Pensions, extending the benefit of the present system to every soldier who aided in the war of the Revolution, and to every soldier of the late war who is disabled from obtaining his own support by manual labor, was taken, and discussed till the expiration of the hour, when the debate was suspended. The House then took up the consideration of private bills.

Monday, April 5.

PENSIONERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, reported by Mr. Bates, from the Committee on Military Pensions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the probable number of surviving Revolutionary officers and soldiers (not provided for by the existing pension law) who aided in establishing the liberties of the United States, and who are unable to maintain themselves in comfort; designating as nearly as may be, such as belonged to the continental establishment, and such as were regular troops of the line of the army, but not of the continental establishment, and known as State troops; as also such as belonged to the militia of the States, severally, whether as volunteers or otherwise, and what additional appropriations will be necessary to meet the views of the President in this respect, as disclosed in his message at the opening of the present session of Congress: and further, to report the probable number of those who were, during the late war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor, and who are not provided for by existing law.

Mr. Bates asked for the ayes and noes on the passage of the resolution, and a sufficient number rising, the ayes and noes were ordered.—Mr. Williams moved to strike out the latter clause of the resolution, which relates to the soldiers of the late war; and on this proposition he asked for the ayes and noes, which were ordered. Mr. J. W. Taylor expressed his sentiments in favor of the motion to amend, and gave an estimate of the number of soldiers of the late war already on the pension list, together with some reasons which induced him to feel an indisposition to extend the provisions of this resolution in relation to that class. The question was then taken on the amendment, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 146, Nays 29. Mr. Burges then moved to amend the resolution by adding the following proviso: "Provided that any aid thereby intended shall comprehend only such part of the militia as served in the Revolutionary war, and were engaged in some distinguished body of volunteers, or were drafted to fill up the continental army and served therein, and that in either for not less than nine months." Mr. Burges stated that it was his object to make the bill definite and practicable. Mr. Williams made some remarks in reply to Mr. Burges, and in opposition to amend; and asked for the ayes and noes on the question, which were ordered. Mr. De Witt moved a modification of the amendment, which was accepted by the mover: Whether such service was performed during one uninterrupted series of nine months, or at different periods of the war, amounting in the aggregate to nine months. Mr. Burges then made some observations, which were cut short by the lapse of the hour.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for certain expenditures in the Quarter Master's Department, with the amendments made by committee of the whole. Several of the amendments were concurred in, one of which was to strike out an appropriation of 5000 dollars for an acre of land adjoining the Armory at Harper's Ferry. In lieu of this, Mr. Drayton moved to insert an appropriation of 1250 dollars, for a quarter of an acre of the same land. The motion was negatived. Another amendment made in committee was to strike out the appropriation of 50,000 dollars for arming the new fortifications. Mr. Drayton hoped the House would not concur in this amendment. Mr. M'Coy asked for the ayes and noes on the motion to concur, which were ordered. The question was then taken on the motion to concur, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to strike out the appropriation for land at Springfield Armory.—The motion was negatived.

Mr. M'Duffie renewed the motion he had made in committee for an appropriation to complete and carry on a Lithographic press at the War Department. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Barringer moved to strike out the appropriation of 40,000 dollars for procuring a supply of salt petre and brimstone for future use. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Doddridge moved to reconsider the vote of which the House concurred in the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, striking out the appropriation of $150,000 for an armament for the new fortifications. Mr. Cowles, at whose instance the motion to reconsider was made, moved that the House do now adjourn, which was negatived. The motion to reconsider was then negatived. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, April 6.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. Bates, from the committee on Military Pensions, on the 8th of January last. The question recurred on the amendment proposed by Mr. Burges yesterday, when Mr. Burges withdrew the said amendment. The question was then put—will the House agree to the said resolution amended to read as follows.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed agreeably to the President's recommendation in his message of the 6th of December last, to revise the pension law for the purpose of extending its benefits to every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort, and to report to the House a bill for that purpose.

And it passed in the affirmative.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Wickliffe submitted a resolution, instructing a committee to inquire into and report some regulation by which accidents on board of steamboats, from the explosion of boilers, may be prevented.

Mr. W. said he offered the resolution, because he believed the House possessed the power, and might, by a proper enactment, greatly diminish, if not altogether prevent, the recurrence of the distressing accidents which now so often take place on board of steamboats. Whoever, he said, had read the account of the late dreadful calamity on board the Helen McGregor, must be satisfied that it was owing to the negligence of some officer of the boat. Mr. W. wished to be understood, that the committee would be glad to receive suggestions from any person, or from any quarter, which would assist it in framing an efficient bill on the subject. As exemplifying his object, Mr. W. said he would mention one idea: it was to require, that whenever a boat stops for any purpose, the safety valve should be raised. At present it was the practice, for the purpose of saving fuel, to refrain from letting off the steam, regardless of human life.

Mr. Whittlesey had no doubt that all the cases of such accidents on the Ohio originated as Mr. Wickliffe had suggested, and he approved of the object of the resolution. The resolution was agreed to, nem. con.

Wednesday, April 7.

Mr. Mercer, from the committee to which was referred the memorial of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States; also, sundry memorials from the inhabitants of the State of Kentucky, and a memorial from certain free people of color of the State of Ohio; made a report thereon accompanied by a bill to amend an act entitled an act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade, passed *March* 3, 1819; which bill was twice read and committed to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Mercer, from the same committee, also reported the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to consult and negociate with all governments where *Ministers* of the United States are, or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the African slave trade, and especially on the expediency with that view of causing it to be universally denounced as piratical.

Resolved, That the President of the United States further be requested to obtain from all the governments aforesaid, an express stipulation or a formal declaration, that they will severally regard as independent and permanently neutral any colony or colonies of free people of color, which may be established on the coast of Africa, under the auspices, or at the expense of the government of the United States, or of any State thereof, or of any association of the citizens thereof.

These resolutions were read, and also committed to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Several appropriation bills were passed, and other business transacted, among which was a resolution passed, allowing Judge Peck to make to the House before Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, a written or oral argument in reply to the charges preferred by *Mr. Lawless* against him.

Thursday, April 8.

Mr. Davis, of S. C. presented a report from a minority of the Committee on the Judiciary, in relation to the proposed impeachment of Judge Conklin, of New York, concluding with a resolution that sufficient grounds were shown, by the testimony adduced, for the impeachment prayed for by the memorialist, Martha Bradstreet. The report and resolution were read and ordered to be laid upon the table and to be printed. Mr. Coulter's resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Printing was taken up; the question being upon Mr. Wayne's motion, to lay it, together with the amendments, upon the table. The motion was, after some discussion, rejected by a majority of 100 to 63.

Friday, April 9.

Upwards of twenty private bills were passed through a Committee, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, April 8.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the packet ship Manchester, Capt. Sketchley, from Liverpool, sailed March 1st; the ship George Clinton, Capt. Rawson, from Liverpool, sailed March 3d; the ship Orbit, Capt. Fish, from London, via Portsmouth, left the latter place March 4th; the packet ship Formosa, Capt. Orne, from Havre, sailed March 3d; packet ship York, Capt. Deost, sailed from Liverpool 25th February; packet ship Brighton, Capt. Sebor, from London, sailed from Portsmouth March 4th; ship Henry Kneeland, Capt. Coffin, from Liverpool, sailed 23th February; ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, from Liverpool, sailed 5th of March.

By these arrivals we have received a large number of English papers from London and Liverpool, and French papers from Paris and Havre. The latest dates are from London, March 4th, Liverpool, March 5th, Paris, March 2d, and Havre, March 3d.

The British Parliament appear to be engaged upon general subjects, among which is that of the national distress. On the 25th of February, Lord Stanhope moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the internal state of the country. A very long debate ensued upon this motion; in the course of which, the Earl of Eldon appeared in the opposition. Upon taking the question, the ministerial vote was 118, the opposition 25—majority for the ministry 93.

From all that we have seen of the proceedings, we are led to conclude that the ministry have decided majorities in both Houses of Parliament.

The King of France delivered his speech to the Chambers on the 2d of March, at the Louvre. We may express surprise, as well as some of the French papers, that no allusion is made to the claims of American citizens of indemnity for spoliations on their commerce.

It is stated that the majority of the liberalists in the Chamber of Deputies is very large—not less than 100, or perhaps 110.

The French squadron at the Island of Madagascar has been defeated by the natives, with the loss of 30 or 40 men.

Hali Pacha has arrived at St. Petersburgh, and is instructed by the Porte to represent, that it would be unjust to insist on the terms agreed to—that moderation is hoped for, and that the sovereignty of the Sultan may not be impaired. The Porte also urges a renunciation of the indemnities to demand of Russian Commerce the expenses of the war; the evacuation of the territory, &c. &c.

Abbas Mirza, son of the King of Persia, was making a very favorable impression on the Russian court. His appearance is elegant; he made a brief and frank address to the Emperor in apology for the massacre of the late Russian minister; and he is very profuse with rich presents.

Prince Leopold has officially accepted the presidency of Greece.

The Duke of Wellington refuses to make the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews a government question, but will not oppose necessary securities to them, if the measure should be recommended by Parliament.

Great distress continued among the poor in England, and many petitions had been presented to Parliament for relief.

French Expedition against Algiers.—By letters from the Mediterranean ports, it would appear both that the expedition against Algiers was in a rapid state of preparation, and that its force was to be more considerable than at first contemplated. One account estimates the amount of force at 50,000 men, the number of the ships of the line at 8, and of frigates at 16. By the same account, the number of transports to be engaged is stated at 300. The Constitutionnel mentions that the General in Chief is to be General Guilleminot. The army will be composed, it is said, of 40 battalions of infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry. The artillery will consist of 100 battering cannon and 40 field pieces.

Prince Leopold, who is to assume the government of Greece, is to receive £750,000, and to relinquish his annuity of £50,000 granted him by the British government.

From Marseilles. We have been obliged, by Capt. Swift, of ship Galaxy, with the Marseilles "Leanaphore" of March 3d, from which we derive the following items.

Different accounts from Greece represent, that the three Admirals of the mediating powers have had an interview with M. de Ribeaupierre at Poros; and that Capo d'Istrias has transacted business with him for several days. Different couriers were sent to Constantinople and London, during the few days M. de R. remained at Poros. A communication has been made to the High Commissioners of the Ionian Islands.

Petitions have been received from the inhabitants of Greece, in favor of Capo d'Istrias remaining. Several vessels of Admiral Malcolm's squadron have received orders to go to Corfu. Count R. had sailed from Constantinople in a Russian frigate.

The troubles at Candia continue, and great cruelties were said to be exercised. The Admirals are said to be disposed to terminate them. The French troops were concentrating near Navarino.

Admiral Duperre has been appointed commander of the naval forces of the expedition for Algiers. Four ships of the line are arming at Toulon. The equippage, artillery, mules and six squadrons of cavalry were to embark at Marseilles, to be reinforced, it was said, on landing, by a numerous body of Egyptian cavalry.

N. Y. Daily.

SALEM, April 7.

Dear Sir—An assassination of almost unexampled atrocity took place in this town in the course of the last night. Joseph White, Esq. one of our most aged and opulent citizens, in the *eighty-second* year of his age, was murdered in his bed, by some unknown person, who entered the lower part of his house at one of the back windows, and committed the horrid deed by first striking him on the head with some heavy instrument, and then inflicting *ten stabs near the heart* with a dirk or knife—either of which injuries would have occasioned death.—There were but two persons in the house, besides Mr. White; these were domestics and slept in distant apartments, and heard nothing of the assassin. The first discovery was made at about 6 o'clock this morning, when the young man who resides in the family, on getting up, perceived a window open, and suspecting the house to have been entered by robbers, went to apprise the old gentleman, and found him dead, and his clothes and the bedding drenched in blood! The sensation created in town by this most atrocious deed, surpasses any thing I have ever witnessed here. The whole population were amazed and horror-stricken. There is no way of accounting for the act—nothing was stolen from the house, although there was money and other valuable property in the room where Mr. W. slept. The heirs have offered a reward of $1000, and the Selectmen $500 in addition, for the detection of the murderer.

P. S. A person has been arrested on suspicion of being the assassin, and is undergoing an examination.

From the Boston Centinel, April 10.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—We learn from gentlemen who left Salem yesterday, that no discovery had been made of the perpetrator of the above murder; and that the innocence of the young man who had been suspected, was considered beyond a doubt. It is stated, that the window by which the murderer entered the house in the night, was in a room which had not been used for some time, and that the shutter of it had been fastened by a bolt and bar inside. As no marks of exterior force on the window appeared, it was apparent that the fastening must have been removed by some person inside, the bar having been found standing against the wall. It is also stated that from the circumstance that Mrs. Beckford, the housekeeper of Mr. W., had been absent some days on a visit in a neighboring town, and had not returned, and that the deceased and his servant had visited his farm on Tuesday afternoon, leaving in the house only one domestic, and she keeping in a remote part of it, the assassin must have known these facts, have entered the house secretly, removed the fastening, and escaped unseen.

There was much rich property and plate, and a considerable amount in gold in the chamber, no part of which was disturbed. The death of Mr. W. was probably instantaneous. On an examination of the wound on his head the bone was found to have been fractured two or three inches. We also learn that six or seven of the wounds on his body, in the region of the heart, might be covered by a man's hand.

We learn, that when his Excellency the Governor received the tidings of the above horrid event, he left Worcester, and proceeded to Salem to ascertain the particulars. He arrived there on Thursday afternoon, and yesterday, after having issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $1000 for the arrest of the perpetrator of the horrid crime, he returned to his farm in Worcester.

From the Bost. Com. Gaz. April 10.

The late Whirlwind.—It appears by accounts received last evening that the whole number of buildings injured or destroyed in the village of Urbanna, Ohio, by the late tornado, was seventy. Several persons were killed, and others wounded. *Mr. George Bell's* large family bible was carried fifteen miles by the force of the wind. Some further particulars are given in the following paragraph:—

"It has been already stated, that the dwelling house of *Mr. George Bell*, merchant, was among those that were totally destroyed. Indeed so entire was the destruction, that a part of the stone foundation was rent from its bed.—It was here that the tempest exerted its most fatal energies. In the house there were at the time, ten persons: *Mrs. Mary Bell* and her five children, the eldest a fine girl about 13 years of age, the youngest an infant of nine months; *Mrs.* Nancy, wife of Robert Bell, with her daughter Jane, aged near 7 years, her little son William about 2 years; and also *Mary Smith*, a daughter of *Mr. Wm. Smith*, whose wife is a sister of *Mr. R. Bell*. Of these, Elizabeth S., Thomas and Robert, children of *Mr. Geo. Bell*, met with an immediate and fearful death. Elizabeth, the eldest, was dashed against the farther fence of the burying ground, and was taken up lifeless with her face much disfigured, her body bruised, and her arm broken. Thomas, 4 years old in January last, was found *ten or twelve rods from the house*, with his head and face most shockingly bruised and mangled; Robert was found near *a fourth of a mile from the house*, with his head dashed to pieces—they were all consigned to one grave on Tuesday. Jane was found 18 or 20 rods from the house, with her scull badly fractured, and her body injured—her spirit had not taken its final departure; surgical aid was resorted to, but in vain; she expired yesterday morning, and the ground has just closed over her mangled remains."

Forgery and Arson.—The Norfolk Herald contains the particulars of an atrocious piece of villany. The Court House of Hertford county, (N. C.) was burnt down on the 30th ult., and the flames spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to save the records of the Court in the adjoining offices. The Jail also took fire, and the prisoners assisted in extinguishing it. Great exertions were necessary to save private property in the neighborhood. It appears that the court house was set on fire by a negro, supposed to be instigated by a person who was under a state prosecution for forgery, and wished to destroy the document which was the proof of his guilt, and which he supposed to be in one of the offices. By active exertions, the incendiary was overtaken at Murfreesborough, confessed his offence and gave up the name of his employer. The note alleged to be forged was, luckily, in the private custody of the Clerk of the Court. The incendiary said he was to have had $10 and a suit of clothes for executing his commission.—The destruction of the public records will occasion great inconvenience and public ruin to many individuals. The principal culprit, Wright Allen, by name, is in custody.

From the Prov. Jour.

The next President. The Jackson members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, have nominated General Jackson for re-election to the Presidency; and, to show their fealty, have, by fulsome resolutions, covered him and his administration all over with compliments. "Nothing," says one of their letter writers, "can tend more firmly to cement the bonds which unite the democratic family of the Union, than an early knowledge that the President will consent again to be a candidate."

On this nomination, the National Journal remarks:

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of the 1st inst. furnishes some curious particulars, for which we have no room, concerning this adjourned meeting of *democratic*, that is to say combination members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. It seems that a Resolution approving of the Administration was passed; and that another resolution nominating Gen. Jackson, and "approving not only of his past Administration, but of the *future*," was lost by a vote of 34 to 22, the Van Buren men voting in favor of, and the Calhoun men against it. "Thus," says the Intelligencer, "ended the minority caucus"—*fifty six members* only voting, out of *one hundred and thirty three*.

Portentous!!—The Winyaw Intelligencer has made short work of it, and thrown off the shackles of the Union with as much ease, as it would kill a musquito. Hear it! "*We* however believe in the paramount authority of the State. Our *allegiance* is to her, and we *know nothing of the Federal Government*—except from the adhesion to it of South Carolina; and are therefore ready to obey her laws without fear of treason, or the 'Supreme' Court."

[*Georgia Patriot.*

Slight Mistake.—It appears by the proceedings of Congress, that a slight error of *one Million of Dollars*, has inadvertently crept into the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This unimportant omission, when added to the expenditures of 1829, makes the expenses of the first year of the reformed administration, exceed those of 1828, by one million two hundred thousand *dollars*, after deducting the payments for the public debt under the treaty of Ghent.—This is economy with a vengeance.

National Ægis.

Voluntary Exile.—We understand a beautiful and accomplished young lady, an orphan, from the South, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, has lately taken the veil and gone into seclusion for life, at the Ursuline Convent, at Mount Benedict—resigning a large fortune to the disposal of the Catholic Press.

Boston Traveller.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—Permit me, through your widely circulated and valuable paper, to inform the public of a plan, to do away the necessity of chimney-sweeping, and at the same time make the property much more secure against fire, which I think should claim the serious consideration of every builder. I believe it has never before been in print.

If, when a chimney is built, the mortar with which it is to be plastered be mixed with a little salt, there will be no necessity *for sweeping it*, as in every damp spell of weather, the salt will deliquesce, and the soot will of course fall down.

I do not write altogether from theory, on this subject, but know an instance of a chimney which was treated in the above manner, 20 years ago, which has been in constant use every winter since. Part of the time the fire place was used with a grate and bituminous coal, but lately, with a stove and wood. The stove pipe frequently catches fire, which is suffered to burn into the chimney without any apprehension of danger. I merely mention these *facts* as hints to induce further inquiry. S.

A writer in Philadelphia has made an energetic appeal to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to induce that body to abolish imprisonment for debt. He has presented the following cogent facts.—*Nat. Int.*

"A most astounding and revolting fact has just been presented to the public by the indefatigable agent of the Boston Prison Discipline Society (one of the most philanthropic and beneficent societies in the country) respecting the imprisonment for debt in the city of N. York. It appears—

"On the authority of Mr. Rowen, keeper of the debtor's apartment in that city, that the number of cases of imprisonment [for debt] during the year 1828, was 1085! The debts together amounted to $25,409—the damages to $362,076!!!! The amount paid in jail, $298! which bears to the amount of actual debt, the proportion of 1 in 88!! and to the amount of debts and damages, of 1 to 1312!"—*Fourth Report*, page 17.

"Probably among the variety of abuses attendant on, and inseparable from civil society, a more monstrous or shocking fact cannot be produced—or one more at variance with our boasted civilization.

The facts in this connexion are not quite so revolting—but they are sufficiently so to call for a radical remedy. It is too late in the present session to go into the general question, particularly when we consider the besetting sin of legislative bodies in this country, [illegible]. But a short law of twenty lines, abolishing imprisonment for debts under five dollars, which might be passed in three days without interfering with the great State objects before your honorable bodies, would remove some of the most crying enormities of our present system.

"The number of persons imprisoned in the debtors' apartment in this city from June 1, 1829, until Feb. 24, 1830, was 817, of whom there were

60 whose debts were below 1 dollar,
233 above 1 and below 5 dollars,
174 above 5 and below 10 dollars,
140 above 10 and below 20 dollars,
142 above 20 and below 100 dollars,
68 above 100 dollars.

817

"Of 252 of these unfortunate people, the debts were 663 and the costs $148.

Of 64 the debts were $56 and the costs $1[illegible]."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, APRIL 14, 1830.

U. S. SENATOR.—One of the most important measures which will probably come before our Legislature at the approaching session, is the appointment of a Senator in the place of Mr. Willey, whose period of service expires in 1831. This office is decidedly, we think, the most important in the gift of the State, and one with which the interests and honor of the State are more identified than any other. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that some one should be selected of sound principles, of talents calculated to sustain the credit and important interests of the State, and of such experience in political life and the course of business in Congress, as will enable him to perform its duties understandingly and efficiently, without spending half his period of service in learning the routine of business. Under such circumstances, it seems desirable to bring the subject early before the community—and in looking through the State, we believe none can be found, who unites these qualities in so high a degree, and has shewn himself so acceptable to the people of the State, as our present Governor. It is well known that while in Congress, he was universally regarded as a most able and excellent member, and when offered as a candidate for Governor, the only objection which we recollect of hearing against his election was, that we should by that means remove him from a station where his services were of extreme value to the State, to one that, although nominally more elevated, was [illegible] with less important duties. That station is to be filled, with honor to himself and advantage to the [illegible]. But the superior importance of a seat in the United States' Senate, seems to call for his services in that station.

In suggesting the name of Governor Tomlinson as candidate for the Senate, we follow, as we [illegible], the declared wishes of [illegible] people, when directed, as in the present instance, [illegible] eminently qualified.

If the editors of the Hartford Times think [illegible]

[illegible]

A letter from an officer of the U. S. ship [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ELECTION.—We are enabled to give our readers herewith an unusually complete list of the Representatives of the different towns. There are but three which have not been heard from. Among the Senators elected there are we believe but five Jacksonians. In this District, Mr. Porter, the Jackson candidate, received but 309 votes, and Mr. Huntington, the Republican candidate, received 700 votes.

Returns from 86 towns give the Jackson candidate for Lt. Governor 2289—69 towns, for Secretary 1183. Lt. Governor Peters received 4947, and Mr. Secretary Day 5017, votes, in the same towns, and unquestionably are both re-elected. These afford the best test of the strength of the parties; as in the election of Senators and Representatives other considerations, of a purely local character, operated in most instances. The number of votes given at the Presidential election for the Jackson ticket, was about 3800, which shows a considerable falling off from Jacksonism in Connecticut. We state not these facts in a spirit of exultation—we are content to succeed, without making a parade about it. But we state them that every one may draw his own inferences.

The Hartford papers by last evening's mail give the following list of the Senators elected. The number of votes given to each, is not stated—it is said, however, that several have succeeded by a small plurality.

District No.	Name
1.	Samuel Hart.
2.	Lorain T. Pease.
3.	Timothy Pitkin.
4.	William W. Boardman.
5.	Noyes Darling.
6.	John D. Reynolds.
7.	Elisha Haley.
8.	Roger Huntington.
9.	Henry M. Waite.
10.	Abraham D. Baldwin.
11.	Reuben Bush.
12.	Charles Hawley.
13.	Andrew T. Judson.
14.	Stephen F. Palmer.
15.	Phineas Miner.
16.	Homer Boardman.
17.	Augustus Pettibone.
18.	John Alsop.
19.	George Pratt.
20.	Ingoldsby W. Crawford.
21.	Payton R. Gilbert.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HARTFORD, Henry L. Ellsworth, Cyprian Nichols.
Berlin, Orin Beckley, Levi Barnes.
Bristol, Jared W. Pardee.
Burlington, William Marks.
Canton, Ezra Adams, Jr.
East Hartford, Daniel Pitkin, Levi Wells.
East Windsor, E. L. Phelps, E. B. Haskell.
Enfield, Henry Kingsbury, Jabez Collins.
Farmington, Timothy Pitkin, George Norton.
Glastenbury, David E. Hubbard, Gideon Welles.
Granby, Abner Case, Charles T. Hillyer.
Hartland, Jared Newell, Asa Bushnell.
Manchester, William Cooley.
Marlborough, Daniel F. Jones.
Simsbury, Wm. Mather, Jr., S. S. Haskins.
Southington, J. Whiteman, Romeo Lowry.
Suffield, Luther Loomis, Christopher Jones.
Wethersfield, Joseph Hale, Henry Bulkley.
Windsor, Warren Marshall, Josiah Phelps.
NEW HAVEN, Henry W. Edwards, Joseph N. Clarke.
Branford, James Blackstone, Samuel Maltby.
Cheshire, Charles Shelton, Benajah Ives.
Derby, Ezekiel Gilbert.
East Haven, Eleazer Hemingway.
Guilford, Nathaniel Griffing, George Landon.
Hamden, Alfred Bassett.
Madison, Frederic Lee.
Meriden, Titus Ives.
Middlebury, Lorenzo Townsend.
Milford, Jonathan Clark, Wm. Durand, Jr.
North Haven, Jesse Brockett.
Orange, Elnathan Kimberly.
Oxford, Samuel Mosgs.
Prospect, Lauren Preston.
Southbury, John Pierce.
Wallingford, Liverius Carrington, John Barker.
Waterbury, Elias Clark, Joel Hinman.
Woodbridge, Archibald A. Perkins, Thomas Hotchkiss.
Wolcott, Archibald Minor.
NEW-LONDON, Henry Douglass, Thomas Mussey.
Norwich, John DeWitt, Charles F. Lester.
Bozrah, William Kelley.
Colchester, John R. Watrous, Amasiah Brainerd.
Franklin, Henry Hosea.
Griswold, Samuel C. Morgan.
Groton, Guy C. Stoddard, Albert Latham.
Lebanon, Timothy Williams, Isaiah Loomis.
Lisbon, John Gray.
Lyme, Samuel S. Mather, Joel Loomis.
Montville, Ephraim Fellows.
N. Stonington, Ezra Hewitt, Stanton Hewitt, Jr.
Preston, Avery Downer, Joseph Harvey.
Salem, John Whittlesey.
Stonington, Ephraim Williams, Jesse Dean.
Waterford, Henry Potter.
FAIRFIELD, David Hill, Andrew Bulkley, Jr.
Bridgeport, Samuel Simons.
Brookfield,
Danbury, Rorry Starr, Abel Hoyt.
Darien, John Bell.
Greenwich, Silas Davis, Stephen Waring.
Huntington, Hezekiah Marks.
Monroe, Ezra Beardsley.
New Canaan, Samuel Raymond.
New Fairfield,
Newtown, Jacob Beers, Abel Beers.
Norwalk, Thaddeus Betts, Eli B. Bennett.
Redding, Gersham Sherwood, Gurdon Bartram.
Ridgefield, Aaron Lee, Ebenezer Hawley.
Stamford, Simeon H. Minor, William Waterbury.
Stratford, Edwards Johnson.
Sherman,
Trumbull, David Curtiss.
Weston, Oliver C. Seaford, Walker Sherwood.
Wilton, Erastus Sturges.
WINDHAM, John Baldwin, Joel W. White.
Brooklyn, George Martin.
Ashford, Stephen Knowlton, Jonathan Skinner.
Canterbury, Asahel Bacon, Walter Williams.
Chaplin, Origin Bennet.
Hampton, Samuel S. Mosely.
Killingly, David Chase, Cyrus Day.
Plainfield, Joseph S. Gladding, Jonathan Goff.
Pomfret, Smith Wilkinson, John Holbrook.
Sterling, Harvey Gallup.
Thompson, Jonathan Nichols, Abel Jacobs.
Voluntown, Joel Kinney.
Woodstock, John Payne, S. Chandler.
LITCHFIELD, Morris Woodruff, Stephen Russell.
Barkhamsted, Matthew Allen, George Merrills.
Bethlem, Nathan Jackson.
Canaan, Benajah Douglass.
Colebrook, Launcelot Phelps, Enos North.
Cornwall, George Wheaton, Frederic Kellogg.
Goshen, David Wooster, Robert Palmer.
Harwinton, David Wilson, Jeremiah Holt.
Kent, Barkey Birdsley.
New Hartford, John Spencer, N. Merrills.
New Milford, Benjamin B. Soule, Joel Sanford.
Norfolk, Michael F. Mills, Amos Pettibone.
Plymouth, Samuel Guernsey.
Roxbury, David Brothwell.
Salisbury, Abijah C. Peet, Jared S. Harrison.
Sharon, Charles F. Sedgwick, C. Chapman.
Torrington, Noah Drake, Jr., Horace Gillett.
Warren, Elijah Hayes.
Washington, Samuel Leavett, Jr., D. B. Brinsmade.
Watertown, Samuel H. Nettleton.
Winchester, Alvah Nash, John Boyd.
Woodbury, Nehemiah C. Sanford, Matthew Minor, Jr.
MIDDLETOWN, Ebenezer Jackson, Jr., H. Woodward.
Chatham, Philip Sage, John Stewart.
Durham, Richard Robinson, Jesse Atwell.
East Haddam, Timothy Green, Ozias Holmes.
Haddam, Charles Arnold, Simon Shailer.
Killingworth, David Wright, Elisha Kelsey.
Saybrook, Samuel Ingham, Arthur Lane.
TOLLAND, Eli Baker, Rowland Lathrop.
Bolton, James L. White, Jr.
Columbia, Elam Loomis.
Coventry, Joseph Dow, Dan F. Brigham.
Ellington, Oliver W. Shorts.
Hebron, Abel Bissell, John Sprague.
Mansfield, Luther Kingsley, David Conant.
Stafford, Alvan Hyde, Gardner Cady.
Somers, Oliver Collins, William Collins.
Union, William P. Salisbury, Jos. C. Craggs.
Vernon, Oliver H. King.
Willington, Orin Holt, Gideon N. Merrick.

Massachusetts Election.—Returns from 201 towns give for Gov. Lincoln 25,632 votes—for Morton, the Jackson candidate, 11,631. Gov. Lincoln has a nett gain of about 2000 votes in Worcester County. The National Republican Ticket for Senators has also succeeded by a much greater majority than last year.

New Haven City Gazette.—We have received the two first numbers of a newspaper under this name, published in New Haven by Mr. Lorin H. Young, and edited by Mr. Sherman Croswell. It is very neatly printed, and appears to be conducted with much ability. Mr. Croswell holds the pen of a ready and practical writer, and possesses, we think, the necessary tact for the business in which he has engaged. We were surprised to find [illegible] one of ordinary candor [illegible] to revive the worn out and idle calumnies of [illegible] and corruption between Messrs. Adams and Clay, [illegible] to the [illegible] the abuse of every [illegible].

The subscriber feels it a duty to state that he, the last year, planted a piece of Corn where the land and manuring were similar. One half of the seed he soaked about forty hours in a solution of copperas, and the other half not. The difference was manifest through the season. That which was soaked in the solution show no signs of being touched by the worms—whereas the other was much injured and had but about two-thirds as much corn as the other. He recommends to use ½ pound of copperas to a peck of corn, keeping it warm while soaking.

JOSEPH PERKINS, *Norwich.*

The following memorial, signed by a large number of the citizens of Norwich, will be presented to the General Assembly in May next.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at New Haven, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty.

The memorial of the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Norwich, and County of New London, respectfully represents—

That among the distinguished privileges of freemen, is the right of appeal to the public guardians of the Commonwealth, for the adoption of such measures as will tend to preserve the morals and promote the prosperity of the people. This privilege, in common with our fellow citizens, we have the pleasure to enjoy, and in the exercise of it on the present occasion, we confidently trust, "the General Assembly will not permit us to plead in vain."

We would, therefore, earnestly solicit your Honorable Body, to inquire into the nature and extent of the evils resulting from *Public Lotteries*, and to apply such remedies as in your wisdom may be deemed just and proper.

Far be it from us to impute improper motives to those of our citizens who have heretofore advocated the granting of Lotteries, or lawfully engaged in the vending of Tickets. This is not the first instance wherein good men have entertained honest, but mistaken opinions. Your memorialists, however, believe it is abundantly shown by experience, that the granting of Lotteries is one of the most injudicious and unproductive sources to which resort is had for public revenue, and to those who adventure in the purchase of Tickets, so far from being the road to wealth, it is found one of the most direct avenues to poverty, disgrace and ruin.

And we would respectfully suggest, as a dictate of sound policy, that any grants heretofore made, and which have not expired, be extinguished in the best manner practicable, in order that this system of gambling be no longer sanctioned by authority, but be brought to a speedy and final close.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. DUNHAM—I think with your correspondent of last week, that the late convention of teachers at Boston will have a very great influence on the state of education in this country. Its effects will not be merely temporary. That spirit of enquiry, which brought together two hundred or more teachers, will be essentially increased and widely diffused; and we hope that similar conventions will be held in other places, that public attention may be thoroughly and extensively awakened to the importance of the subject. If the people of any state in the Union were as much aroused to the subject of education, as are the good people of Massachusetts, (though even they are by no means enough so) there would be a marked and rapid improvement in every department of education. The monstrous evils which prevail would be seen, and decisive measures would be taken for their removal. The public would then feel itself *bound* to take care, that the youth in our land should not be left to be trained up under unskilful and ignorant teachers.

On this point there has been a criminal negligence.—Parents have been in the habit of caring but little for the education of their children. They have too commonly not taken the trouble to see with their own eyes the manner in which they are managed, or even to make enquiries on the subject. They have contented themselves too much with merely attending to their instruction at home, and have taken little interest in what is taught them in the school-room. In such a state of things, children, even of conscientious & affectionate parents, may be under the guardianship of an ignorant, perhaps vicious instructer for months, and yet their parents may know nothing of his true character, and of the dangers which threaten their children. Why this so general neglect? What parent should not take an intense interest in every step of the education of his child? When he gets his child into the school-room (which is often sufficiently difficult) he has not put him out of the reach of his responsibility. He has not done his duty till he is *satisfied* that his child is under a good influence. Nor has he done it then. He ought ever to manifest a deep interest in the school, and not, as is very commonly the case, treat it with utter neglect.

Measures ought to be taken by every community to secure competent and faithful teachers. But so little attention is paid to the subject throughout our land, that gross ignorance, and immorality, even, are not very uncommon among this important class of the community.—A gentleman, in a letter from the interior of South Carolina, says—"It is too often that you hear that the teacher is pretty well qualified, but he will get drunk, and here and there in a drunken frolic he lets his school go to the four winds for all the care that he exercises. With such schools, and with religious worship but once a month, and but few of the ordinary improvements of society, the people are low in morals, intelligence, piety, benevolence and every good thing." It is true that this is far below any part of N. England, but it does not become us to be *proudly contented* because we are in a better state than some of our neighbors. The same evils exist among us, though in a far less degree; and they should and can be removed.

Let the public feel that it has a responsible supervision over its schools, and not be satisfied with merely appointing school committees, but take care that they do their duty. If such an interest were taken in this subject, we should not have such hasty and superficial examinations of instructers as are now too common every where. The committees should visit the schools often, and without ceremony, and they should consider themselves as much responsible to the public for keeping the schools in a good state, as the guardians of its funds are for watching over them and preventing them from being unjustly expended. They should provide competent instructers; but this the most faithful committee cannot do effectually, unless the public will pay teachers less niggardly than is now done. A well qualified teacher in our common schools is very poorly paid for his labors, and therefore the number of such is small among the vast multitude of teachers in our land.

We hope that the evils attending our school system will be soon remedied. Boston has taken a high stand in education. Her system of primary schools is a noble one, and is faithfully watched over by those who are appointed from time to time its guardians. Let the spirit which prevails there spread over this country, and our school system will cease to be weak and inefficient, and this whole people will become a well educated and moral nation.

W.

FOR THE COURIER.

DARNLEY.—He who finds fault with this work, must be deficient in taste, or very much disposed to cavil.—It is the best novel we have seen since the appearance of Devereux. It pretends to be compiled from the lower works of a celebrated Dutch author, Vanderbrugius by name, whose works amounted to no less than six hundred and twenty-one volumes folio; and who is said to have descended from Adam and Eve by the mother's side. The real author takes advantage of this, supposing the work to have been composed by this celebrated Dutchman, to write in a quaint, humorous style, which is altogether pleasing, and serves, during the breaks in the narrative, to keep up the attention of the reader remarkably well. We find no gentleman's clumps of beautiful imaginings in this work, nor does it abound with passages of magnificent thought, as are displayed in the productions of the authors of Waverly and Pelham; but there are occasional glimpses of finely-wrought conceptions, which fall pleasantly on the mind of the reader.—Yet this work is not deficient in sublime thought, forcibly expressed, as we could clearly demonstrate by quoting the description of a shipwreck on the coast of France, but it should be seen in the context that its full beauty may be admired; and we are not one of those hungry critics who almost devour a book by the morsels they extract from it. Moreover, we could give our readers no better idea of this work by quotations, than the fool in Græca Minora could of his house by carrying a brick in his pocket as a specimen of the edifice.

The chief power of the writer seems to be that of strongly exciting the attention and of keeping it constantly excited. There are also many sparkles of wit glittering throughout the work, and you are obliged every now and then to lay down your book, and burst forth in a loud laugh, or at any rate, make an ineffably broad grin.

Several celebrated characters are brought on the tapis, such for instance as Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, Duke of Buckingham, Francis, King of France, with many lords and ladies of "high renown," who doubtless cut a great figure in those days but would look "like cats in a strange garret" at the present day.

We have always had a prodigious desire to behold a knight in complete armour. Our author gives a description of one, (who, by the way, is the hero) and he does it to the life, too. Without looking through the spectacles of imagination, the mind's eye can view the doughty knight, seated firmly on his champing steed, with lance at rest, ready to dart through your throat—which heaven forfend! though doubtless cold iron is preferable to hot lead and "villainous salt-petre."

We have probably by this time excited in the mind of every reader a vast desire to read this new novel—so we will stop short in this place, wishing heartily that every one may derive as much gratification from this work as ourself.

B.

THE STANDARD OF TRUE GREATNESS.

An Address delivered at the annual meeting of the Norwich Lyceum, and Mechanics' Institute.

BY MR. GEORGE PERKINS.

(Concluded.)

I know of no finer example, which can be presented, of true greatness, than the apostle of the Gentiles. Whoever may read his history, finds him actuated by principles of moral rectitude. His birth was among the nobles of his countrymen. His education under a man pre-eminently learned. His reputation for a zealous observance of the institutions of his country, was unimpeachable.—his ardor, in performing his duty, unparalleled. And so exemplary was this performance, that he hesitated not to appeal to the whole body of his countrymen, to decide that he had lived according to the strictest of her sects.—That he was endowed with powerful intellectual talents, let those military chieftains answer, who trembled before his eloquence, though surrounded by legions of Roman soldiery. But notwithstanding the high popularity he had attained, among his fellow citizens, and the perfect ease with which he might have been numbered among her rulers, accumulated earthly treasures, and controlled millions:—and though, by pursuing a contrary course, he was well aware that he should draw upon himself hatred and universal persecution,—yet, no sooner did he become convinced of his error, than he abandoned all this attainable glory, associated himself with a few uneducated and despised individuals, and devoted his powerful energies to overturn the religious systems of the world. Thus the globe itself was armed with hostility against him. He, who, for an instant, has reflected upon the unconquerable influence of early education upon his own mind, must be convinced that no common intellect could have stemmed the difficulties which the apostle encountered. Nevertheless, he hesitated not. But girding himself for the contest, he threw his life upon the hazard and fearlessly encountered warriors, statesmen and monarchs. Single-handed he advanced to meet millions of embattled foes. And well did he maintain the contest, for he was armed with everlasting truth. But why did he thus? Not to elevate himself to a throne of earthly glory.—Not to accumulate the treasures of the globe.

The great object of the institution, which he aided in establishing, was obviously the happiness of man. The primary object was his redemption from the penalty of the violated laws of heaven. In next, to improve the condition of the human race, while residing upon earth. The world, for ages, had been filled with violence. War and its crimson glory, had been objects of universal admiration. The kingdom, designed to be founded by the Author of the Christian religion, was one of peace; and he proclaimed himself the Prince of Peace. The powerful mind of the apostle, had risen above those prejudices, which have ever been so deeply rooted in the Jewish nation. He sapped the foundation of all their mystic rites and sacrificial ceremonies, though consecrated by a descent through many generations. His system rested on the basis of reason, the most divine attribute of man.—Moreover the practices and tastes of surrounding nations, were diametrically opposed to the pure and conciliatory doctrines, which he promulgated. Nevertheless, they were wisely made to conform to no national customs, but adapted to the condition of the whole family of man.—This is so manifest, that the most determined infidels, amid a rancour of heart, which have stimulated them to make every possible effort for its destruction—have been compelled to acknowledge, not only its salutary influence upon society, but its absolute necessity to promote civil institutions. Such was the beneficent system, which the Apostle of the Gentiles labored to establish. A system, which, even in this world, has done more to promote human happiness, than all the efforts of all created beings. A system, which bears upon its features, the impress of Divinity.

Thus it was not the pomp and splendor of earthly glory, which attended this devoted philanthropist, and dazzled the eyes of admiring mortals. But by a life, unique in its simplicity, and unparalleled in its devotion to the happiness of man, he aided much in erecting a temple of glory, before which millions have paid their homage. The robe of Peace, in spotless purity, has been taking place of the crimson garment of War. The arm of military despotism has paused before the equitable administration of law. Superstition has been relaxing her hold of the human intellect, and rational religion is adopted.—He, who was a leader in this work of glory, must surely be entitled to exhibit the standard of real greatness. Nay, he paused not here—but when life was demanded of him, or an abandonment of his principles, he cheerfully delivered himself over to the most exquisite tortures.

This, then, is the standard of true greatness: a devotion of the most powerful and accomplished talents to promote the happiness of man. Actuated by these principles, the statesman approximates the standard of greatness. He sedulously corrects the evils which may exist in the institutions of his country. It is not his object to throw around his administration the splendor of conquest and extensive dominion. But to render them he governs powerful through industry, supported abroad by their power & equity, and possessing all which can contribute to human happiness. With these motives, as the guides of his conduct, by interposing the shield of supremacy between the oppressor and his victim, by resisting the encroachments of foreign empires, and refraining from infringing their rights—he gives play to all the powerful energies of his mind, and leaves behind him a train of operations, which continue to promote the happiness of man, long after he has descended to the chambers of the grave. Actuated by these principles, the warrior approximates to true greatness. He sheds not blood, merely to achieve the brilliancy of victory. But he marches to approach the borders of his country. She calls upon him to defend her. And all his splendid abilities, as a warrior, are exerted to protect her altars and her institutions. His reasons are not his arbitrary arguments of plunder. He tells them of the overarching ambition of their enemy; of the ruin and misery, which will follow defeat; of the danger threatening all the social relations of life; of the pollution which is approaching their hearths and their altars: and, finally, of the justice of their cause.—Thus he communicates to them that genuine courage, which is based upon moral principle. And when he appeals to the God of battles, every heart beats with patriotic enthusiasm; every mouth responds with—death or victory! Actuated by these principles, the orator approximates the standard of true greatness. His intellectual powers are exerted only in defence of the injured, or in exciting sympathy for the erring. And having the laws of nature and of revelation deeply imprinted within his mind; these are foundations of his eloquence, and all his arguments beam forth equity and justice.

I have fancied, at times, that I have beheld the true Philanthropist, in his progress through this pilgrimage life. He was of humble birth; but nature had endowed him with a mind, whose every power was gigantic. As a statesman, he would have wreathed his brow with what the world calls imperishable glory. As a warrior, he would have controlled millions, and generated empires. Had he been an orator, he would have commanded the homage of Senates, and lead the multitude as if they were an infant. But he was no ambitious aspirant after the fame of human grandeur. His principles were inflexibly fixed in moral rectitude. His pleasure was to shed happiness around him. He possessed not wealth; but his ready and thrilling eloquence opened the resources of the affluent, and he delighted to shower their treasures amid the cottages of the destitute and suffering. The widow, who partook of his bounty, whispered his name, as she breathed her morning and evening orisons, at the altar of her devotions. The heart of the orphan beat rapturously as she beheld him. He limited not his munificence and sympathy by human creeds.—Wherever misery was endured, there was he. The pestilence did not deter him from visiting the abodes of the wretched. Even the guilty, when suffering, failed not to receive his sympathy. He entered jails and prison-houses, pouring the oil of consolation into the heart of the mourner, and giving new hope to the despairing, and more victims of vice did he reclaim to virtue, than all the penalties of violated law. Nor was his native land the only realm of his beneficent influence. He travelled abroad, and plunged into the recesses of foreign dungeons—representing the horrors and unnecessary cruelty of punishments, until legislators blushed at their negligence and reformed their cruel systems. The spirits of heaven bowed from their orbs of glory to admire his felicitous progress. Wherever he moved, the eye that saw him, blessed him. The individual who met him, embraced him. And still, as his powers increased, and his influence extended, and his years rolled onward—his benevolent soul became the more active and searching, until the whole world was the theatre of his heavenly sympathy. Well might he be termed the benefactor of his race, the universal philanthropist. Thus, rising higher and higher in the scale of moral being—becoming, in character, more and more assimilated to the Deity—having dispensed happiness and blessings to all around him—I saw him gradually approaching the fountain of light, until, at length, he dashed aside the curtain, behind which, beautiful spirits brightly glide, and his godlike soul became merged in the pure ocean of being, around the throne of God.

Treasury Notice.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that the six per cent. stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, amounting in the whole to 6,440,586 dols. 17 cents, will be paid on the first day of July next, to the proprietors thereof. No transfers of the stock, from the books of the Treasury, or any loan office, will be allowed after the first day of June next.

The Philadelphia Gazette says—We learn by a gentleman from Washington, that there is every probability that the bill for reducing the duties on tea and coffee, will be passed the present session. The bill, as amended, will reduce the duties about one half, and take effect on the 31st day of December, 1831. All teas then in bond, will have the benefit of the reduction.

Married,

At Franklin, on Wednesday evening 7th inst. by Rev. Mr. Nott, Mr. FITCH R. TRACY, to Miss CHARLOTTE W. daughter of Mr. Jason Gager.

Last week, by the Rev. Russell Hill, Mr. BRADLY MINER, to Miss PHEBE, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Pendleton, both of North Stonington.

Died,

In Middletown, Miss BETSEY BUMNER, aged 67.—Miss LUCY SOUTHMAYD, aged 16, daughter of Mr. John Southmayd.

In East Haddam, Mr. DAVID RANSOM, aged 69—a revolutionary pensioner.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Lecture on Optics.

CHELSEA
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE period for which Mr. Perkins was engaged having expired, the Directors have made an arrangement with Mr. Comstock, a graduate of Yale College, to take charge of the school; and the Spring term will commence, under his instruction, on Thursday, the 29th of April. F. A. PERKINS, Sec'y.

April 14, 1830. 3w3

JUST PUBLISHED

and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S and T. ROBINSON'S Book-stores,

SERMONS, delivered in the Second Congregational Church in Norwich, on the second Sabbath in July, 1829, and on the evening of March 4th, 1830, by Rev. A. Mitchell, Pastor of said Church. Price 17 cents.

April 14. 2

MEDICAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the New London County Medical Society, will be holden at Kinney's Hotel, in Norwich, on Monday, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. All the members are requested to pay their taxes.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS, Clerk.

April 5. 2

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that an assessment of twenty five dollars is laid on each share, payable on the 6th day of May next, to the Treasurer of said Company.

J. W. KINNEY, *Sec'y & Treas'r.*

Norwich, April 8, 1830. 3w3

Dissolution.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Ridgway & Jones, G. A. Jones & Co., and T. Ridgway & Co. is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The subscribers respectfully inform their friends that they have placed their books and accounts in the hands of Mr. Charles Thomas, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

THOMAS J. RIDGWAY,
GURDON A. JONES.

Norwich, April 10. 3w3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

ERASTUS COIT.

April 6. 2

VALUABLE BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

CHRISTIAN ESSAYS, by the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks, A. M.
Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity.
The Course of Time, a poem—by Robert Pollok,
Orton's Memoirs of the life, character and writings of Doddridge,
Taylor's memoirs and poetical remains of the late Jane Taylor,
Memoirs of Mrs. Ramsey,
Sturm's reflections on the works of God,
Mrs. Opie's illustrations of Lying,
Memoirs of the Rev. David Brainerd,
Bower's Life of Luther, embracing an account of the early progress of the reformation,
Horne on the Psalms,
The works of the Rev. John Newton,
Present state of Christianity in all parts of the world; by F. Shoberl,
Linsley's Lectures on the relations and duties of the middle aged,
Coleridge's Aids to Reflection.

April 13. 3

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE formed a connection in business, under the firm of Henry P. Lester & Co. and have taken the store recently occupied by Capt. John Lathrop, head of market dock.

HENRY P. LESTER,
EDWARD A. LESTER,

Norwich, April 13.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

AT THEIR STORE HEAD OF MARKET DOCK,

Have for sale, a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, at wholesale and retail, for cash, country produce, or approved credit, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pouchong, Souchong and Bohea } *FRESH TEAS.*
Prime green coffee,
St. Croix, Portorico, New Orleans, Havana, Lump and loaf } *SUGARS.*
New Orleans and West India } *MOLASSES.*
St. Croix Rum,
West India do.
New England do. B. & S.
Cogniac and American Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Madeira, Sicily, Lisbon, Port, and Malaga } *WINES.*
Peppermint, Cinnamon, and Rose } *CORDIALS,*
S. F. flour, (Hanford's and other fancy br.)
Rye flour,
Butter and soda crackers,
Pilot bread,
Raisins, figs, almonds,
Filberts, pea nuts, &c.
Nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves,
Cassia, pepper, pimento,
Ginger, Cayenne pepper,
Peppersauce,
Mustard, prime Havana cigars,
Common and American do.
Cavendish, Grace's Fine cut and Smoking } *TOBACCO.*
Mayland & Co., Maccaboy, and Scotch } *SNUFF.*
Castile and common soap,
Colgate's starch,
Sperm and tallow candles,
Pork, pork hams,
Beef hams and tongues,
Mackerel, codfish, T. I. salt,
Liverpool salt in sacks,
Clover and herds grass seed,
Peas, shovels, spades, hoes,
3d, 4d, 6d, 10d, and 12d cut nails,
7 by 9 and 8 by 8 glass,
Demijohns, stone ware,
Brooms, whips, brushes, &c. &c.

April 13. 3w3

8 shares Norwich Bank Stock,
5 do. Thames do. do.
50 shares Norwich Fire Insurance Co. stock,
1 do. Market do.
1000 lbs. Wool, from ¾ 1-8 Merino,
3000 feet ash Oars, from 8 to 20 feet,
20 bbls. Tar; 6 do. Turpentine; 10 do. Pitch,
10 bbls. Rosin; 10 bbls. Mackerel, No. 3,
10 half bbls. No. 1. do.
200 lbs. Oakum—for sale by

C. EELLS.

April 14. 3

HAMPDEN ALE.

JUST received on consignment, a fresh supply of Ale from the Brewery, warranted equal to any ever made, and will be sold at a very reduced price, by

E. A. BILL.

April 13. tf3

CAST IRON HOLLOW WARE,

FROM "Pocasset Furnace," in Massachusetts, similar in quality and price to last year's supply, for sale in large or small quantities, at *THAMES CO.'S Hardware Store.*

April 12. 3

CURRANTS & CHOCOLATE.

FRESH Currants, and Hall's best Chocolate for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

April 14. 3

OIL, MACKEREL, &c.

10 bbls. No. 1. mackerel,
10 do. No. 2 "
20 half bbls. No. 1 "
10 do. No. 2 "
20 casks Dexter and Harris & Co. lime, (fresh)
15 do. Thomastown do.
10 bbls. sperm winter oil,
5 do. summer do.
30 quintals codfish—just received and for sale at the lowest cash prices, by

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

April 14. 3

FOR SALE.

ONE first rate Military Uniform for the Horse Artillery. Enquire of

FITCH & SMITH.

April 14. 3

NAVAL STORES.

12 bbls. thin Tar, 3 do. Pitch, 8 do. Rosin, for sale at the lowest market price, by

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

April 13. 3w3

☞CASH.☜

WILL be paid for OATS and WALNUT WOOD, if delivered immediately, by

E. A. BILL.

April 14. 3

TO LET,

THE Office situated between my Dwelling House and the Episcopal Church.

C. EELLS.

April 14. 3w3

NEW
SPRING GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of *SPRING GOODS*, which he will sell cheap.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

A large assortment of calicoes, new elegant spring patterns,
Handsome ginghams,
A large assortment of long & square Merino shawls, uncommonly nice and cheap,
Italian, Marceline, and other *silks*,
Satin brilliant, a new article for ladies' dress,
Elegant bobbinett and thread *laces*,
Pongees; Nankin crape,
A large assortment of fancy hdkfs, new style,
Black bobbinett lace, for veils,
Linen *lace*; fine Nansook muslins,
Needle work and tamboured capes,
Silk and worsted braids,
Fine medium cambrics, cheap,
Jackonett and mull muslins,
Fine cotton hose; diapers and napkins,
Lace veils; Scotch lawn and linen cambrics,
Green and black-worsted barrage,
Rouen cassimere; brown drillings,
Cravats; vestings; black silk velvet,
Broadcloths; Navarino and Leghorn bonnets with a variety of goods not enumerated.

April 13. 3w3

NEW
SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

IS now opening a variety of seasonable Goods, which were selected from the most recent importations, and will be sold at a small advance.

N. B. He expects to receive more the last of the week.

April 13. 2

APRIL 13, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES S. CLARK

HAS this day returned from New York with a large and splendid assortment of fresh imported *DRY GOODS*, which he will sell at a less price than was ever before offered in this city. Also, Leghorn Bolivar Hats; do. Navarino do. 3

SPRING GOODS.

TIMOTHY TINGLEY,

HAS just returned from New York and is this day opening a splendid assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND:

Black, blue, and steel mixed Broad Cloths; Merino, Cashmere & Imitation Shawls; Bombazetts and Bombazines; black and blue black Grodenaps; black Italiane; Lustrings; Sinchews; Florence and Levantine Silks; Pongees; 100 pieces Prints; plaid Ginghams; Irish Linens; long Lawns; Swiss, mull and book Muslins; Jackonett Cambrics; brown and pink Battist; black and white lace Veils; fancy silk, silk Barrage, gauze, black Barcelona and flag Hdkfs.; Canton, Nankin and Italian Crapes; Linen Drilling; Angola and Bangup Cords; Vesting; black, pink and blue Cambrics; fine Shirting and Sheeting; Bed Tick; Stripes and Plaids; Suspenders; Ladies' beaver, horse skin and kid Gloves and Mitts; Ribbon; Artificial Flowers; Morocco & Prunelle Shoes; and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash or good credit.

Also, a general assortment of *Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Mahogany and Gilt Framed Looking Glasses,* from $1 to $12.

Likewise, one case fine Navarino Hats.

WANTED,

Butter, Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, and Flax Seed, for which the highest price will be given, and received in exchange for the above goods, at all times as cash. Likewise, —Mens' large size blue mixed Socks and Stockings; blue mixed and white Stocking Yarn; Flannels; Tow Cloth; &c. &c.

Windham, (Scotland Soc.) April 12. 6w3

ELIHU GALLUP,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, bringing the latest Spring Fashions, and a most splendid assortment of

BROADCLOTHS and VESTINGS,

which will be made to order on the shortest notice.

Also, a variety of Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c.

☞Those in want of clothes cut and made in *New York style*, can be favored with an opportunity by calling at the subscriber's Fashionable Clothing Establishment, as he has employed an experienced workman, direct from the New York Emporium.

N. B.—All clothes cut and made are warranted to fit.

April 19, 1830. 6w3

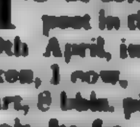
TO FARMERS.

HENRY P. LESTER & CO.

WILL pay cash for most kinds of Country produce, at their store, head of Market Dock.

April 14.

TO LET,



A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY.

April 14, 1830. 3

AUCTION.

TO be sold at public auction, at the sign post in the first society, on Monday, the 19th April, inst. at 2 o'clock p. m., 1 pair of oxen, 1 cow, 1 mare, a quantity of hay, 1 cart, 8 bbls. pickles, and a variety of farming tools, &c. &c.

BURREL LATHROP, *Sheriff's Deputy.*

Norwich, April 13th. 1w

NOTICE.

TO be sold at public vendue, at the late residence of Doct. Thomas B. Buswell, deceased, in Norwich, on Friday the 23d day of April inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the personal and real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of twelve hundred twenty four dollars and 15 cents, with incident charges. Rees's new cyclopedia, and other valuable books, consisting of medical and other, books will be offered.

NANCY BUSWELL,
JOHN L. BUSWELL, } Adm'rs.
GEORGE HILL.

Norwich, April 13th, 1830. 2w3

ABSCONDED

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a rugged, robust, stout built boy, of 16 years of age, by the name of Albert Betts. Whoever will take up and return said boy to me, shall be rewarded by one cent and no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account.

ARAUNAH BUTTS, guardian of said boy.

Canterbury, April 5th. 3w3

POETRY.

THE SILENT MULTITUDE.
BY MRS. HEMANS.

A mighty and a mingled throng
Were gathered in one spot;
The dwellers of a thousand homes—
Yet midst them voice was not!

The soldier and his chief were there—
The mother and her child;
The friends, the sisters of one hearth—
None spoke—none moved—none smiled.

There lovers met between whose lives
Years had swept darkly by;
After that heart-sick hope deferred,
They met—but silently.

You might have heard the rustling leaf,
The breeze's faintest sound,
The shiver of an insect's wing,
On that thick-peopled ground.

Your voice to whispers would have died
For the deep quiet's sake;
Your tread the softest moss have sought,
Such stillness not to break.

What held the countless multitude
Bound in that spell of peace?
How could the ever-sounding life
Amid so many cease?

Was it some pageant of the air—
Some glory high above,
That link'd and hush'd those human souls,
In reverential love?

Or did some burdening passion's weight
Hang on their indrawn breath;
Awe, the pale awe, that freezes words—
Fear, the strong arm of Death?

A mightier thing—Death, Death himself
Lay on each lonely heart!
Kindred were there—yet hermits all—
Thousands—but each apart!

MEDLEY.

THE BIBLE.

There is no book which may be more easily comprehended than the Bible. It may be asked, why do so many read it without deriving any benefit? The fault is not with the Bible; it is wholly with the reader.

The written word is a pointed arrow, aimed by God himself at the heart of man; but the reason it is not felt and understood,& remembered,is because the natural man is not willing to attain this knowledge; he seldom opens the Bible; he reflects not on what he reads: some of its contents have power to fix his wandering thoughts, except perhaps a moral precept, or a poetical expression; he [illegible] not seek to be made wise unto salvation; sufficient light is given him, but he wilfully shuts his eyes.—There is no veil cast over the Bible, but Satan and himself have cast a veil over his understanding; and his heart is so filled with the vanities of the world, as to leave no room for the reception of heavenly things. Now it may be firmly asserted, that any person regarding the Bible with reverence as the word of God, and reading with an humble and teachable disposition, holding its contents as sacred truths, and sincerely desirous to improve them on his mind, may without difficulty comprehend what he reads.

I do not say that the light of natural man is in equal degree with that of the spiritual man; (neither has one spiritual man the same proportion of light as another may possess;) but can we doubt of God's assistance in this holy study? Will not this knowledge, like all other be progressive? It may, at first be compared to the feeble glimmering of dawn, which, though but one faint streak, is nevertheless a certain presage of the meridian sun.

Let any man shut this book altogether; never enter a church door, where its truths and precepts are explained; nor even into the company or conversation of those who frame their lives by this book; and I will tell him he is hastening to the land of unalleviated sorrows. On the other hand, let him read this book for edification, to learn the way to heaven; let him carefully attend upon the preaching of the gospel; converse and hold sweet counsel with the excellent ones of the earth, and imitate their example; and I will tell him he is not far from the kingdom of heaven. God never did, nor never will, withhold his blessing, and the influence of his Spirit from those who diligently seek him.—*Irving.*

There is a trait in our nature which seems to be oftener exemplified in courts of justice, than elsewhere, and particularly in large capitals. We allude to the concourse of persons passing their days in listening to trials, civil or criminal, in which they have properly no concern, and taking a deep interest in the issue, as it may affect others—entire strangers to them—while their own affairs are falling behind hand, or hastening to ruin through inattention. Hours, all precious for important purposes, are thus strangely wasted; as they frequently are in the perusal of romances, of which the fictitious heroes engross a sensibility and time, due, and even indispensable, to the business and families of the readers.

A professor lecturing upon heat, observed that one of its most conspicuous properties was the power of expanding all bodies. A humorous student arose from his seat and asked, "is that the reason why the days in warm weather, are longer than those in cold?"

IMPROVEMENT OF TIME.—It is never worth while to spend a moment in idleness. If the weather break you from one employment find some other. If the stress of the times destroys your usual business, seek a different one. No matter though it be in reality less lucrative, and in the eyes of the world less genteel. If it be but honest, it is preferable to idleness. Every man can do something, and all who will work, can, in this favored land, usually find something to do. "Do it—do it."

Defamation is always detestable, and is an exception to the general observation of Pope, respecting vice, that she loses her deformity by being continually seen, and [illegible] known. The hideous monster never can be [illegible] without horror—she can assume no form that can tempt us to love her. In fact, she is never so odious, as when she appears in the disguise of a fair and sensible female. The most exquisite personal beauties—the most refined mental endowments, cannot for a moment [illegible] the infernal fiend. Who has not seen 'lips of delight,' in a moment changed to objects of abhorrence, by giving utterance to a malicious hint, or ill-natured remark? Their honey becomes gall, when the bitterness of slander has passed over and blighted their roses. Nor will it avail, that the slander is propagated and circulated in the language of eloquence—that the wicked intention is rendered dazzling with the brilliance of wit—These means of concealing, aggravate the offence by proving that it proceeds from black malevolence of heart, and not from inferiority of understanding or error of judgment. The bloom of health and youth may adorn the face—intelligence may give expression to the countenance, [illegible] sparkle in the eye—the form may surpass the symmetry of the Medicean Venus, and art may lend her accomplishments in the decoration of an elegant woman; but this powerful combination of charms is deprived of magic, when the captivated admirer discovers that she has an envious mind and unbridled tongue. When this discovery is made, the loves and graces vanish, and in their stead appear impure harpies and venomous serpents.

A lady lately visited a school of infants, for the purpose of witnessing its machinery. Imagine her surprise, at the following exhibition.—School-mistress (unfolding an umbrella)—'What is this, my dear?'—'An umbrella, Ma'am.'—'How many kingdoms does it contain?'—'Three.' 'What are they?'—'Animal, mineral, and vegetable.' 'Name the animal.' 'Whalebone.' 'The mineral.' 'The brass.' 'The vegetable.' 'The cotton.'

SELLING GOODS ASLEEP.—We hope nobody will doubt the truth of the following anecdote, nor fail to maintain the propriety of putting down the hero as a Dutchman, seeing that the Knickerbockers and the [illegible] have a prescriptive right of snoozing whensoever and wheresoever they please.

A fat descendant of one of the old Dutch burghers of this goodly city, was awhile ago attending an auction sale. Every body knows that at these sales a nod is taken for a bid. Very soon after the sale commenced, the Dutch merchant, who had sat up late at a row-de-dow the night before, fell into a comfortable snooze; in which condition, as people are apt to do who sit and sleep, he kept

'Nid, nid, nodding.'

The auctioneer, supposing he was buying goods all the while, knocked down several thousand dollars worth to him. The sale was closed, and the Dutchman, unconscious of having made any purchases, rubbed his eyes and returned home. It may be well supposed, then, that he was prodigiously astonished the next morning, when a bill of goods as long as his arm, purporting to have been purchased by him the day before, was sent to him.

'Here's a bill of your goods, sir,' said the Mercury of the yard-stick.

'Mine goods!' exclaimed the Dutchman, 'what goods?'

'Why, the goods you purchased yesterday at auction.'

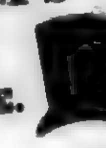
'I bought no goods yesterday. I attend a sale to be sure, but I did not bid.'

'Not bid! how comes it then that the goods were struck down to you?'

'Mine gracious! now I thinks how it was!—I gets asleep, and while I was nodding, de auctioneer mistake me for bidding.'—*N. Y. Constellation.*

A letter from Allen county, Kentucky, states, that on the 10th Feb. a black cloud came over that place, from which a shower descended as black as ink, which discolored the snow on the ground. The rain was accompanied by a thick smoke, which was the smell of stone coal.

A. WICKHAM'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE.



PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Where he will (by a fair deportment,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard-times* well grounded.

April 6. 1f2

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. 1f2

RIDGWAY & JONES,

Having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. R. Johnson, & also taken the shop lately occupied by him, offer to their friends and the public a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, & Children's Boots and Shoes, of various descriptions & prices, to suit purchasers—together with a good assortment of their own Manufacturing, warranted good as can be had in any town in the State.

N. B. Let it be remembered by their friends that every attention will be paid to measure work at their new stand, superintended by Ridgway, under the name of T. RIDGWAY & CO.

Their old stand in Buswell's Row will be conducted under the name of G. A. JONES & CO.

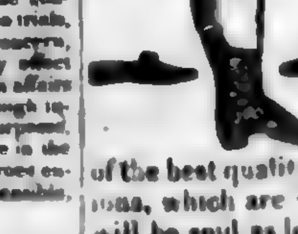
Jan. 20, 1830. 43

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

HATS.

THE NORWICH HAT MANUFACTURING Co.

Offer for sale at their ware room, main street, opposite Mr. Wm Rogers, Norwich, a great variety of Hats, suitable for various markets, at prices which they are confident will meet the approbation of purchasers. The most careful attention will always be paid, not only to the latest and most prominent English and American fashions, but also to that variety of style and quality which is calculated to meet the wants of purchasers for city or country.

ALSO,

Caps, Buffalo Robes, and Fur Collars. Cash paid for all kinds of Hatting Furs, by *S. NOURSE & Co.*

Oct. 13. 29

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from \$3 to \$300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

CLOTH DRESSING.
TRUMAN SAFFORD,
OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 30th. 1f37

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR sale, situated in Colchester, on the turnpike road leading to Norwich, together with about nine acres of land, with a dwelling house and barn thereon—a good stand for custom work—a tanner and currier might be well accomodated. Enquire of Peleg Thomas, jr. Esq., or of the subscriber. *JACOB M'CALL.*

Lebanon, Goshen Soc., March 2. 40

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the stores of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown. *ALBERT AVERY.*

June 20, 1829. 1f31

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—An Apprentice wanted at the above business. S. P. ROBINSON.

April 6. 3w2

JOSEPH B. PALMER

Would inform the public that he continues the business of *Blacksmithing*, at the stand recently occupied by Messrs. *Buddington & Palmer*, where all orders for work in his line will be faithfully and promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention paid to Horse-shoeing.

March 17, 1830. 51

GRAVE-STONES.

THE subscribers, under the firm of M. & E. WARREN, hereby give notice, that they have on hand, marble and slate grave-stones, of a good quality, which they will dispose of on good terms. Persons wishing to get grave stones, who will favor them with their custom, will receive the gratitude of

MARTIN WARREN,
ELISHA WARREN.

Lisbon, March 30. 3w2

GEO. O. GOODWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from New York, a general assortment of BROADCLOTHS, Also, an assortment of first rate VESTINGS, which will be made to order, at the shortest notice.

He feels truly grateful for the very liberal patronage he has always received, and hopes the public will still continue to favor him in the line of his profession.

All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to.

☞ Mr. Geo. O. Goodwin may always be found at his

HALL OF FASHION,

opposite Norwich Bank, where any gentleman can be furnished with a first rate Coat, which, for fit and workmanship, will be inferior to none in this State.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him, warranted to fit.

Feb. 17. 1f47

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
PIANO FORTES.

SIMEON F. HUNTINGTON, Piano Forte Manufacturer, respectfully informs the public, that he has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, in Lebanon, one mile south of the brick Meeting House, a complete assortment of horizontal Piano Fortes, which he warrants equal to any.

The subscriber, aware of the inferior quality of Piano Fortes formerly made in Lebanon, invites the public to call and examine his, which he flatters himself will be found inferior to none.

Piano Fortes tuned and repaired at the shortest notice; and old ones taken in payment for new ones.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B.—New establishment.

Lebanon, Feb. 17, 1830. 3w47

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, [illegible], bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth. by *P. D. SAUNDERS,* *foot Shetucket street.*

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

TAILORING.
SAMUEL CHALFANT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Sterling and its vicinity, that he has taken a shop in front of H. C. Call's, saddle and harness maker, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. A share of the public patronage will be thankfully received.

N. B.—Strict attention will be paid to cutting, and warranted to fit.

March 30. 1

MANUFACTURERS AND WOOL CARDERS,

WHO are in want of Cotton or Wool Cards, of the Leicester, Mass. manufacture, can be accommodated with those of a good quality, and warranted, on application to the subscribers. The great demand for the above cards, throughout the United States, is a sufficient test to prove the superior quality of them over others made elsewhere. W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, March 20, 1830. 1f1

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A dwelling house and store, with other out buildings, with two acres of land, situated one mile south of Plainfield meeting-house and academy—on the turnpike road leading from Plainfield to Norwich; one of the best situations for a store in Plainfield. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, March 25. 2

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built, and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

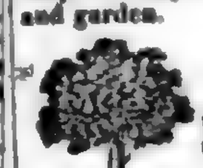
J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

April 6. 2

TO LET,

A two story dwelling house, pleasantly situated on the main street, leading to Chelsea, nearly opposite the residence of C. P. Huntington, Esq. in complete repair, with a good barn and garden.

FOR SALE,



2,500 young Appletrees, in good order for transplanting. *GEORGE BLISS.*

March 17. 51

FOR SALE

The Mills and Mill Seats on Nauchaugh River, in the town of Chaplin, situated six miles northerly of Windham, consisting of an excellent Grist Mill, with two run of stones, one of which is Burr; a very valuable Saw Mill, both erected within a few years, and a new Dam, built the last year, with a permanent stream of water, a suitable house for a miller, and about seventy acres of land adjoining, half of which is improved, the remainder is wood land, and lies about one mile south of Chaplin Meeting House. There are sundry very valuable mill seats on the premises, not yet improved, where mills or factories may be erected, and a great water power improved. Few such mill seats are to be found in the country.

—ALSO—

One lot lying half a mile west of the above, covered with excellent wood and timber—a very good lot.

—ALSO—

One lot containing two hundred and fifty acres, lying half a mile north of Chaplin Meeting House, one half of which is under improvement, the remainder is timber land. The soil and timber are of the first quality. It is near Nauchaugh River, and near to a grist mill and saw mill, and will make two good farms.

—ALSO—

One other tract of land, lying easterly of the last described lot, and adjoining thereto, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, the most of which is under improvement.—Nauchaugh River runs the easterly part of the lot. There is a suitable Dwelling House and Barn thereon.

The whole of the above described land, &c. are situated in a settled part of the town of Chaplin, with good inhabitants in the vicinity; and are offered for sale, (the whole, or such part or parts as may suit purchasers) on a long credit, and good security, payable by annual instalments, with interest annually, and on reasonable terms.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, in Boston, or JABEZ CLARKE, of Windham, Connecticut. JOHN WELLES.

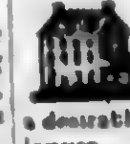
March 19, 1830. 1

TO LET,

Part of a well located and pleasant Dwelling House. Possession given the first of April. Apply to JOHN HILLARD.

March 28, 1830. 3w1

TO LET,



Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, one of the best farms in the town of Norwich, situated one mile west of Chelsea Landing, on the road leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of choice land, with all necessary buildings attached thereto. As no one will purchase without first examining, any further recommendation is unnecessary.

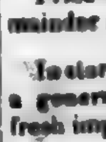
Price 4,000 dollars; one third down, the remainder may remain on good security.

ALSO,

In store, at his old stand, No. 3, Liberty street, a general assortment of genuine groceries, of fresh importations, at very low prices.

ASA WITTER.

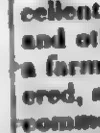
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

TO LET,



A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to *WILLIAM BOON, Jr.*

Willimantic Falls, March 5. 1f50

HOTEL TO LET.

THE Hotel lately erected near the Court House in Norwich, and which will be completed in April next, is offered to be let. For terms, which will be accommodating to a good tenant, who will keep a good tavern, apply to the subscribers:

NATHANIEL SHIPMAN,
HENRY STRONG,
BURREL LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. 23d. 48

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage \$3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf. *CHARLES DAVISON.*

April 7. 2

PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at \$2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1

FOR SALE,

That tract of land well known by the name of the saw mill pasture, lying about ½ of a mile North of the Rev. Joseph Strong's, and containing 17½ acres, covered with thrifty wood. For terms, which will be made accommodating, enquire of BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, March 24th. 3w1

TO LET,

THE store now occupied by Mr. Andrew Y. Austin, a first rate stand for a retail grocer. For particulars enquire of BACKUS & NORTON.

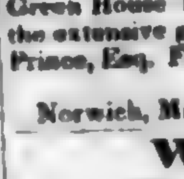
March 3d. 49

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

THE subscriber, being agent, will receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Vines, &c. &c. from the extensive gardens and nurseries of Wm. Prince, Esq. Flushing, Long Island. JOHN HYDE.

Norwich, March 22, 1830. 52

WANTED,



A 6 years old family Horse, without defect, and very fleet. Apply to JED. PERKINS.

Norwich, March 30. 1

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a part, or the whole of his Livery Establishment.

☞ He wishes all those that have demands against him, to call and receive their pay, and all those indebted to call and settle forthwith. JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Jan. 13, 1830. 42

TO LET,

A tenement for a small family, in the lower street. Inquire at this office.

April 6th. 2

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,
Anderson's and Lee's do.
Rogers' cough do.
Cooley's "
Lockyer's "
James' anti dyspeptic do.
Thompson's eye water,
Charlton's do.
Turlington's balsam,
Butt's American balsam,
Pectoral balsam honey,
Bateman's drop,
Genuine Hull's physic,
Sanford's bark,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Haarlem do.
Tyler's remedy for the piles,
Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Cephalic snuff,
Jesuit's drops,
Columbian syrup,
Anderson's cephdrops,
Liquid opodeldoc,
Steers' do.
Wine bitters,
Itch ointment
Colver's corn plaister,
Rowland's Macassar oil.
Charlton's tooth powders,
Rochelle & soda powders,
Extract Humuli,
" butternut,
Oxymuriate Potash,
Hydriodate "
Sulphate quenine,
Elaterium & Croton oil,
Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19, 1830. 42

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

20,000 lbs. P. S. I. Old Sable Iron,
10,000 lbs. New Sable Iron,
30,000 lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1¼ to 6 inches,
12,000 lbs. Swedes square do. from 3-8 to 3 inches,
30,000 lbs. English flat do. from 1¼ to 3 inches,
20,000 lbs. English round do. from ¼ to 3¼ inches,
10,000 lbs. English round ref. do. from ¼ to 2 inches,
2,000 lbs. English sheet do.
4,000 lbs. " hoop do.
5,000 lbs. band do.
4,000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2,000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4,000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3,000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel
2,000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2,000 lbs. American blistered do.
1,000 lbs. Tub do.
130 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d.
20 dozen Shovels, English,
[illegible]00,000 cut Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14.
200,000 cut Brads, from ¼ to 2 inches,

ALSO—An assortment of Plough Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree do. &c. &c.—for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 17, 1830. 51

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

20 casks dry White Lead,
30 casks Spanish White,
20 casks Paris White,
10 " Venetian Red; 5 do. Spanish Brown,
6 " Spruce Yellow,
2000 lbs. dry Verdigris,
600 lbs. Verdigris, ground in oil,
800 kegs White Lead,
700 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
200 lbs. " Green,
300 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. Terra Desenna 1000 do. Litharge,
1500 lbs. Red Lead; 200 do. Rose Pink,
1000 lbs. Lamp Black; 200 do. Umber,
100 lbs. Chinese Vermilion,
500 lbs. Black Lead; 200 do. Ivory Black,
Distilled Verdigris; gr'n & bl. Verditer,
French and mineral Green,
Blue, green and brown Smalts,
20 packs Gold Leaf; 15 do. Silver do.
20 packs Dutch
Gold, Silver, red and copper Bronze,
4 cases Gum Copal,
2 cases Gum Shellac, orange,
Sheet Copper, Brass and Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
4 bbls. Copal Varnish; 2 do. Shellac do.
2 bbls. Bright Varnish,
10 bbls. Alcohol, 85 per ct. above proof,
25 bbls. Glue; 10 do. Rosin; 20 do. Chalk,
500 boxes Window Glass, of various qualities and sizes, from 6 by 8 to 14 by [illegible],
Paint, whitewash, hatters', clothiers' and shoe Brushes, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

N. B. Persons in want of the above articles, would do well to call on the subscribers, and get the prices before they purchase.

March 17, 1830. 51

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Windham Co. clover seed, bought at the mills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and the large kind,
200 bush. red furze and blue top seed,
100 do. herds grass "
20 do. orchard "
2 boxes Quaker garden seeds,
[illegible] sacks fine salt,
30 quintals codfish,
20 bbls. thin tar,
200 bush. corn,
4 tons Nova Scotia grind stones,
1 tierce honey, with a full assortment of Groceries, at retail.

by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

March 17. 51

OIL, PAINTS, &c.

8 bbls. linseed oil, 6 " spts. turpentine,
1 bbl. bright varnish,
2 " copal "
1 " shellac "
5 casks dry white lead,
125 kegs white lead, ground in oil,
200 lbs. verdigris,
250 lbs. dry verdigris,
6 casks Spanish white,
3 casks Paris white,
5 casks Spanish brown,
4 casks Venetian red,
4 casks French yellow,
25 boxes chrome yellow,
10 boxes chrome green,
75 lbs terry desenna,
50 lbs patent yellow,
100 lbs rose pink,
300 lbs red lead,
150 lbs Prussian blue,
1 bbl black lead,
1 bbl ivory black,
1 cask lamp black,
1 case gum copal,
1 case gum shellac,
green and blue verditer, blue, brown and green smalts,
10 bbls. rosin, 10 " chalk,
10 reams sand paper,
50 kegs cut nails,
500 m. tacks and brads,
1000 lbs. sheet lead,
100 lbs bar lead,
50 lbs sheet copper.

FITCH & SMITH.

March 2. [illegible]

GARDEN SEEDS,

Fresh, and warranted of the last year's growth.

ASPARAGUS; giant Celery; early and late Cauliflower; long, short, and winter Cucumber; early Dutch, York, green savoy, red Dutch for pickling, and late sugar loaf Cabbage; large green head or cabbage and yellow head Lettuce; early scarlet short top, long salmon, and scarlet Turnip Radish; early bush, and winter crookneck Squash; early blood turnip, and long red Beet; silver skinned, red and yellow Onion; [illegible] large Dutch Parsnip; double Pepper[illegible] and Parsley; Summer Savory; [illegible] Sweet Marjorane; large Sage; round and prickly Spinnage; vegetable Oyster; Nutmeg, pine apple, and large cantaloup Melons; Squash and Cayenne Pepper; Nasturtium; white and yellow dwarf, cranberry, [illegible] or thousand to one, large Lima, and English horse Beans; early Washington, [illegible] May, June, imperial, and dwarf marrowfat; golden hotspur, and early Charlton Peas, &c., for sale by *S. TYLER & SON.*

March 24.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company*, Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, [illegible] mills, factories, barns, and the contents of [illegible] together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every [illegible] an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this devouring element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in [illegible] their business, and in the adjusting and paying of losses is prompt and liberal. For [illegible] Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized [illegible] policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11.

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal hemorrhoidal affections has been abundantly [illegible]ed and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this [illegible]. That this medicine will effectually [illegible] the cause from which the piles have [illegible] [illegible] demonstrated by the numerous [illegible] of persons who were cured by it [illegible] years since, and have had no return of the disease.

The medicine is put up in two [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] TYLER & [illegible]

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favour sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 4. | *NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1830.* | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1688

VALUABLE BOOKS,

IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE, RECENTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Hume's, Smollett's and Bisset's History of England; Gillies' History of Greece; Rollin's Ancient History, Milner's Church do.; Robertson's History of America, of Charles V. of India & of Scotland; Jahn's History of the Hebrew Commonwealth, Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson,

Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Bible.

Dr. Dwight's Theology; Dwight's Sermons, James's Christian Charity, Family Monitor, and Church Member's Guide,

Dick's Philosophy of Religion, Future State, and Christian Philosopher,

Dr. Chalmer's Works; Buck's Works, Theological Dictionary &c.

Cruden's, Butterworth's and Brown's Concordances of the Holy Scriptures,

Good's Study of Medicine.

All Dewees's Works

Horner's Anatomy; Wistar's Anatomy, Manual of Materia Medica,

Bostock's Physiology,

Pharmacopoeia, and Bigelow's Sequel to Pharmacopoeia,

Dispensatories and many other medical books.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A complete assortment of all the most valuable Classical and School Books used in the country.

—ALSO—

A very extensive assortment of *Stationary and Fancy articles.*

T. R. has also for sale, a more complete assortment of

Paper Hangings and Borders

than was ever offered for sale in this market.

April 6. 2

VALUABLE BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

VIZ:

A memoir of the Rev. Edward Payson, D. D. late pastor of the second church in Portland.

Daily Food for Christians, being a promise, and another scriptural portion, for every day in the year.

The Stanwood Family, or the History of the American Tract Society.

Memoirs of the life and ministry of the late Rev. John Summerfield.

Wilks's Christian Essays.

Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, late missionary to Burmah.

Bickersteth on Prayer.

The Christian Hearer, by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.

A Scripture Help, designed to assist in reading the Bible profitably, by the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.

Bickersteth's Treatise on the Lord's Supper.

The Veracity of the Gospels.

Coggswell's Assistant to Family Religion.

Remains of the Rev. Richard Cecil.

Memoir of Barbara Ewing.

James's Christian Charity explained.

James's Family Monitor.

James's Church Member's Guide.

Dick's Christian Philosophy—Philosophy of Religion—and Philosophy of a Future State.

Dr. Wisner's Sermon on Sabbath Schools.

Dr. Peirson's Address on Temperance.

April 6. 2

JUST PUBLISHED

and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S and T. ROBINSON'S Book-stores,

SERMONS, delivered in the Second Congregational Church in Norwich, on the second Sabbath in July, 1829, and on the evening of March 4th, 1830, by Rev. A. Mitchell, Pastor of said Church. Price 17 cents.

April 14. 3

VALUABLE BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

CHRISTIAN ESSAYS, by the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks, A. M.

Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity.

The Course of Time, a poem—by Robert Pollok,

Orton's Memoirs of the life, character and writings of Doddridge,

Taylor's memoirs and poetical remains of the late Jane Taylor,

Memoirs of Mrs. Ramsay,

Sturm's reflections on the works of God,

Mrs. Opie's illustrations of Lying,

Memoirs of the Rev. David Brainard,

Bower's Life of Luther, embracing an account of the early progress of the reformation,

Horne on the Psalms,

The works of the Rev. John Newton,

Present state of Christianity in all parts of the world, by F. Shoberl,

Foster's Lectures on the relations and duties of the middle aged,

Coleridge's Aids to Reflection.

April 15 3

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store,

THE Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people.—Samuel Nott, Jr.

Received for subscribers—the North American Review, for April—the Missionary Herald—the Mechanics' Magazine—the Journal of Education, &c.

April 6th. 2

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

AN extensive assortment of Juvenile Books, calculated for Sabbath School Libraries, including the publications of the American Sunday School Union, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,

Sign of the Ledger.

April 6. 2

FAMILY BIBLES.

A variety of Quarto Bibles, in rich and plain bindings. Likewise, Scott's Commentary, and Henry's Exposition, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,

Sign of the Ledger.

April 6. 2

Paper Hangings and Borders.

AN extensive assortment of Paper Hangings and Borders, constantly for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,

Sign of the Ledger.

April 6. 2

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MARCH 30, 1830.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

—AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND—

Fine blue, black, brown, olive, steel and Oxford mixed Broadcloths,

Bombazetts and Bombazines,

Black and blue black Grosdenaps and Grosdezines,

Black Italian Lustring; Sinchews, Florences; Levantines,

Black and blue black Marceline Silks,

Light colored Grosdezines; Pongees,

270 ps. Prints, fine Irish Linen,

Swiss, book and mull Muslin,

Jackonett Cambrics,

Swiss and lace Capes and Collars,

Brown and plaid Battist,

Black and white lace Veils,

Green gauze Veils,

Fancy silk, worsted, silk barrage, black Barcelona and flagg silk Hdkfs.,

Black, white and red Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Hdkfs.,

Bobbinett Laces and Footings,

Black, white, pink and green Crapes,

Black, Canton and Nankin Crapes,

Black, pink, brown, straw green and blue Cambrics,

with many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash.

All who wish to purchase will do well to call on

J. Y. NILES.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of *SPRING GOODS,* which he will sell cheap.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

A large assortment of *calicoes,* new elegant spring patterns,

Handsome ginghams,

A large assortment of long & square Merino shawls, uncommonly nice and cheap,

Italian, Marceline, and other *silks.*

Satin brilliant, a new article for ladies' dress,

Elegant bobbinett and thread *laces,*

Pongees; Nankin crape,

A large assortment of fancy hdkfs, new style,

Black bobbinett lace, [illegible] veils,

Linen [illegible]; fine Nansook muslins,

Needle work and tamboured capes

Silk and worsted braids

Fine medium cambrics, cheap,

Jackonett and mull muslins,

Fine cotton hose, diapers and napkins,

Lace [illegible], Scotch cotton, of linen cambrics,

Green and black [illegible]

Ratteen cassimeres [illegible]

Cravats, [illegible]

Broadcloths [illegible] Leghorn hats

with a variety of goods at cheap rates!

April 13. 3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

IS now opening a variety of seasonable Goods, which were selected from the most recent importations, and will be sold at a small advance.

N. B. He expects to receive more the last of the week.

April 14. 3

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Is now opening a good assortment of Spring Goods, bought the last week which will be sold at a small advance from cost.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

New style of calicoes,

Black, white and scarlet Merino shawls,

Black [illegible] veils, cotton and silk hose,

Best gloves, Irish linens,

Marseille quilts; Irish linen,

Cotton shirtings, bed ticks,

Large and small shell combs,

Ribbons of all kinds, bombazine,

Nansook muslins; cambrics,

Barcelona and flagg hdkfs; fancy hdkfs,

Patent lustring, black and white ginghams,

Blue, black, brown and mixed broadcloths.

March 31, 1830. 1

NEW GOODS,

April 7, 1830.

WILLIAM ROGERS

IS now opening an assortment of New Spring Goods, too numerous and too cheap to particularize

☞ If you have cash to pay for Goods it may be for your interest to call at the cheap Corner Store and look at them.

On consignment 100 ps. Calicoes and 5 bales Domestic Sheetings. 2

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

HAS received by the Fanny, this morning, a superior style of Irish Linens, Fancy Hdkfs, Marseilles Quilts, Bed Ticks and Calicoes.

April 6. 3w2

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a good assortment of Hard-Ware, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.—for sale very cheap for cash, or short credit.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

April 6. 2

APRIL 13, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES S. CLARK

HAS this day returned from New York with a large and splendid assortment of fresh imported *DRY GOODS,* which he will sell at a less price than was ever before offered in this city. Also, Leghorn Bolivar Hats; do. Navarino do. 3

8 shares Norwich Bank Stock,

5 do. Thames do. do.

50 shares Norwich Fire Insurance Co. stock,

1 do. Market do.

1000 lbs. Wool, from 1/2 1-8 Merino,

3000 feet ash Oars, from 8 to 20 feet,

20 bbls. Tar; 6 do. Turpentine; 10 do. Pitch,

10 bbls. Rosin; 10 bbls. Mackerel, No. 3,

10 half bbls. No. 1. do.

200 lbs. Oakum—for sale by

C. EELLS.

April 14. 3

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE formed a connection in business, under the firm of Henry P. Lester & Co., and have taken the store recently occupied by Capt. John Lathrop, head of market dock.

HENRY P. LESTER,

EDWARD B. LESTER,

Norwich, April 13.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

AT THEIR STORE HEAD OF MARKET DOCK,

Have for sale, a general assortment of *GROCERIES,* at wholesale and retail, for cash, country produce, or approved credit, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pouchong, Souchong and Bohea — } *FRESH TEAS.*

Prime green coffee,

St. Croix, Portorico, New Orleans, Havana, Lump and loaf — } *SUGARS.*

New Orleans and West India — } *MOLASSES.*

St. Croix Rum,

West India do.

New England do. B. & S.

Cogniac and American Brandy,

Holland and American Gin,

Madeira, Sicily, Lisbon, Port, and Malaga — } *WINES.*

Peppermint, Cinnamon, and Rose — } *CORDIALS.*

S. F. flour, (Hanford's and other fancy br.)

Rye flour,

Butter and soda crackers,

Pilot bread,

Raisins, figs, almonds,

Filberts, pea nuts &c.

Nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves,

Cassia, pepper, pimento,

Ginger, Cayenne pepper,

Peppersauce,

Mustard, prime Havana cigars,

Common and American Cavendish, Grace's Fine cut and Smoking — } *TOBACCO.*

Maccaboy & Co., Maccaboy, and Scotch — } *SNUFF.*

Castile and common soap,

Colgate's starch,

Sperm and tallow candles,

Pork, cod, [illegible],

Beef hams and tongues,

Mackerel, codfish, [illegible] salt,

Liverpool salt in sacks,

Clover and herds grass seed,

Peas, shovels, spades, hoes,

24, 43, 20, 104 and 124 [illegible]

7 by 9 and 8 by 10 glass,

Hartford stone ware,

Brooms, whips, brushes, &c. &c.

April 15. 3w3

SPRING GOODS.

TIMOTHY TINGLEY,

HAS just returned from New York and is this day opening a splendid assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND

Black, blue, and steel mixed Broad Cloths; Merino, Cashmere & Imitation Shawls; Bombazetts and Bombazines; black and blue black Grodenaps; black Italian Lustrings; Sinchews; Florence and Levantine Silks; Pongees; 100 pieces Prints; plaid Ginghams; Irish Linens, long Lawns; Swiss, mull and book Muslins; Jackonett Cambrics; brown and pink Battist; black and white lace Veils; fancy silk, silk Barrage, gauze, black Barcelona and flag Hdkfs.; Canton, Nankin and Italian Crapes; Linen Drilling Angola and Bangup Cords; Vesting; black, pink and blue Cambrics, fine Shirting and Sheeting; Bed Tick; Stripes and Plaids; Suspenders; Ladies' beaver, horse skin and kid Gloves and Mitts; Ribbon; Artificial Flowers; Morocco & Prunelle Shoes; and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash or good credit.

Also, a general assortment of *Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Mahogany and Gilt Framed Looking Glasses,* from $1 to $12.

Likewise, one case fine Navarino Hats.

WANTED,

Butter, Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, and Flax Seed, for which the highest price will be given, and received in exchange for the above goods, at all times as cash. Likewise, —Mens' large size blue mixed Socks and Stockings; blue mixed and white Stocking Yarn; Flannels; Tow Cloth; &c. &c.

Windham, (Scotland Soc.) April 12. 6w3

ALE.

THE subscribers are agents for the celebrated Brewery at Bridgeport, carried on by J. H. McCullock & Co. The credit of their Ale is established as equal to any made in this country. For sale, 40 bbls. this day received, by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

April 7. 2

CHEESE COLORING,

OF the first quality, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

☞ Farmers who calculate to sell their Cheese to S. Meech, Esq. and Gurdon Chapman, will be supplied on the usual terms.

April 6. 2

I HAVE received an additional supply of Goods, which I wish to sell. To those who will make good pay, I will sell cheap.—Those that owe me are reminded that they still have an opportunity to pay "me," if attended to immediately.

JOSEPH CHESTER.

April 6. 6

Dissolution.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Ridgway & Jones, G. A. Jones & Co., and T. Ridgway & Co. is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The subscribers respectfully inform their friends that they have placed their books and accounts in the hands of Mr. Charles Thomas, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS J. RIDGWAY,

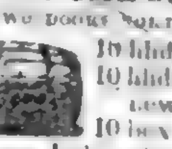
GURDON A. JONES.

Norwich, April 10. 3w3

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

(TWO DOORS SOUTH OF NORWICH BANK)



10 hhds. N. O. Molasses,

10 hhds. and bbls. Trinidad do. new crop,

10 box. brown Havana Sugar,

5 cases India white do.

5 tierces new Rice,

20 bbls. Mess Pork,

20 boxes mould and dipped Candles, Nos 6, 8 and 10,

5 boxes Soap,

20 firkins new Lard,

10 dozen bird's eye Pepper Sauce,

100 lbs. Smoked Beef,

200 lbs. cheap Tobacco, for killingticks,

200 Cocoanuts.

150 lbs. Manilla Indigo,

40 boxes 9 by 12 first qual. Cylinder Glass,

5 cases Alexandria Cigars,

20 bbls superfine and fine Flour,

7 bbls. Middlings.

—AT RETAIL—

Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, and souchong Teas, fresh—together with all the usual variety found in a grocery store.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 30. 1

WINES, &c.

3 qr. casks old Madeira wine,

2 pipes pale sherry,

2 qr. casks Port wine, of a superior quality, Harris brand,

3 qr. casks Teneriffe L. P.

30 qr. casks and Indian bbls. Lisbon wine,

20 " " sweet Malaga,

15 " " dry "

4 casks brown stout London porter,

For sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

April 6. 2

HAMPDEN ALE.

JUST received one consignment, a fresh supply of Ale from the Brewery, warranted equal to any ever made, and will be sold at a very reduced price, by

E. A. BILL.

April 13. 6f3

SUGAR, &C.

25 boxes loaf and lump sugar,

15 " brown Havana "

[illegible] boxes white Havana "

30 bags coffee,

10 boxes chocolate,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 2

LINSEED OIL.

20 bbls. Linseed Oil,

10 " spirits Turpentine,

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 7. 2

SOAP & CANDLES.

150 boxes tallow soap,

20 boxes Fuller's white do.

[illegible] boxes Castile do.; 20 boxes sperm candles,

40 boxes tallow candles—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 6w2

STARCH.

20 boxes Colgate's No. 1. Starch—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

IRON.

12 tons English and Swedes Iron, assorted—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

WRAPPING PAPER.

300 reams Wrapping Paper—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 30. 1

4 HORSE WAGON TIRE.

10 tons of the above article, just received, and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 7. 2

ANNATTO.

20 baskets fresh Annatto—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 2

MOLASSES.

20 hhds. prime Molasses—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 2

CURRANTS & CHOCOLATE.

FRESH Currants, and Hall's best Chocolate for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

April 14. 3

OIL, MACKEREL, &c.

10 bbls. No. 1. mackerel,

10 do. No. 2 "

20 half bbls. No. 1 "

10 do. No. 2 "

20 casks Dexter and Harris & Co. lime, (fresh)

15 do. Thomastown do.

10 bbls. sperm winter oil,

5 do. summer do.

30 quintals codfish—just received and for sale at the lowest cash prices, by

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

April 14. 3

CAST IRON HOLLOW WARE,

FROM "Pocasset Furnace," in Massachusetts, similar in quality and price to last year's supply, for sale in large or small quantities, at *THAMES CO.'S Hardware Store.*

April 12. 3

FOR SALE,

ONE first rate Military Uniform for the Horse Artillery. Enquire of

FITCH & SMITH.

April 14. 3

NAVAL STORES.

12 bbls. thin Tar, 3 do. Pitch,

8 do. Rosin, for sale at the lowest market price, by

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

April 13. 3w3

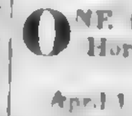
TO FARMERS.

HENRY P. LESTER & CO.

WILL pay cash for most kinds of Country produce, at their store, head of Market Dock.

April 14.

TO LET,



A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY,

April 14, 1830. 3

REMOVAL.

JAMES S. CLARK

HAS removed to the store lately occupied by William L'Hommedieu, one door east of the Thames Bank, where he will be happy to wait on all those who will favor him with a call, and where goods will be sold very cheap for cash.

March 24, 1830. 52

☞CASH.☜

WILL be paid for OATS and WALNUT WOOD, if delivered immediately, by

E. A. BILL.

April 6. 3

REMOVAL.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS removed his stock of *DRY GOODS* one door west of the Thames Bank, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.

March 25. 52

SHELL COMBS.

A few doz. large shell combs and side combs just received, and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

April 6. 3w2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

ERASTUS COIT.

April 6. 2

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Sachem's Turnpike Company, that an assessment of twenty five dollars is laid on each share, payable on the 6th day of May next, to the Treasurer of said Company.

J. W. KINNEY, *Sec'y & Treas'r.*

Norwich, April 8, 1830. 3w3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Samuel Tyler & Son, are requested to make payment immediately. The business in future will be conducted by the subscriber.

SAMUEL TYLER.

April 7. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James R. Stetson, by book or note, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as delays are dangerous.

J. R. STETSON.

Lisbon, April 6th. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call and settle their accounts previous to the first of May next.

THOMAS & HURLBUTT.

P. S. All those indebted to the late firm of Thomas & Tracy, will find their accounts in the hands of an attorney after the above date.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

Norwich, April 7. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership under the firm of *Bowen & McCall* offer their services to the public as house carpenters and master builders; and they take contracts for building, on the lowest terms, taking the prices of materials and wages into consideration. Persons contemplating to build are requested to give us a call—and we feel confident that specimens of our work will be a sufficient recommendation.

PHILIP L. BOWEN,

STEPHEN T. McCALL.

Norwich, April 7. 3w2

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber having taken Mr. Dwight R. Stetson into copartnership with him, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of *James R. Stetson & Co.*

JAMES R. STETSON,

DWIGHT R. STETSON.

Lisbon, April 6. 2

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of *Samuel Tyler & Son,* is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

SAMUEL TYLER,

WM. S. TYLER.

April 7. 2

WINDOW GLASS.

BOSTON CROWN, English, Champlain, Chelmsford, Peru, Washington City, Cumberland, Ontario, Geneva, and New York Cylinder Glass, of the following size:

6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 8 to 12, 9 by 12, 9 by 13, 9 by 14, 10 by 13, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 15, 11 by 16, 11 by 17, 12 by 16, 12 by 17, 12 by 18, 14 by 20, 14 by 22.

FOR SALE BY

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6, 1830. 6w2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Norwich, Ct. April 1st, 1830.

EUNICE A. ALLEN, Mary Andrew, Marty Bailey, Esther Barker, Stephen Barrows, James Begg, Sterry Bennett, (2) J. Billings, Deborah Blodget, Stephen Burrows, Rowland Camron, N. A. Carpenter, Caroline S. Champlin, Olive Condol, Nancy Congdon, John B. Coyl, Thomas O. Cutler, Sarah L. Danforth, Clarissa L. Davis, Nancy Davis, William Daniels, David Douglass, Albert Dunham, Hugh Foulds, (2) Isaac Gallup, Lydia Gardner, James Gates, Betsey Gifford, Alexander Graham, Eri Gray, Hall & Hawley, Marvin Hawes or Harney, Thomas G. Hamner, Amira Hurlbut, Simeon Jordon, Amos Lewis, David L. Maples, Palmer Newton, William Peters, Ephraim Pitcher, William E. Porter, Asa Post Jr., Abigail Quinby, Mary S. Rogers, Mary Roodey or Boodey, Judith A. Spink, 2 Benjamin Tracy, Nathan Walworth, George R. Watson, David Wilcox, James Williams, Lyman Woodruff.

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, Ct. April 1st, 1830.

GEORGE P. BRADFORD, Thos. Child, Ebenezer Cas, Wm. C. Fry, Doct. Josiah Fuller, Septemus Gilbert, James Gordon Esq., Allen Harris, Edward Hill, F. B. Johnson Esq., Wm. Kinney, Joseph Lathrop, [illegible], Nicholas, Enos Parkhurst, Lydia Palmer, Wm. S. Randall, Azariah Spalding, Harriet Shepard, Susanah Taylor, Fanning Tracy Esq., Amos Witter, Jared Wilson (2,) George Wooden, Mary Wallis. 2

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

TO LET,

THE Office situated between my Dwelling House and the Episcopal Church.

C. EELLS.

April 14. 3w3

MISCELLANY.

From the Providence Bulletin.

MYSTERIOUS.

A mysterious affair occurred on board of the President Steamer, while on her passage from New York to this port on the morning of Wednesday. We were witness to a part of the painful occurrence, and [illegible] more with the hope that the recital of the story will prevent a similar disputable occurrence—at least, so far as a number of gentlemen passengers were concerned, that we tell the story which briefly is as follows.

It appears, that as a stranger lad, aged about sixteen or eighteen, was promenading the deck of the Steamer, his eye was arrested by a roll of Bank notes, which lay near the vicinity of the office of the Captain. The lad, of course took up the roll, examined it and finding it was of great value, immediately reported among the ship's company, passengers and crew, that he had found a packet of money of value, which he was ready to surrender to the owner, if the property was described and proved. The finding of the money was very soon made a matter of notoriety throughout the Steamer, and Capt. Bunker, the commander of the President, suggested that the money should be made good to the unfortunate owner, directed the lad to carry it to the office [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE OLD MAID'S FIRST OFFER.

I must tell you the heart-rending story; I have long wished to do so, and the time has at length arrived.—[Here her voice dropped into a solemn cadence] [illegible] Poor dear Major Ogilvie, who is now dead and gone—heigho!—had been paying me very marked attentions; in fact paying me his addresses though he had never made his declaration. [illegible] after he had sung me a song of Burns' [illegible] I believe was Gluck's—ah! you should have heard the Major; he was a sweet singer—well, the Doctor had gone out to buy a new invented [illegible] [illegible] he was like to have his fishes [illegible]—and Frenchette [illegible] my little beauty of a spaniel with him, so that I and the Major were all alone in the breakfast parlor—when, looking tenderly up in my face, he suddenly went down upon his knee—a sure one—oh! there was gallantry in those days!—and taking my hand, which he tenderly pressed, made a passionate avowal of his love! I felt myself blushing crimson [illegible]; when at this agitating moment just as I was about to utter a palpitating confession of my partiality, my nose began to twinkle, I felt a tingling at my nose; my mouth opened in spite of myself, and I sneezed, [illegible] an explosion of gunpowder, full in his upturned and [illegible] face!—Now tell me, Lady Susan, you who know how tremendously I always sneeze, did you ever, Oh *all* the awkward occurrences! The Major started, as well indeed he might [illegible] presently recovered himself—so far [illegible] he gazed at me tenderly, and I was [illegible] from his stupor, when I sneezed with a second and still louder explosion, that seemed to shatter the very nose from my face. I was in a convulsion [illegible] [illegible]

I uttered a heartrending sigh, and the soft avowal of mutual love was just trembling upon the tip of my tongue, when I felt something [illegible] [illegible] Lady Susan, Lady Susan, [illegible]—did you ever? Of all the distressing [illegible]! I struggled to withdraw my hand, that I might get my handkerchief, an action which the Major attributed to my coyness, and therefore did but grasp it the more tenderly. In the contest, after I had fairly sprung [illegible] [illegible] three [illegible] drops of an unusual size, fell upon the Major's wrist! He started up in an agony; I closed my eyes and sunk into a chair, overwhelmed with confusion. Imagining I had fainted, the Major [illegible] a large tumbler of water, which stood on a side table and threw it [illegible] At which, at this unexpected sousing, I screamed with surprise and terror.—The Marechal powder which I then wore—I was always famous for my powder—mingled with the water [illegible] converted my face into a hideous spectacle; the door flew open, the faithful Franchette [illegible] her mistress had been slain, flew at the poor dear Major, and bit a large mouthful out of his leg, while the Doctor [illegible] and [illegible] suffered the bottle of newly discovered [illegible] to fall from his hand, and [illegible] to pieces upon the floor. My dear Lady Susan! [illegible] did you ever? It was altogether a scene for a tragedy.

PEDANTRY REPROVED.—A young man who was a student in one of our colleges, being very vain of his knowledge of the Latin language, embraced every opportunity that offered to utter short sentences in it before his more illiterate companions. A [illegible] of his, who was a seafaring man, having just arrived from a long voyage, invited his nephew to visit him on board of the ship. The young gentleman went on board, and was highly pleased with every thing he saw. Wishing to give his uncle an idea of his superior knowledge, he tapped him on the shoulder, and pointing to the windlass, asked, 'Quod est hoc?' His uncle, being a [illegible] [illegible] such vanity, took a chew of tobacco from his mouth and throwing it in his nephew's face, replied, "Hoc est quid!"

There is nothing disposes a man to a [illegible] [illegible] words so much as slight and superficial notions of the things he is talking of.

Read not thy books alone, but men also, and chiefly thyself.—*Fuller.*

...schools is to be learnt. The character of a housewife is not discovered by a call, on the evening of her set party. Let it be understood, by the teacher, that nothing is to be put aside, on account of the parent's call—that the regular routine of duty is to be pursued without any reference to his presence, and there can be no objection to this plan, on the ground that it would be an interruption. Teachers and scholars might, by pursuing this course, materially promote the improvement of our youth; and we do most sincerely hope that an interest of this kind may be [illegible] and its effects tried. Some teachers, it is [illegible], furnish each parent the means of knowing [illegible] of the progress and deportment of their children by sending them a weekly bill. Much benefit [illegible] from this plan; if parents would be particular in the examination of the bill, and were they to [illegible] the child, at home, and the favors [illegible] to depend upon his weekly school-bill.

[illegible]

rise at once, and indignantly banish the iniquitous gambling from among them.

My object at present is, briefly to notice some of the most prominent evils resulting from lotteries, and to invite our fellow-citizens to join us in attempting to suppress them.

In the first place, it is an extensive evil, because it prevents its votaries from attending to their regular pursuits, and renders them idle. It is an axiom, in political economy, that every species of hazardous speculation is injurious to industry. And surely none can be more so than this delusive gambling. It holds forth a possibility, though a bare one, of receiving thousands. The laborer, while contemplating this splendid success, wearies of toiling for property, which is only cent by cent; hovers around the office where the lottery is to be drawn, and becomes an indolent, if not a vicious man.

Again: the chances for success are so few, as to render this species of gambling utter madness. It is far from exaggerated to say that the chances are 20 to 1 that an individual will not receive back again the money he pays for his ticket. Certainly we should say of the merchant, who embarked his capital upon such an enormous risk, that he merited failure. And further, if success to him should induce a multitude to embark in this ruinous traffic, and thus be extensively injurious, we could but rejoice at his failure. When the antagonists are equally skilful, in ordinary gambling with cards and dice, the chance of success is equal to that of disappointment. But no perfection of practice, no finesse of management, can redeem this speculator from almost inevitable and total loss. Thus the evil is incomparably greater than that of ordinary gambling.

Again: the individuals, who purchase tickets, are principally those who maintain their families by daily labor. The wealthy are not accustomed to engage in this ruinous speculation. Many an individual, not possessed of a farthing, labors with intense assiduity, during six days of seven, and denies his family the extreme necessaries of life: and then, having earned a trifle, he instantly embarks it upon this desperate hazard. Hope deliciously points to the future, exhibits before him masses of gold and silver, and bids him expect the possession of them. With feverish excitement they await the day which is to enrich them. At length it comes: but to bring with it only disappointment. The wheel of fortune, or rather of misfortune turns, and presents them a—blank. Again, penniless, they embark their painfully earned pittance—again is the blossoming of hope before them—and again the day of inevitable disappointment is before them. Until, oftentimes, their hopes so cruelly blighted, utterly despairing of success, they fly to the intoxicating bowl for a momentary forgetfulness of their disappointments, and sink into brutal degradation. They die; and their families are thrown upon public charity. Nor is the evil confined to the male sex. It is a peculiarity of this ruinous speculation that females also are engaged in it.

The property thus embarked is totally lost to the community, unless [illegible]

[illegible]

grand-father came from Scotland and the saying has been handed down to all his descendants to the present time. Sir, Nature has implanted in us an attachment to the sod we cultivate with our own hands, and whether it be among the numerous laws of things to be accounted for or not, so it is—call it the love of home. If you please I have an attachment for this very spot, & do not wish to go to the great West, & still I am willing to have our next President from that fat country—and I am really in hopes that the man who has done so much for us, would have been our President, even at this time—but we must wait a little. I see they love him well at New Orleans, and at Natchez—and all my neighbors love him. But I am leaving my subject. To be, then, as laconic as possible, I am not a cosmopolite, nor would I complain if half a dozen of the good people of your city should drive over to my farm, a few dozen of their cows for a night or so.—But when I bring over my fodder for my team, and expect to save enough, by the economy, to pay my gate fee—and the moment I pass the bridge, find a score of cows, foraging on the highway, and before I can drive down to Hackus & Norton's, find my ample quantum of hay missing, I think you cannot but agree with me that, however willing I might be to make a sort of common stock with you all—I come into the old views of citizen Couthon, in the capricious days of revolutionary France. I cannot feed all your cows at my own expense, and keep clear of those three things, viz. debt, and dirt—which I have already intimated you I most mortally hate. Will your city authorities look to this matter, and avoid the unpleasant feelings which a neglect thereof may produce among many of my neighbors, as well as your friends?

A Barret Man.

We are much obliged to our brother of the Republican for bestowing so much of his attention to us, and hope to be excused for suggesting to him the propriety of devoting a little more time to his subscribers, if he has any. We are not so selfish as to wish all his talents devoted to us, nor so much at leisure as to be able to read all his lucubrations. As it may be a gratification to him, however, to know that we do notice some of his productions, we would inform him that we have read his statements relative to the election: and were astonished that he should make such free use of a Post's license, in a matter where facts only should be stated.

Consoling. John P. Decatur, whose nomination to the Collectorship of Portsmouth was lately rejected, has been chosen Hogreeve by the discerning citizens of that town. The Collectorship of strays though may not be so profitable as that of the revenue, but will at least as the Baltimore Chronicle says, help him to save his bacon.

The Will of Mr. White, who was lately murdered at Salem, has been made public. He left $141,000 in legacies to various relatives; and the remainder of his property, about $[illegible], was left to the Hon. Stephen White. The authors of the murder have not yet been discovered.

Married,

At Windham on the 20th ult., by the Rev. R. Bingham, Mr. Warren Lincoln, to Miss Euphemia W. youngest daughter of Dea. Consider Young, both of the former place.

At Canterbury, by Walter Williams, Esq. Capt. Hezekiah M. Baker, of [illegible], to Miss Anna Smith, of the former place.

Died,

In this City, on Sunday last, Mary P., daughter of the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, aged 1 year.

At Chaplin, Samuel Whittemore, an invalid pensioner, aged about 65.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7o'clock. Question for discussion—Can the Indians be civilized so as to adopt the industrious habits of the whites?

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE New London County Temperance Society will assemble at the Town House in Norwich, on Thursday next, the 22d inst. The meeting for business will be at 10 o'clock a. m.; and in the afternoon at two o'clock, a public meeting will be held, when the report of the Executive Committee will be presented, and resolutions proposed to further the objects of the Society. The several Associations connected with this Auxiliary will please to send delegates, and the friends of Temperance generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats will be reserved for the accommodation of the Ladies.

WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

Norwich, April 17.

The Norwich Temperance Society will hold a meeting, at the same place, immediately after the meeting of the County Society is dissolved.

EDWARD WHITING, Sec'y.

Norwich, April 17. 1w4

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Spring term of this Seminary will commence on Wednesday, 5th May, at 9 o'clock A. M.

J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

April 21. 2w4

AUCTION

OF GREEN HOUSE SHRUBS & PLANTS, from the Hartford Linnean Botanic Association.

A splendid collection of Green House Shrubs and Plants will be sold at auction, at Mr. LaPage's Lottery Office, (the room recently occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co.) on Thursday, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. GALLUP, Auc'r.

The plants are ready for examination at the Auction Room.

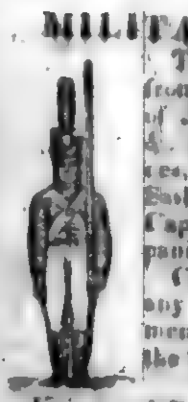
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Capt. Davi[illegible]

[illegible]

MILITARY GOODS, &c.



The subscriber has just returned from New York with a new supply of *Military Goods, Fine Cutlery,* &c. viz: Swords, Epaulettes, Laces, Braids, Cords, Buttons, Stars, Sashes, Tassels, Plumes, Military Caps for Artillery and Rifle Companies.

Companies will be supplied with any articles in Military equipments as low as can be obtained in the State.

—LIKEWISE—

Knives and Forks, very low. Scissors, Shears, Pen and Pocket Knives, *very superior,* fine Razors and Strops.

Also, gold, silver, plated and brass Ware, of all kinds.

☞ Store next to Norwich Bank.

EDWARD COIT.

April 20. 1830. 3w4

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A visit to Greece and Constantinople, in 1827 and 8. By Henry A. V. Post, one of the agents of the N. York Greek Committee.

Lawne Todd, by John Galt, Esq. author of the Annals of the Parish, &c.

A Scripture account of the faith and practice of Christians, consisting of an extensive collection of pertinent texts of scripture, illustrative of the various articles of revealed religion: by Hugh Garton, V. D. M.

Life of Rev. Edward Payne, D. D.

Letters on Female Character, addressed to a young lady on the death of her mother; by Mrs. Virginia Cary.

April 20. 4

PROVISIONS, &c.

15 bbls. and half bbls. mess Pork,
10 bbls. mess Beef,
1000 lbs. Pork Hams,
500 lbs. Beef do.
75 lbs. Tongues, pickled and smoked,
Lard, Butter, Eggs, Mackerel, Boston Dun Fish, shoal do., Herring, &c. &c.—for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church, by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

April 20. 3w4

FRESH FRUIT, &c.

ORANGES; Lemons; Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga and Smyrna Raisins; Muscatel Grapes; Currants; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Almonds; Filberts; London Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; black do.; Allspice; Nutmegs; Ginger; Cloves; Mace; Cassia; West India Pickles; Walnut Catsup; London Sauces; Lemon Syrup; Salled Oil; Sal Æratus; Poland Starch; Indigo; Velvet Corks, &c. &c.—just received and for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church, by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

April 20. 3w4

300 bushels Corn,
25 sacks salt,
19 chests tea.
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 8 by 8 glass,
8 bbls. tar and pitch—for sale by

J. P. HUNTINGTON.

April 20. 4

40 casks Providence Lime,
60 do. Thomastown do.
8 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, blue grit—for sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

April 20. 4

OLD HYSON TEA.

SAMUEL L. HYDE

Informs the lovers of good Tea, that he has for sale, at the New Store, two doors west of, the Episcopal Church, superior Old Hyson, which he is not afraid to have scrutinized by the best Canton judges.

April 20, 1830. 3w4

MANUFACTURED COCOA

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, fronting the Wharf Bridge, at 20 cents the pound, warranted first rate.

Also, cocoa shells, No. 1 Boston chocolate, and every article generally wanted under the head of Family Stores.

April 20. 3w4

FINE SALT.

200 sacks Fine Salt—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 21. 4

HAMS, APPLES, AND CIDER.

2000 lbs. Pork Hams,
200 " Beef "
20 bbls. Apples; 5 do. dry do.
[illegible] Hartford Cider, refined and equal to any before offered,
[illegible] of the latest prices by

GALLUP & CULVER.

April 20.

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply of the first quality and warranted to keep, just received and for sale at a reduced price, by

GALLUP & CULVER,
Agents for the [illegible]

April 20.

FRESH GROCERIES.

10 boxes loaf, lump, white and brown Havana sugars,
8 hhds. white Muscovado sugar, very low,
8 " St. Croix, N. Orleans, Porto Rico do.
15 chests hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and souchong teas,
10 bags coffee; 6 hhds. N. O. molasses,
8 tierces rice; 10 boxes bunch raisins,
20 bales cinnamon,
10 kegs & boxes Cavendish & common tobacco,
10 boxes shaving and bar soap; 6 kegs ginger
20 bbls. extra superfine flour,
20 " Rochester "
10 " Connecticut mess pork,
20 sacks fine salt; 100 bush. yellow corn,
200 lbs. beef hams; 3 doz. shovels,
100 " Lorilard's Scotch snuff, small bladders,
1 tierce honey.

Just received from N. York per sloop Splendid. For sale wholesale and retail by

WILSON & ROBBINS.

April 20. 3w4

☞ LOOK HERE! ☜

STORRS & CO.

Direct from New-York,

ARE now opening a rich assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, well adapted to Spring and Summer trade, selected with great care, and purchased at the lowest rates, for *ready cash.*

They think it superfluous to attempt a detail of their assortment—suffice it to say, it will bear comparison with, if not excel any in the country—and, saying thus much, they appeal to the good sense of an enlightened public, soliciting their patronage and assuring them that prices shall be moderate and accommodations liberal.

Past favors gratefully acknowledged.

Plainfield, (Central Vil.) April 19. 4w4

LUMBER.

50,000 No. 1 pine shingles;
50,000 cedar do. (an extra article;)
75,000 No. 2 " "
60,000 seasoned merch. boards;
65,000 " clear "
18,000 ft. merch. long clap-boards;
12,000 ft. clear " "
40 casks fresh Thomastown lime,
Now landing and for sale by

DURKEE & HINES.

April 20. 4

LUMBER.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON,

Has on hand, and will sell at the lowest market price,

250,000 Shingles, from $1 75, to $4 50 per m.
150,000 feet merch. and clear boards and plank,
10,000 " " " clapboards,
15,000 " joist and timber.
Also—cherry and white wood lumber.

April 20.

BLANK-BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS recently opened a large assortment of Blank-Books, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day-books, Letter-books, [illegible] books—a great variety of Ladies' [illegible] Memorandum-books, &c. which [illegible] sold low.

April 21.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs the public [illegible] those who have traded [illegible] that he has removed two doors [illegible] Episcopal Church, [illegible] and has just received an [illegible]

FAMILY STORES

of the best quality, and [illegible] very cheap.

[illegible]

late of [illegible]

April 20, 1830.

MISS [illegible]

WILL commence [illegible] school on the [illegible] lish branches will be [illegible] Spanish, and Latin [illegible] ing. The price of [illegible] the Class in which [illegible] The highest price [illegible] branches, [illegible] French, Latin, and [illegible] and Coloring [illegible]

April 21.

NEW

[illegible]

THE subscriber has [illegible] assort of [illegible] Gladding & [illegible] bury, Philadelphia [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

Has just been opening a great variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, comprising in part of—

Elegant Foulard cashmere,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue do.
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze hdkfs.
Embroidered crape and painted barrage [illegible]
Flagg and Bandanna do.
German flagg do.; cotton do.
Light cambric crapes,
White " " 4-4 and 9-8,
Long lawn and linen cambric hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss muslin,
Plain and figured mull do.; do. do.
White cambrics, (common, medium, [illegible]
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett lace; [illegible]
Bobbinett edgings and footings, [illegible]
Elegant black bobbinett lace [illegible]
Green and white gauze do., [illegible]
Irish and German linens,
8-4, 7-8, 8-4 and 9-4 table [illegible]
8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Irish and [illegible]
Bird's eye and Russia diaper,
Irish and Holland napkins; [illegible]
Fine brown linens; [illegible]
Rouen cassimeres; [illegible]
Light and dark vestings; [illegible]
Green worsted barrage; [illegible]
Nankin and Canton crape [illegible]
Bombazetts and bombazines [illegible]
Merino, Cashmere and [illegible]
Thibet wool hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's [illegible] gloves; black and [illegible]
And many other [illegible] he will sell on the [illegible]

April 21.

[illegible]

THIS day [illegible] one DAY [illegible] moderate [illegible]

[illegible]

of schools is to be learnt. The character of a housewife is not discovered by a call, on the evening of her set party. Let it be understood, by the teacher, that nothing is to be put aside, on account of the parent's call—that the regular routine of duty is to be pursued without any reference to his presence, and there can be no objection to this plan, on the ground that it would be an interruption. Mothers and sisters might, by pursuing this course, essentially promote the improvement of our youth; and we do most sincerely hope that an interest of this kind may be awakened and its effects tried. Some teachers, it is understood, furnish each parent the means of knowing something of the progress and deportment of their children, by sending them a weekly bill. Much benefit would result from this plan; if parents would be particular in their examination of the bill, and were they to make the estimation of the child, at home, and the favors he experiences, to depend upon his weekly school-bill.

Our correspondent refers to the high character of the public schools, in Boston. This character has not been obtained without effort. They enjoy the constant supervision of an enlightened and energetic school committee. They have their visiting committees, their public examinations, their premiums—in one word, they make it evident to the children, that their education is an object of great importance. They bring every motive to bear upon their mind, to incite them to improvement. We notice, that the citizens of Northampton, at their March meeting, voted that there be, in April, 1831, a public examination, in the Town Hall, of the most distinguished scholars from each of the district schools, selected in such manner and numbers as the school committee shall deem expedient. The town also appropriated twenty dollars to procure premiums for those who excel. This is another evidence, that in Massachusetts, public opinion is waking up on the subject of popular education. *Shall Connecticut be left in the back ground?*

The recent arrivals from France and England, bring us accounts of a late date, full of interest, to all the civilized world. The prompt, bold measure of the French King, in dissolving the chamber of deputies, has the appearance of a *ruse de guerre*—to ascertain how much his beloved people will submit to, rather than travel over the scenes of blood and carnage, which many now on the stage of life witnessed some thirty years ago. The return of Napoleon from the island of Elba, shew very clearly the feelings of the people of France towards the legitimate family, and the late step of the King is a measure preparatory—a sort of primary move—to try "masteries with fortune." Vespasian asked Apollonius what occasioned the overthrow of Nero? he answered Nero could touch, and tune the harp well, but in government, sometimes, he used to *wind the pins too high.*—The people of France feel, that the treaties of the Allied Sovereigns, in relation to *her*, particularly, were bottomed on an old remark of the Great Frederick—"that were he King of France, not a cannon in Europe should be fired without his permission." They feel that they were cut down, and made a third rate power, to prevent a recurrence of that state of things, which existed during the imperial government. They do not forget that part of their own history when Francis the first would stand for an inch of ground, if claimed by Charles the fifth.—There is great danger from a spark, when it is blown by design. The present King of France is surrounded by a far different set of Nobles than those who were the advisers of his august relation, Louis the sixteenth.—Many of the present race are soldiers of fortune—and at heart, have a hankering for the field of glory—and would readily take great hazard for the restoration of France, to a first rate power, and of course, to the extension of the kingdom to the banks of the Rhine. We do not desire to witness another tragedy, where entire nations are the actors. But should the event happen, we fear that the young Duke of Bourdeaux, together with all the remnant of his Royal House, will go down to the tomb of the Capulets: and take with them, Don Miguel, and the residue of the Braganzas.

By the National Intelligencer of the 13th inst. we learn that on the preceding day the Senate of the United States rejected the nomination of Isaac Hill to the office of second Comptroller of the Treasury, by a vote of 33 to 15. The appointment of David Henshaw to the Collectorship of Boston, was confirmed by a majority of *four* votes—and that of Dabney S. Carr to be Naval Officer of the port of Baltimore, by a majority of only *one* vote. An attempt was made, on the 14th, to get a reconsideration of the vote rejecting Isaac Hill, but the Senate were inexorable, and gave the motion a decided negative. Mr. Isaac Hill's rejection is therefore sealed beyond recall, and he is at liberty to go home and look out for another job. This is as it should be—and it gives us much pleasure to learn that a good share of the credit due for this meritorious act, belongs to those who have been called Jackson Senators. There is a warm and growing opposition in the Senate, to the system of "rewards" adopted by the President, and we encourage the hope that they will yet give some salutary lessons to the political flirts who engage in the editorial profession for the sole purpose of writing for an office under Government. Amos Kendall, and several other gladiators, it is said will inevitably meet the same fate of poor Hill, in a few days.

Sabbath School Union of Norwich & vicinity.—The sixth annual meeting of this Union was holden in this city, on Monday of the present week. In the afternoon, the Children and Teachers belonging to the schools, in Norwich 1st Society, Norwich Falls, and Chelsea, with many of their parents and friends, assembled at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's church, where, after appropriate music and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Nelson of Lisbon, the children were addressed by Rev. Mr. Cleaveland of Windham, and parents and teachers, by Rev. Mr. McEwen of New-London. A very lucid and appropriate address, setting forth the origin, the objects and the importance of Sabbath Schools, was delivered by Ebenezer Learned, Esq. of New-London.

In the evening, there was a public meeting of the Union, in the same place. After singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Bliss of Jewett City, the Report of the Union was read by Gen. Wm. Williams, jr. On motion of W. C. Gilman, Esq. seconded by Rev. Mr. Ayer—Resolved that the Report be accepted, and published under the direction of the Committee. On motion of Rev. Mr. Hemenway, seconded by Doct. Hooker—Resolved, that we regard with satisfaction, the testimony of the late Justice Washington, and Chief Justice Marshall, in favor of Sabbath Schools, and that the opinion of such men ought to silence all opposition against them. On motion of Rev. Mr. McEwen, seconded by Rev. Mr. Bull of Lebanon—Resolved, that we regard the instruction in Sabbath Schools as peculiarly adapted to promote the interests of religious liberty. Of the Report we forbear to make any remarks, as it will soon, we trust, be the privilege of all who are interested in these schools to see it entire. No abstract, we could make, would do justice to the document. The resolutions were severally sustained by addresses, from the gentlemen who moved and seconded. When we say that the exercises of both afternoon and evening, were of a highly interesting character, and indicated an increase of favor from God, and of interest among christians, in behalf of Sabbath Schools, we express the almost unanimous testimony of all who were present.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. DUNHAM—A few weeks since I noticed, in your paper, an article having reference to Lotteries. I rejoice that the attention of the public is getting aroused on this subject. Good men have long regarded it as an immense evil; and it is rather astonishing that no decided effort has been made, hitherto, to terminate it—for there is scarcely a section of our country, where its evil consequences are not apparent. But, undoubtedly, were a society [illegible] organized to expose its fraudulent proceedings and ruinous results, a decided unanimity will rise at once, and indignantly banish this iniquitous gambling from among them.

My object at present is, briefly to notice some of the most prominent evils resulting from lotteries, and to invite our fellow-citizens to join us in attempting to suppress them.

In the first place, it is an extensive evil, because it prevents its votaries from attending to their regular pursuits, and renders them idle. It is an axiom, in political economy, that every species of hazardous speculation is injurious to industry. And surely none can be more so than this delusive gambling. It holds forth a possibility, though a bare one, of receiving thousands. The laborer, while contemplating this splendid success, wearies of toiling for property, which is only cent by cent; hovers around the office where the lottery is to be drawn, and becomes an indolent, if not a vicious man.

Again: the chances for success are so few, as to render this species of gambling utter madness. It is far from exaggerated to say that the chances are 25 to 1 that an individual will not receive back again the money he pays for his ticket. Certainly we should say of the merchant, who embarked his capital upon such an enormous risk, that he merited failure. And further, if success to him should induce a multitude to embark in this ruinous traffic, and thus be extensively injurious, we could but rejoice at his failure. When the antagonists are equally skilful, in ordinary gambling with cards and dice, the chance of success is equal to that of disappointment. But no perfection of practice, no finesse of management, can redeem this speculator from almost inevitable and total loss. Thus the evil is incomparably greater than that of ordinary gambling.

Again the individuals, who purchase tickets, are principally those who maintain their families by daily labor. The wealthy are not accustomed to engage in this ruinous speculation. Many an individual, not possessed of a farthing, labors with intense assiduity, during six days of seven, and denies his family the extreme necessaries of life and thus, having earned a trifle, he instantly embarks it upon this desperate hazard. Hope delusively points to the future, exhibits before him masses of gold and silver, and bids him expect the possession of them. With feverish excitement they await the day which is to enrich them. At length it comes but to bring with it only disappointment. The wheel of fortune, or rather of *misfortune* turns, and presents them a—blank. Again, perchance, they embark their painfully earned pittance—again is the blazonry of hope before them—and again the day of inevitable disappointment is before them. Until, oftentimes, their hopes so cruelly blighted, utterly despairing of success, they fly to the intoxicating bowl for a momentary forgetfulness of their disappointments, and sink into bestial degradation. They die; and their families are thrown upon public charity. Nor is the evil confined to the male sex. It is a peculiarity of this ruinous speculation that females also are engaged in it.

The property thus embarked is totally lost to the community, where tickets are purchased. Thus it occasions greater pecuniary injury, than even the traffic of ardent spirits. For, in the places where they are sold, though some may be impoverished, yet others are proportionably enriched. But this is almost a total and universal loss.

But even success in it is injurious to him who obtains a prize, and to his fellow-citizens. Because, although for a moment it may raise him above total poverty, yet it is only that he may sink speedily into more insufferable destitution. The experience of many will prove the truth of this position. Not knowing the use of money the successful individual launches into extravagance, and finds, to his astonishment, that a few days have reduced him to his original poverty. The evil is superadded, that his habits of industry are gone, and those of dissipation are introduced. Others are induced to expect the same *fortune* and thus the evil is increased to an unbounded degree.

These are a *few* of the evils of lotteries, and those briefly suggested; and it is remarkable that no one pretends to deny them. None will dare to say that it would not be an immense gain to the public to suppress them. Besides, these are inevitable, in lotteries managed with perfect honesty. There is, however, every facility to practice fraud. And since this is the fact, it would be singular if *some* rogues were not engaged in the *traffic*. We do know that prizes are held back, and blanks sold, after lotteries are *drawn*, before it is announced to the public.

It is moreover rare that a lottery accomplishes the object for which it was designed; or, if it does, at a less expense than that object might otherwise be achieved.—One Groton Monument, for instance, has drawn more money from the people of this county, to say nothing of other districts, than is necessary to erect a multitude of such edifices. Yet they have not the requisite funds.—Others have entirely failed of raising a farthing. But, at present, I will say no more of these evils—merely referring your readers to the round numbers, the humorous exhibition of this disadvantageous and baneful gambling, in the SCHEME accompanying this article.

It is, therefore, the duty, the imperative duty, of every good citizen, to exert himself to put down this ruinous and fraudulent traffic—to enlighten their fellow-citizens so far as they are able, and save an infatuated multitude from inevitable disappointment and ruin. Does any one say that the matter should be corrected by legislative enactments? They should indeed be decidedly and actively prompt to suppress them. But do you not expect your representatives to act for your interest? Many of them will certainly act for your *pleasure*. Let them then know, that a community are indignant at suffering such imposition. Besides, legislatures alone can never accomplish the desired object. Sufficient proof of this fact has been exhibited in a neighboring state, where the penalty is five hundred dollars. Yet tickets may be purchased there to any extent.

Nothing then will save us, but a general and unanimous expression of public opinion. Every patriotic individual must pledge himself not to engage in this traffic; and to exert himself, by every honest method, to dissuade others. This, in a community like ours, will put in operation an agency which is irresistible. It has succeeded wonderfully in suppressing intemperance—and facts with regard to lotteries need only to be known to excite almost equal indignation. We are happy to see the proceedings in this town noticed by many publications; and by all with approbation. Let every town organize its society, call upon our legislature, for co-operation—and soon the evils of lotteries will cease, and thousands be saved from ruin.

JULIAN.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

In the examination of the scheme of one of the New-York Consolidated Lotteries, we have the following result—

				dolls.	
1	chance in	40,000	of drawing	10,000	
1	" "	10,000	of drawing more than	1,000	
1	" "	1,666	of drawing	1,000	or more
1	" "	919	" "	500	" "
1	" "	476	" "	100	" "
1	" "	236	" "	60	" "
1	" "	213	" "	50	" "
1	" "	138	" "	30	" "
1	" "	102	" "	20	" "

1 " " 20 4-5 of drawing $10, or more than the cost of the ticket. 66 in 100 lose all.

The tickets being 40,000, at $5, (the price of them at the lottery offices) equals - - - 200,000
The amount paid for prizes is only - - 116,340

Leaving a profit of - - - - $83,660
or more than 71 per cent.

FOR THE COURIER.
VOLUNTOWN, April 10, 1830.

MR. DUNHAM,—Sir, as I am among the old subscribers to the Courier, and do not recollect having ever put pen to paper, in the shape of a complaint, either on account of civil affairs, the militia, or matters ecclesiastical—and as it is my desire to keep my little farm, and to be as clear as possible from three considerable evils of life—sin, debt, and dirt—I am at this time a little doubtful in my own mind, about troubling you. The truth is, Mr. Editor, it looks a little small to complain about a little thing—and then again, as they say in Scotland, 'many a mickle makes a muckle;' you will note that my grand-father came from Scotland, and the saying has been handed down to all his descendants to the present time. Sir, Nature has implanted in us an attachment to the soil we cultivate with our own hands, and whether it be among the numerous laws of being, to be accounted for or not, so it is—call it the law of instinct if you please. I have an attachment for this very spot, & do not wish to go to the great West, & still I am willing to have our next President from that fat country—and was really in hopes that the man who has done so much for us, would have been our President, even at this time—but we must wait a little. I see they have him still at New Orleans, and at Natchez—and all my neighbors love him. But I am leaving my subject. To be brief, as laconic as possible, I am not a cosmopolite, nor would I complain if half a dozen of the good people of your city would drive over to my farm, a few dozen of their cows, for a night or so.—But when I bring over my fodder for my team, and expect to save enough, by this economy, to pay my gate fee—and the moment I pass the bridge, find a score of cows, foraging on the highway, and before I can drive down to Backus & Norton's, find my ample quantum of hay missing, I think you cannot but agree with me that, however willing I might be to make a sort of common stock with you all—I come into the old views of citizen Conthon, in the capricious days of revolutionary France. I cannot feed all your cows at my own expense, and keep clear of those three things—sin, debt, and dirt—which I have already informed you I most mortally hate. Will your city authorities look into this matter, and avoid the unpleasant feelings which a neglect thereof may produce among many of my neighbors, as well as your friends?

A MARKET MAN.

We are much obliged to our brother of the Republican for bestowing so much of his attention to us, and hope to be excused for suggesting to him the propriety of devoting a little more time to his subscribers, if he has any. We are not so selfish as to wish all his talents devoted to us, nor so much at leisure as to be able to read all his lucubrations. As it may be a gratification to him, however, to know that we do notice some of his productions, we would inform him that we have read his statements relative to the election, and were astonished that he should make such free use of a *Poet's license*, in a matter where facts only should be stated.

CONSOLING. John P. Decatur whose nomination to the Collectorship of Portsmouth, was lately rejected, has been chosen *Hogreeve* by the discerning citizens of that town. The Collectorship of this should may not be so profitable as that of the revenue, but will at least as the Baltimore Chronicle says, help him to save his bacon.

The Will of Mr. White, who was lately murdered at Salem, has been made public. He left $[illegible] in legacies to various relatives, and the remainder of his property, about $[illegible], was left to the Hon. Stephen White. No trace of the murderer has yet been discovered.

Married,

At Windham on the 25th ult. by the Rev. R. Bingham, Mr Warner Lincoln to Miss Tryphena W. youngest daughter of Dea. Codnier Young, both of the former place.

At Canterbury, by Walter Williams, Esq. Capt. Hezekiah M. Baker, of Scotland, to Miss Anna Smith, of the former place.

Died,

In this City, on Sunday last, Mary P., daughter of the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, aged 1 year.

At Chaplin, Samuel Whittemore, an invalid pensioner, aged about 63.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Question for discussion—Can the Indians be so civilized as to adopt the industrious habits of the whites?

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE New London County Temperance Society will assemble at the Town House in Norwich, on Thursday next, the 22d inst. The meeting for business will be at 10 o'clock a. m.: and in the afternoon at two o'clock, a public meeting will be held, when the report of the Executive Committee will be presented, and measures proposed to further the objects of the Society. The several Associations connected with this Auxiliary will please to send delegates, and the friends of Temperance generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats will be reserved for the accommodation of the Ladies.

WM. C. GILMAN, *Sec'y.*
Norwich, April 17.

The Norwich Temperance Society will hold a meeting, at the same place, immediately after the meeting of the County Society is dissolved.

EDWARD WHITING, *Sec'y.*
Norwich, April 17. 1w4

NORWICH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Spring term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, 5th May, at 9 o'clock A. M.

J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
April 21. 2w4

AUCTION
OF GREEN HOUSE SHRUBS & PLANTS,
from the Hartford Linnean Botanic Association.

A splendid collection of Green House Shrubs and Plants will be sold at auction, at Mr. LaFogg's Lottery Office, (the room recently occupied by Messrs. Clark & Co.) on Thursday, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.

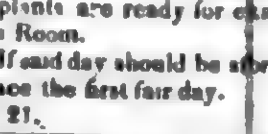
S. GALLUP, Auc'r.

The plants are ready for examination at the Auction Room.

☞ If said day should be stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day.

April 21. 1w

FOR NEW-HAVEN.



THE Steam Boat FANNY, Capt. Davison, will, (for the accommodation of those gentlemen who have the honor to represent their respective towns at the next State Legislature) leave Norwich on Tuesday morning, May 4th, at 8 o'clock and New London at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, will leave New Haven at 6 o'clock, same evening. Fare three dollars—meals extra.

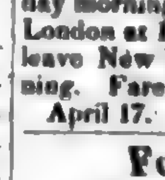
April 17. 3w4

For New-York.

The sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Friday, April 23d, at 5 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

April 21. 1w

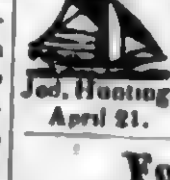
For New-York.



The packet sloop Exchange, G. W. Geer, master, will sail on Monday, 26th, inst. at half past 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to Backus & Norton, Jed. Huntington, or the master on board.

April 21. 1w

For New-York.



The sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Wednesday, the 28th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley or the master on board.

April 21. 2w

MISS MEECH

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of *Millinery*, and also the latest *Fashions for Dresses.*

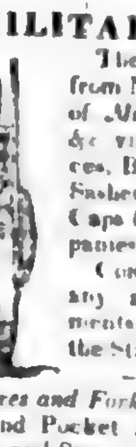
April 21, 1830. 3

LOST,

ON Saturday last, April 17th, on the road from Norwich to Bozrah, a red morocco WALLET, containing $21 in cash, and a note of $20, with sundry other papers, which are valuable to the owner. Whoever will return said wallet, papers, and money, shall be liberally rewarded.

OLIVER ALLEN.
Norwich, April 20. 4

MILITARY GOODS, &c.



The subscriber has just returned from New York with a new supply of *Military Goods, Fine Cutlery, &c* viz: Swords, Epaulettes, Laces, Braids, Cords, Buttons, Stars, Sashes, Tassels, Plumes, Military Caps for Artillery and Rifle Companies.

Companies will be supplied with any articles in Military equipments as low as can be obtained in the State.

—LIKEWISE—

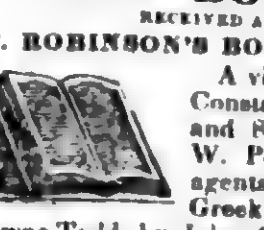
Knives and Forks very low, Scissors, Shears, Pen and Pocket Knives, *very superior*, fine Razors and Strops.

Also, gold, silver, plated and brass Ware, of all kinds.

☞ Store next to Norwich Bank.

EDWARD COIT.
April 20, 1830. 3w4

NEW BOOKS
RECEIVED AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.



A visit to Greece and Constantinople, in 1827 and 8. By Henry A. W. Post, one of the agents of the N. York Greek Committee.

Lawne Todd, by John Galt, Esq., author of the Annals of the Parish, &c.

A Scripture account of the faith and practice of Christians, consisting of an extensive collection of pertinent texts of scripture, illustrative of the various articles of revealed religion: by Hugh Garton, V. D. M.

Life of Rev. Edward Payne, D. D.

Letters on Female Character, addressed to a young lady on the death of her mother; by Mrs. Virginia Cary.

April 20. 4

PROVISIONS, &c.

15 bbls. and half bbls. mess Pork,
10 bbls. mess Beef,
1000 lbs. Pork Hams,
500 lbs. Beef do.
75 lbs. Tongues, pickled and smoked,
Lard, Butter, Eggs, Mackerel, Boston Dun Fish, shoal do., Herring, &c. &c.—for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church, by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.
April 20. 3w4

FRESH FRUIT, &c.

ORANGES; Lemons; Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga and Smyrna Raisins; Muscatel Grapes; Currants; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Almonds; Filberts; London Mustard; Cayenne Pepper, black do.; Allspice; Nutmegs; Ginger; Cloves, Mace; Cassia; West India Pickles; Walnut Catsup; London Sauces; Lemon Syrup; Sallad Oil; Sal Æratus; Poland Starch; Indigo; Velvet Corks, &c. &c.—just received and for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church, by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.
April 20 3w4

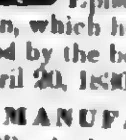
300 bushels Corn,
25 sacks salt,
12 chests tea,
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 glass,
8 bbls. tar and pitch—for sale by

J. P. HUNTINGTON.
April 20. 4

40 casks Providence Lime,
10 do. Thomastown do.
8 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, blue grit—for sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
April 20. 4

OLD HYSON TEA.



SAMUEL L. HYDE

Informs the lovers of good Tea, that he has for sale, at the New Store, two doors west of the Episcopal Church, superior Old Hyson, which he is not afraid to have scrutinized by the best Canton judges.

April 20, 1830. 3w4

MANUFACTURED COCOA

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, fronting the Wharf Bridge, at 20 cents the pound warranted first rate.

Also, cocoa shells, No. 1 Boston chocolate, and every article generally wanted under the head of Family Stores.

April 20. 3w4

FINE SALT.

200 sacks Fine Salt—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.
April 21. 4

HAMS, APPLES, AND CIDER.

2000 lbs. Pork Hams,
200 " Beef "
20 bbls. Apples; 5 do. dry do.
30 " Hartford Cider, refined and equal to any before offered,
For sale at the lowest prices by

GALLUP & CULVER.
April 20.

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply of the first quality and warranted to keep, just received and for sale at a reduced price, by

GALLUP & CULVER,
Agents for the Brewery.
April 20. 4

TO FARMERS!

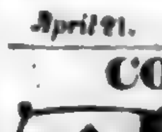
CASH paid for Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans, Flaxseed, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, by SAMUEL L. HYDE,
two doors West of the Episc. Church.
April 20. 3w4

NEW FRUIT.

ALMONDS, oranges, lemons, citron, raisins, figs, &c., just received and for sale by

WILSON & ROBBINS.
April 21. 3w4

COTTON, &C.



200 bales very prime Upland Cotton,
20 bbls. Starch,
10 " pure Sperm Oil,

For sale by SMITH & GODDARD.
April 20. 3w4

25 shares Thames Bank Stock,
30 do. Phœnix do.—for sale by

G. BUCKINGHAM.

N. B. To Let, one Store in Main st.
Norwich, April 20, 1830. 4

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf

FOR SALE,

ONE Horse eight years old, suitable for saddle and harness and very fleet. Also, one new Gig and one Barouche Wagon, fitted for one or two Horses.

SMITH & GODDARD.

SIX months from this date is allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the exhibition of claims against the estate of *Mr. Joseph Roath*, late of said Norwich, deceased.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
April 6. 9

FRESH
GROCERIES.

10 boxes loaf, lump, white and brown Havana sugars,
2 hhds. white Muscovado sugar, very low,
3 " St. Croix, N. Orleans, Porto Rico do.
12 chests hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and souchong teas,
10 bags coffee; 6 hhds. N. O. molasses,
2 tierces rice; 10 boxes bunch raisins,
20 bales cinnamon,
10 kegs & boxes Cavendish & common tobacco,
10 boxes shaving and bar soap; 6 kegs ginger
20 bbls. extra superfine flour,
20 " Rochester "
10 " Connecticut mess pork,
20 sacks fine salt; 100 bush. yellow corn,
200 lbs. beef hams; 3 doz. shovels,
100 " Lorilard's Scotch snuff, small bladders,
1 tierce honey.

Just received from N. York per sloop Splendid. For sale wholesale and retail by

WILSON & ROBBINS.
April 20. 6w4

☞ LOOK HERE! ☜

STORRS & CO.
Direct from New-York,

ARE now opening a rich assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, well adapted to Spring and Summer trade, selected with great care, and purchased at the lowest rates, for *ready cash.*

They think it superfluous to attempt a detail of their assortment—suffice it to say, it will bear comparison with, if not excel any in the country—and, saying thus much, they appeal to the good sense of an enlightened public, soliciting their patronage and assuring them that prices shall be moderate and accommodations liberal.

Past favors gratefully acknowledged.

Plainfield, (Central Vil.) April 19. 4w4

LUMBER.

50,000 No. 1 pine shingles;
50,000 cedar do., (an extra article;)
75,000 No. 2 " "
50,000 seasoned merch. boards;
25,000 " clear "
18,000 ft. merch. long clap-boards;
12,000 ft. clear " "
40 casks fresh Thomastown lime,
Now landing and for sale by

DURKEE & MINER.
April 20. 4

LUMBER.
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON,

Has on hand, and will sell at the lowest market price,

250,000 Shingles, from $1 75, to $4 50 per m.
150,000 feet merch. and clear boards and plank,
10,000 " " " clapboards,
15,000 " joist and timber,
Also—cherry and white wood lumber.

April 20. 4

BLANK-BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS recently opened a large assortment of Blank-Books, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day-books, Letter-books, Record-books—a great variety of Ladies' Albums, Memorandum-books, &c., which will be sold low.

April 21. 4

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs the public and those who have traded with him before, that he has removed two doors west of the Episcopal Church, fronting the Wharf Bridge, and has just received an entire new stock of

FAMILY STORES,

of the best quality, and which will be sold very cheap. SAMUEL L. HYDE,
late of the firm of Roath & Hyde.
April 20, 1830. 3w4

MISS PIERCE,

WILL commence the Spring Term of her school on the 5th of May. All the English branches will be taught, with the French, Spanish, and Latin, Music, Drawing and Coloring. The price of Tuition will be regulated by the Class in which the Pupil will be placed.—The highest price for Tuition in the English branches, for the Term of 15 weeks, $6; French, Latin, and Spanish, each $3; Drawing and Coloring $3; Music $10.

April 21. 3w4

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.
Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4

FARMERS,
IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

TO sell or let, a first rate full blooded Alderny BULL, 2 years old. Those to whom the making of butter is an object, will find it for their interest to raise a breed of cows, 3 quarts of whose milk is equal for that purpose to 13 of the common native cow.—Their cheese readily sells in any of our large cities for 20 cts per lb.

Enquire of H. & J. CARPENTER.
Norwich, Great Plains, April 15. 6w4

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 9th day of April inst. an indented boy, of the name of *Robert Sevanton*, about 16 years of age, of light complexion, yellow hair, and downcast look, wearing light colored pea coat, and brown coat and pantaloons. He stole and carried off a pair of thick boots, of the value of three dollars.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy, on penalty of the law. Whoever will apprehend him, and give information to the subscriber where he may be found shall receive One Dollar reward, and all necessary charges.

PHILETUS P. PARTELOW.
Griswold, April 20. 3w4

NOTICE.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I am no longer a member of that Corporation called the Windham Cotton Manufacturing Company, and that I shall hereafter be liable on no contracts made by said Corporation.

A. G. TINGLEY.
Windham, (Conn.) April 15th. 3w4

NEW
SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

Has just been opening a great variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of—

Elegant Poulard calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue do.
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze hdkfs.
Embroidered crape and worsted barrage do.
Flagg and Bandanna do.
German flagg do.; cotton do.
Light cambric cravats,
White " " 4-4 and 9 8,
Long lawn and linen cambric hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss muslin,
Plain and figured mull do.; do. do. book do.
White cambrics, (common, medium, and rare)
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett lace; 9 8 black do.
Bobbinett edgings and footings, (various widths)
Elegant black bobbinett lace veils, very cheap,
Green and white gauze do., figured middles,
Irish and German linens,
6-4, 7-8, 8-4 and 9-4 table diaper,
5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths,
Bird's eye and Russia diaper,
Irish and Silesia napkins; do. do. sheetings,
Fine brown linens; white and brown drillings,
Rouen cassimeres; grandurills,
Light and dark vestings; pongee,
Green worsted barrage; green crape,
Nankin and Canton crapes,
Bombazette and bombazines,
Merino, Cashmere and imitation shawls,
Thibet wool hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horse skin and beaver gloves; black and white silk do.
And many other seasonable goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 21. 4

APRIL 21, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

THIS day opening and for sale, a rich assortment of European, India and American DRY GOODS, which will be sold at a moderate profit.

One case Legborn Hats,
Navarino do. &c. &c. 4

ERASTUS COIT.

CHEAP
BROAD CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES.

WM. D. RIPLEY has received an addition to his former stock of Broad Cloths, and now offers to his customers, fashionable brown, olive, superfine and low priced black, mixed and blue cloth, and brown and light mixed cassimeres, at low prices.

April 20. 4

CARPETING.
WILLIAM D. RIPLEY,

HAS just received an addition to his stock of carpetings, which enables him now to offer his customers, (at reduced prices,) a great variety of patterns and qualities—consisting of fine, extra fine and superfine Ingrain, Venetian, Brussels, and Domestic Carpeting.

ALSO—Brussels ruggs, carpet binding, India matts, plain and printed floor baizes.

April 20. 4

FRESH LINENS.

IRISH and German linen sheetings,
Irish and Silesia sheetings,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 Irish table diaper,
8-4, 10-4 & 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths,
Irish and Silesia napkins,
Russia and birdseye diaper, just opened, and for sale at less than usual prices, by

WM. D. RIPLEY.
April 20. 4

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS on hand, and will sell cheap, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, handsome patterns.

April 20. 4

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, will be sold at Public Auction, so much of the real estate of Mr. Simeon Woodworth, late of Mansfield, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1,800 with incident charges of sales. Said real estate is situated partly in Lebanon, and partly in Mansfield. Sales to be on the premises in Lebanon, on the 5th day of May, and in Mansfield, on the 6th day of May next. Sales to commence at 10 o'clk. a. m. on said days.

BETHIAH H. WOODWORTH, } *Adm's.*
CHESTER A. WOODWORTH, }
Mansfield, April 12th.

ALSO,

Will be sold at Public Auction, all the real estate situated in Lebanon, (belonging to Bethiah H. Woodworth, of Mansfield.) It being about 100 rods south of the Baptist meeting house, containing 12 or 13 acres, and ½ of a good barn, standing thereon. Said land joins that belonging to the estate of Simeon Woodworth, late of Mansfield, deceased. Sales to be on the premises on the 5th day of May next, and to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day.

BETHIAH H. WOODWORTH.
Mansfield, April 12th. 3w4

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Mrs. Eunice Avery, late of Bozrah, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, at the Probate office in Norwich, in said District, on the 2d Monday of May, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Dated at Norwich, the 19th day of April, 1830.

By order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich,

3w4] *JAMES STEDMAN, Adm'r.*

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of Gurdon Bushnell, late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified that six months from the date are allowed them by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscribers, appointed by said Court commissioners to receive, examine and allow said claims—and that we will meet on the business of our said appointment at the office of James Stedman, in said Norwich, on the 21st days of May and October next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, } *Commissioners.*
JAMES STEDMAN, }
Norwich, April 21. 4

NOTICE.

TO be sold at public vendue, at the late residence of Doct. Thomas B. Bushnell, deceased, in Norwich, on Friday the 23d day of April inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the personal and real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of twelve hundred twenty four dollars and 18 cents, with incident charges. Rees's new cyclopædia, and other valuable books, consisting of medical and other, books will be offered.

NANCY BUSHNELL, }
JOHN L. BUSHNELL, } *Adm'rs.*
GEORGE HILL, }
Norwich, April 13th, 1830. 3w4

POETRY.

FOR THE [illegible]

NATURE—GOD.

I stood upon a rudely fashioned cliff,
The work of Nature's artist, which old Time
Had thickly sprinkled o'er with dark green moss,
And crevices, that seemed to mock the strength
Of that cohesive power, which regulates
The union, in which all things commence,
And at [illegible], shall rest. The elements
Were [illegible] wild and reckless; like the horse
Of War, when mad with wounds he rushes on
To death. The wide expanse of ocean's deep
Was tumbled into foam, ma waves
Like mountains huge and high, whose tops of foam
Burst in the clouds; whose base was beyond depth.
The zephyr-breathing air of June was gone,
And stern November's gale rushed wildly by;
With every blast the melancholy tale
Of shipwrecks telling, while the shrill storm-birds
The requiem of the drowned sung, in sad
And mournful symphony. Yet, to complete
The imagery in these terrific scenes,
The sacred roar of God's artillery
Was heard, as oft the arrows of his wrath,
Borne on the swift-winged lightning's shaft, stoop'd down,
Like the majestic bird of Jove, to seize her prey.
The ancient, venerable elm, that towered
To Heaven, was smitten to the earth. The high
And splendid mansion of magnificence,
Together with the hut of poverty,
Blasted high, lit up with fire celestial.
And she, the fair, the beautiful, the good,
While kneeling suppliant, at Jehovah's shrine
And breathing heaven-born thoughts, to angel's words,
Which like ethereal incense, wafted on
The pinions of the evening air, ascends
To heaven, the lightning kissed her cheek—'twas not
The kiss the heart [illegible]
The first early of love; nor yet the matron's kiss,
As close she presses to her breast her babe,
Impressing on its lips the lasting seal
Of motherly affection, not to be effaced.
This was the embrace of death; but on the same
Dark bolt from Heaven that [illegible]
Sweet cherubs rode, [illegible]
And snatched her happy [illegible] from earth,
Bearing her glowing spirit home to God.
Can aught of mortal mould, beholding these
Majestic, sad, and awful scenes, deny
The being of a God, or can they doubt
His power?

* * * * * * *

Again I gazed upon the drama of
Extensive nature—but how changed! the sea
Was motionless; the winds seemed not to move,
Except to breathe the echoes of sweet sounds
And more than all, the radiant arch of heaven,
The harbinger of mercy, spanned the sky
Oh! who can doubt the tenderness of God!
For never was a storm without a calm.

T.

MEDLEY.

THE WAY TO PATRONIZE A NEWSPAPER.
1st. Subscribe. It costs nothing just to write your name.

2d. Send in now and then an advertisement for insertion, with a [illegible] the trial of it.

3d. Send [illegible] paper away when received, to some distant friend, and [illegible] to the printer, or go yourself for another, of the same date. If you think it too small for your consideration to ask for a second, [illegible] the carrier [illegible] a significant [illegible], thereby to show your own dignity [illegible] and make him [illegible]. All this is [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Patronage [illegible] Dr.

To advertising in the [illegible] squares, [illegible]

[illegible]

ALEXANDER AND DIOGENES.—Diogenes was not in the [illegible] the great Alexander, finding him in the [illegible] what he was seeking for, answered,—"I am looking [illegible] and those of my slave; but I cannot find them, as there is no difference between them."—A quaint but mortifying hint of earthly power and grandeur.

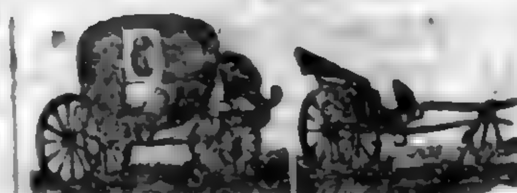
THE FIDDLER AND THE WOLF.—The charms of music have been acknowledged by man and beast, from time immemorial. The following additional tribute to the majesty of its influence has not [illegible] in ale [illegible] years since, (and for aught we know it is the same at [illegible]) [illegible] hunters in the state of [illegible] or the surface with brush, so that beasts of the forest in their midnight rambles [illegible] a chance of being taken in. Into one of these subterraneous caverns it happened to be the fortune of a wolf—a fierce and black-eyed animal—not to unset, to 'put up,' but to put down; and finding himself in a very comfortable apartment, the animal [illegible] to make a virtue of necessity, and remain [illegible] to the subject of his meditations, we have [illegible]; but let his thoughts once been what they may, they were soon interrupted by the [illegible]

[illegible]

WITCHCRAFT.—The year 1692 has been rendered [illegible] by the great excitement [illegible] witchcraft [illegible] New England [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] dwelt with our [illegible] History of Lynn.



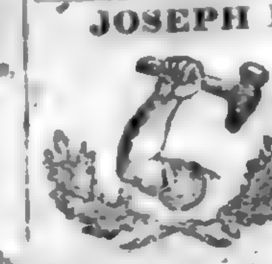
CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—An Apprentice wanted at the above business. S. P. ROBINSON.

April 6. 3w2

JOSEPH B. PALMER



Would inform the public that he continues the business of *Blacksmithing*, at the stand recently occupied by Messrs. *Buddington & Palmer*, where all orders for work in his line will be faithfully and promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention paid to Horse-shoeing.

March 17, 1830. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

PIANO FORTES.

SIMEON F. HUNTINGTON, Piano Forte Manufacturer, respectfully informs the public, that he has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing, in Lebanon, one mile south of the brick Meeting House, a complete assortment of horizontal Piano Fortes, which he warrants equal to any.

The subscriber, aware of the inferior quality of Piano Fortes formerly made in Lebanon, invites the public to call and examine his, which he flatters himself will be found inferior to none.

Piano Fortes tuned and repaired at the shortest notice; and old ones taken in payment for new ones.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B.—New establishment.

Lebanon, Feb. 17, 1830. 9w47

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling at the Fry Factory (so called,) in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the stores of [illegible] & Webb, [illegible] Brown, [illegible] and Dudley B. Wheeler [illegible]

ALBERT [illegible]

June [illegible]

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

FOR sale, situated in Colchester, on the turnpike road leading to Norwich [illegible]

[illegible]

JACOB M[illegible]

Lebanon Goshen Soc. March 2. 50

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

[illegible]

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 28th. 1027

THE subscriber [illegible] of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, Londonsmoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth by [illegible].

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

GRAVE-STONES.

THE subscribers, under the firm of M. & E. WARREN, hereby give notice, that they have on hand, marble and slate grave-stones, of a good quality, which they will dispose of on good terms. Persons wishing to get grave stones, who will favor them with their custom, will receive the gratitude of

MARTIN WARREN,
ELISHA WARREN.

Lisbon, March 30. 3w2

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

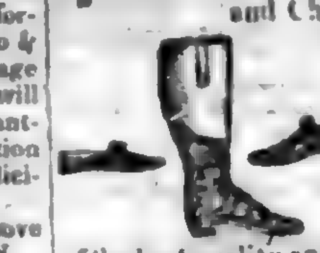
J. KINGSLEY.
GEO. HEBARD.

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

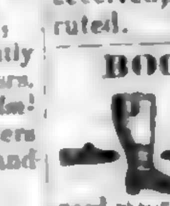


BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. CHARLES [illegible]

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. 1f2

A. WICKHAM'S

FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE.

PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door
Where he will by a fair deportment,
Display his Hats, a great assortment!

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of fashion.

He keeps good Hats [illegible]
And down to [illegible]
All shapes and sizes [illegible] fit ye,
Such as are worn [illegible]

Besides he has Fur Caps [illegible]
Made for the [illegible]
The [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

HATS.

[illegible]

HAT MANUFACTURING [illegible]

[illegible]

Oct. 15. [illegible]

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received from New York, a general assortment of

BROADCLOTHS.

Also, an assortment of first rate

VESTINGS,

which will be made to order, at the shortest notice.

He feels truly grateful for the very liberal patronage he has always received, and hopes the public will still continue to favor him in the line of his profession.

All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to.

☞ Mr. Geo. O. Goodwin may always be found at his

HALL OF FASHION,

opposite Norwich Bank, where any gentleman can be furnished with a first rate Coat, which, for fit and workmanship, will be inferior to none in this State.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him, warranted to fit.

Feb. 17. 1f47

ELIHU GALLUP,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just returned from New York, bringing the latest Spring Fashions, and a most splendid assortment of

BROADCLOTHS and VESTINGS,

which will be made to order on the shortest notice.

Also, a variety of Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c.

☞ Those in want of clothes cut and made in *New York style*, can be favored with an opportunity by calling at the subscriber's Fashionable Clothing Establishment, as he has employed an experienced workman, direct from the New York Emporium.

N. B.—All clothes cut and made are warranted to fit.

April 19, 1830. 6w3

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on or about the 25th of March last, an indented boy, named Wm. Brown. Said boy is about 18 years of age, of a light complexion, somewhat freckled, had on when he went away, a black napt hat, snuff colored box coat, vest and pantaloons, and a black strait bodied coat, carried away with him several other articles of clothing. This is therefore to forbid all persons harboring, trusting, or employing said boy, on penalty of the law. Whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall have one cent reward, and no charges paid.

SALA JONES.

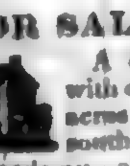
Salem, April 1. 2

MANUFACTURERS AND WOOL CARDERS,

WHO are in want of Cotton or Wool Cards, of the Leicester, Mass. manufacture, can be accommodated with those of a good quality, and warranted, on application to the subscribers. The great demand for the above cards, throughout the United States, is a sufficient test to prove the superior quality of them over others made elsewhere. W. & P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, March 30, 1830. 6f1

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

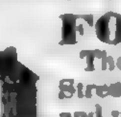


A dwelling house and store, with other out buildings, with two acres of land, situated one mile south of Plainfield meeting-house and academy—on the turnpike road leading from Plainfield to Norwich; one of the best situations for a store in Plainfield. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, March 25. 2

FOR SALE,



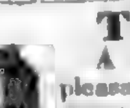
The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built, and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

April 6. 2

TO LET,



A two story dwelling house, pleasantly situated on the main street, leading to Chelsea, nearly opposite the residence of C. P. Huntington, Esq. in complete repair, with a good barn and garden.

FOR SALE,

2,500 young Appletrees, in good order for transplanting.

GEORGE BLISS.

March 17. 51

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, one of the best farms in the town of Norwich, situated one mile west of Chelsea Landing, on the road leading to New Haven, [illegible] acres of choice land, with all [illegible] buildings attached thereto. As no [illegible] without first examining, any [illegible] recommendation is unnecessary.

[illegible] dollars, and third down, the remainder may remain on good security.

ALSO,

[illegible] Liberty street. [illegible] of genuine groceries, of [illegible] at very low prices.

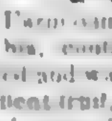
ASA WITTER.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town [illegible] about 150 acres of excellent [illegible] houses, barn [illegible] necessary to complete [illegible] well wooded and watered [illegible] the east of the small lake, [illegible] and known by the name of [illegible] Possession given the 1st day of April [illegible] Payment to be made easy by [illegible] good security. The above will be sold [illegible] in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

TO LET,



A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 5. 1f50

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the north-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL

TREES, &c.

THE subscriber, being agent, will receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Vines, &c. &c. from the extensive gardens and nurseries of Wm. Prince, Esq. Flushing, Long Island.

JOHN HYDE.

Norwich, March 22, 1830. 52

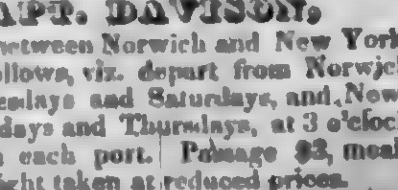
TO LET,

THE store now occupied by Mr. Andrew Y. Austin, a first rate stand for a retail grocer. For particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 3d. 49

FOR NEW-YORK.



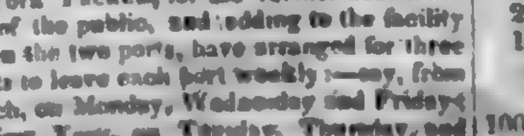
THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $2, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2



PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, to J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1

NORWICH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence, on Wednesday, the 5th of May, under the Superintendence of Rev. D. HEMENWAY.

Mr. H. will devote his whole time to the benefit of his Pupils, assisted, in the department of instruction, by two or more female Instructresses, besides teachers in Painting and music. It is the object of the Trustees to afford every facility, for the successful prosecution of study, and the attainment of a good female education, which can be furnished by the best seminaries. The location of the building is elevated, commanding a delightful prospect. Its apartments are spacious and pleasant. Maps, Globes, and a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, are provided.

The pupils will be classed, so as to provide for their receiving instruction from the several teachers by way of explanations and illustrations. No pains will be spared to make them understand the studies to which they attend, and to induce in them, the habit of thinking for themselves. A course of Chemical Lectures will be delivered, during the term, by a professional gentleman. It is very desirable that those, who enter the school, be present at the commencement of the term.

This city, in the healthfulness of its situation—in the moral and religious character of its citizens, and its easy communication with almost every part of the country, holds out many inducements to parents, who wish to send their daughters abroad for instruction.

Tuition, in all the English branches, per Term of Fifteen weeks, $8 00; in addition, for French, $5 00; Latin, $3 00; Painting, $5 00; Music, $12 00; Introductory class, $4 00.—Board, two dollars per week.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Norwich, Conn. March 1st, 1830. 49

CHELSEA

GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

THE period for which Mr. Perkins was engaged having expired, the Directors have made an arrangement with Mr. Comstock, a graduate of Yale College, to take charge of the school; and the Spring term will commence under his instruction, on Thursday, the 29th of April. F. A. PERKINS, Sec'y.

April 14, 1830. 3w3

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment,
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19, 1830. 42

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

20 casks dry White Lead,
30 casks Spanish White,
20 casks Paris White,
10 " Venetian Red; 5 do. Spanish Brown,
8 " Spruce Yellow,
2700 lbs. dry Verdigris,
100 lbs. Verdigris, ground in oil,
200 kegs White Lead,
700 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
200 lbs. " Green,
300 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. Terra Dessena 1000 do. Litharge,
1500 lbs. Red Lead; 200 do. Rose Pink,
1000 lbs. Lamp Black; 300 do. Umber,
100 lbs. Chinese Vermilion,
500 lbs. Black Lead; 300 do. Ivory Black,
Distilled Verdigris; gr'n & bl. Verditer,
French and mineral Green,
Blue, green and brown Smalts,
30 packs Gold Leaf; 15 do. Silver do.
50 packs Dutch "
Gold, Silver, red and copper Bronze,
4 cases Gum Copal,
2 cases Gum Shellac, orange,
Sheet Copper, Brass and Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
4 bbls. Copal Varnish; 2 do. Shellac do.
2 bbls. Bright Varnish,
10 bbls. Alcohol, 85 per ct. above proof,
25 bbls. Glue; 10 do. Rosin; 20 do. Chalk,
500 boxes Window Glass, of various qualities and sizes, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22,
Paint, whitewash, hatters', clothiers' and shoe Brushes, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

N. B. Persons in want of the above articles, would do well to call on the subscribers, and get the prices before they purchase.

March 17, 1830. 51

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

20,000 lbs. P. S. I. Old Sable Iron,
10,000 lbs. New Sable Iron,
30,000 lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1¼ to 6 inches,
12,000 lbs. Swedes square do. from 3-8 to 3 inches,
30,000 lbs. English flat do. from 1¼ to 3 inches,
20,000 lbs. English round do. from ¼ to 2½ inches,
10,000 lbs. English round [illegible] do. from ¼ to 2 inches,
2,000 lbs. English sheet do.
4,000 lbs. " hoop do.
5,000 lbs. band do.
4,000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2,000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4,000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3,000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel,
2,000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2,000 lbs. American blistered do.
1,000 lbs. Tub do.
150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d.
20 dozen Shovels, English,
100,000 cut Tacks, from 4 oz. to 16.
500,000 cut Brads, from ¼ to 3 inches,
ALSO—An assortment of Plough-Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree do. &c. &c.—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

March 17, 1830. 51

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh, and warranted of the last year's growth.

ASPARAGUS; giant Celery; early and late Cauliflower; long, short, and cluster Cucumber; early Dutch, York, green savoy, red Dutch for pickling, and late sugar loaf Cabbage; large green head or cabbage, and yellow head Lettuce; early scarlet short top, long salmon, and scarlet Turnip Radish; early bush, and winter crookneck Squash; early blood turnip and long red Beet; silver skinned, red and yellow Onion; Carrot; large Dutch Parsnip; double Peppergrass and Parsley; Summer Savory; Thyme; Sweet Marjorane; large Sage; round and prickly Spinnage; vegetable Oyster; nutmeg, pine apple, and large cantelope Mellon; Squash and Cayenne Pepper; Nasturtium; white and yellow dwarf, cranberry refugee, or thousand to one, large Lima, and English horse Beans; early Washington, or true May, June, imperial, and dwarf marrowfat, golden hotspur, and early Charlton Peas, &c., for sale by

S. TYLER & SON.

March 24. 25

PROTECTION

INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich. Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 38

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. tf52

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber, a part, or the whole of his Livery Establishment.

☞ He wishes all those that have demands against him, to call and receive their pay, and all those indebted to call and settle forthwith. JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Jan. 18, 1830. 42

TO LET,

A tenement for a small family, in the lower street. Inquire at this office.

April 6th. 2

TO

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.

Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand*.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 29

ABSCONDED

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a rugged, robust, stout built boy, of 16 years of age, by the name of Albert Butts. Whoever will take up and return said boy to me, shall be rewarded by one cent and no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. ARAUNAH BUTTS,
guardian of said boy.

Canterbury, April 5th. 3w3

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Windham Co. clover seed, bought at the mills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and the large kind,
200 bush. red furze and blue top seed,
100 do. herds grass "
20 do. orchard "
2 boxes Quaker garden seeds,
50 sacks fine salt,
30 quintals codfish,
20 bbls. thin tar,
200 bush. corn,
4 tons Nova Scotia grind stones,
1 tierce honey, with a full assortment of Groceries, at retail.

by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

March 17. 51

OIL, PAINTS, &c.

8 bbls. linseed oil, 6 " spts. turpentine,
1 bbl. bright varnish,
2 " copal "
1 " shellac "
5 casks dry white lead,
125 kegs white lead, ground in oil,
200 lbs. verdigris,
250 lbs. dry verdigris,
6 casks Spanish white,
3 casks Paris white,
5 casks Spanish brown,
4 casks Venetian red,
4 casks French yellow,
25 boxes chrome yellow,
10 boxes chrome green,
75 lbs terry desenna,
50 lbs patent yellow,
100 lbs rose pink,
500 lbs red lead,
150 lbs Prussian blue,
1 bbl black lead,
1 bbl ivory black,
1 cask lamp black,
1 case gum copal,
1 case gum shellac,
green and blue verditer,
blue, brown and green smalts,
10 bbls. rosin, 10 " chalk,
10 reams sand paper,
50 kegs cut nails,
300 [illegible] and heads,
1000 lbs. sheet lead,
100 lbs bar lead,
50 lbs sheet copper.

FITCH & SMITH.

March 2. 9

CORN, &C.

500 bush. Northern yellow corn,
200 " Maryland corn,
10 drums figs, (fresh,)
12 boxes raisins. 50 bbls. flour,
100 bbls. cider, part of it suitable for bottling.
Just received, and will be sold very low for cash, by E. A. BILL.

April [illegible] 6

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 5. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1658

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A visit to Greece and Constantinople, in 1827 and 8. By Henry A. W. Post, one of the agents of the N. York Greek Committee.

Lawrie Todd, by John Galt, Esq., author of the Annals of the Parish, &c.

A Scripture account of the faith and practice of Christians, consisting of an extensive collection of pertinent texts of scripture, illustrative of the various articles of revealed religion: by Hugh Gaston, V. D. M.

Life of Rev. Edward Payson, D. D.

Letters on Female Character, addressed to a young lady on the death of her mother; by Mrs. Virginia Cary.

April 20. 4

BLANK-BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS recently opened a large assortment of Blank-Books, consisting of Ledgers Journals, Day-books, Letter-books, Record-books—a great variety of Ladies' Albums, Memorandum-books, &c., which will be sold low.

April 21. 4

VALUABLE BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT

E. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

CHRISTIAN ESSAYS, by the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks, A. M.

Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity.

The Course of Time, a poem—by Robert Pollok.

Orton's Memoirs of the life, character and writings of Doddridge,

Taylor's memoirs and poetical remains of the late Jane Taylor,

Memoirs of Mrs. Ramsay,

Sturm's reflections on the works of God,

Mrs. Opie's illustrations of Lying,

Memoirs of the Rev. David Brainard,

Bower's Life of Luther, embracing an account of the early progress of the reformation,

Herne on the Psalms,

The works of the Rev. John Newton,

Present state of Christianity in all parts of the world; by F. Shoberl,

Limley's Lectures on the relations and duties of the middle aged,

Coleridge's Aids to Reflection.

April 13. 3

JUST PUBLISHED

and for sale at E. HUBBARD'S and T. ROBINSON'S Book-stores,

SERMONS, delivered in the Second Congregational Church in Norwich, on the second Sabbath in July, 1828, and on the evening of March 4th, 1830, by Rev. A. Mitchell, Pastor of said Church. Price 17 cents.

April 14. 3

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY,

THE Spring term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, 5th May, at 9 o'clock A. M.

J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

April 21. 7w4

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE period for which Mr. Perkins was engaged having expired, the Directors have made an arrangement with Mr. Comstock, a graduate of Yale College, to take charge of the school; and the Spring term will commence, under his instruction, on Thursday, the 29th of April. F. A. PERKINS, Sec'y.

April 14, 1830. 3w3

MISS PIERCE,

WILL commence the Spring Term of her school on the 5th of May. All the English branches will be taught, with the French, Spanish, and Latin, Music, Drawing and Coloring. The price of Tuition will be regulated by the Class in which the Pupil will be placed.—The highest price for Tuition in the English branches, for the Term of 15 weeks, $6; French, Latin, and Spanish, each $3; Drawing and Coloring $3; Music $10.

April 21. 3w4

MANUFACTURERS AND WOOL CARDERS,

WHO are in want of Cotton or Wool Cards, of the Leicester, Mass. manufacture, can be accommodated with those of a good quality, and warranted, on application to the subscribers. The great demand for the above cards, throughout the United States, is a sufficient test to prove the superior quality of them over others made elsewhere. W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, March 20, 1830. tf1

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich Sept. 30th. tf27

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead-colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS, foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1830. 1

LOST,

ON Saturday last, April 17th, on the road from Norwich to Bozrah, a red morocco WALLET, containing $21 in cash, and a note of $20, with sundry other papers, which are valuable to the owner. Whoever will return said wallet, papers, and money, shall be liberally rewarded. OLIVER ALLEN.

Norwich, April 20. 4

CASH

WILL be paid for OAK and WALNUT WOOD, if delivered immediately, by E. & BILL.

April 14. 3

FOR NEW-HAVEN.

THE Steam Boat FANNY, Capt. Davison, will, (for the accommodation of those gentlemen who have the honor to represent their respective towns at the next State Legislature) leave Norwich on Tuesday morning, May 4th, at 8 o'clock and New London at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, will leave New Haven at 6 o'clock, same evening. Fare three dollars—meals extra.

April 17. 3w4

For New-York.

The sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Wednesday, the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley or the master on board.

April 21. 2w

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

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CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A dwelling house and store, with other out buildings, with two acres of land, situated one mile south of Plainfield meeting-house and academy—on the turnpike road leading from Plainfield to Norwich; one of the best situations for a store in Plainfield. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, March 25. 2

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built, and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

April 6. 2

TO LET,

A two story dwelling house, pleasantly situated on the main street, leading to Chelsea, nearly opposite the residence of C. P. Huntington, Esq. in complete repair, with a good barn and garden.

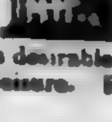
FOR SALE,

2,500 young Appletrees, in good order for transplanting.

GEORGE BLISS.

March 17. 51

TO LET,



Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge-street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

TO LET,

A Store, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 6. tf 50

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

THE subscriber, being agent, will receive orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House Plants, Vines, &c. &c. from the extensive gardens and nurseries of Wm. Prince, Esq. Flushing, Long Island.

JOHN HYDE.

Norwich, March 22, 1830. 52

MILITARY GOODS, &c.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a new supply of Military Goods, Fine Cutlery, &c. viz: Swords, Epaulettes, Laces, Braids, Cords, Buttons, Stars, Sashes, Tassels, Plumes, Military Caps for Artillery and Rifle Companies.

Companies will be supplied with any articles in Military equipments as low as can be obtained in the State.

—LIKEWISE—

Knives and Forks, very low. Scissors, Shears. Pen and Pocket Knives, very superior, fine Razors and Strops.

Also, gold, silver, plated and brass Ware, of all kinds.

☞ Store next to Norwich Bank.

EDWARD COIT.

April 20, 1830. 3w4

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 10, 1830. 4—

ELIHU GALLUP,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, bringing the latest Spring Fashions, and a most splendid assortment of

BROADCLOTHS and VESTINGS,

which will be made to order on the shortest notice.

Also, a variety of Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c.

☞ Those in want of clothes cut and made in New York style, can be favored with an opportunity by calling at the subscriber's Fashionable Clothing Establishment, as he has employed an experienced workman, direct from the New York Emporium.

N. B.—All clothes cut and made are warranted to fit.

April 19, 1830. 6w3

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from New York, a general assortment of

BROADCLOTHS,

Also, an assortment of first rate

VESTINGS,

which will be made to order, at the shortest notice.

He feels truly grateful for the very liberal patronage he has always received, and hopes the public will still continue to favor him in the line of his profession.

All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to.

☞ Mr. Geo. O. Goodwin may always be found at his

HALL OF FASHION,

opposite Norwich Bank, where any gentleman can be furnished with a first rate Coat, which, for fit and workmanship, will be inferior to none in this State.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him, warranted to fit.

Feb. 17. tf47

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the stores of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

TO LET,

THE store now occupied by Mr. Andrew Y. Austin, a first rate stand for a retail grocer. For particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 3d. 49

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia. Dec. 9. 37

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 9th day of April inst. an indented boy, of the name of Robert Scranton, about 16 years of age, of light complexion, yellow hair, and downcast look, wearing light colored pea coat, and brown coat and pantaloons. He stole and carried off a pair of thick boots, of the value of three dollars.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy, on penalty of the law. Whoever will apprehend him, and give information to the subscriber where he may be found shall receive One Dollar reward, and all necessary charges.

PHILETUS P. PARTELOW.

Griswold, April 20. 3w4

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has taken the house formerly occupied by the Rev. D. Hemenway, (near the hay-scales,) where he will accommodate persons with board on the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER G. FRINK.

April 6. 3w2

FOR SALE,

ONE first rate Military Uniform for the Horse Artillery. Enquire of

FITCH & SMITH

April 14. 3

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

A. WICKHAM'S

FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE.

PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Where he will (by a fair deportment,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

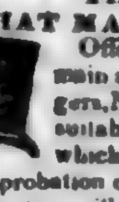
Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on hard times well grounded.

April 6. tf2

HATS.

THE NORWICH

HAT MANUFACTURING Co.



Offer for sale at their ware room, main street, opposite Mr. Wm Rogers, Norwich, a great variety of Hats, suitable for various markets, at prices which they are confident will meet the approbation of purchasers. The most careful attention will always be paid, not only to the latest and most prominent English and American fashions, but also to that variety of style and quality which is calculated to meet the wants of purchasers for city or country.

ALSO,

Caps, Buffalo Robes, and Fur Collars. Cash paid for all kinds of Hatting Furs, by

S. NOURSE & Co.

Oct. 13. 29

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

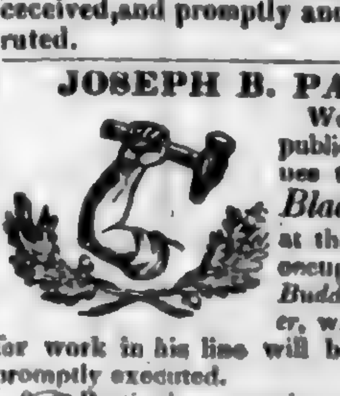
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

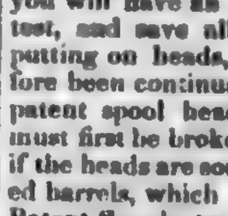


BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

JOSEPH B. PALMER



Would inform the public that he continues the business of *Blacksmithing*, at the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Buddington & Palmer, where all orders for work in his line will be faithfully and promptly executed.

☞ Particular attention paid to Horse-shoeing.

March 17, 1830. 51

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

WANTED,

A smart woman to do house work. Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

April 6. 4

COTTON, &C.

200 bales very prime Upland Cotton,
20 bbls. Starch,
10 " pure Sperm Oil.

For sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

April 20. 3w4

25 shares Thames Bank Stock,
20 do. Phoenix do.—for sale by
G. BUCKINGHAM.

N. B. To Let, one Store in Main st. Norwich, April 20, 1830. 4

TO FARMERS!

CASH paid for Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans, Flaxseed, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, by SAMUEL L. HYDE,

two doors West of the Episc. Church.

April 20. 3w4

NEW FRUIT.

ALMONDS, oranges, lemons, citron, raisins, figs, &c., just received and for sale by WILSON & ROBBINS.

April 21. 3w4

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf8

FOR SALE,

ONE Horse eight years old, suitable for saddle and harness and very fleet. Also, one new Gig and one Barouche Wagon, fitted for one or two Horses.

SMITH & GODDARD.

CAST IRON HOLLOW WARE,

FROM "Pousset Furnace," in Massachusetts, similar in quality and price to last year's supply, for sale in large or small quantities, at THAMES CO.'S Hardware Store.

April 12. 3

NAVAL STORES.

12 bbls. thin Tar, 3 do. Pitch,
8 do. Rosin, for sale at the lowest market price, by
HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

April 12. 3w3

TO LET,

A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY.

April 14, 1830. 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, June 15. tf21

FARMERS,

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

TO sell or let, a first rate full blooded Alderny BULL, 2 years old. Those to whom the making of butter is an object, will find it for their interest to raise a breed of cows, 3 quarts of whose milk is equal for that purpose to 13 of the common native cow.—Their cheese readily sells in any of our large cities for 20 cts per lb.

Enquire of H. & J. CARPENTER.

Norwich, Great Plains, April 15. 6w4

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Windham, will be sold at Public Auction, so much of the real estate of Mr. Simeon Woodworth, late of Mansfield, deceased, as will raise the sum of $1,800 with incident charges of sales. Said real estate is situated partly in Lebanon, and partly in Mansfield. Sales to be on the premises in Lebanon, on the 5th day of May, and in Mansfield, on the 6th day of May next. Sales to commence at 10 o'clk. a. m. on said days.

BETHIAH H. WOODWORTH, } Adm's.
CHESTER A. WOODWORTH, }

Mansfield, April 12th.

ALSO,

Will be sold at Public Auction, all the real estate situated in Lebanon, (belonging to Bethiah H. Woodworth, of Mansfield.) It being about 100 rods south of the Baptist meeting house, containing 12 or 13 acres, and ½ of a good barn, standing thereon. Said land joins that belonging to the estate of Simeon Woodworth, late of Mansfield, deceased. Sales to be on the premises on the 5th day of May next, and to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day.

BETHIAH H. WOODWORTH.

Mansfield, April 12th. 3w4

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the estate of Mrs. Eunice Avery, late of Bozrah, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, at the Probate office in Norwich, in said District, on the 2d Monday of May, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

Dated at Norwich, the 19th day of April, 1830.

By order of the Court of Probate, for the District of Norwich,

3w4} JAMES STEDMAN, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of Gurdon Bushnell, late of Norwich, deceased, are hereby notified that six months from this date are allowed them by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the subscribers, appointed by said Court commissioners to receive, examine and allow said claims—and that we will meet on the business of our said appointment at the office of James Stedman, in said Norwich, on the 21st days of May and October next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. P. HUNTINGTON, } Commis-
JAMES STEDMAN, } sioners.

Norwich, April 21. 4

NOTICE.

TO be sold at public vendue, at the late residence of Doct. Thomas B. Buswell, deceased, in Norwich, on Friday the 23d day of April inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the personal and real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of twelve hundred twenty four dollars and 15 cents, with incident charges. Rees's new cyclopedia, and other valuable books, consisting of medical and other, books will be offered.

NANCY BUSWELL,
JOHN L. BUSWELL, } Adm'rs.
GEORGE HILL.

Norwich, April 12th, 1830. 2w3

MISCELLANY.

From Knapp's Lectures on American Literature.

A HEROINE.

There was not a village which did not suffer by the attacks of the Indians, and many of them extremely.—The assailants would often conceal themselves while weeks in ambush, and wait for the absence of the men, and then attack defenceless women and children. Many instances of female heroism are on record, which occurred in that day, and should be carefully preserved. Among the most conspicuous was that of Mrs. Hannah Duston, of Haverhill, a pleasant village situated on the left bank of the Merrimack. On the 15th of March, 1698, Mrs. Duston was made prisoner by a party of Indians.—She was on that day confined to her bed by sickness, attended by her nurse, Mary Neff. Seven children, besides a female infant six days old, were with her. As soon as the alarm was given, her husband sent away the seven children towards the garrison-house, by which time the Indians were so near, that despairing of saving the others of his family, he hastened after his children on horseback. This course was advised by his wife. She thought it was idle for her to attempt to escape. A party of Indians followed him, but the father kept in the rear of the children, and often firing upon his pursuers, he kept them back, and was enabled to reach the garrison with his children in safety. The Indians took Mrs. Duston from her bed, and carried her off, with the nurse and infant: but finding the little one becoming troublesome, they took her from her mother's arms by force, and dashed her against a tree, ending her moans, and miseries, and life, together. The mother had followed the Indians until this moment with faltering steps and bitter tears, thinking on the fate of herself, her babe, and her other children. After this horrid outrage, she wept no more; the agony of nature drank the tear-drop ere it fell. She looked to heaven with a silent prayer for succour and vengeance, and followed the infernal group without a word of complaint. At this instant the high resolve was formed in her mind, and swelled every pulse of her heart. They travelled on some distance; as she thought one hundred and fifty miles, from the course they took, about seventy-five. The river had probably been broken up but a short time, and the canoes of the Indians were above the upper falls, on the Merrimack, when they commenced their journey to attack Haverhill. Above these falls, on an island in the river, the Indians had a wigwam, and in getting their canoes in order, and by rowing ten miles up the stream became much fatigued. When they reached the place of rest they slept soundly. Mrs. Duston did not sleep. The nurse and an English boy were apprised of her design, but were not of much use to her in the execution of it. In the stillness of the night she arose and went out of the wigwam, to test the soundness and security of savage sleep. They did not move; they were to sleep till the last day. She returned, took one of their hatchets and despatched ten of them in a moment, each with a single blow. An Indian woman who was rising when she struck her, fled with her probable death wound; and an Indian boy was designedly spared, for the avenger of blood was a woman and a mother, and could not deal a death blow upon a child. She surveyed the carnage ground by the light of the fire which she stirred up after the deed was done, and catching a few handfull of roasted corn, she commenced her journey; but on reflecting a moment she thought the people of Haverhill would consider her tale as the ravings of madness, when she should get home, if ever that time might come; she therefore returned and scalped the slain, then put her nurse and English boy into the canoe, and with herself they floated down to the falls when she landed and took to the woods, keeping the river in sight, which she knew must direct her on the way home. After suffering incredible hardships by hunger, cold and fatigue, she reached home, to the surprise and joy of her husband, children and friends. The General Court of Massachusetts examined her story, and being satisfied of the truth of it, took her trophies and scalps, and gave her fifty pounds. The people of Boston made her many presents. All classes were anxious to see the heroine; and as one of the writers of that day says, "she was a right modest woman." Has Anacharsis or Mitford, in their histories of Greece, any thing to surpass this well authenticated story? Her descendants in a right line and by the same name, are now living where she was captured.

THE EYE.

The miracle of light would have been totally useless, and the lovely paradise of earth would have been to man still a dark and dreary desert, had there not been the twin miracle of an organ of commensurate delicacy to perceive the light, viz. of the eye; in which there is the round cornea of such perfect transparence, placed exactly in the anterior centre of the ball, (and elsewhere it had been useless;) then exactly behind this, the beautiful curtain, the iris, with its pupil dilating and contracting to suit the intensity of light; and exactly behind this again, the chrystalline lens, having many qualities which only complex structure in human art can attain, and by the entering light forming on the retina beautiful pictures or images of the objects in front,—the most sensible part of the retina being where the images fall. Of these parts and conditions, had any one been otherwise than as it is, the whole eye had been useless, and light useless, and the great universe useless to man, for he could not have existed in it.—Then further we find, that the precious organ the eye is placed, not as if by accident somewhat near the centre of the person, but aloft on a proud eminence, where it becomes the glorious watch-tower of the soul; and again, not so that to alter its direction the whole person must turn, but in the head, which, on a pivot of admirable structure, moves while the body is at rest, the ball of the eye moreover, being furnished with muscles which, as the will directs, turn it with the rapidity of lightning, to sweep round the horizon, or take in the whole heavenly concave. There is the delicate orb, secured in a strong socket of bone, and there is over this the arched eyebrow as a cushion to destroy the shock of blows, and with its inclined hairs to turn aside the descending perspiration which might incommode; then is there the soft and pliant eyelid, with its beauteous fringes, incessantly wiping the polished surface, and spreading over it the pure moisture poured out by lachrymal glands above, of which moisture the superfluity, by a fine mechanism, is sent into the nose, there to be evaporated by the current of breath. Still farther, instead of there being only one so precious an organ, there are two, lest one, by accident, should be destroyed; but which two have so entire a sympathy, that they act together as only one more perfect; then the sense of sight continues perfect during the period of growth from birth to maturity, although the distance from the lens to the retina is constantly varying, and the pure liquid which fills the eye if rendered turbid by disease or accident, is by the actions of life, although its source be the thick red blood, gradually restored to transparency. The mind which can suppose or admit that within any limit of time, even a single such organ of vision could have been produced by accident or without design; and still more, that the millions which now exist on earth, all equally perfect, can have sprung from accident; or that the millions of millions in past ages were all but accidents, and the endless millions throughout the animal creation, where each requires a most peculiar fitness to the nature and circumstances of the animal, can be accident—must surely be of extraordinary character, or must have received an unhappy bias in its education.—*Athenæum.*

THE PRESS.

It is often said that the Press is a powerful engine. That the influence which is exerted by it upon society is almost unlimited. Any one, who has reflected at all upon the subject, must be aware that there is much truth in this declaration. The public mind is operated upon in a most powerful manner, by this agent. It is then of the utmost consequence to the community, that those Periodicals should be most widely circulated, whose influence is calculated to be the most beneficial.

The character of Newspapers is indeed quite various. Some of them are made up of "scouting words," which it is hoped by their managers, may allure the people to the most servile devotion. The editorship of some of them, from the taste exhibited in their columns, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or grog-shop-monger. They are better calculated to fit men for the society of [illegible] dead and are merry, [illegible] public [illegible]. The [illegible] to [illegible] of truth. They only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with corruption, and [illegible] a genial influence upon the [illegible]. From the perusal of these, [illegible] For our country, it is hoped that there are some whose influence is [illegible]. What would be the effect upon [illegible] for instance, if every newspaper in the state were of the character of some which might be named? [illegible] filled with vulgar [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] for the most debasing passions? The effect would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as would make [illegible] and a [illegible] to ourselves and the community, we should see these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Public opinion [illegible] When [illegible] abroad in the land, on the pages of periodicals, the voice of public opinion should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] influence [illegible] and no farther. Then with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the salvation of the country.—*[illegible]*

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

Saturday, April 17.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Holmes:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing private boxes in the several Post Offices of the United States, at the request of any inhabitant, and on payment to the use of Government of a fixed and reasonable compensation for said boxes.

Resolved, That said Committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the taking of any fees, perquisites, or compensation in any form or manner whatsoever, in virtue or by color of the office of Postmaster, other than that which is expressly granted by law.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:

The bill for the benefit of the creditors of Bennett and Morte; the bill for the relief of the relations of the officers, seamen and marines, who were lost on board the U. S. sloop of war Hornet; the bill making appropriations for examinations and surveys, and for certain works of internal Improvement.

The bill declaratory of the several acts for the relief of persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary war, was read the second time, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate then resumed, as in Committee of the Whole, the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, for their removal west of the river Mississippi. Mr. Sprague then addressed the Senate until past 4 o'clock, in continuation of his remarks commenced on Friday. The Senate then adjourned.

Monday, April 19.

The two Houses only met for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Alexander Smyth, who died on Saturday last after a short illness. The customary resolutions having been adopted in the House, an immediate adjournment took place.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, the President and Heads of Departments arrived, and about a quarter past 12, the Senate entered the Hall, and the corpse having been placed in front of the Chair, Divine Service was performed by the Chaplain of the House.

The Procession then moved from the Capitol to the Grave Yard near the Eastern Branch, where the remains of the deceased member were to be deposited.

Tuesday, April 20.

The two resolutions offered on Saturday last by Mr. Holmes, on the expediency of providing private boxes at any of the post offices at the request of any inhabitant; and of prohibiting the taking of any fees, perquisites, or compensation by any person in the post offices, not authorized by law were agreed to.

Mr. Foot presented a remonstrance from the Corporation of the city of Washington, against the grant of any of the public grounds or open spaces within its precincts, for the endowment of any institution not under their control; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill to authorize the payment of the claim of Massachusetts for Militia services during the late war, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and no amendment being proposed, it was reported to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. [The sum granted by this bill, is $439,748 26.]

The bill for the benefit of the several institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in the U. S.; were severally read the third time and passed.

THE INDIANS.

The bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi; was resumed, and Mr. Adams addressed the Senate two hours in conclusion of his reply to Mr. Sprague. Mr. Robbins said he desired to make some remarks on the subject, and as it was late, he would move to lay the bill on the table for to-day; which was agreed to.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The unfinished business on Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to the Public Lands, was next resumed; and on motion of Mr. Johnson, who was entitled to the floor, it was laid on the table.

The resolution offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen, on the 10th ultimo, on the expediency of preventing by law the transportation and opening the mail on the Sabbath, was taken up and laid on the table, on motion of Mr. F. who said that he had not anticipated its consideration at the present time.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Barton on the 23d ultimo, in relation to the constitutional executive powers, to remove persons from office, were resumed and laid on the table on motion by Mr. Chambers.

On motion by Mr. Foot, the bill entitled "An act declaratory of the several acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war," was taken up and laid on the table.

Wednesday, April 21.

THE REMOVING POWER.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Barton, to request the President of the United States "to inform the Senate for what cause or causes Theodore Hunt, Esq. has been removed from the office of Recorder of land titles at St Louis, in Missouri," was considered, and Mr. Grundy, after observing that he had supposed this resolution, with others of a similar character, was postponed to Friday next, called for the yeas and nays on its passage: which were ordered accordingly. Mr. Barton said that the case to which this resolution referred, was not precisely of the character of those postponed, as a removal in this case could not have been contemplated by the law creating the office, unless for mental or physical disability. Mr. Kane then addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution, and in defence of the removing power as exercised by the present Executive. Mr. Barton replied, and insisted upon the right of the Senate to demand the causes of removal in all cases where the Senate were not otherwise informed, &c. Mr. Bibb opposed the resolution at considerable length, among others, on the ground that former Executives had never been called on by the senate to assign their reasons for removing an incumbent from office, &c.

After which, the resolution was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Grundy.

The engrossed bill to authorize the payment of the claim of Massachusetts for certain services of her militia in the late war, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

THE INDIANS.

The bill to provide for the removal of the Indians west of the river Mississippi, having been laid on the table, was resumed, on motion of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Robbins addressed the Senate upwards of an hour in favor of the Indians.

Mr. Forsyth then took the floor, and occupied it until the usual hour of adjournment; when the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, April 22.

Mr. Willey presented a petition from the inhabitants of Tolland County, Ct. praying for an additional post rout.

The resolution authorizing the transportation of papers by mail relating to the fifth census, was passed and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The following amendments from the House of Representatives were taken up and concurred in, viz:—The amendment to the bill "to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt of the United States," and the amendment to the amendment of the Senate to the bill entitled "An act for the re-appropriation of certain unexpended balances of former appropriations."

THE INDIANS.

The Senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi; and Mr. Frelinghuysen spoke some time in reply to Mr. Forsyth; and Mr. McKinley replied to Mr. Frelinghuysen, after which, on motion of Mr. White, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, April 23.

After the transaction of other business, the Senate again resumed the consideration of the bill to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi; Mr. White of Tennessee addressed the Senate, but, before he concluded, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 20.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The House took up the bill to reduce the duty on Tea and Coffee, with the amendment reported thereto in committee of the whole. The amendment respecting Tea was concurred in. The amendment fixing the duty on Coffee, at 2½ cents a pound, after the 31st December, 1831, coming up, Mr. Semmes of Md. moved to amend the amendment, by striking out 2½ cents, and inserting one cent as the duty. This duty, Mr. S. said, was not necessary for the revenue, as under any modification of the Tariff, that was likely to take place, the revenue would be sufficient to pay off the National Debt, as fast as it became due, and as the article did not come in competition with any domestic product, the duty was not necessary for protection. Further the article was no longer one of luxury, but had become one of general and necessary use, and he for these reasons hoped the duty would be reduced to one cent, at the time proposed, and ultimately abolished altogether.

Mr. Burges suggested the propriety of fixing the duty at *two* cents. This would be a very heavy reduction, and he thought would be sufficient for the present.

Mr. Semmes said he would vary his motion, so as to strike out the 2½ cents, and leave the blank to be filled with *two* or *one*, as the House might decide.

Mr. Ingersoll advocated the policy of gradual, not great and sudden reductions of duties. This was the reason why the Committee of Ways and Means reported in favor of 2½ cents, which was a reduction of one half the present duty. This alone would probably take off a million of revenue, and with the reduction on tea would amount to a diminution of two millions of revenue. The best and safest policy, he argued, was a gradual reduction of duties. He feared the amendment if pressed, would embarrass, perhaps defeat the bill; and the agitation of the question so long before its passage, had already ruined many merchants.

The question on striking out 2½ was decided in the negative, ayes 70, noes 81.

Mr. Semmes then moved to insert an amendment to reduce the duty to one cent, at the expiration of a year after the duty of two cents should go into operation; and for the first time, asked the yeas and nays. They were ordered; and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Reed, of Mass. next moved to insert a clause to reduce the duty on *Cocoa to one cent* per pound. The present duty is two cents; and Mr. R. said there was last year imported 5,331,000 pounds. The common price is only five cents a pound, so that the duty was a high one in proportion, and the article entered largely into the consumption of the poorer classes.—He would not argue the question, but hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. Wayne, of Geo. was in favor of the amendment, for one reason in particular; that as we import Cocoa principally from the South American States, the reduction of duty would tend to increase our commercial intercourse with those countries. The amendment was agreed to without a division.

SALT.

Mr. Conner, of N. C. now renewed the motion which he had made in Committee of the Whole, modified agreeably to the proposition then also made by his colleague (Mr. Barringer) to reduce the duty on imported Salt, first to 15 cents, and at a stipulated period thereafter to 10 cents a bushel; and he demanded the yeas and nays on the question.

Mr. Barringer spoke at considerable length, and with earnestness, in support of the amendment. Mr. Gorham was opposed to trying this long debated question of a diminution or abolition of the salt duty on this bill, which was of great importance, had been reported unanimously, and received the general assent of the House, and might be defeated if this amendment prevailed, or was again debated at large. He therefore, for the first time in his life, moved the *previous question*, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. McDuffie, who avowed his opposition to the salt duty as one of the most odious and oppressive features of the system by which the South was burthened; but if the amendment were adopted, it would not only embarrass the bill, but possibly defeat it. He hoped, therefore, the motion would be withdrawn, and not force a resort to the previous question, especially as there was a bill to come up (which he named) on which the motion would be consistent and proper.

Mr. Conner denied that the motion would embarrass or defeat the bill, because if there was a majority for the amendment, the same majority would pass the bill. He therefore, for this and other reasons which he stated, but could not be distinctly heard, insisted on the amendment.

Mr. McDuffie, then moved the *previous question*, which was seconded by a majority of the House.

Mr. Barringer demanded the yeas and nays on the previous question: which were taken, and the main question was ordered. Ayes 107, noes 75.

The main question was accordingly put, (on the engrossment of the bill) and carried, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Wednesday, April 21.

After consuming the first hour in further debate of the resolution proposing a reduction of the officers of the Army, and then passing the bill to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, with only five dissenting votes, the house went into committee of the whole, and took up the report of the judiciary committee on the case of Judge Peck, proposing an impeachment of that officer. Mr. Buchanan addressed the committee at much length in defence of the report, and in favor of the impeachment. He was followed by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, against the report, and Mr. Spencer, of N. Y. in favor of it. The debate had not terminated, when the house adjourned.

Thursday, April 22.

Although under a recently adopted rule, today was exclusively devoted to acting on bills relative to the District of Columbia, the rule was suspended by a vote of 156 to 50, and the bills of that character were postponed till Tuesday, in order that the case of Judge Peck might be taken into consideration. The House was consequently occupied during the residue of the day in the discussion of the report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending an impeachment of the Judge; but came to no decision.

Friday, April 23.

The House was engaged yesterday in the consideration of the case of Judge Peck, the rule which appropriates Friday for the consideration of private bills having been suspended. Mr. Pettis spoke at considerable length in defence of the conduct of Judge Peck. Mr. Everett then moved an amendment to the resolution, which only went the length of disapproval of the conduct of the Judge, but did not go to impeachment. The discussion continued, although several motions were made that the Committee rise. The Committee rose without coming to any conclusion.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Commercial Advertiser.

Distressing Steam Boat Accident.—We learn from the New York papers of Friday afternoon, that one end of the boiler of the steam boat Chief Justice Marshall, Capt. Ford, while on her passage from Troy to New York, and at the moment she was leaving Newburgh, at twilight on Thursday evening blew out with a tremendous explosion, by which accident a number of persons were badly scalded, three or four so much so that their lives were at the last accounts, despaired of. Many others were slightly injured by the steam, and others much frightened. By a letter from Capt Ford dated at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, it appears that only two of the passengers sustained serious injury; the other persons scalded belonged to the boat—their names are; Mr. Volant, engineer, badly; Messrs. Williams, Moore and Brundell, firemen, &c; Thomas Diamond, cook, and three colored waiters. One of the stand pipes were driven through the bottom of the boat, and she was hauled to the shore in a sinking condition. It is difficult to account for the accident; but the New York Commercial Advertiser attributes it to the ignorance of the engineer. The Chief Justice Marshall underwent a thorough repair last winter, and was furnished with a new engine of increased power, on the low pressure principle, and had a strong copper boiler.

A letter from the editor of the Newburgh Telegraph, dated at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, to the Editors of the Evening Post, says: —"Twelve are seriously scalded, and few of these can survive. About thirty in all were more or less victims of the accident. The engineer cannot recover. Names and particulars further I cannot give during the present confusion, except to say that the persons most seriously hurt, are chiefly those belonging to the steam boat. No carelessness is imputed to any person."

The Chief Justice Marshall had 173 passengers on board, most of whom were providentially on deck; had they been below it is believed the destruction of life would have been much greater. In the alarm and confusion of the moment, it is stated, several of the passengers, including two or three ladies, jumped overboard, but were all picked up safely.

The Explosion.—A gentleman who left Newburg on Friday evening, the 24th inst. informs us, that of the persons injured on board the Chief Justice Marshall, six had died, and three or four more were not expected to live many hours. The names of the deceased are as follows: Mr. Roe, passenger, New York; Mr. Volant, engineer; Peleg Moore, fireman; Thomas Dimond, cook; James Cassedy and James Cole, waiters.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

From the N. Y. Daily Adv.

Extract of a letter, dated

Washington, April 14th, 1830.

It has been the object of the present administration, to identify itself and its measures with the administration of Mr. Jefferson. It has been found necessary to resort to some measure of this kind, in order to sustain the fast-sinking popularity of President Jackson. In order, therefore, that it might be understood by the people at large, that all true Jacksonians were true Jeffersonians, it was thought expedient, *for the first time*, to have a dinner got up in honour of this distinguished philosopher and statesman. His birth-day, which was yesterday, was the day agreed on as the day most suitable to pay honors to the memory of the deceased; or rather, it was thought, by professing on this day to pay suitable respect to his memory, the people would believe that all Jacksonians "were true republicans, dyed in the wool." But for fear that some old democrat, who supported Mr. Adams, might find his way to the table, a committee of invitations was designated. This committee performed its duty most rigidly. Messrs. Crowninshield, Bell, Foot, Holmes, and others, who had been the pupils of Mr. Jefferson, were not invited; while Rowan, Hemphill, Erwin, Stanbery, and others, the supporters of John Adams, were made welcome guests. Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler were invited, but not feeling inclined to bind themselves to Gen. Jackson's car, they declined the invitation.

The Pennsylvania Delegation, knowing the hostility of the committee appointed to make the toasts, to the power of the General Government over the subject of internal improvement and the tariff, were suspicious that sentiments might be offered in which they could not accord, and thought it would be well for them to see the toasts before they sat down to the table. In this they were gratified, and having discovered that there was a direct attack on the policy they supported, they left the dinner party en masse, to the great consternation of the company. Gov. Dickerson, of New Jersey, and others, have expressed their regret that they did not follow the example. The President attended; and it is the first time that a President has mingled with the festivities of the table, on any similar occasion. Mr. Monroe was at the dinner given to General La Fayette, because he was the nation's guest, invited here by the National Legislature. Taking it altogether, the dinner was a failure. By the dissatisfaction of the Pennsylvania Delegation, a breach is created, which will not be very soon healed. The refusal of Messrs. Tazewell, and Tyler, and others, to attend, the dissatisfaction of Gov. Dickerson, and the seceding of the Pennsylvania Delegation, are circumstances which have alarmed the party, and are mortifying beyond description. Many were disgusted with the attendance of the President.

We learn from Irasburgh, that the trial of Doct. Cleaveland, for the murder of a female, came on last week at the session of the Supreme Court for the county of Orleans. The jury brought in a verdict of *guilty*, after being out about an hour. The prisoner was sentenced to be executed between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, on the last Friday of October next. *Montpelier (Vt.) Gazette.*

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, ordering all persons who have settled on U. States lands in Alabama, yet subject to be sold at Huntsville, immediately to remove, and authorizing the Marshal to call out the militia, if necessary, to carry it into effect. An accompanying notice is given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that he is authorized to grant permission to such of the above designated "squatters" as will signify their compliance with the conditions which have been provided in similar cases, that they may remain on the lands which they have occupied as tenants at will. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the Rochester Craftsman.

The late Col. Platt.—You have already heard of the death of Col. Platt, of the Revolutionary army. There were some circumstances connected with his last days, of a very affecting character. Like most of the gentlemen of the old school, the Colonel became reduced in his decline of life. He was one of the pensioners under the act of 1818. The pensions are drawn every six months, and it is one of the just and generous constructions of the law, that if a pensioner dies any time between the semi-annual days of payment, his widow and children are debarred from drawing what is actually due from the last payment day up to the day of the pensioner's death. Col. Platt had been declining for a long time—he was aware that death was rapidly approaching him—and his sole prayer (for this life) was that he might be spared until the third of March, (the pension day,) that he might leave to his wife the six month's pay. Every morning, for a month preceding the day of his death, the feeble old man, when he awoke, enquired the day of the month, "has the 3d of March come?" When it did come, he had himself raised in the bed, a friend was called in and the papers instantly prepared. On attempting to put his signature to them, it was found that he was too feeble to write his name—he was obliged to make his mark, which was duly attested, and the pension was secured. "Thank heaven!" said the veteran, as he sunk down exhausted on his pillow. Before the next morning dawned, the old warrior lay stiff in death! That high heroic soul which sustained the frame of the young soldier through seven years' toil and privation, upheld the wasted body of the old man, until his generous object was accomplished, and then it fled to a purer and better world.

Duties on Tea and Coffee.—The following are the principal features of the Bill reducing the taxes on tea and coffee:

The bill "to reduce the duties on coffee and tea" passed through committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives, without opposition, on Thursday last. The first section provides, that after the 31st day of December next, the duty on coffee shall be 2 cents per pound; and that from and after the 31st of December, 1831, the following rates of duty shall be collected on teas imported from China, or any other places east of the Cape of Good Hope, in vessels of the United States, viz: Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gomee, 25 cents per pound; Hyson and Young Hyson, 18 cents per pound; Hyson Skin, 12 cents per pound; Souchong and other black teas except Bohea, 10 cents; and Bohea 4 cents per pound; and on teas imported from any other place, or in vessels other than those of the United States, the following rates, viz: Imperial, Gunpowder and Gomee, 37 cents per pound; Hyson and Young Hyson, 27 cents; Hyson Skin, 20 cents; Souchong, 18 cents, and Bohea, 6 cents per pound.

The second section provides, that tea and coffee which shall be hereafter put into the Custom House stores, under the bond of the importer, and which shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs, on the 31st December, 1832, shall be subject to no higher duty than if the same were imported respectively after the 31st day of Dec. 1831, and the 31st of Dec. 1830. Provided that nothing herein contained shall shall be construed to alter or postpone the time when the duty on said tea and coffee shall be payable.

A Farmer, in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, on lease, for about thirty years past, was lately complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing, from his thirty years labor. A neighboring store-keeper offered to explain to him the reason; and proceeded as follows:—"During the thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store; and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the *owner* of the farm you *hire*." On examination of the books of the store-keeper, his assertion was found correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars.

National Philanthropist.

Strange Electioneering.—A Legislative Caucus was held in Albany the 13th inst. at which 111 members, and *proxies*, attended. After resolving that President Jackson had fulfilled their fondest hopes, and most ardent expectations, and in the selection of his Cabinet, had evinced a feeling in common with the democratic party; and heartily responding to the sentiments of the democratic Legislators of Pennsylvania, that Andrew Jackson will consent to a re-election in 1833 to the Chair, have, at the same time, postponed till *September* next, the nomination of candidates for Governor of the State, &c. the choice of which is to be made in November ensuing. The same caucus voted an address to the Republicans of the State, which bears the signatures of over 100 persons, but does not designate what number of *proxy* votes were cast. The famous Gen. Root, and several others of the old Democratic School, refused to take a part in the above strange proceedings.—*Boston Centinel.*

The late Murder at Salem.—The Providence Patriot of Saturday says—"A man was apprehended yesterday in Taunton, on suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. White, of Salem. He was in company of the notorious Malbone Briggs. He has been committed for trial, next week."

The Providence Daily Advertiser confirms the above statement, as will be seen by the following quotation from that paper:—"We are informed that a man has been apprehended in Taunton, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. White of Salem. He has been fully committed to take his trial before the Supreme Court next week."—*Bost. Com. Adv.*

A letter from Washington says—I learn from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that the Hon. Mr. Kincaid, a member from Kentucky, has abandoned the Jackson party and turned to the great favorite of the West. From what I can learn, the same letter says, Mr. Clay is advancing rapidly, and there is now a bright prospect that he will triumph over his calumniators. Mr. Sheppard, a Jackson member from North Carolina, the other day on the floor of the house, declared, that he considered the stale charge of "bargain and sale" as a mere political humbug that had answered its purpose, and that it was high time it was cast among "those things that are lost upon earth." I give his sentiments though perhaps not in his very words.

Baltimore Patriot.

From the Farmers' Herald.

Mr. Jewett,—Permit us to solicit the republication of the following extracts from Mr. Lathrop's remarks upon the culture of Hemp, originally published in the New England Farmer.

While some of the numerous articles which have been written upon this subject, were written by persons wholly inexperienced in this branch of agriculture, and have unfortunately been the means of leading many farmers into important errors in every stage of the business, Mr. Lathrop has the advantage of more than twenty years' experience, and his statements may be as safely relied upon as if made in relation to the growing of corn or any other crop.

We have selected only those remarks which relate to the selection and preparation of soil; and the time and manner of sowing; with the hope that those farmers, who contemplate sowing the present season, will be dissuaded from [illegible] unless their land will in some good degree compare with that described by Mr. Lathrop. He says—

"Hemp requires a deep, and rich soil, and any attempt to raise it upon a light soil, or upon land worn out and exhausted, until it is recruited by manure, and a fertilizing course of husbandry, will only result in disappointment. Nor can it be long continued upon the same piece of ground, without an annual supply of manure. But upon good soil, with an annual sprinkling of manure, at the rate of eight or ten loads to the acre, it may be continued for a succession of years, without any material diminution in the value of the crop.

"The ground must be prepared for the seed, much in the same manner as for *flax*. It must be ploughed and harrowed sufficiently to break the clods, and to render the soil fine and mellow. As different degrees of labour produce this effect, it must be left to the judgment of the cultivator to determine when his ground is in a proper state to receive the seed. *I can safely say, that few farmers err, in ploughing and harrowing too much.*

"The time for sowing is about the 10th of May. A few days earlier or later will make no difference. It must not be so early as to expose the tender plant to severe frosts, and if sown late in May, it will produce a light crop—the stalks will have a thin coat.

"The quantity of seed varies with the strength and condition of the ground. Two bushels is the usual quantity sown upon an acre—and this is generally sufficient. Some have used more, and upon very strong land have gone as high as three bushels. The seed is sown broad cast, and bushed or harrowed in like flax."

To the above we would add, that as it is now generally conceded, that the best and most economical method of harvesting the crop is by *cutting* it, either with a stout, short cradle, or hemp hook, great pains should be taken to have the ground smooth and even. This is best done with a *roller*, but where this instrument is lacking, a *bush* will be of great advantage after harrowing.

One word with respect to seed. When ripe and good it is of a dark brown colour. In cleaning, the unripe seed may be blown out, with the chaff, in a common fanning mill; but not unfrequently it is suffered to remain, and persons unacquainted with the article have been deceived in the quantity sown, and their crops have been light and thin. This deception is easily detected,—the unripe seed being of a whitish colour, and hollow.

That the thickness of the coat or fibre is affected by the *time of sowing*, as stated by Mr. Lathrop, we have not the least doubt. A gentleman from the state of New York, who is extensively engaged in the business, writes us as follows:—"I am fully prepared to say that late sown crops, although they may grow as large, will not coat as well as the more early ones. I would prefer to begin sowing as early as the land will admit of it."

As, however, the remarks of Mr. Lathrop were intended for the latitude of West Springfield, and the time mentioned by him may not exactly apply to the northern part of Vermont, we would suggest, that as a general rule, land intended for hemp should be sown as soon as the same ground is in order for planting corn.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, APRIL 28, 1830.

The members of the two houses of the State Legislature, will meet on Wednesday next. In addition to the ordinary business which will be presented during the approaching session, the election of United States' Senator is a matter of prime importance to the honor and interests of the State, and we have the strongest reason to anticipate that great unanimity will prevail in the election of Governor Tomlinson to that highly responsible office. Notices from various parts of the State, approving of his nomination, with no declared opposition, indicate the state of public feeling in a manner which cannot be mistaken, and the almost universal wish that the State should be well and ably represented in the Senate, will induce those who have local preferences, we believe, to unite upon one so competent to the discharge of the duties of that office. We notice, also, that papers from other States speak of the probable election of Gov. Tomlinson as one which will do honor to the State. In addition to this, the subject of lotteries will doubtless receive the attention of the Legislature. This enormous, and disadvantageous taxation which the Legislature have heretofore shown themselves disposed to impose upon the public, calls aloud for a remedy. The error which has prevailed, of withholding from the treasury the aid required for a public object, and granting a lottery for the same purpose, has been as unwise as it has been injurious to the community. The evil is one of an immense extent, and daily increasing—and it certainly becomes the Legislature, to retrace their steps—to inquire into the old grants which may have been abandoned or satisfied in former years, and are now revived, and if in their power to rescind all claims arising under them. We of course ask not the Legislature to violate their contracts with any of our citizens, or in any measure impair vested rights—but if there is any manner in which they can procure the relinquishment of the present grants, there is hardly any expense which they should not incur to attain so desirable a public good. That any new lotteries should be granted, we cannot in the face and full view of the present evils suppose ever can be the case.

Jefferson Dinner.—The National Intelligencer of the 20th inst. contains an account, copied from the United States Telegraph of the 17th, of a very famous dinner given at Washington on the birth day of Thomas Jefferson, on the 13th inst. As one of the political occurrences of the day it is entitled to particular notice. It occupies more than nine of the ample columns of the Intelligencer. John Roane, of Virginia, officiated as President of the Day, assisted by Gen. M. Bibb of Ky. Levi Woodbury of N. Hampshire, Felix Grundy of Tennessee, C. C. Cambreleng of New-York, Wm. F. Gordon of Virginia, and Mr. Overton of Louisiana, as Vice Presidents. The whole of the toasts seem more designed to vindicate or apologize for the anti-tariff, anti-internal improvement and *nullifying* measures of South Carolina, than to do honor to the distinguished individual whose birth day they celebrate. The following are the four first regular toasts:

1. Thomas Jefferson: We celebrate the anniversary of his birth, not in the spirit of personal idolatry, but from regard and reverence for his political principles.

2. The Declaration of Independence: An enduring monument of that devotion to liberty, and abhorrence of tyranny, which stamp the character, and mark the whole course of the life of its author.

3. "Thomas Jefferson; Author of the Declaration of American Independence; of the Statute of Virginia, establishing religious freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." (Memorandum of Mr. Jefferson, found in a drawer containing his will.)

4. The Kentucky resolutions of '98: drawn by the same hand which drew the Declaration of Independence; a practical illustration of Jeffersonian republican principles, and a correct definition of the relative powers of the State and Federal Governments.

To the last, Mr. Bibb, of Kentucky, responded by a long speech. He took occasion to give the early history of Kentucky—her small beginning and rapid growth—eulogized her citizens for their courage and perseverance—traced her progress from the time when her flourishing cane-brakes, &c., afforded an attractive residence for beasts and birds and "creeping things." He then comes with accumulated strength upon the subject of the resolutions, and advances much at length and with great warmth and extravagance, the supremacy of the States over the General Government.

To the 5th regular toast—"The Virginia resolutions and Madison's report of the year '99—That lamp in the Jefferson school; when they cease to be read and admired the days of Liberty will be numbered"—Mr. P. P. Barbour responded, complimenting the Old Dominion for the principles alluded to in the toast, and advocating State [illegible]. "We cling," he remarked, "to these State [illegible]; not as constitutional [illegible] principle, [illegible] of feeling or of [illegible]; but as the result of [illegible] deliberate reflection; because we verily believe them to be undeniably true, and because we think that our liberal liberty depends upon their observance."

The 6th toast was as follows:

6. Louisiana: The memory of him who acquired it, [illegible] honored, by an [illegible] under the Presidency of him who [illegible] it.

Long continued cheering, and brilliant music from the marine band, followed the delivery of this toast, and after the applause and acclamation had subsided, a [illegible] and silence ensued which indicated the expectation of a speaker. A feeling of disappointment had begun to prevail, when Mr. [illegible] rose and responded to the toast, in a brief address.

The remarks which followed from Mr. [illegible], were of a very [illegible]. As far as his meaning can be learned, from a great variety of [illegible] expressions, he regarded it as a wonderful [illegible] that Jefferson's birth day was then first celebrated [illegible] distinctly, very [illegible], that there is power at this time [illegible] the only advocates and true-blue disciples of that distinguished man. As for celebrating his birth day when he was alive, why that was out of the question—and since that time to the present, [illegible] the rule, and it was not to be expected that they should honor the memory of Jefferson. To this speech succeeded a volunteer by Mr. B. and the following regular toasts:

7. 'Peace commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.' (Jefferson's Inaugural Address.)

8. 'The support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns.' (Same.)

9. 'The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad.' (Same.)

10. 'A jealous care of the right of election by the people; a mild and safe corrective of those abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution in countries where peaceable remedies are unprovided.' (Same.)

11. 'Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.' (Same.)

12. 'A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it hath earned; this is the sum of good government.' (Same.)

13. Republicans of the Jeffersonian faith, wherever found—in the North, South, East, or West—all brethren of the same principle: unity of action in the great cause of good government their paramount obligation of duty and interest.

On announcing the last toast, Mr. Woodbury delivered an inflated, bombastic and incoherent speech, alternately praising himself and puffing his associate Jacksonians in New-England. The only apology which can be found for his puerilities, is in the fact that there were thirteen regular toasts besides sundry volunteers swallowed and drank before his speech. Then came the following:

14. The surviving associates and coadjutors of Jefferson in the civil revolution and political reformation of 1800.

15. The basis of the Union; equality of rights and duties—of benefits and of burthens.

16. The bane of the Union—oppression of minorities; unequal taxation; unequal distribution of public benefits.

Mr. Hubbard of New Hampshire, then offered the following sentiment:

South Carolina:—Her munificent liberality to the family of Jefferson, the most *feeling* evidence of her devotion to his principles.

After the applause which followed the annunciation of the foregoing toast had ceased,

Mr. Hayne addressed the meeting in a warm anti-tariff speech of about a column, which did him no credit, and concluded with the following toast:

The State of Georgia—By the firmness and energy of her Troup, she has achieved one great victory for State Rights; the wisdom and eloquence of her sons will secure her another proud triumph, in the councils of the nation.

To this Judge Wayne, of Georgia, delivered a very good speech, vindicating as far as was in his power and apologizing for the principles and practices of this State—claiming however, we think, rather prematurely, a triumph over the General Government on the Indian question. Then followed the other regular toasts, making in all twenty-four. The volunteers are too numerous and too insipid to be copied entire. Out of seventy-five, (which with the regulars make the small number of ninety-nine,) we select the following:

By the President of the United States. Our Federal Union; It must be preserved.

By the Vice President of the United States. The Union; Next to our liberty, the most dear; may we all remember, that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the States, and distributing equally the benefit and burden of the Union.

By Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State. Mutual forbearance and reciprocal concession; Thro' their agency the Union was established. The patriotic spirit from which they emanated will forever sustain it.

By J. H. Eaton, Secretary of War. Public men;—The People will regard with warmest affection those who shall be found to act from principle.

By Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy. The liberties of the People depend on a *frequent* recurrence to fundamental principles.

By Mr. Speaker Stevenson. The reserved Rights of the People!! Let the character of their defence be—an animated [illegible] that seeks only its own, and will never be satisfied with less.

By Mr. Hayne, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The Union of the States, and the sovereignty of the States.

By Mr. Troup, of Georgia. The Government of the United States; With more limited powers than the Republic of San Marino, it rules an Empire more extended than the Roman, with the absolutism of Tiberius, with less wisdom than Augustus, and less justice than Trajan or the Antonines.

By Mr. McDuffie. The memory of Patrick Henry: The first American Statesman who had the mind to feel, and the courage to declare, in the face of an armed tyranny, that there is no treason in resisting oppression.

By Mr. Isaac Hill. Democracy: "Wherefore do I take my flesh in my teeth, and put my life in my hand? Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

Mr. McKinley being called on, gave the following toast. The Constitution of the U. States: The compact of sovereign and independent States instituted for national purposes only; limited and specific in its powers but supreme within the prescribed sphere of its action. The powers not delegated belonging to the States Exclusively. Let not the unhallowed hand of avarice, or ambition, attempt to obliterate the line separating the powers.

What is mostly observable in the whole dinner arrangement and the views and sentiments which were called forth, is the purely political and sectional bearing which it was plainly designed to have. Various denunciations against the General Government—a vindication of the nullifying powers of the individual States—great abuse of the tariff and its supporters—opposition to internal improvements—and similar sentiments abounded on all sides. Throughout the whole toasts, there is to be found but one advocating the principles of domestic industry, and that is advanced in a timid and doubtful manner, as though intruding itself where it was not expected or called for. Indeed, the whole Pennsylvania delegation, and a great part of the delegation from Ohio and New York, on seeing the toasts which were prepared, withdrew, and refused to attend a meeting designed to do honor to the memory of Jefferson, but to sanction and disseminate dangerous and absurd political principles, to which they were well known to be opposed. From New Hampshire Mr. Woodbury, and some of that stamp, were disposed to suit themselves to Southern [illegible] [illegible] independent course. The silence and [illegible] many of the toasts [illegible] did or said.

Hemp.—Our readers will find in another column [illegible] interesting account of the mode of planting and [illegible] Hemp. The benefit of this article of culture is [illegible] have very generally understood and acknowledged [illegible] in order to encourage the cultivation of the [illegible] article of agriculture in this State, the Legislature [illegible] session last year, granted exemption from taxes [illegible] proportion of land on which it is cultivated. We [illegible] happy to learn that the enterprising farmers of W[illegible] County have determined to procure one of the [illegible] machines used so successfully in dressing the [illegible]. The example is well worthy of [illegible] hope it will be followed in this and other counties.

Lady Canning, Widow of the late Minister, has [illegible] a brief vindication of her husband's conduct [illegible] with relation to Portugal, in which she introduces the [illegible] remark of the dying Minister. "I have [illegible] for the last four years to place the country in the [illegible] position which she now holds. Two years of the [illegible] of Wellington's government will undo all that I [illegible] done." She adds—"Two years have now elapsed [illegible] has the prophecy been fulfilled by the event?"

Temperance Meeting.—A meeting of the New-London County Temperance Society, was held at the Town Hall, in this city, on Wednesday the 22d inst. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Luther Goddard. The Report of the Executive Committee was presented, showing the progress of temperance—from which it appears that the County Society, formed in June last, has now twenty associations in its connexion, numbering 1286 members. Of 144 retailers in this county, who had been vendors of ardent spirits, 46 have voluntarily relinquished that branch of business—32 within the last year, and 13 previously. Fifteen cases are reported, where persons who were reputed drunkards, have been reclaimed from their cups, and restored to a prospect of usefulness in Society. One distillery has been abandoned from principle, and a very visible improvement has taken place in the customs of society.

On motion of Rev. Charles Hyde, and seconded by Deacon Waston Jr. Esq. of Lebanon, and Rev. Luther Goddard,

Resolved, That the report now presented be accepted, and that the same be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Joseph Williams, Esq. and seconded by Doct. W. Hooker,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course of those of our citizens, who have voluntarily relinquished the sale of intoxicating liquors; and confidently do we trust, that a due regard to their own interest, to public sentiment, and especially to the dictates of an enlightened *judgment*, will induce many others to imitate so worthy an example.

On motion of Peter Lanman Esq. and seconded by George Perkins, Esq.,

Resolved, That the friends of temperance have every encouragement from past success, to persevere in the cause, with renewed *diligence*.

The gentlemen presenting and supporting the resolution, addressed the meeting in a highly interesting manner.

The society passed votes, recommending the Executive Committee to appoint Delegates to the meeting of the Connecticut Temperance Society, to be held at New Haven on the 12th of May next. And for the associations also to appoint delegates, so far as *convenient*.

The annual meeting of the County Society, will be held at New London, in June next.

State Temperance Society.—For the accommodation of several gentlemen who must attend the anniversaries in New York, the meeting of the Connecticut Temperance Society will be held at New Haven on the 5th of May, the day of the election, instead of the 12th. Delegates and members will meet at the vestry in the North Church at 3 o'clock P. M. A public meeting will be held at the centre church in the evening. Several gentlemen of the first respectability are engaged to make addresses.

J. MARSH, Secretary.

LOTTERY MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Dunham—The writer of this is one, who thinks that too much cannot be said or done to put an end to the sale of Lottery Tickets, and, of course, he is happy to see so universal and favorable expression of public sentiment on this important subject. So many meetings have already been held, and so many petitions will be presented to the next General Assembly, that little doubt can now be entertained but that all will be done by that body which is proper to be done, to put an end to this pernicious, but now legalized gambling.

Though, sir, it may not be expedient for you to copy into your valuable paper repetitions of *Resolves* on this subject, yet, sir, some of the resolves published by the meeting held at Danbury, Conn. are so much to the point, and are so decided in their character, it may be beneficial to give further publicity to them. If you concur in opinion with me, you will oblige by copying the doings of that meeting.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of the Town of Danbury, on the 13th day of April, 1830, Samuel Tweedy was appointed Chairman, and Nathaniel Bishop, Secretary.

The following Preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Viewing as we do with regret and concern the unexampled flood of Lottery Tickets exposed for sale—the number of unintelligible schemes of Lotteries, (many of them, as it is believed, obsolete grants,) each following the other in rapid succession, presenting delusive prospects of gain to the thoughtless and unwary; and directly tending to promote and increase a spirit of Gambling, of Fraud and dissipation—

Therefore *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the Lottery system as at present conducted and managed in this State, is fraught with great and alarming evils to the community.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Memorial to the next General Assembly, praying them to examine the several grants for Lotteries, by them made, which are now in operation, and to call the Managers of the same to a strict account, of the manner in which they have severally executed their trusts—and whether all the proceeds of each class of each Lottery has been appropriated to the object for which it was granted—and furthermore to abolish the several grants, so far as it can be done;—or impose such regulations and restrictions as shall effectually remove the evil; and that said Committee cause such Petition to be presented to the Inhabitants of this Town, for their signatures.

Voted that the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Recorder.

Samuel Tweedy, *Chairman*.
Nathaniel Bishop, *Secretary*.

FOR THE COURIER.

Some of your brother editors, who have taken an interest in the suppression of the vice of gambling in lotteries, ask for *facts*. Why, sir, we could present such a string of them, as would make each particular hair to stand on end, like quills on a fretted porcupine. What would gentlemen say, when we know characters in our immediate neighborhood, who have expended from 500 to 900 dollars in lottery tickets, and men too, who earn their money by hard work. We know of one man, who had expended a large amount in tickets, and at a certain time having given cash to one of our New-York Captains to buy a ticket, urged very promptingly, that a writ of ejectment might not issue against him, to drive him from his mortgaged farm, on the ground that he had a very strong expectation of drawing the highest prize, in a lottery. The amount was so extraordinary, that I called on the person who was in interest, and he assured me of the truth of the fact—the captain of the packet, also assured me that he had taken from time to time, a large amount from that individual to be invested in lottery tickets—and was always requested that nothing should be said about it, if it drew the *highest prize*. The lottery mania, in consequence of a prize or two, in this vicinity, has had its delusive effect on very many individuals. They seemed determined to follow up the delusive plan of making haste to get rich, while a military line of credit remained for them at the lottery office.

"Hope leads the willing,
Drives the backward on."

New impulse is often given, by the circumstance of drawing near to a number that has drawn a prize, and the expectations light up, in the adventurer, and his mind seems to be fixed on a high prize, a capital—one of those prizes, that the printers are directed to set up in the largest place—and it is in large pica since, that nine hundred and ninety-nine of a thousand, never see any thing more of a great prize.

"He that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent."

Among all the few, who have drawn large prizes, I have known but two individuals, who have been really benefited, and as Paddy says, one of them has his property in the Agin Bank.

Education Reporter, and Weekly Lyceum. A new paper with that head, has just issued from the press of Messrs. Willis & Rand, in Boston. It is very neatly executed and well filled with sound matter. "Its object is," in the words of the prospectus, "to promote Popular or General Education, in the most familiar, direct and practical manner. It will take the whole range of that very extensive field; embracing modes of instruction, government and discipline; qualification of teachers; character of books and apparatus; construction of school rooms and play-grounds; topics of study and their proper arrangement. It will treat of public and private schools; academies and high schools of every grade; infant schools; the monitorial system; manual labor seminaries; lyceums, Sabbath schools and Bible classes. It will treat of Education in the nursery, in the family, in the school, and in social intercourse. It will recognize the distinctions of physical and moral culture; and urge their separate and relative importance. On all these branches of the great subject, prevailing defects will be exposed; professed improvements will be examined, with their apparent results; and those which may be hereafter suggested will be made known to the community."

The next number will be published the first week in June, and if sufficient encouragement is given will thereafter be issued weekly at $2 50, in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Printer,—Among the many improvements which distinguish the present day, there is none more worthy of notice than the new Turnpike Road that is now making, leading from the city of Norwich to Providence. It was laid out about a year ago by a very judicious committee appointed by the Legislature of this State, who, after viewing with care several routes, (each of which were claimed to be the shortest and best by those whose *private interest* would be advanced by their being laid out,) finally fixed upon the present as the best and only proper location—which passes through Preston, Griswold, and Voluntown, in this State, to the State line near the house of Thomas Hazard, in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, being a very level and direct route for a road; and we may shortly expect to see a good road between this place and Providence, as the stock in said Turnpike, is, I understand, taken up, and the road under contract and soon to be finished. The distance from this place to West Greenwich, as the road is laid out, is about seventeen miles; and the whole distance to Providence will be more than seven miles shorter than the present travelled road—and the hills avoided, which will be as great a saving to the traveller, in time, as it is in distance. There is now completed an excellent Turnpike road from here to New Haven, which makes the distance more than seventeen miles less than the former travelled road, so that the distance from N. Haven to Providence, through Norwich, will, when the road is completed, be more than twenty four miles less than the old roads—besides the pleasure of a comparatively level road to travel upon. No doubt but the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island will establish a road in that state, at their session in May, to meet the one in this state, so that it will be but reasonable to suppose, that in about one year, we shall have the pleasure of travelling to Providence on a new and better road, through some of the most flourishing manufacturing villages in this State and in Rhode Island.

A CITIZEN OF NORWICH.

Norwich, 25th of April, 1830.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Dunham—We are extremely gratified, that a "Volunteer market-man" has had the resolution to come forward, and through the medium of your paper, combat the hungry cows that continually patrol your streets, "seeking, what they may devour." We can sympathyze with our Voluntown friend—we, also, have been greatly troubled. Every time we have visited the good city of Norwich, time immemorial, our carts, wagons, &c. have been regularly searched and plundered. We have sometimes used the whip, have scolded, and (altho' we mean to be civil folks,) have sometimes thought swear. We cheerfully unite with our Voluntown friend, in requesting the City Authority of Norwich to provide a remedy, and pass a law upon the subject that cannot be evaded.

Market men from Montville, Salem, Colchester, Bozrah, Lebanon, Columbia, Franklin, Lisbon, Preston, &c.

April 23d, 1830.

River Thames.—We understand from a letter from Washington, that the sum of ten thousand dollars will probably be appropriated by Congress, for the purpose of commencing the works for the improvement of the navigation of this river.

The following is the result of the official canvass of the votes for State Officers:—

GOVERNOR—Gideon Tomlinson 11,988—No opposition.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR—J. S. Peters 6861—L. W. Crawford 2323—Wm. T. Williams 2206.

TREASURER—Isaac Spencer 7002—No opposition.

SECRETARY—Thomas Day 7256—Wm. S. Holabird 2539.

SENATORS—Districts.

[The first named gentleman in each district is elected.]
No. 1, Samuel Hart 972—Martin Welles 942.
No. 2, L. T. Pease 848—Wm. Dixon 701.
No. 3, Timothy Pitkin 801—E. Phelps 644.
No. 4, Wm. W. Boardman 842—Samuel J. Hitchcock 139—Eli Ives 137—Jared Bassett 55.
No. 5, Noyes Darling 632—B. Brocees 231.
No. 6, J. D. Reynolds 930—N. Griffin 164.
No. 7, Elisha Haley 593—John Hyde 349.
No. 8, R. Huntington 710—E. Porter 289.
No. 9, H. M. Waite 536—B. Trumbull 423.
No. 10, A. D. Baldwin 603—Robert Fairchild 389.
No. 11, Reuben Booth 608—Z. Wildman 472—Daniel Tomlinson 364.
No. 12, Chas. Hawley 549—S. Raymond 54.
No. 13, A. T. Judson 572—C. F. Cleaveland 471.
No. 14, Stephen F. Palmer 909—T. Hubbard 402.
No. 15, Phineas Miner 936—R. G. Abernethy 393—Launcelot Phelps 50.
No. 16, H. Boardman 914—C. A. Judson 717.
No. 17, Aug. Pettibone 763—Nathaniel P. Perry 590.
No. 18, John Alsop 548—J. Chadery 194.
No. 19, Geo. Pratt 519—Josiah Griffin 342.
No. 20, I. W. Grawford 472—E. Stearns 418.
No. 21, Peyton R. Gilbert 586—J. Fitch 480.

Married,

In this city, on Monday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Capt. John P. Huntington, to Miss Sarah C. Perkins, daughter of F. A. Perkins, Esq.

In this city, last evening, in Christ's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Mr Samuel H. Barstow, of the firm of Barstow & Coit, to Miss Susan B. Babcock, daughter of Capt. Nathan Babcock.

Died,

In this city, on the 21st inst. Miss Betsey Hunter, aged 17.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Miss Harriet Tracy, daughter of Doct. Philemon Tracy, aged 41.

In Franklin, on the 12th inst. Mr. Joshua Hyde, aged 74.

At Preston, on the 21st inst. Miss Mary Chapman, aged 25 years—in life respected, in death lamented.

At Whitesboro', on the 15th inst., after a very short illness, William G. Tracy, Esq., aged 61. Mr. T. was one of the early settlers of this county, and one of its most respectable citizens. He was a native of Norwich, Conn. and emigrated to Whitesboro' in 1793; where he entered into the merchantile business, and was probably, at his death, the oldest merchant, still in business, west of Schenectady. A correct deportment, strict integrity, and the faithful performance of all his duties as a citizen, distinguished him through life, and secured him, in an eminent degree, the esteem and confidence of an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance. He was a sincere believer in the christian religion; and during the latter part of his life, indulged a trembling hope in the mercy of the Redeemer. His funeral was attended on the 16th, by his bereaved relatives, and a large concourse of citizens, among whom were observed many of the pioneers of this once western wilderness, from Whitesboro' and the adjoining towns, who had assembled to pay the last testimony of their respect for an early associate and friend. He has left a widow and a large family of children, to mourn the loss of a beloved husband and father.—*Utica paper*.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Lecture on Caoutchouc, or India Rubber—Report of the Committee on Education.

MISS PALMER

HAS just returned from N. Y. with the latest Fashions for Ladies' Hats & Dresses.

April 27. 5

W. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a new assortment of Goods, which he will sell low for cash.

Norwich, April 28, 1830. 5

FOUND,

TWO or three weeks since, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich city to Essex ferry, a Ladies' Work Bag, containing a small sum of money, together with a few articles.—The owner can have the same by describing it and calling on the subscriber and paying for this notice. *SAMUEL O. KIMBALL.*

Preston, April 26th. 3w5

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to *BENJ. T. ROATH.*

Norwich, April 27. 5

FINE CUTLERY.

IVORY, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, of all sizes; Carvers and Steels; fine Scissors and Shears; Barber's, Greave's, Wilkinson's, Packwood's and Rodgers's *silver steel* Razors; 50 different patterns of Pen and Pocket Knives, &c. &c.

Likewise, the *celebrated* Bath Brick, the best article for scouring and polishing knives and forks.

The above articles, with a large assortment of Jewelry and Military goods, for sale at the store of EDWARD COIT.

April 28. 3w5

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELEY & Co.

Have returned from New York the last week, with a more splendid stock of Goods than they ever offered before, suitable for the present and approaching season.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Black, blue and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels; Bombazetts; Circassians,
Bombazines,
Italian, Sinchew, Sarsnett, Marcelino and Gro de Naples Silks,
Black, Nankin, Canton and French Crapes,
White, pink and green do.
Green and white Gauze,
Pink and white pressed Crapes,
India and black Italian Levantine Silks,
Pongees of superior quality,
Black and white silk Gloves,
Women's silk Hose,
Black and white wide bobbinett Laces,
Black and white lace Veils; white gauze do.
Ribbons; Threads; Tapes,
Valencia, Cashmere and Chintz Shawls,
A very large assortment Calicoes, from 9d upwards,
15 pieces fancy and mourning Ginghams,
Battist for ladies dresses and hats,
Figured and plain Swiss Muslins, very low,
Figured and plain sarsnett and mull Muslins,
Corded and plain Cambrics,
Common and cambric Dimities,
Black worsted, mixed and white cotton Hose,
Beaver and kid Gloves; do. Mitts,
A large assortment fancy cloths, for men's and boys' summer wear,
French Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, a new style superior goods,
Artificial Flowers,
250 pair Lynn, Morocco and prunello ladies' and children's Shoes,
Very small fancy do.; black cambric,
Black and brown linen Linings,
Buckram; Irish Linens; Long Lawns,
Table Cloths, very cheap,
A great variety fancy silk Hdkfs.
Black Barcelona do.; flagg do. silk & cotton,
Men's white and fancy Cravats; Suspenders,
Silk barrage Gauze; Vestings; Stripes,
Plaids; Checks; Bed Ticks; Sheetings,
Ladies' Work Baskets,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats, very cheap,
300 yds. Osnaburgh, very cheap and good,
Tabby Velvets—and many small articles not mentioned.

—ALSO—

A large assortment *Crockery, Glass and Hardware; Drugs and Medicines*; a large assortment *Looking Glasses*, from 75 cts. to 11 dollars,

A general assortment *Groceries*—Flour, per barrel, at Norwich prices, exclusive of carting—in short, almost every article which is called for in a country store.

On hand and for sale—4000 lbs. good mess Pork; 3000 lbs. Bacon; 300 bush. Oats; 2 new one horse Wagons; 6 one horse wagon Harnesses.

☞ Any or all the above goods will be sold very low for cash or good credit. The prices and quality can be determined by those who will please to favor them with calls.

WANTED

Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Flax Seed, and Butter, for which as many goods will be given in exchange as at any store in this vicinity.

—LIKEWISE—

Men's blue mixed Stockings and Socks of large sizes, blue and white Stocking Yarn, also men's blue striped Mittens of large sizes, and boy's Stockings of large sizes—for which a fair price will be paid, and in any quantities of the two last articles named.

Also, flannels, tow cloth, &c.

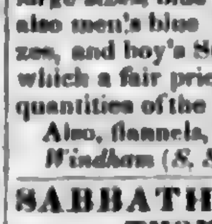
Windham (S. S.) April 20. 1830. tf5

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP, A VARIETY OF SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

—AMONG THEM ARE—



Sketches of the life of Philip Melancthon,
English Mary,
New Casket,
A Present to Young Christians; or, Little Mary set free,
New England Sunday School Hymn book.
Two Mothers; or memoirs of the last century,
A Dictionary of the Proper Names in the New Testament, with other helps for teachers in Sabbath schools,
Destruction of Jerusalem, by the author of "Pierre and his family,"
Ruth Lee, by the author of "Wild Flowers,"
Conversations on the Bombay Mission,
Memoir of Rev. Legh Richmond, A. M.—abridged for Sabbath schools,
European Children, or Instructive Sketches; by C. Malan, D. D.
The Persecuted Family; by Robert Pollok, A. M.
Harriet and her Cousin; or Prejudice overcome,
Annot and her Pupil; a simple story,
Buds and Blossoms gathered from a Sabbath school,
History of an old Pocket Bible,
The Life of George Washington; written for the American Sunday School Union,
Life of Martin Luther,
Familiar Dialogues, for Sunday schools,
The Life of God in the soul of Man; by Henry Scougal, M. D.
A Narrative of the Loss of the Kent,
Mutius: an historical sketch of the fourth century,
Sacred Poetry,
Life of Rev. John Newton,
A Pious Mother's Love Illustrated,
Pleasing Stories, and Stories for Adelaide, with plates,
The Millennium; by Mrs. Sherwood,
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted & Saint's Rest,
Sunday Evening Lectures; containing religious advice for young persons,
Bunyan's Holy War, Pilgrims Progress, &c. &c., together with the publications of the American S. S. Union.

April 28. 5

"JEWETT'S" BEADS.

A few thousand, sorted, from 1d. to 8d., for sale at *THAMES CO.'S Hardware Store.*

April 27. 5

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has this day returned from New York, and is now opening the best assortment of Spring Dry Goods which he has ever offered; all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the county.

—IN PART ARE—

7 and 8-4 Merino shawls; Cashmere do.
9, 10, 12 and 13-4 Marseilles quilts, very cheap,
Superfine Irish linens; linen cambric hdkfs.
Fancy gauze, silk and barrage hdkfs.
Brown drillings; Hamilton stripes; ribbons,
Carved shell combs; linen lawn,
Brown battist and cambric; Navarino hats,
Horse skin and thread gloves; cotton hose,
Superfine brown broadcloth.

April 27. 3w5

JUST RECEIVED,

THE Brighter Age, a poem; by J. B. Waterbury,

Letters and conversations on the Ceylon Mission; by the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission,

Memoir of Dr. Payson,

Brown's Concordance—English diamond edition—for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

April 27. 6

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Selected from the most recent importations at New-York, are now opening at the store of

GLADDING & WEBB,

in Plainfield—consisting of

Broadcloths and cassimeres, of almost every description and prices,
Linen drillings; Angola and bang-up cords,
Lastings; Prunelle, silk, Marseilles & Valencia Vestings, with a variety of other articles for gentlemen's wear,
Merino, Cashmere and imitation shawls,
Bombazine, Circassian and bombazett prints—some as low as 10 cts. per yd.
Ginghams; linen lawns,
Swiss, mull and book muslins,
Jackonett and middling cambrics,
Battist and silks, a variety,
Fancy silk, barrage, gauze, Barcelona and silk and cotton flagg hdkfs.
Canton and Italian crapes,
Napcet and wool, palm leaf, Leghorn and Navarino hats,
Gloves and mitts; sheetings,
Shirting and bed tick, very low; shoes,
3000 lbs. sole leather; medicine,
Crockery, glass, hard and hollow ware.

An assortment of Groceries, including liquors, excellent molasses at 30 cts. per gallon; together with every other article commonly called for at a country store, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

All or any of the above articles are offered at reduced prices for cash, good credit, or in exchange for produce, lumber, stockings, socks or yarn, at fair prices.

Plainfield, April 27. 3w5

IRON, STEEL, &c.

5 tons flat English Iron suitable for tires,
1 ton German Steel, of the best brands,
Smith's Anvils and Vises,
10 doz. Ames' back strapped Shovels,

—ALSO—

20 bbls. No. 1. Mackerel,
25 bbls. mess Pork, city inspection.
10 tierces fresh Rice,
150 bbls. New York and Troy Flour,
50 bbls. S. O. Smith and E. S. Beach do.
5 bbls. Smoked Beef,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar—all now landing and for sale cheap for cash by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

April 27. 5

NAILS, &c.

40 casks Norwich cut nails,
10—8d and 10d wrought do.
3 boxes Glasko's cast steel axes,
10 doz. " " hoes,
6 " " best patent cast steel "
6 tons grind stones,
40 casks Thomaston and Dexter lime, (fresh,)
60 bbls. and 1-2 bbls. no. 1 and 2 mackerel,
40 quintals shoal codfish; 30 bags fine salt,
Summer and Winter strained oil. Will be sold very low for cash or country produce, by E. A. BILL.

April 27th. 5

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent for Storm's celebrated Snuff and Tobacco, offers for sale—

15 jars Maccoboy Snuff,
100 bladders Scotch do., a part in calves' bladders,
1 bbl. Spanish Tobacco, for smoking,
5 bbls. American do. " "
5 bbls. do. small papers, for chewing,
which are offered at the manufacturer's prices, two doors west Episcopal Church, by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

April 27, 1830. 5

NAILS, GLASS, &c.

100 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
175 boxes Window Glass,
200 m. Brads,
500 m. cut Tacks,
200 casks Lime—for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

April 27. 5

GREAT LUCK AT RAMSDELL'S!

THE following fair prizes have been sold at this fortunate office within one month.

Combination	6—7—43—a prize of		$8,000
	" 10—17—27	"	500
	" 18—35—47	"	4,000
	" 4—36—60	"	100
besides	" 6—11—38	"	1,000
	" 1—36—37	"	900

both on hand since last Saturday.

The Connecticut State Lottery, No. 5. draws on the 3d May. Highest prize $15,000, whole tickets 4, shares in proportion. For sale at RAMSDELL'S.

April 27. 5

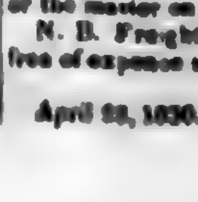
For New-York.

The well known packet Jupiter, Capt. Rogers, will sail on Friday, April 30th, 3 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, to Jed. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

For New-York.

The sloop Diamond, Capt. Lovell, will sail on Monday, May 3d, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

For Philadelphia.



The schooner INDUSTRY, D. Wilcox, master, will ply between this port and Philadelphia the ensuing season, leaving Norwich on or about the 10th of May, and will take freight for Philadelphia and Baltimore on the most reasonable terms.—For freight or passage apply to John Prentice or the master on board.

N. B. Freight will be received and stored free of expence in the absence of the schooner. JOHN PRENTICE.

April 28, 1830. 5

E. TUCKER & CO.

Have just received and are now opening a fresh supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which they are enabled to offer at low prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant prints from 6d. per yard upwards,
1 case fine Navarino hats; 1 do. Leghorns,
Black and green sinchews and lustring,
Levantine and Italian silks,
Blue, black, brown, olive and mixed broadcloths and cassimeres,
Good ticking at 1s. per yard,
Silk and barrage hdkfs., and a complete assortment of goods, comprising almost every article. They solicit their customers to call and examine their goods and prices.

April 26, 1830. 5

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received and are now opening a fresh stock of *SPRING GOODS.*—They invite their customers to call and examine them, as they will sell them very low for cash or approved credit.

Griswold, April 27. 3w5

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

60 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; a great variety of silks, consisting of satin Levantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crape; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Canton, Nankin and Italian crapes; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and Bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslins; jackonett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloths, flannels, cassimeres, and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; false curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; tea waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; Boston new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal eratus; nutmegs; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c., comprising in the whole as good an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for men's and boys' stockings and socks, striped mittens, good sewing silk, augers, butter and cheese, and almost all kinds of barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY.

Hampton, April 27, 1830. 5

JAMES DAWLEY Jr.

TAILOR,

WOULD inform his old customers and the public, that he has taken the stand next door east of Mr. Joseph Eaton's, in Plainfield, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, may depend on having their clothes made in the newest fashion, and the best manner.

April 22d. 3w5

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TEAS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly for sale the best and newest Teas, of all kinds that can be found; and when sold, if not approved, can be returned, and the money, together with the expenses, will be refunded. *SAMUEL L. HYDE,* *two doors west of the Episc. Church.*

P. S. A few canisters 2 lb. each Imperial Tea, of a choice quality, for sale as above.

April 27. 9w5

LEATHER.

400 sides Sole Leather,

Upper Leather, Calf Skin, black Morocco, colored do., brown do., Shoe Thread, Linings and Bindings—just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins, and Sheep Skins, and the highest price given.

April 27, 1830. 5

SAMUEL L. HYDE

WILL receive, during the present week, 10 half bbls. Philadelphia Table Beer. Persons wanting will please leave orders two doors west of the Episcopal Church—so that it can be sent direct from the vessel.

Also, for sale as above—5 half bbls. Boston mess Beef, put up for family use, and in fine order.

April 27, 1830. 5

WOODEN WARE,

Of almost every description, for sale by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

Also, Knife, Market, and Grain Baskets; Grass Door Matts; Bed and Clothes Lines; Brooms; Brushes, &c. &c.—for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church.

April 27. 5

15 hhds. New England Rum,
20 hhds. American Gin,
20 casks Lisbon, Malaga and Colmanar Wines—for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

April 27. 5

FRESH FRUIT.

20 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
10 kegs Raisins; 20 drums Figs,
Currants, Citron, &c. &c. For sale by E. A. BILL.

April, 28th. 5

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING,

FOR sale very low, and warranted of the first quality, by E. A. BILL.

April 28. 5

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken the merchant's Store in Voluntown, owned by Dunn & Trent, formerly occupied by Paul & Wylie, and lastly by Joel Keene, would inform the public that he intends keeping at said Store the coming year, a general assortment of Goods: also, a constant supply of Cotton Yarn, which he wishes to get woven into cloth by hand looms. Good weavers are requested to call. Terms for weaving and prices of Goods in payment for weaving, will be reasonable. Goods will be sold low in exchange for cash or country produce. Friends and the public are invited to call. DANIEL PACKER.

Voluntown, April 26, 1830. 6w6

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

Also,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings; and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FRESH SODA BISCUITS,

RECEIVED weekly, direct from the Bakery, by *SAMUEL L. HYDE*, two doors west of the Episcopal Church.

Also fresh Butter every Tuesday and Saturday morning, during the season. Families can be supplied by the season at 16 cents per pound.

Norwich, April 27, 1830. 3w5

ITALIAN LUSTRINGS.

BLACK Gro de Nap, Levantine, green and black sarsnetts, jet bombazines, white, pink and blue satins, pongee—opening this day, and for sale by *WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.*

April 28. 3w5

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has in his hands, to collect, a town tax of four cents on the dollar on list 1829 and is ready to recive pay of all Persons liable to pay said tax.

ELIPH. HUNTINGTON, Collector.

Lebanon, April 21. 5

TO THE BREEDERS OF FINE

HORSES.

The thorough-bred Horse YOUNG ECLIPSE,

SIXTEEN and a half hands high, will stand the ensuing season at the following places, to wit: On Mondays at the stable of Mr. Wm. Ladd, in Franklin, Conn.; on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of Oliver Baker, in Montville; on Saturdays at the stable of Harvey & Hall, in Salem. On every other week, at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of S. Downer, in Colchester; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the stable of Col. Roger F. Bailey, in Lebanon; on Fridays & Saturdays at the stable of Capt. B. Curtis, in Windham.

THE YOUNG BULLROCK,

sixteen hands high, will stand at the above named places, commencing on Monday at Ladd's, in Franklin; on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Hyde's, in Norwich town; on Thursdays and Fridays at Baker's, in Montville; on Saturdays at Harvey & Hall's, in Salem; on Mondays and Tuesdays at Downer's, in Colchester; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Bailey's, in Lebanon; on Fridays and Saturdays at Curtis', in Windham.

THE WASHINGTON GREY.

This noted Horse, 15 1-2 hands high, will stand the ensuing season, at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of Charles C. Button, in Hampton; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the stable of Elisha Tingley, in Brooklyn; on Fridays at the stable of Capt. B. Wright, in Pomfret; on Saturdays at the stable of Geo. Bowen, Esq., in Woodstock. Said Horse will perform the same rout, commencing at Bowen's in Woodstock, on Mondays and ending at Button's in Hampton on Saturdays of every other week.

YOUNG ECLIPSE was sired by the far famed Horse Badgenet, who was sired by old Shakspeare. Badgenet was out of a Moulton mare, and Young Eclipse was out of a Duroc mare. Badgenet was sold for fifteen hundred dollars by Mr. Vanhosen of Kinderhook.—Young Eclipse is nine years old, and of a bright bay color. Being remarkable for elegance of frame and beauty of color, he combines all those fine points, which we in vain look for except in blood Horses. If his figure, form and action, do not sufficiently recommend him to the public patronage, then it is out of my power to do it, in presenting this noble animal to the public. I would ask the favor of those interested in improving the breed of Horses, to call and view for their satisfaction. He has been particularly noticed by many who rode by Gen. Adams and Gen. Elliot, on military parade days. Of his stock little need be said, let it suffice that he and two of his colts were entered at the Berkshire County Agricultural Exhibition at Pittsfield, in October last, and that the colts took the premium from him, having excelled him in those points, which in the opinion of the awarding committee, constitute a very fine Horse.

The YOUNG BULLROCK, is of a dapple grey, six years old, and was sired by Old Bullrock, and out of a messenger Mare. Said Horse is also worthy the attention of those who wish to improve the breed of horses at a moderate price. He stands unrivalled for a draft horse in this part of the country. He will draw 25 hundred from Windham to Norwich with ease. Gentlemen, call and view for your own satisfaction.

The WASHINGTON GREY was sired by the noted Horse Washington Grey, and out of a messenger Mare. This Horse has heretofore stood at Colchester, East Hartford, and Windsor, for five years in succession, and his stock has proved to be superior to the Highlander's. Colts of his seed have been sold as high as $100 each, at 4 years old. Gentlemen, call and view a finished Horse for the saddle and harness, and not only view, but improve the present opportunity for improving your stock of horses. Said horse is 10 years old.

The season for the Young Eclipse will commence on the 3d of May, and end on the 10th of July. Terms six dollars the season, insurance by agreement. The Young Bullrock will commence the season on the 10th day of May, and end on the 17th of July. Terms for the season four dollars, insurance by agreement. The Washington Grey will commence the season on the 3d day of May, and end on the 10th of July.

The above Horses will be to let on military parade days if application are made in season.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose Notes become due the first of March, are requested to make payment by the first of June next.

EZRA SACKETT.

Windham, April 27th, 1830. 5

POETRY.

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SPRING.

Spirit of the shower,
  Of the sunshine and the breeze,
Of the long, long twilight hour,
Of the bud and the opening flower,
  My soul delighted sees.
Stern winter's robe of grey,
  Beneath the balmy sigh,
Like mist-wreaths melts away,
When the rosy laughing day
  Lifts up his golden eye.

Spirit of etherial birth!
  Thy azure banner flies
In local fields, o'er air and earth;
While budding woods pour forth their mirth,
  In rapture-breathing notes.
I see upon the fleecy cloud
  The spreading of thy wings;
The hills and vales rejoice aloud,
And nature, starting from the shroud,
  To meet her bridegroom springs.

Spirit of the rainbow zone,
  Of the fresh and breezy morn;
Spirit of climes, where joy alone
Forever hovers round thy throne,
  On wings of light upborne:
Eternal truth is in thy train,
  With rapture beaming eyes;
And Beauty, with her magic chain,
And hope, that laughs at present pain,
  Points up to cloudless skies.

Spirit of love—of life and light,
  Each year we hail thy birth;
The day-star, from the grave of night,
That sets to rise in skies more bright,
  To bless the sons of earth.
With leaf, and bud, and blushing flower,
  Still deck the barren sod;
In thee we trace a higher power,
In thee we claim a brighter dower,
  The day-spring of our God! Z. Z.

MEDLEY.

VISIONS OF BLAKE THE ARTIST.—To describe the conversation which Blake held in prose with demons, and in verse with angels, would fill volumes, and an ordinary gallery could not contain all the heads which he drew of his visionary visitants. That all this was real, he himself sincerely believed; nay, so infectious was his enthusiasm that some acute and sensible persons, who heard him expatiate, shook their heads and hinted that he was an extraordinary man, and that there might be something in the matter. One of his brethren, an artist of some note, employed him frequently in drawing the portraits of those who appeared to him in visions. The most propitious time for those "angel visits," was from nine at night till five in the morning; and so docile were his spiritual sitters that they appeared at the wish of his friends. Sometimes, however, the shape which he desired to draw was long in appearing, and he sat with his pencil and paper ready, and his eyes idly roaming in vacancy; all at once the vision came upon him, and he began to work like one possessed. He was requested to draw the likeness of Sir William Wallace: the eye of Blake sparkled, for he admired heroes. "William Wallace!" he exclaimed, "I see him now—there, there, how noble he looks; reach me my things!" Having drawn for some time, with the same care of hand and steadiness of eye, as if a living sitter had been before him, Blake stopped suddenly, and said, "I cannot finish him—Edward the First has stept in between him and me." "That's lucky," said his friend, "for I want the portrait of Edward too." Blake took another sheet of paper, and sketched the features of Plantagenet; upon which his Majesty politely vanished, and the artist finished the head of Wallace. "And pray sir," said a gentleman who heard Blake's friend tell the story, "was Sir William Wallace a heroic-looking man?" The answer was, "There they are, sir, both framed and hanging on the wall; judge for yourself." "I looked," says my informant, "and saw two warlike heads of the size of common life. That of Wallace was noble and heroic, that of Edward stern and bloody. The first had the front of a god, the latter had the aspect of a demon." —*Lives of the Painters: Family Library.*

THE EAGLE AND THE WREN.—The Highlanders are fond of proverbs and parables, and their wise men utter wisdom in riddles. The eagle was boasting of his strength of wing, alleging that he outstripped all other birds, and soared higher than any of the earth's inhabitants; when up starts a wren from a bunch of moss into which he had crept, and announces himself as ready to try a race with the great lubber. The eagle looked with contempt upon the little wren, who jerked his tail and twittered in consciousness of his superiority. With three mighty flaps of his huge wings, up soars the eagle, up beyond the mountain tops, up beyond the clouds and the little white flakes which the nerographists call cirri and [illegible]. At length he was fairly out of even the goshawk's sight. Now, says the eagle, who saw not his rival, am I not the king of birds, in flight as in strength? He had expended his whole vigor in the pride of his heart, and a yard higher he could not fly, when up starts the wren, who had perched unperceived on the eagle's back, and, after fluttering a few feet higher, descended to the ground on his opponent's shoulders, to receive the prize from the congregated birds below. The moral of this is, simply, that cunning often supplies the lack of strength.

COMPLAINTS OF THE SEASON.—The Journal of Health, after commenting on the various diseases incident to Spring, gives the following advice, which we recommend to our readers:

"Increase of thirst, feverish heat, pains of the head, or palpitation, with a sensation of languor or uneasiness, are best obviated by a reduction of the usual quantity of food—and a substitution, almost entirely, of vegetable for animal substances. Liquors of all kinds, distilled, vinous or malt, are to be specially abstained from. The experience of their toleration during the winter must be used deceptive, if taken as a guide during the spring. Even the use of coffee and tea must, in many cases, be discontinued—the former especially, if the person be subject to palpitations of the heart, of diseases of the skin.

"Not to keep the reader any longer in suspense, the elixir of life and the genuine restorative are, first, pure water: and second, milk, either pure as obtained from the cow, or diluted with water, or its component parts separated, as in butter-milk or whey. Copious potations of water, at this season, will be found the very best purifier of the blood and remover of all peccant matter, while milk, as an article of diet, with good light bread, baked on the preceding day, or vegetables, may be regarded as the grand cordial and true tonic. This is, in many countries, the food of the robust ploughman and hardy mountaineer, whose spirits are strong in a very different way to what the sipper of wine and cordial, the bibber of beer and porter, or the tippler of ardent spirits can boast of."

MECHANICS.—A portion of the world profess to regard mechanics as one degree below those individuals who have a living afforded them without manual labor; but rely on it, gentle reader, that portion is a very small and a very weak one. No man of sense—no true gentleman, ever drew this line. And I am bold to assert, that in point of science, moral virtue, and even in practical politeness, the Operative Mechanics of the United States of America are second to no class of people.—The work-shop has produced as many great men as the college-hall—it has done as much for Natural Philosophy and more for religion than the counting-room—and it has done as much to develope intellect, as hoarded wealth.

One of the strangest problems of our inexplicable nature is the choice of evil and the rejection of good, even after long experience has proved that evil and misery are uniformly synonymous. Virtue, it is true, does not always exempt from sorrow, but crime must ever be wretchedness. Hope loses its balsam, and fear acquires a keener sting, the present is anxiety, the past remorse, and the future is despair; and yet wayward man drinks of the bitter cup when the sweet is offered to him, and launches his boat upon an angry sea, where storms attend his course, and shipwreck terminates his voyage rather than glide down the smooth current of a tranquil stream, where peace points him on his way, and happiness waits him at the shore.—*Dorothy.*

SLANDER.—The worthiest people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at.

"It is remarkable that men, when they differ in any thing considerable, will be apt to differ in almost every thing else. Their differences beget contradiction—contradiction begets heat—heat quickly rises into resentment, rage, and ill-will. Thus they differ in affection as they differ in judgment, & the contention which began in pride, ends in anger."

DYSPEPSIA.—Mr. O. Halsted, Law Bookseller in this city, has discovered what is believed by sensible physicians to be a cure for the disorders which are called by the fashionable name of dyspepsia. In one instance of which we have heard, it certainly proved efficacious, where the patient had for many years tried all other prescriptions without any material advantage. The mystery which is invested upon in communicating the mode of cure is the only circumstance which induces us to suppose it connected with empyricism.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The woman who went abroad.—A lady in the State of Connecticut, who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill; and sent her husband in great haste for the physician. The husband ran a few rods but soon returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

Has just been opening a great variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of—

Elegant Foulard calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue do.
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze hdkfs.
Embroidered crape and worsted barrage do.
Flagg and Bandanna do.
German flagg do.; cotton do.
Light cambric cravats,
White " " 4-4 and 9-8,
Long lawn and linen cambric hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss muslin,
Plain and figured mull do.; do. do. book do.
White cambrics, (common, medium, and extra.)
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett lace; 9-8 black do.
Bobbinett edgings and footings, (various widths)
Elegant black bobbinett lace veils, very cheap,
Green and white gauze do., figured middling,
Irish and German linens,
6-4, 7-8, 8-4 and 9-4 table diaper,
8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths,
Bird's-eye and Russia diaper,
Irish and Silesia napkins; do. do. sheetings,
Fine brown linens; white and brown drillings,
Rouen cassimeres; grandurills,
Light and dark vestings; pongee,
Green worsted barrage; green crape,
Nankin and Canton crapes,
Bombazetts and bombazines,
Merino, Cashmere and imitation shawls,
Thibet wool hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horse skin and beaver gloves; black and white silk do.
And many other seasonable goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.
April 21. 4

APRIL 21, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

THIS day opening and for sale, a rich assortment of European, India and American DRY GOODS, which will be sold at a moderate profit.
One case Leghorn Hats,
Navarino do. &c. &c. 4
ERASTUS COIT.

CHEAP
BROAD CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES.

WM. D. RIPLEY has received an addition to his former stock of Broad Cloths, and now offers to his customers, fashionable brown, olive, superfine and low priced black, mixed and blue cloth, and brown and light mixed cassimeres, at low prices.
April 20. 4

SPRING GOODS.

TIMOTHY TINGLEY,

HAS just returned from New York and is this day opening a splendid assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND:

Black, blue, and steel mixed Broad Cloths; Merino, Cashmere & Imitation Shawls; Bombazetts and Bombazines; black and blue black Grodenaps; black Italians; Lustrings; Sinchews; Florence and Levantine Silks; Pongees; 100 pieces Prints; plaid Ginghams; Irish Linens; long Lawns; Swiss, mull and book Muslins; Jackonett Cambrics; brown and pink Battist; black and white lace Veils; fancy silk, silk Barrage, gauze, black Barcelona and flag Hdkfs.; Canton, Nankin and Italian Crapes; Linen Drilling; Angola and Bangup Cords; Vesting; black, pink and blue Cambrics; fine Shirting and Sheeting; Bed Tick; Stripes and Plaids; Suspenders; Ladies' beaver, horse skin and kid Gloves and Mitts; Ribbon; Artificial Flowers; Morocco & Prunelle Shoes; and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash or good credit.

Also, a general assortment of *Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Drugs and Medicines. Mahogany and Gilt Framed Looking Glasses,* from $1 to $12.

Likewise, one case fine Navarino Hats.

WANTED,

Butter, Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, and Flax Seed, for which the highest price will be given, and received in exchange for the above goods, at all times as cash. Likewise, —Mens' large size blue mixed Socks and Stockings; blue mixed and white Stocking Yarn; Flannels; Tow Cloth; &c. &c.
Windham, (Scotland Soc.) April 12. 6w3

APRIL 13, 1830.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES S. CLARK

HAS this day returned from New York with a large and splendid assortment of fresh imported *DRY GOODS,* which he will sell at a less price than was ever before offered in this city. Also, Leghorn Bolivar Hats; do. Navarino do. 3

NEW GOODS,
April 7, 1830.

WILLIAM ROGERS

IS now opening an assortment of New Spring Goods, too numerous and too cheap to particularize.

☞ If you have cash to pay for Goods it may be for your interest to call at the cheap Corner Store and look at them.

On consignment 100 ps. Calicoes, and 5 bales Domestic Sheetings. 2

MISS MEECH

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of *Millinery,* and also the *latest Fashions for Dresses.*
April 21, 1830. 4

NOTICE.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I am no longer a member of that Corporation called the Windham Cotton Manufacturing Company, and that I shall hereafter be liable on no contracts made by said Corporation.
A. C. TINGLEY.
Windham, (Conn.) April 15th. 3w4

8 shares Norwich Bank Stock,
5 do. Thames do. do.
50 shares Norwich Fire Insurance Co. stock,
1 do. Market do.
1600 lbs. Wool, from ½ 1-8 Merino,
3000 feet ash Oars, from 8 to 20 feet,
20 bbls. Tar; 6 do. Turpentine; 10 do. Pitch,
10 bbls. Rosin; 70 bbls. Mackerel, No. 3,
10 half bbls. No. 1. do.
200 lbs. Oakum—for sale by
C. EELLS.
April 14. 3

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply of the first quality and warranted to keep, just received and for sale at a reduced price, by
GALLUP & CULVER,
Agents for the Brewery.
April 20. 4

CARPETING.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY,

HAS just received an addition to his stock of carpetings, which enables him now to offer his customers, (at reduced prices,) a great variety of patterns and qualities—consisting of fine, extra fine and superfine Ingrain, Venetian, Brussels, and Domestic Carpeting.
ALSO—Brussels rugge, carpet binding, India matts, plain and printed floor baizes.
April 20. 4

FRESH LINENS.

IRISH and German linen shirtings,
Irish and Silesia sheetings,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 Irish table diaper,
8-4, 10-4 & 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths,
Irish and Silesia napkins,
Russia and birdseye diaper, just opened, and for sale at less than usual prices, by
WM. D. RIPLEY.
April 20. 4

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS on hand, and will sell cheap, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, handsome patterns.
April 20. 4

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MARCH 30, 1830.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

—AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND—

Fine blue, black, brown, olive, steel and Oxford mixed Broadcloths,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Black and blue black Grodenaps and Grodezines,
Black Italian Lustring; Sinchews,
Florences; Levantines,
Black and blue black Marceline Silks,
Light colored Grodezines; Pongees,
270 ps. Prints; fine Irish Linen,
Swiss, book and mull Muslin,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Swiss and lace Capes and Collars,
Brown and plaid Battist,
Black and white lace Veils,
Green gauze Veils,
Fancy silk, worsted, silk barrage, black Barcelona and flagg silk Hdkfs.,
Black, white and red Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Hdkfs.,
Bobbinett Laces and Footings,
Black, white, pink and green Crapes,
Black, Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Black, pink, brown, straw green and blue Cambrics,
with many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash.
All who wish to purchase will do well to call on
J. Y. NILES. [1

NEW SPRING GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of *SPRING GOODS,* which he will sell cheap.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

A large assortment of *calicoes,* new elegant spring patterns,
Handsome ginghams,
A large assortment of long & square Merino shawls, uncommonly nice and cheap,
Italian, Marceline, and other *silks,*
Satin brilliant, a new article for ladies' dress,
Elegant bobbinett and thread *laces,*
Pongees; Nankin crape,
A large assortment of fancy hdkfs, new style,
Black bobbinett lace, for veils,
Linen *floss;* fine Nansook muslins,
Needle work and tambored capes,
Silk and worsted braids,
Fine medium cambrics, cheap,
Jackonett and mull muslins,
Fine cotton hose; diapers and napkins,
Lace *veils;* Scotch lawn and linen cambrics,
Green and black worsted barrage,
Rouen cassimere; brown drillings,
Cravats; *vestings;* black silk velvet,
Broadcloths; Navarino and Leghorn hats—with a variety of goods not enumerated.
April 13. 3w3

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

IS now opening a variety of seasonable Goods, which were selected from the most recent importations, and will be sold at a small advance.
N. B. He expects to receive more the last of the week.
April 13. 3

REMOVAL.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS removed his stock of *DRY GOODS,* 1 door west of the Thames Bank, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.
March 24. 32

SHELL COMBS.

A few doz. large shell combs and side combs, just received, and for sale by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
April 8. 6w2

Dissolution.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Ridgway & Jones, G. A. Jones & Co., and T. Ridgway & Co. is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The subscribers respectfully inform their friends that they have placed their books and accounts in the hands of Mr. Charles Thomas, who is duly authorized to settle the same.
THOMAS J. RIDGWAY,
GURDON A. JONES.
Norwich, April 10. 3w3

CHEESE COLORING,

OF of the first quality, for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
☞ Farmers who calculate to sell their Cheese to S. Meech, Esq. and Gurdon Chapman, will be supplied on the usual terms.
April 6. 2

I HAVE received an additional supply of Goods, which I wish to sell. To those who will make good pay, I will sell cheap.—Those that owe me are reminded that they still have an opportunity to pay "me," if attended to immediately.
JOSEPH CHESTER.
April 6. 6

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done of hand.
DEXTER & PRENTICE.
Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 29

TO FARMERS.

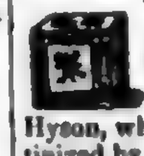
HENRY P. LESTER & CO.

WILL pay cash for most kinds of Country produce, at their store, head of Market Dock.
April 14.

FRESH
GROCERIES.

10 boxes loaf, lump, white and brown Havana sugars,
2 hhds. white Muscovado sugar, very low,
3 " St. Croix, N. Orleans, Porto Rico do.
12 chests hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and souchong teas,
10 bags coffee; 6 hhds. N. O. molasses,
2 tierces rice; 10 boxes bunch raisins,
20 bales cinnamon,
10 kegs & boxes Cavendish & common tobacco,
10 boxes shaving and bar soap; 6 kegs ginger
20 bbls. extra superfine flour,
20 " Rochester "
10 " Connecticut mess pork,
20 sacks fine salt; 100 bush. yellow corn,
200 lbs. beef hams; 3 doz. shovels,
100 " Lorillard's Scotch snuff, small bladders,
1 tierce honey.
Just received from N. York per sloop Splendid.
For sale wholesale and retail by
WILSON & ROBBINS.
April 20. 6w4

OLD HYSON TEA.



SAMUEL L. HYDE

Informs the lovers of good Tea, that he has for sale, at the New Store, two doors west of the Episcopal Church, superior Old Hyson, which he is not afraid to have scrutinized by the best Canton judges.
April 20, 1830. 3w4

MANUFACTURED COCOA

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, fronting the Wharf Bridge, at 20 cents the pound, warranted first rate.
Also, cocoa shells, No. 1 Boston chocolate, and every article generally wanted under the head of Family Stores.
April 20. 3w4

HAMS, APPLES, AND CIDER.

2000 lbs. Pork Hams,
200 " Beef "
20 bbls. Apples; 5 do. dry do.
30 " Hartford Cider, refined and equal to any before offered,
For sale at the lowest prices by
GALLUP & CULVER.
April 20.

OIL, PAINTS, &c.

8 bbls. linseed oil, 6 " spts. turpentine,
1 bbl. bright varnish,
2 " copal "
1 " shellac "
5 casks dry white lead,
125 kegs white lead, ground in oil,
200 lbs. verdigris,
250 lbs. dry verdigris,
6 casks Spanish white,
3 casks Paris white,
5 casks Spanish brown,
4 casks Venetian red,
4 casks French yellow,
25 boxes chrome yellow,
10 boxes chrome green,
75 lbs terry desenna,
50 lbs patent yellow,
100 lbs rose pink,
500 lbs red lead,
150 lbs Prussian blue,
1 bbl black lead,
1 bbl ivory black,
1 cask lamp black,
1 case gum copal,
1 case gum shellac,
green and blue veriliter,
blue, brown and green smalts,
10 bbls. rosin, 10 " chalk,
10 reams sand paper,
50 kegs cut nails,
500 m. tacks and brads,
1000 lbs. sheet lead,
100 lbs bar lead,
50 lbs sheet copper.
FITCH & SMITH.
March 2. 49

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Windham Co. clover seed, bought at the mills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and the large kind,
200 bush. red furze and blue top seed,
100 do. herds grass "
20 do. orchard "
2 boxes Quaker garden seeds,
50 sacks fine salt,
50 quintals codfish,
20 bbls. thin tar,
200 bush. corn,
4 tons Nova Scotia grind stones,
1 tierce honey, with a full assortment of Groceries, at retail.
by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*
March 17. 51

CORN, &C.

500 bush. Northern yellow corn,
200 " Maryland corn,
10 drums figs, (fresh,)
12 boxes raisins, 50 bbls. flour,
100 bbls. cider, part of it suitable for bottling.
Just received, and will be sold very low for cash, by
E. A. BILL.
April 7. 2

CURRANTS & CHOCOLATE.

FRESH Currants, and Hall's best Chocolate for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
April 14. 2

OIL, MACKEREL, &c.

10 bbls. No. 1. mackerel,
10 do. No. 2 "
20 half bbls. No. 1 "
10 do. No. 2 "
20 casks Dexter and Harris & Co. lime, (fresh)
15 do. Thomastown do.
10 bbls. sperm winter oil,
5 do. summer do.
30 quintals codfish—just received and for sale at the lowest cash prices, by
HENRY P. LESTER & Co.
April 14. 3

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.
The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by
E. A. BILL.
March 24. 52

SOAP & CANDLES.

150 boxes yellow soap,
20 boxes Fuller's white do.
12 boxes Castile do.; 20 boxes sperm candles,
40 boxes tallow candles—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
April 6. 6w2

HAMPDEN ALE.

JUST received on consignment, a fresh supply of Ale from the Brewery, warranted equal to any ever made, and will be sold at a very reduced price, by
E. A. BILL.
April 13. 3

TO LET,

A tenement for a small family, in the lower street. Inquire at this office.
April 6th. 2

PROVISIONS, &c.

15 bbls. and half bbls. mess Pork,
10 bbls. mess Beef,
1000 lbs. Pork Hams,
500 lbs. Beef do.
75 lbs. Tongues, pickled and smoked,
Lard, Butter, Eggs, Mackerel, Boston Dun Fish, shoal do., Herring, &c. &c.—for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church, by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
April 20. 3w4

FRESH FRUIT, &c.

ORANGES; Lemons; Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga and Smyrna Raisins; Muscatel Grapes; Currants; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Almonds; Filberts; London Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; black do.; Allspice; Nutmegs; Ginger; Cloves; Mace; Cassia; West India Pickles; Walnut Catsup; London Sauces; Lemon Syrup; Salad Oil; Sal Æratus; Poland Starch; Indigo; Velvet Corks, &c. &c.—just received and for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church, by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
April 20. 3w4

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE formed a connection in business, under the firm of Henry P. Lester & Co. and have taken the store recently occupied by Capt. John Lathrop, head of market dock.
HENRY P. LESTER,
EDWARD A. LESTER,
Norwich, April 13.

HENRY P. LESTER & Co.

AT THEIR STORE HEAD OF MARKET DOCK,
Have for sale, a general assortment of *GROCERIES,* at wholesale and retail, for cash, country produce, or approved credit, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

Hyson, Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pouchong, Souchong and Bohea — *FRESH TEAS.*
Prime green coffee,
St. Croix, Portorico, New Orleans, Havana, Lump and loaf — *SUGARS.*
New Orleans and West India — *MOLASSES.*
St. Croix Rum,
West India do.
New England do. B. & S.
Cogniac and American Brandy,
Holland and American Gin,
Madeira, Sicily, Lisbon, Port, and Malaga — *WINES.*
Peppermint, Cinnamon, and Rose — *CORDIALS.*
S. F. flour, (Haxall's and other fancy br.)
Rye flour,
Butter and soda crackers,
Pilot bread,
Raisins, figs, almonds,
Filberts, pea nuts, &c.
Nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves,
Cassia, pepper, pimento,
Ginger, Cayenne pepper,
Peppersauce,
Mustard, prime Havana cigars,
Common and American do.
Cavendish, Grace's Fine cut and Smoaking — *TOBACCO.*
Mayland & Co., Maccaboy, and Scotch — *SNUFF.*
Castile and common soap,
Colgate's starch,
Sperm and tallow candles,
Pork, pork hams,
Beef hams and tongues,
Mackerel, codfish, T. I. salt,
Liverpool salt in sacks,
Clover and herds grass seed,
Peas, shovels, spades, hoes,
3d, 4d, 8d, 10d, and 12d cut nails,
7 by 9 and 8 by 9 glass,
Demijohns, stone ware,
Brooms, whips, brushes, &c. &c.
April 13. 3w3

300 bushels Corn,
25 sacks salt,
12 chests tea,
50 boxes 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 glass,
8 bbls. tar and pitch—for sale by
J. P. HUNTINGTON.
April 20. 4

40 casks Providence Lime,
60 do. Thomastown do.
8 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, blue grit—for sale by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
April 20. 4

FINE SALT.

200 sacks Fine Salt—just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
April 21. 4

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that an assessment of twenty five dollars is laid on each share, payable on the 6th day of May next, to the Treasurer of said Company.
J. W. KINNEY, *Sec'y & Treas'r.*
Norwich, April 8, 1830. 3w3

WINDOW GLASS.

BOSTON CROWN, English, Champlain, Chelmsford, Peru, Washington City, Cumberland, Ontario, Geneva, and New York Cylinder Glass, of the following size:
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 8 by 12, 9 by 12, 9 by 13, 9 by 14, 10 by 13, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 15, 11 by 16, 11 by 17, 12 by 16, 12 by 17, 12 by 18, 14 by 20, 14 by 22.
FOR SALE BY
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
1830. 6w2

TO LET,

THE Office situated between my Dwelling House and the Episcopal Church.
C. EELLS.
April 14. 3w3

TO
LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.
STEVENS & LEARNED.
Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

ABSCONDED

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 4th inst. a rugged, robust, stout built boy, of 16 years of age, by the name of Albert Butts. Whoever will take up and return said boy to me, shall be rewarded by one cent and no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account.
ARAUNAH BUTTS,
gardian of said boy.
Canterbury, April 5th. 3w3

☞ LOOK HERE! ☜

STORRS & CO.

Direct from New-York,

ARE now opening a rich assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, well adapted to Spring and Summer trade, selected with great care, and purchased at the lowest rates, for ready cash.

They think it superfluous to attempt a detail of their assortment—suffice it to say, it will bear comparison with, if not excel any in the country—and, saying thus much, they appeal to the good sense of an enlightened public, soliciting their patronage and assuring them that prices shall be moderate and accommodations liberal.

Past favors gratefully acknowledged.
Plainfield, (Central Vil.) April 19. 6w4

LUMBER.

50,000 No. 1 pine shingles;
50,000 cedar do., (an extra article;)
75,000 No. 2 " "
50,000 seasoned merch. boards;
25,000 " clear "
18,000 ft. merch. long clap-boards;
12,000 ft. clear " "
40 casks fresh Thomastown lime,
Now landing and for sale by
DURKEE & MINER.
April 20. 4

LUMBER.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON,

Has on hand, and will sell at the lowest market price,
250,000 Shingles, from $1 75, to $4 50 per m.
150,000 feet merch. and clear boards and plank,
10,000 " " " clapboards,
15,000 " joist and timber.
Also—cherry and white wood lumber.
April 20. 4

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs the public and those who have traded with him before, that he has removed two doors west of the Episcopal Church, fronting the Wharf Bridge, and has just received an entire new stock of

FAMILY STORES,

of the best quality, and which will be sold very cheap. SAMUEL L. HYDE,
late of the firm of Booth & Hyde.
April 20, 1830. 3w4

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,
Anderson's and Lee's do.
Rogers' cough do.
Cooley's "
Lockyer's "
James' anti dyspeptic do.
Thompson's eye water,
Charlton's do.
Turlington's balsam,
Butt's American balsam,
Pectoral balsam honey,
Bateman's drop,
Genuine Hull's physic,
Sanford's bark,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Haarlem do.
Tyler's remedy for the piles,
Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Cephalic snuff,
Jesuit's drops,
Columbian syrup,
Anderson's cghdrops,
Liquid opodeldoc,
Steers' do.
Wine bitters,
Itch ointment,
Colver's corn plaister,
Rowland's Macassar oil,
Charlton's tooth powders,
Rochelle & soda powders,
Extract Humuli,
" butternut,
Oxymuriate Potash,
Hydriodate "
Sulphate quinine,
Elaterium & Croton oil,
Iodine & phosphorus.

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER & SON.
Jan. 19, 1830. 42

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

20 casks dry White Lead,
30 casks Spanish White,
20 casks Paris White,
10 " Venetian Red; 5 do. Spanish Brown,
8 " Spruce Yellow,
2500 lbs. dry Verdigris,
600 lbs. Verdigris, ground in oil,
200 kegs White Lead,
700 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
200 lbs. " Green,
300 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. Terra Desenna 1000 do. Litharge,
1500 lbs. Red Lead; 200 do. Rose Pink,
1000 lbs. Lamp Black; 300 do. Umber,
100 lbs. Chinese Vermilion,
500 lbs. Black Lead; 300 do. Ivory Black,
Distilled Verdigris; gr'n & bl. Verditer,
French and mineral Green,
Blue, green and brown Smalts,
20 packs Gold Leaf; 15 do. Silver do.
50 packs Dutch "
Gold, Silver, red and copper Bronze,
4 cases Gum Copal,
2 cases Gum Shellac, orange,
Sheet Copper, Brass and Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
4 bbls. Copal Varnish; 2 do. Shellack,
2 bbls. Bright Varnish,
10 bbls. Alcohol, 85 per ct. above proof,
25 bbls. Glue; 10 do. Rosin; 20 do. Chalk,
300 boxes Window Glass, of various qualities and sizes, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 2
Paint, whitewash, hatters', clothes and shoe Brushes, &c. &c.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
N. B. Persons in want of the above articles, would do well to call on the subscribers, and get the prices before they purchase.
March 17, 1830. 2

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

20,000 lbs. P. S. I. Old Sable Iron,
10,000 lbs. New Sable Iron,
20,000 lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1½ to 6 inches,
12,000 lbs. Swedes square do. from ⅝ to 2½ inches,
30,000 lbs. English flat do. from 1½ to 5 inches,
20,000 lbs. English round do. from ½ to 2 inches,
10,000 lbs. English round ref. do. from ½ to 2 inches,
2,000 lbs. English sheet do.
4,000 lbs. " hoop do.
5,000 lbs. band do.
4,000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2,000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4,000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3,000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel,
2,000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2,000 lbs. American blistered do.
1,000 lbs. Tub do.
150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. to 40d.
20 dozen Shovels, English,
100,000 cut Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14.
300,000 cut Brads, from ½ to 2 inches.
ALSO—An assortment of Plough Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree Steel, &c. &c.—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
March 17, 1830. 2

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 6. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1659

SPEECH OF MR. BARTON,

In Senate of the United States, March 17.

Executive Session.

The question being upon a resolution calling on the President for the causes of removal of certain officers, Mr Barton rose and addressed the Senate—

Mr. President: Upon the important questions of the power of the President of the United States to remove from office, & of the Senate to restrain him in an abusive exercise of that power, depend the questions whether we are to have, in each succeeding Presidency, a four years despotism with an irresponsible tyrant, if he be so disposed; or a Republican Government of laws, with a checked and restrained Executive?

To the discussion of these questions, involved in the calls for information of the causes of removals now pending before the Senate, I come avowedly as a gleaner after the Senator from Delaware, (Mr Clayton,) and if I can find any heads of wheat, worth notice, in this clean shorn field, over which he has passed, I will endeavor to gather and preserve them; but if I find none, it will be no dishonor to rake and bind after such a cradler, in such a field.

It is no longer a dispute about names, such as Federalist or Republican; Ultra Federalist or Democrat; National Republican or State-veto Republican; or any other wordy phrases, with which to deceive the public and rally partisans around our respective standards. It is a dispute in which is involved the preservation of our republican institutions and our constitutional liberties. The issues are now fairly joined upon the great fundamental principles of the government without regard to party names. The majority contend that the President has the power to remove federal officers, of the class now before us, and that the Senate has no right to inquire into the causes of removal; but must presume the cause to have been lawful! And cannot restrain the President in an abusive exercise of that power; but must rely on impeaching him by the House of Representatives! The minority deny all these positions, except the removing power for cause; and claim that the settled practice of the Senate shall be adhered to. That the provisional power of removal from office by a President, when it exists at all, is a high legal trust, to be exercised only for the public benefit, in sound discretion, for cause relating to the official conduct or fitness of the incumbent; and should not be perverted from its high purposes to those of partisan warfare, or personal vengeance, for opinion's sake, or the exercise of the elective franchise, or to make room for rewards for votes, or influence in our Presidential Elections—or, in a word, to purposes of tyranny and bribery combined.

We contend for the restraining powers of the Senate of the United States, as understood by the contemporary expounders of the Federal Constitution, in matters of displacing as well as of appointing Federal Officers; in opposition to arbitrary Executive discretion, and servility to Executive will, and of rendering the Senate the venal register of Executive edicts. For the freedom of enquiry into the exercise of Executive discretion and official trusts; in opposition to Executive irresponsibility, and screening the Executive from the light of truth by a suppression of free enquiry into our public affairs, as in the identical cases of removal now before the Senate.—We contend for the freedom and purity of elections, unawed by official punishments, and uncorrupted by official rewards; in opposition to removals from office for such causes as those above stated. Here are the issues joined between us; and from your decision, should it be against us, and against all your own former decisions of the same question when other men were in power, we will appeal to the people of the United States, on whose behalf we contend, and who are always honest, when rightly informed of the merits of a cause.

These questions are of vastly more importance to the permanency and purity of our liberties, and to the great cause of free governments of laws, as contradistinguished from arbitrary governments of Executive will than either of the Presidential questions of themselves, that have agitated this republic since its foundation; and of more importance than any question of public policy, political economy, or expediency, that has divided the councils of the nation during the lapse of half a century.

These are the only questions on which I felt any desire to address the Senate. My former remarks sprang out of the occasion that produced them; but on these I feel compelled by the verbal and written injunction of some of the great minority in Mississippi, to present their views and my own. With that minority I have had the honor to act for many years, through good and through evil report, in all the attacks made upon the Constitution of the Union in that State, in the shape of relief laws; judge-breaking; stop-laws; and the loan-office acts—that bold attempt to issue bills of credit by the authority of a State, to retrieve the fallen fortunes of adventurers and speculators, in violation of the letter and spirit of that instrument. In all attacks upon that best legacy of our ancestors, the act of Union, we have stood together, sometimes in majorities, and sometimes in minorities, against the powers of interest and ignorance; knowing that the preservation of its principles, checks and restraints, chiefly distinguishes our government of law and liberty, from those despotic governments of arbitrary Executive discretion that have so long despoiled the best rights of man over the greater portion of the earth. And in this most fearful of all attacks ever made upon the Constitution—introducing a four years' despotism, if the President be so disposed; and striking at our elective franchise, the root of all our constitutional liberties, we will stand together again whether in a majority or a minority, and invite all who love the Presidential coach, but love their country more, to join with us, and rally around the standard of the Constitution.

It is no question whether a President may remove, at his own will and pleasure, his Secretary of State? That was the very question before Congress in the great debate of 1789. Such an officer is the mere pen in the hand of the President to write with—bound to do just such things as are prescribed by the personal orders of the President, in matters for which the President himself is responsible as the head of the Executive Department; and consequently he must exercise his freedom of selection, or how could he be responsible? In such case the act of July, 1789, settles the question, by [illegible] lodging the lawful right in the President to dismiss his instrument when he pleases.

Nobody would wish to force a disagreeable member of the Cabinet on the President. The public interest requires harmony between them. And the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy,) might have spared himself all his argument to prove this; for no one had denied or disputed it. Still, Mr. Madison, in the debate of 1789, expressed the opinion that a wanton removal of this officer of the President, and not of the public, might subject a President to impeachment—although the law had given him the absolute power to make the removal—if the motive could be ascertained before human tribunals; as a father would chastise her boy for breaking his rattle from a peevish or wicked motive, or for a bad purpose. And what does this opinion assert more than the great principle of our rights, that all powers conferred upon the Executive are but trusts for the public benefit; and cannot be perverted to other ends? There might be difficulty in ascertaining the motive or end of the act before human tribunals; but I see none in the abstract principle advanced by Mr Madison. It is purely Republican.

I do not admit, for one, that the Senate can, by law or otherwise, renounce the restraining power which belongs to their organization; but I admit that in practice the President should have great freedom in choosing and keeping his Cabinet; and the act of 1789 cannot be construed as going beyond that line.

But the class of officers now before the Senate, and their predecessors, attempted to be removed by the President, were not under consideration in the debate of 1789. This is a class of public officers—of officers of the law, whose term, tenure and duties of office, are fixed and prescribed by the laws of the land, and not by the Executive will, as in the other class. The first class are assistants to the President, and made removable at his pleasure by law.

But this class of Federal officers are public property, and not removable at the arbitrary will of a President. Equal and faithful, the public is interested in their services, if bad and unfaithful, the public good requires their removal in the mode of proceeding required by the [illegible] tenure of their offices, as prescribed by the [illegible] law. A dark and secret inquisition was never intended to be admitted into our institutions; nor was a [illegible] to tell the causes of objection and condemnation [illegible] known to the genius of our Republic; [illegible] to the military, subject to orders; nor to the culprit arraigned at the bar.

We admit the legal right and duty of the President to [illegible] the functions, or, if you prefer the [illegible], remove District Attorneys, Marshals, Registers and Receivers of Public Moneys, and Custom House officers, and more especially the whole class of our [illegible] Agents, and such others as are made [illegible] by law, for cause relating to their official conduct, or fitness for their stations, but such removal [illegible] a subject to the restraining powers of the [illegible]. The public interest and policy [illegible] and our institutions are [illegible]. This, like other powers, is a public [illegible] and to pervert it from its original purpose [illegible] of the power. The [illegible] gives life to the power of [illegible]. Will any Senator [illegible] the opinion that these offices and their [illegible] the provisional removing power of the President, were designed as either the means of bribery or [illegible] punishment in the hands of a [illegible] or of a President in office, to buy votes [illegible] the appointing votes in our Presidential [illegible]. No one man will avow this. That would be [illegible] a power conferred for the public good [illegible] the very means of [illegible], elective, and representative government—the great elective franchise itself.

A removal of this class of public officers is, like a nomination for office, only provisional and inchoate, until it becomes absolute and definitive, by the subsequent sanction of the Senate, to be given in our established and long practised manner of proceeding upon Executive business. As in nominating to office, so also in removing, or displacing from office, in this class of the public officers, the originating act is, and for the public convenience ought to be, with the President; and in ordinary cases and times the act of the President receives the undisputed sanction of the Senate. All past experience shows this to be the fact, either because the representatives or senators of the persons nominated or removed know his suitableness or qualification for office, or the cause of his removal, or because Presidents are not ordinarily disposed to abuse their powers; but for the security of the public, if there be an allegation or suggestion of the unfitness of the nominee, or of the illegality of the removal, it becomes the duty of the Senate to inquire into the matter, and act accordingly, by an active exertion of their restraining power. One design of representation is to avail the public of the better lights from the scene of appointment or removal than a President, pent up in the Metropolis, can have.

But let me examine the true nature and extent of the despotism now proclaimed by the majority; the arguments by which they attempt to sustain themselves in their new autocracy—contrary to all their arguments, reports and votes heretofore—and, if possible, the causes and practical consequences of this astounding proclamation.

The founders of the Republic, and the people of the U. States, when they adopted the Federal Constitution, were especially jealous of the powers of the President, and the encroaching spirit of Executive will. To that point all their principal fears were concentrated; and the history of that day shows that it was with some difficulty the people of the United States could be induced to adopt the Union, lest the President, with the powers then accorded to him, should become the destroyer of their liberties. Their fears of Executive encroachment were not idle chimeras of the fancy; nor were they affected from mere impatience of regulated liberty and a government of laws. To them they were devoted.—The histories of all nations which had lost their liberties lay open before them; and they saw on their pages that arbitrary Executive discretion and will, availing themselves of the spirit of discord among the people, and the want of firmness among their representatives, in governments where the representative principle was adopted, had been the destroyers of national liberty throughout the greater part of the world, where wild anarchy had not supplanted them, and that they had effected their conquests by gradual approaches and by corrupting the ardent of liberty; and the fathers did intend, and the most of them have left this world in the patriotic confidence that they have effected the object, to establish a government of law, and of checks and restraints upon Executive will, in which no case should exist in which the fate of the humblest citizen, whether in private or public life, could depend upon the arbitrary will of a single man.

No, their fears were not idle; and with such lights before them, and the then recent claim to arbitrary power urged by the British Crown resulting in their favour, they never would have adopted the Federal Constitution without the restraining power and duty of the Senate during the Presidential term, when if ever, he would be disposed to violate the rights of the citizen.

The power is now boldly asserted upon this floor by the majority, for the first time since the foundation of the Republic, of removing this class of Federal officers by the President at discretion, without the slightest restraint by the Senate, and without even the right of a culprit to ask the cause of condemnation, upon a blind and servile presumption, on the part of the Senate, that the cause was lawful and good! And traversing the line of their whole lives, and their recent course under the late administration the majority have proclaimed over this subject an absolute despotism, and right of dark and ex parte inquisition! It fell upon my ear like the anathema of the minority pronounced from the modern Vatican! It sounded like the knell of our constitutional liberties!—And let not the Senator from Tennessee [Mr Grundy] "lay the flattering unction to his soul," nor deceive himself in the moments of the intoxicating victory of the combination, by supposing the public mind can be diverted from the great and vital principles at issue between us, by telling them the dispute is about the miserable offices of the country, or comparing the struggle for these great republican principles, to an attempt to agitate the ocean by throwing pebbles into it as he has done. We admit the people of the United States cannot be agitated—they ought not to be agitated—on account of the offices or the emoluments. What is the value of the tea tax, let me ask him, that induced some of the fathers of the revolution to throw the tea chests into the harbor of Boston, and commence the American Revolution? Or was it the principle asserted by the British Crown and Parliament to bind the Colonies, in all cases whatsoever, by an ex parte, arbitrary will, in which the Colonies had no voice—for the British Crown never advanced the claim to do so by a dark and secret inquisition. The victims might be present in the capital of England, and even in the House of Parliament, and know all the causes of their condemnation.

Britons would not bear the tyrannical principle now advanced. The Colonies would not bear one of a milder form. And if their posterity be not wholly degenerated from the spirit of their ancestors, dare they draw the broad distinction between the value of the trifling tea-tax and the great principle involved in it, they will exclaim with us—"Take all the offices in the country during the term of your President; but restore to us our constitutional liberties, involved in screen a rash President and Cabinet from the light of inquiry, by this portentous doctrine of Executive irresponsibility, and dark inquisition!"

Let me now examine the substance of the arguments by which this despotic principle is supported.

And first in order is the President himself. In his first message, he labors to propagate the idea that offices, in this country, are no private property, but public trust.—We admit it. The President is right. Will he admit in turn, our propositions, above laid down; and more especially that offices are not the private property of a President or Cabinet, with which to buy popularity and votes, or to reward men for votes or influence, or an instrument with which to punish opponents for their votes and opinions? His argument is a two-edged sword and cuts both ways with equal keenness and force; unless indeed it be aimed in the Cardinal and Bishop to cut pig and lamb, in order that his holiness the Pope may monopolize the market of Rome and cut them all himself! The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Grundy] has disappointed all my hopes in him upon these momentous questions. I had been taught—and I now discover greatly mistaught—to look to him as a star of constitutional liberty in the West. In our need I cast my eyes and hopes upon him; but he vanished like a meteor from my view and left me standing disappointed and in the dark. In the discussion on "Foot's resolution" he introduced the argument upon this topic of the removing power of the President, and restraining power of the Senate, and told us he was not, as a citizen, in favor of removals for opinion's sake, or for votes given, or to make room to reward followers by the public offices of the country; and then my hopes were bright, and I drew the most favorable inferences; but—yes, then came the hope-destroying 'but,' that in the latter branch of a sentence has "foiled so many glorious promises in this world, held out in the first member of it—" but you shall not inquire whether the removals were for such causes or not!" and then my hopes in him died within me. We asked bread and he gave us a stone. We desired a fish and he gave us a scorpion. We cannot eat either of them. Let this administration digest both, if it can. Constitutional liberty expelled from most governments upon earth, faint with wandering in the deserts, and scorched by the vertical rays of domestic tyranny, beheld the Senator afar off, like the broad top of an umbrageous tree, promising her shade and protection; she hastened, heated and fatigued herself the more, to approach him and repose under his shadow; but she found his roots surrounded by many coils of inextricable pestilential worms of Executive will, so that she could not enter the circumference of his shade, and she turned in another direction.

In approaching the argument of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Tazewell) I will not permit myself to suppose that the late consul to Algiers, [Mr. Lee] (against whom I voted with reluctance, arising from an acquaintance in 1821, that gave me an exalted opinion of the splendor of his mind and from the double expense of outfit and the customary present to the Dey of Algiers, represented to us by the senator from Virginia, as if he would persuade us to vote for him; as well as the arguments urged by the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. White)—I will not suppose the consul is to be made the scape-goat to bear away the sins of this administration; and that the majority, having established their [illegible] with the public by his rejection, are now about to turn round and swallow all that huge batch of nominations lying on your table—even all the hireling printers and editors of party papers, whose nominations were cautiously held back for the arrival of the Virginia Senators from the late convention—as if it were taken for granted, that modern Virginia produces a race of men, good and true, with such elastic and digestible Senatorial gizzards, as to swallow down [illegible] with all its [illegible] upon its sides!

Old Virginia did once produce a race of men capable of distinguishing between the value of the tea tax, and the great principle of republican liberty, involved in the demand—a race apt to revolt at any arbitrary or improper use of Executive power, and jealous of the encroachments of Executive will.

The Senators from Virginia and Louisiana [Messrs. Tazewell and Livingston] have pointed out the power of impeaching the President as the only remedy for an abusive exercise of the power of removal—and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) concurs with the former in placing these matters upon the high responsibility of the President!—meaning impeachment as a remedy, or that "the King can do no wrong!" and the two former also urge auxiliary arguments which I shall notice separately.

Upon this common doctrine of the majority, that impeachment is our only remedy, we contend they are wrong upon the reason and utility of the thing, as well as upon the authority of the case.

Mark the gradual approaches of despotism. Under the last administration all the majority, who were then in the Senate, held to a diametrically opposite creed; and now, within a few days past, there has been a great consolidation of phalanx among the faltering and oscillating ranks of the majority. Men who through their lives have taught and practised the reverse—men who have been doubting during the session, seem suddenly to have been converted and confirmed in this new and monstrous faith of Executive irresponsibility, dark inquisition, and four years' despotism! Not hereditary as yet—the people are not ready for that. Not even for life as yet—the people are not prepared for that either. But a despotism for years, with no other restraint but to impeach the dominant party in the person of their leader, whose popularity they abuse! Consul for years, with a servile Senate!—Then Consul for life, with a more servile Senate! Then Emperor of France with absolute power!

All history warns us that such are the regular gradations by which the liberties of mankind have been successfully assailed and overcome. They seldom fall by one grand *coup de main*, on the first assault. The rampart of written constitutions is seldom overleaped at the first effort, as Remus overleaped the mimic walls of his brother Romulus, at the rude foundation of Rome.

It is more usual and practicable to approach it by gradual undermining, or by taking sufficient distance, and planting a side of precedent two feet high, then four, six, eight, ten, until the assailants reach and surmount the wall; enter the fortress; and carry over the citadel itself.

The usual process is for a combination, under some name or other, to rally around some popular leader, usually one dazzling the multitude with military fame; and hem up for their head to answer their own purposes; seize the government, and gradually demolish, one after another, the last land-marks of constitutional liberty; and then teach the slaves by telling them to go and exercise the right of rebellion, and rescue themselves by victory if they can. If you succeed, it will be glorious revolution—if not, your chains can be riveted no closer.

The only redeeming feature in this four years' despotism of the majority, is the right of impeaching the President, to which we are pointed as a relief from our chains. That is to say, go put the majority down if you can; for never until then could you impeach their President if there were cause.

Was ever the miracle achieved of impeaching a majority, in the spring tide of their success, in the person of their leader, for deeds of despotism done to accommodate themselves and their friends? Impeachment indeed! As well might some philanthropist travel to the South, and there proclaim, trumpet-tongued, to the slaves of America, "Rise! impeach your masters before themselves, for holding your race in slavery for two hundred years!" And if the children of Africa should doubt the practicability of inducing their masters to impeach and condemn themselves, when made judges in their own cause, let him explain himself [illegible]—"Rise, turn the tables on your masters, enslave them for two hundred years to your sole, and make them raise corn, cotton and rice, indigo, tobacco and sugar-cane for you."

But suppose the miracle performed, of a majority, in the zenith of power, impeaching themselves in the House of Representatives, for the same they have [illegible] of the President's popularity and military [illegible].

Is it quite sure we could persuade two thirds in the Senate to condemn and punish him for [illegible] even if that were the preventive remedy against arbitrary will?

Mr Hamilton, in writing his seventy seventh number of the Federalist, was a prophet. In treating of the supposed danger of the Senate overruling the President, and assuming the government, he said, "Is it not far more [illegible] that the POWER that can originate the disposition of honors and emoluments, is more likely to attract than to be attracted by the POWER that can merely obstruct their course."

And Mr. Hamilton like another Elijah seems to have shed his mantle upon his Elisha. A [illegible] supposed to be Mr Poinsett, the late minister from Mexico, [illegible] this government, in writing of the United States, says "the first term of an American President is always [illegible] ensuring his re-election to a second; and due to the restraining powers of the Senate, a little management in the disposition of offices can always secure a majority of that body." There was too much truth in that [illegible] whether it be palatable or not.

No, Sir, instead of a dominant party [illegible] the present triumphant combination, [illegible] the President, the astonishing spectacle of [illegible] in this body, shows the impossibility of [illegible] the preventive against the abuse of power by the Executive.

In the recent, a rash administration, [illegible] by a [illegible] of office [illegible] claiming the reward of their [illegible] contrary to the known [illegible] of the President, rushed into a course of proscription and [illegible] that led them into an inextricable dilemma.

The friends of law and the outraged rights of the citizen demanded the cause of the removals. If the administration should come out with the [illegible] they had used the offices of the country as their private property, as means of rewards and punishments, for the exercise of the right of election, the [illegible] of the United States, who had [illegible] in the late election, would condemn them.

If the Administration should shrink from the truth [illegible] to tell the people that their public offices had been used as bribes to buy popularity, or weapons of [illegible] and make a false return to our call, we could and would expose the falsehood of the return, and the [illegible] public would give a verdict against them [illegible] for the double crime.

Let the Administration choose either horn of the dilemma, and public condemnation will be inevitable. There is no alternative but for the majority to refuse to allow the inquiry—the high and hitherto inalienable right of inquiry into the exercise of Executive discretion and official trust, which stands in republics in opposition to the maxim that "the King can do no wrong" in monarchies. And with all the precept and practice of their lives staring them in the face, the majority has now resolved to [illegible] every ray of light from the causes of removal.

The Administration cannot bear the responsibility; but if it be distributed among some twenty-five or six Senators, it may be less felt; and we would not be surprised if the most lucrative offices and splendid appointments should be thrown at their feet by the grateful Administration; as the King would reward the partisan for saving the royal reputation at the hazard of his own; or as Alexander, whose madness, had rushed him into some inextricable awkwards or dilemma, would reward old Parmenio, Philip's General, for covering him from the [illegible] by risking his own life, and sacrificing the veteran phalanx!

I appeal from the interested arguments of the dominant party, who are secured by the minority of the violation of our constitutional rights, to the venerable and disinterested authority of the illustrious dead who founded the Government and set it in motion; and in due time I will appeal to the past acts of the majority, as good authority against themselves, and no more.

In the concluding paragraph of the same No. 77, of the Federalist, upon this very subject of appointment and removal, after showing the constant restraining power of the Senate to be the preventive remedy to save the Republic from harm, by the encroachment of Executive will, Mr. Hamilton points out "his liability at all times to impeachment, trial, dismission from office, incapacity to serve in any other, and to the forfeiture of life and estate by subsequent prosecution in the common course of law. But these precautions, great as they are, are not the only ones which the plan of the Convention has provided in favor of the public security. In the only instances in which the abuse of the Executive authority was materially to be feared, the Chief Magistrate of the United States would by that plan, be subjected to the control of a branch of the legislative body. What more can an enlightened and reasonable people desire?"

Such was the exposition upon which the people adopted the Constitution of government presented by its framers. Thus we see that the high power of impeachment was intended only for punishment and disqualification, in extraordinary cases of corruption and crime, and in party times, can never be [illegible] after the dominant party is down, if at all. It was never intended as the common preventive remedy of restraint upon the encroachments of Executive will pending the Presidential term, when, if ever, the mischief will be done.

So is an Attorney, Receiver, Collector, Marshal, and the like, the mischief they do is in the [illegible] from the end of one term to the beginning of another. Pending the term, as well with the President as with the inferior officers of the government, is the [illegible] and hence the restraint of the Senate on the President, and of the appointing power on the officers of the class before the Senate, during their terms. The highest and lowest may be subjected to [illegible] which was intended to be the [illegible] administered only in extreme cases, and then with a careful and skilful hand; and not as the food of the body public, or the [illegible] of the Republic, to be taken as daily aliment. In other countries the impeaching and the straining power have been employed upon minorities. Man is the same in America.

The Senator from Virginia taught us directly the reverse of this, in the Panama report under Mr. Adams; he now tells us that to inquire into and determine the cause of removal, would be prejudging the cause of impeachment that may come before us! It is an unsafe and unsound notion to consider the withholding of the advice and consent to a nomination, as a reflection even upon the nominee; much less could such withholding be prejudging the President guilty of corruption and impeachable offence. But pray, would it be prejudging the innocence of the President, when he informs us, as he is bound to do, how the vacancy happened, whether by removal, resignation or death, to sanction all and thus commit ourselves? Did the Senate prejudge Mr. Monroe and his Cabinet guilty of impeachable corruption, in rejecting the military nominations in 1822, on the ground that others were lawfully in, or entitled to these offices? It is a new idea of the Senator; and has no soundness in it. The whole effect of our proceeding is to exercise our wholesome restraining power, and determine whether there be a lawful vacancy to be filled, without touching, either by consent or refusal, the higher and distinct question, whether there be corrupt impeachable motive? Is every court that errs in judgment of law, guilty of impeachable motives, and prejudged by the reversal of the judgment? Or does the Senator intend to assume that there was impeachable motive in the fell swoop of the Administration? I shall not dispute with him upon that point at present. No, the President, pent up in this city, cannot possibly know the fitness of applicants, or the causes of removal, as well as the Senators from the State; and hence the wisdom of the representative plan, and the restraining power of the Senate in form of advice, and not of condemnation. It should be exercised in charity and candor towards the President, as the gentle and ordinary medicine of the State, even by those called the opposition; and not to harass and embarrass the Chief Magistrate, or as arsenic to destroy him. If there be cause of impeachment, it must arise, usually, in the obstinate perseverance in arbitrary Executive will, after the Senate has approved or rejected.

Another novel doctrine of the Senator from Virginia is, that if we should determine the removal to be unconstitutional in the case of a Marshal, for example, all the estates held under the sales of the successor would be void and the proceedings in such cases, from the beginning, might be opened; and the property of the country unsettled! Suppose it to be so, is not that a question for the Judiciary department? Can any decision of the Senate, either way on these calls for information, or these nominations, change the legality of such titles? That matter is already fixed one way or the other for the past. Let us do our duty for the future. Would even the violation of our oaths, and of the constitution, secure such titles, if they be void?

The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Livingston,) as a reason for excluding the light of inquiry from the deeds of the Administration, points us, in addition to the power of impeachment, of the President to the people at the end of his term! And even says that is better and more direct than the greatly divided responsibility of this more numerous body; So soon to think the powers that be; and hence the Cabinet and President, being but a small body, shrink so modestly from this inquiry; and expect the majority to assume the responsibility of screening them at their own hazard, by excluding the light.

But let us examine this new security for the public, which looks very much like a new edition of the homely proverb, of shutting the door after the horse is stolen, or administering medicine after the patient is dead.

The President is responsible, to the extent of his re-election, at the end of his term; but does that either prevent or cure the harm done the republic during the term?

So is the whole class of officers now before the Senate responsible, to the extent of a re-appointment, to the appointing power at the end of the term; but has that been found efficient to prevent them from embezzling our funds and ruining our affairs, so far as they lie within their circle of action, during the term, and then escaping from the continent through the mouths of our great rivers and estuaries, or going to Texas or Mexico, before that responsibility attaches?

So the President, if disposed himself, or if pressed, as I believe he has been, and still is by a mercenary party, into a course of illegal and tyrannical proscription, must be sovereign during the term, when the mischief is about to happen; for no man can pretend that our ancestors, watchful of the rights of their posterity, were less jealous of the Chief Executive, than they were of the little subordinate agents of the public; or less jealous of the constitutional liberties of the country than of the paltry trash, called money.

Besides, the very point of our objection is that if the offices of the country may be thus used as property—as means of purchasing support, or instruments of repressing opposition, a combination of ambitious men, using the imperial fame of a President—the bauble that has always [illegible] out of their liberty, or had much to do in [illegible] to buy their way to a permanent possession of the government; and, with the purse and the sword, compel the people to submit to the great change in the principles of the government now proclaimed on this floor; and then run through the rapid gradations to absolute despotism, as so many republics have done before us. We see this combination gladly raising their mounds towards the top of our ramparts. We object to their quietly approaching and over-topping our walls.—They tell us by their speeches, as Titus might have told the Jews at the siege of Jerusalem, "Behold, this is your Sabbath day.' It is not lawful to make resistance or any bulwarks this day." The Jews kept their Sabbath, and prosecuted their internal feuds; and Titus raised his mounds, and planted his battering rams and catapulta. So the Senator tells us—behold these four years are a Sabbath; use no preventive or restraining measures; let us raise, and approach with our mounds, until the end of the term; and then you may make a sally and throw them all down, if you can.

History informs us that Titus took Jerusalem! And if this dark inquisition, unexaminable proscription, and abuse of the offices and honors of the country, by using them as funds to purchase popularity, be tolerated by the public—for the minority is powerless, save only to sound the alarm—history will tell posterity that a combination of aspirants, of all political denominations, destroyed the constitutional liberties of the United States, by the usual gradations of tyranny and bribery combined, as was feared and deprecated by the Father of his country!

Let him who doubts this final result of the principles now advocated here, reflect a moment upon only a few of the immediate practical consequences of these principles.—And first the present doctrine of the majority completely annihilates the appointing power of the Senate, as well as its salutary restraining power; and confers despotic discretion upon the President. It is true, this majority could turn around again to their old opinions and practice; but in the mean time the liberties of the country are in danger, when the sentinel has deserted his post upon the wall; and the four years' despotism may be, as with so many other Republics, but the prelude to one of a more permanent and dreadful character.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Livingston] admits that his doctrine enables the President to keep a favorite in office, or turn the best man out, in spite of the Senate! And what is that but despotism?

The admission is perfectly correct, and we thank him for so much developement of the principles of the mosaic, tesselated administration. Look at the case of William Clark, Treasurer of the United States. I take it for its strength; for his high qualifications for the office; for his mild and spotless character, and because he has rendered more conspicuous services to his country in the late war, in his humbler sphere, than Gen. Jackson did, in proportion to his more elevated and expanded theatre of action.

The Senate, friends of Jackson and all, confirmed his nomination at the last session. No sooner were our backs turned than he was struck from the roll of office, to make room to reward a favorite eulogist of the President.

And, according to the doctrines now taught, the Senate cannot even ask for the cause; but a servile Senate must register the rescript in submissive humility! There is no other way of saving your administration from public reprehension than by screening them from the light of truth: for we defy them to show any cause for this unlawful act but the opinion of Gen. Clark, and to reward a partisan by rendering the offices the private property of the administration to reward their friends and punish their opponents.

Their corrupt and subsidized press has been employed all summer in assigning false causes for such removals; but when the Senate asks, and the minority demands the true causes, they shrink from the inquiry in conscious guilt.—And no wonder. It is safer to stand mute, than to add a false return of the conversion of the offices of the country into the means of tyranny and bribery combined, as such a use of them would be. The causes of removal cannot bear the light. The ears of the American people must not hear them! their eyes must never behold them on paper! The prime minister of the Ottoman Empire dare not dismiss a Turk from office, for the mere exercise of some privilege secured to him by the capricious edict of the Sultan, his master.

Still less dare the head of an American Department avow having struck an American citizen from the roll of official existence for his opinion of the fitness of candidates for public trusts, or the exercise of his sacred elective franchise, secured to him by the more permanent and august guaranty of the Constitution!

What strange absurdity would it have been for our ancestors to have reared this fair fabric of constitutional liberty—appointed a President and Cabinet to guard it—and then to have empowered them, like another Sampson, to pull down the very pillars on which it rests, and prostrate all in the dust.

What strange madness in the father of a young family to hire a guard, at $25,000 per annum for the Captain, and $6,000 each for the subordinates, to watch over his household; and then authorise them to strangle the mother or nurse, upon whose preservation depends the existence of his helpless offspring.

The freedom and purity of elections is as essential to our liberties as the pillars to the dome they support, or the mother or nurse to the suckling infant.

But let us return and see how completely the doctrine of this mosaic annihilates the very appointing power of the Senate, renders them the mere servile registers of Executive rescripts, and breaks down the dykes that keep out the ocean of despotism and corruption!

Suppose Clark appointed Treasurer to-day by an almost unanimous vote of the Senate, as the fact was. To-morrow A. comes and convinces this administration that he commanded at the last election, or can command at the next, a thousand more votes than the incumbent. A. is made Treasurer, and a servile Senate advises and consents to their own degradation? Next day B. shows the candidate for the next Presidency, that he can command double the number, & B. is appointed Treasurer in place of A. removed. A servile Senate advises & consents; and so on through the alphabet from A to Z. Does not every one see that the appointing power of the Senate is surrendered and gone? The restraining power of the Senate, the high trust given us for public security, and not as a feather to decorate our individual caps, is surrendered & gone!

Are we asked what is the remedy? It is plain. Ask the cause of the removal; and if the administration dare tell the truth, it will be that it was for opinion's sake, or the exercise of the elective right, or to pay a bribe previously stipulated by contract, express or implied, for votes or influence. Tell the President, as the British Barons told their King—"we are not willing to have the laws of" appointment and removal changed. Tell him the cause of the removal is itself unlawful, and the removal void—not only unlawful but against the whole constitutional rights of the citizen and the Senate, and doubly void; and consequently there being no other objection, William Clark is still Treasurer of the United States of right, though ousted by superior force.

But if a false return be made, let the people and their representatives determine which master they will serve, the President, or the Constitution:—and if the latter, impeach him for violating the constitutional rights of the citizen and making the false return; if the former, let them wear their chains, as unworthy of liberty regulated by law; and go worship their idol, and tremble at his frowns.

Let me read you another practical consequence from your own book, the long neglected report of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr Benton,) made 4th May, 1826, (when Mr. Adams was President,) upon the propriety of curtailing Executive patronage. Listen, and admire the fulfilment of the prophecy!

In page 3, * * * "And in this aspect of the reality we behold the working of patronage, and discover the reason why so many stand ready, in any country, and in all ages, to flock to the standard of Power, wheresoever, and by whomsoever it may be raised."

In pages 10 and 11, "We must then look forward to the time * * * when the nomination by the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed, *the President wants MY vote, and I want HIS patronage; I will* VOTE *as he wishes, and he will* GIVE *me the office I wish for.* What will this be but the government of *one man?* And what is the government of one man but a *monarchy?* Names are nothing.—The nature of a thing is in its substance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance."

* * * * * *

"Those who make the President must support him. Their political fate becomes identified, and they must stand or fall together. Right or wrong, they must support him." * * * A precious confession! So thought Washington when warning us of the danger of Combinations! for Washington called things by their right names. With him, in that instance, the name was quite significant of the thing so much to be dreaded by posterity.

Behold in this Administration, and in this majority of the Senate, the realization of the fears of Washington! and the fulfilment of the predictions of the prophet of evil!

You have only to add, as your speeches indicate that you will, your sanction to the practice of removing men without a shadow of lawful cause, or any other that you dare avow, to make room for corrupting the very sources of mental light by rewarding the corps of mercenary editors; or to reward even the very Electors of President and Vice President—who, above all others should stand aloof in the high and honorary duty they perform, like Caesar's wife, not only free from reproach, but above suspicion; and then add a dark, ex parte, worse than Spanish inquisition of condemnation and removal; and refuse all inquiry and public knowledge of the causes—and your four years' despotism will be complete! "The President must be supported, right or wrong. He wants my vote, and I want his patronage!"

Hang over the palace door, as you please, the label of "law and liberty," inside stalk the demons of dark, inquisitorial, proscriptive despotism, amid the clanking apparatus for forging chains and manacles for slaves!

But there is a redeeming spirit in the American character.

The sons of Revolutionary sires will never submit to this!

I do not speak of commotion and revolt, the last resort of wretched slaves; but of the calm majority of freemen, (cajoled, deceived, and infatuated by an interested office hunting combination, using the common artifice, the martial fame of their leader, and the cry of coalition and reform,) rising, and in the forms of their exalted elective franchise, redressing their wrongs, and reclaiming their rights and liberties, as inherited from their fathers.

For, in leaving the graves of their forefathers, and migrating beyond the grand range of the Alleghanies, to find free space and easy sustenance for themselves and their families, they carried with them, even to the remote wilds of the Osage and Dacotahs, the St. Francis and the [illegible], those principles of [illegible] and civil liberty which they inherited from their fathers—and there cherish them in their hearts, and impress them upon the minds of their children.

Turning with disgust and abhorrence from this picture of despotism and midnight inquisition, with the determination of freemen not to submit to it, let us look upon that fair portrait of law and liberty with which the gentleman from Delaware cheered us, and fix our hopes upon its future restoration.

Beverly Allen, District Attorney of Missouri, to whose case I will advert for the sake of illustration, as to holy ground, where the flag of opposition to this despotic inquisitorial abuse of power was first unfurled, in his memorial, concluded in common charity, when his removal, pending his term, was announced to him, that some causes had been represented to the Administration for such a summary condemnation without notice, and he asked for the cause.

He asked the Secretary of State, and he declined to answer him! He inquired then of the President, and he stood mute! He brought the Senate of the United States to tell him, and the majority refused to print his respectful and laconic memorial; and now declare that they will not even inquire into the cause of his condemnation!

The culprit, arraigned at the bar, and the military, subjected to the personal orders of the President, and liable to be stricken from the roll by his fiat, are entitled to more courtesy and fairness than this!

And on behalf of the outraged rights of the country, I now appeal to Mr. Madison, who is still living, and to the just spirits of the illustrious dead, whose voice is to be heard in the constitution of the United States; in the cotemporaneous expositions of that instrument; and in the early legislation of the country, and to the laws of the land, to learn the true extent of this power of removal from office, the causes for which it may be exerted, and the concurrent and restraining powers of the Senate of the United States in such cases to secure the citizen from the arbitrary will of a single man.

The opinion of Mr. Madison we have in the case where by law the President has the absolute power of removing his creature at will, that no wanton use can be made even of that absolute power—an opinion in consonance with the genius of our Republic, which views all powers as public trusts, and none as mere prerogatives.

The Constitution, Art. 2. Sect. 2. gives the appointment of the whole class of officers of the public now before you, with terms, tenures, and duties prescribed by law, and not by executive will, to the President and Senate of the United States. Congress has not thought it proper, if they possess the power, to bestow the appointment elsewhere; but has left this whole class upon the provisions of the constitution.

I have attempted to demonstrate, and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. L.) admits, that the doctrine now contended for by the majority, annihilates the appointing power of the Senate, and renders the President absolute, and at liberty to keep in, or turn out men in defiance of the Senate! The restraining power belongs to the organization of the Senate for the public security; is a high constitutional trust, without which the appointing power of the Senate is annihilated: and we cannot renounce it, nor desert our constitutional post, as guardians of the public liberty. To abandon it changes the nature of our government, and, as you yourselves declared in Mr. Adams's time, makes the President a Monarch!

Under this dereliction of duty, the United States are no longer a Republic! Tell us no more of the tyranny of Kings, and of the servility of parasites and courtiers, bowing and acknowledging "the King can do no wrong." It is a striking circumstance that they who have pretended most regard for popular rights and democracy, are the advocates of the alarming power now conceded to the President.

Let us now hear the contemporaneous expositors of the Constitution, to learn if such arbitrary and unexaminable discretion was contemplated. Mr. Hamilton, one of the framers of the Constitution, in the 77th number of the Federalist, says, when he, and Madison, and Jay, were expounding the nature of our government, to induce the people to adopt it;

"It has been mentioned as one of the advantages to be expected from the co-operation of the Senate in the business of appointments, that it would contribute to the stability of the administration. The consent of that body would be necessary to displace as well as appoint. A change of the Chief Magistrate, therefore, would not occasion so violent or so general a revolution in the officers of the Government as might be expected if he were the sole disposer of offices. Where a man in any station had given satisfactory evidence of his fitness for it, a new President would be restrained from attempting a change in favor of a person more agreeable to him, by the apprehension that the discountenance of the Senate might frustrate the attempt, and bring some degree of discredit upon himself. Those who can best estimate the value of a steady administration, will be most disposed to prize a provision which connects the official existence of public men with the approbation or disapprobation of that body, which, from the greater permanency of its own composition, will, in all probability, be less subject to inconstancy, than any other member of the government."

After refuting some objections of that day, that the Senate would influence the President, and assume the control of the government, Mr. H. says, "If by influencing the President be meant restraining him, this is precisely what must have been intended. And it has been shown that the restraint would be salutary, at the same time that it would not be such as to destroy a single advantage to be looked for from the uncontrolled agency of that magistrate.—The right of nomination would produce all the good without the ill."

Some annotator to this number of the Federalist has appended a note saying, "This construction has since been rejected by the Legislature; and it is now settled in practice that the power of displacing belongs exclusively to the President."

This note ought to be expunged as calculated to mislead students and weak cabinets. It is not true, in point of fact, that the Legislature has rejected this construction, nor true, in point of law, that the Senate can renounce an iota of their restraining power that belongs to their organization, and thereby denaturalize our checked and restrained Executive from one of arbitrary will.

The whole idea of the annotator was taken from the laws respecting the assistants of the President, to perform duties prescribed by him, as under the act of 1789, and not applicable to the officers of the public, or of the law, to perform duties prescribed by the law of the land.

The correctness of Hamilton, and the error of the annotator and his disciples of the majority, can be demonstrated if there be truth in logic and common sense. The argument stands thus—without the concurrent power of the Senate in matters of appointing (as you admit in your report of 1826, before quoted,) the President becomes a Monarch.

The appointing power of the Senate is annihilated by taking away their restraining power, as the column or edifice is prostrated by removing the pedestal of foundation that sustains it.

Therefore you have proclaimed your President a Monarch, according to your own premises and arguments, by refusing the light necessary to the use of the restraining power. Hamilton has been accused of too strong a bias towards arbitrary power.

But Hamilton was a true republican, in favor of a checked and restrained Executive; and if a bias to arbitrary power be a proof of true greatness, much greater, if not more disinterested, statesmen than Hamilton are here!

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Tazewell) has read us the form of a commission, stating that the office, in such cases as we have before us, is held at the pleasure of the President! A full proof of the constant encroachment of Executive will, and of the necessity for an equally constant restraining power of the Senate, as taught by the Fathers! but no proof whatever that the Clerk or Attorney who made the form of the commission, did thereby repeal the Constitution and laws, and the checked and restrained organization of our Federal Executive, which distinguishes it from a despotism for a term of years.

I will now approach the strong hold of modern democracy, claiming unrestrainable Executive power in removals from office, supposed by the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Woodbury] to confer the power now claimed upon the President.

The act of 15th May, 1820—"to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes." The act then names the very class of money-gathering public officers now before us, and leaves the appointment to the President and Senate. There is nothing in the title of the act that warns us of change in the relative powers of the President and Senate, or premonishes us of the approach of dark inquisition, despotic power, or the downfal of constitutional liberty. The political aspect of the act forebodes no revolution of power. All seems to be a mere affair of money to secure our revenues from the infidelity of defaulting officers of the Treasury Department! It establishes the tenure of office in these words—"shall be appointed for the term "of four years, but shall be removable at pleasure."

At whose pleasure, pray? At the pleasure of the Prime Minister, or the Premier's sweetheart? Or is it at the pleasure of the President's arbitrary will? I answer no, for that would annihilate the appointing power of the Senate, and make the act unconstitutional, as the Senate cannot renounce, even by law, the restraining power that belongs to its constitutional organization—not for its own honor; but for the safety of the public:—but at the pleasure of the appointing power, in the ordinary, and hitherto harmonious, mode of originating by the President, and sanctioning or restraining by the Senate. The construction must be in favor of the liberty of the citizen, and not in favor of arbitrary power if the law were doubtful. Even in the monarchy of England, that is the rule. Let us take the good old common law, and common sense rule of construction laid down by Justice Blackstone, and consider the old law; the mischief of the old law and the remedy proposed by the new law, & so construe it as to suppress the mischief, and promote the remedy.

By the old law there was no summary power, except the disputed one of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, to arrest the career of official delinquency—and the process was doubtful and dilatory by which the cause of removal was to be established, whether by impeachment, indictment, information or civil suit. The evil of the old law was, that while the government was plodding through some tedious process of law, amidst its delays and proverbial uncertainties, the defaulter could embezzle our funds, and ruin our affairs, so far as they lay within his control, and escape to Texas, the West Indies, Mexico, South America, or Europe, before the process had ascertained whether there were lawful causes or not.

And the remedy here proposed is the summary suspension of the functions of the officer, for cause, subject to the constitutional restraining powers of the Senate as in all other like originating acts.

Thus we see it was far indeed from the design of that law, even were it practicable, to change the relative powers of the government, or to make the offices of the country the private property of the President to buy votes, or punish opponents, or to render the cause of removal less the very gist of the whole proceeding than it was before that law.

If the proceedings were by impeachment, indictment, or information, or civil action, the cause would be the gist of the whole—on that the issue would be joined—that would be tried, and on that judgment of condemnation would be rendered, before the removing power could be exerted.

And when, with the sole view of saving the public moneys, a summary proceeding is given, does the cause of removal become less essential? Does the necessity of assigning it, or the right of the Senate and public to know it, become less absolute?

The necessity and propriety of knowing the cause became more imperious, as the proceeding is rendered more summary, because there is more danger of the arbitrary will of a single man in the latter than in the former mode of proceeding.

The cause gives life and action to the power of removal. Until the cause be given, the power remains a dead letter, a mere power in obeyance. The law of treason confers a salutary power on the Judiciary Department of the government to condemn the traitor; but until the overt act, or the cause of applying the law exist, the Judiciary has no right to issue a mandate to hang a man. The Executive Department has no more right to exert the provisional power of removal until the cause occurs, than the Judiciary has in the other case. The power in both cases is a public trust; and we protest, with the Constitution of our country in our hand, against keeping the cause a State secret, and then establishing a secret, dark and irrestrainable inquisition!

The Legislator in 1820 naturally asked himself what term and tenure of office would attain the desired public security? To hold for life would be too irresponsible. To fix his tenure during good behaviour would not remedy the evils of the old law; then there must be a process at law to convict him of the cause, before the removing power could be exerted. To make him removable at the will of the President alone, as in the case of 1789, would make the President too absolute. And hence the provision for a term of years, provided he so long behaved faithfully, removable at the pleasure of the appointing power, during his term, if he gave cause; and the cause is just as material, and examinable, here, as under the old law. Under both it is the very essence of the matter. The summary proceeding was to stop the career of delinquency and not confer arbitrary power.

And where is the provision in the law of 1820, presuming to confer upon a President the anti-republican power of holding a dark inquisition, striking officers from the roll, and then refusing to tell the cause? Or making the cause a secret of State, or the removing power an Executive prerogative, absolute as that of an Autocrat of Russia over his serf; or a King of Persia over his slave? No, sir, this class of the officers of the public do not hold their public stations at the capricious will of any man; but by a legal tenure for four years, provided they so long perform their duties, and retain their fitness for the station. Mr. Monroe removed a Surveyor General of Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, under a similar law, for causes sustained by judicial proof, taken in a suit to which the officer was a party. The accused was notified and present, and gave all exculpations and explanations in his power. Mr. Monroe referred the matter to his Attorney General (Mr. Wirt.) He reported the causes, sustained by proof. That report was then submitted to his Cabinet for their advice.

Mr. Monroe and his Cabinet did more than they were bound to have done; but they erred, if at all, on the side of constitutional light and liberty. There was no suppression of the causes of removal, or dark inquisition there. There was no skulking from the light of day, like guilty Adam among the thick shrubbery of Eden, as that, as there is in the present administration!

Let us now assume a new point of view, and look at this matter in another aspect; for its acknowledged importance demands all our attention.

To create a lawful vacancy by removal or resignation, there must be a lawful removal or resignation. Every ouster by physical force, is not a lawful removal; nor is every forged paper a valid resignation; nor every feigned death a vacation of office.

Nominations to fill vacancies must and do state how the vacancy occurred; and to what end, if the Senate had nothing to do, as now pretended, with the question whether there was a lawful vacancy or not?

A is nominated in place of B, *resigned*. B comes and shows the paper to be a forgery, and no resignation. Or C, in place of D, *deceased*, exhibits himself in full life. Or E, to be Chief Justice of the United States, in place of John Marshall, *removed*. Every body knows the Senate could and would inquire into the legality of the pretended vacancies, and correct the procedure in the two first cases as errors in fact; and in the last case as error in law. They would look behind the nomination, and take notice that the President has no power by law to remove the Chief Justice; but we would reject E, and leave the Chief Justice to the land of time, and his legal tenure.

So in these cases, the President has no more power to remove the officers of the public for their opinion or vote in an election, nor to make room for favorites, in the absence of any lawful objection, than he has to remove the Chief Justice, or to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights, or to change our institutions into the monarchical form: And, there being no other objection to them, they are in office during their term, unless they give lawful cause, thereby giving lawful power of removing them. At the end of his lawful term, he may be delivered over to the corrupting party discipline of the times, to be buffetted; but even there it is the duty of the Senate to restrain the perversion of the public offices, into means of rewards and punishments, or of bribery and tyranny combined, on discovering such a disposition in an executive—upon the high and patriotic ground that such an abuse of power strikes at no less vital object than the root of our liberties—the elective franchise itself!

Yes, sir, in all such cases as are now before the Senate, the cause of removal generates the power of removal; and such has been the uniform and harmonious practice of this government in all the halcyon days of the Republic, (and lawyers themselves do not look for good precedents to troubled and revolutionary times,) as the commission of any other offence gives application and life to the appropriate power of prevention for the future, by punishing for the past—which but for the commission of the offence would have lain dormant forever.

I now appeal to the settled practice of the Senate for half a century, and will quote the majority against themselves, in support of the republican character of our government, in opposition to the new despotism now declared on this floor. The gentleman from Delaware has taken so ample a range over this branch of the subject, that I shall content myself with a few prominent instances.

1. In the celebrated contest between Mr. Monroe and the Senate, upon the military nominations in the year 1822, the Senate looked behind the nominations of Col. Towson and Gadsden, without any objection to them, and there found Gen. Bissell and Col. Jones in a situation that, in the opinion of the Senate, gave them a right to the offices of Colonel 2d Artillery, and Adjutant General—and practically asserted their restraining power by rejecting the nominations of the two former officers to fill those places. Mr. Monroe acquiesced in the decision of the advisory power of the Senate, and nominated Col. Jones, who now holds the office of Adjutant General: and Mr. Adams, when President, acquiesced in the case of Bissell, and nominated him for the other office. General Bissell's friends contended he was in the army, liable to be arranged to that service by order, and needed no nomination; and rejected it on that ground, as it would cut off some years' pay to appoint him anew. On the committee that recommended this course, was the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Benton.]

There was a contest in the Senate concerning the true construction of the law of 1821 to reduce the army; but none upon the great duty of the restraining power of the Senate, although the President had the right by law to strike officers from the roll, as he had not proceeded under that power.

2. In the Panama discussion and report in 1826, when Mr. Adams was President, there was a dispute upon the expediency of our attending or participating in the proposed American Congress at Panama and Tacubaya; but none as to the restraining powers of the Senate. The present majority, or so many as had seats here at that time, acted upon the comprehensive principle—that it was the right and duty of the Senate to look behind the nominations, and re-explore all the ground over which the mind of the President might be supposed to have passed in arriving at his conclusion to send in the nominations.

On Feb. 20, 1826, Mr. Rowan submitted, among others, the following resolution, which on the 22d were modified by Mr. Woodbury, except the following, which they both voted for as it is:

"Resolved, That it is the unquestionable right of the Senate to call, in respectful terms, upon the President of the United States, for such information as may be in his possession and which the Senate deem necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the Constitution: and more especially, the duties resulting from matters which the Constitution makes it the duty of the President to submit to the Senate, for their advice and consent."

I deemed it unnecessary to make a question about a thing 'unquestionable,' and have a vote upon it; and moved its indefinite postponement, which was carried; but we called for all such information without hesitation, as an unquestionable right. The following members of the present majority voted even against postponing the resolution, affirming a power given by the Constitution, and not dependent on our resolution, viz: Benton, Dickerson, Ellis, Hayne, Kane, King, Rowan, White, Woodbury, (Mr. Tazewell being absent,) and all the Senators appointed to the heads of Departments, & now shrinking from a similar call!

3. The only remaining conspicuous instance which I shall deem it necessary to quote, is the report to curtail Executive patronage, already quoted, showing that the powers you now concede to the President make him a monarch!

Thus we see that portion of the present majority veering, and vibrating under different administrations, like a Surveyor's needle among the mineral banks of Missouri, according to the power of the attraction; first pointing to the new diggings, then to Mine au Breton; then to Valle's mines on the Platin, and then to the great iron mountain between the waters of the St. Francois and Merimack. They are never fixed to the pole of the Constitution; but seem to govern by the law of majority—the law of force! An administration that did not wish concealment for causes, would thank the Senate for its aid, counsel, and advice upon the causes of the removals, and avow them like open men of conscious rectitude. The people are not dissatisfied with the Administration for removing upon cause, as they have done in several instances in and out of this city; but this attack upon the freedom and purity of elections is striking at the root of the tree of liberty, and, if not arrested, will leave it in this Republic, as in so many others, stripped of its bloom and foliage, the scathed victim of withering despotism.

There are two remaining objections of the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. L.) to be answered.

He transfers himself back to the birth of the Republic and imagines all to be untried theory before him, when in fact we have been practising harmoniously upon this restraining power of the Senate for half a century, with salutary effect. He imagines the first step in removing an officer, under the system advocated by the minority, would be to convene the Senate and submit the cause of complaint to them; and deprecates the expense and trouble, and, above all, the ease with which a delinquent, while the Senate were convening and debating, could transfer himself and his ill-gotten wealth beyond the reach of investigation, as the Administration are modestly retiring from that light to hide their blushes. His premises are wholly imaginary, and his conclusions are, of course, equally visionary.

The originating act of suspending the functions, and arresting the career of delinquent officers, is and ought to be, with the President, either during the recess or the session of the Senate; and the matter is then submitted to them when they are in regular session, in the established manner we have described.]

The delinquency of a revenue officer is not the emergency for convening an extra session of the Senate. That power was given for great emergencies of State.

He supposes great difficulty from vexatious complaints. Safe experience answers all these against him. It is found in practice, as easy to distinguish between querulous and vexatious allegations of removed delinquents, and the manly, indignant sense of high-handed Presidential, or low party cabinet tyranny, as the gentleman himself supposed it to be, some years ago, to draw the broad distinction between the summary process of Mr. Jefferson, in seizing the batture at N. Orleans, and the due proceedings at law, for which the gentleman so ably contended, and ultimately obtained in that celebrated case.

No, Sir, a delinquent or unfit person removed from office for cause, will usually be the last man to court investigation! But will hide his blushes and enjoy, if he can, his speculations in the deep forests of the West, or in the "solitudes of great cities" in the East, or abandon the country; and in nine out of every ten thousand cases of removal for cause, the Senate will know, or easily learn the cause, and, acting for the interests of the country, pass all *sub silentio*, as past experience proves.

If our ancestors had left it in doubt—if the question had never been discussed or submitted to the American people—whether we, should have the despotism of four years now proclaimed by the majority, or the checked and restrained Executive claimed by the minority, the construction should be in favor of popular rights and the representative principle.

It would be so in England, which we are in the habit of considering a tyranny, although the rights, characters, and feelings of the subject there, in public and in private life, are better secured than they are here, at the present epoch in our history.

But that question was not omitted by the wise forecast of the framers of our government. It was directly before the people, ably discussed, and solemnly determined in favor of constitutional liberty, as claimed by the present minority.

The fair mode of proceeding would be for the majority to propose an amendment to the Constitution, and submitting the question to the people, which of two will you choose? And not thus, by an unexpected desertion of their post, let in the enemy of despotism which the Nation thought forever excluded.

I must leave your own minds to imagine the redeeming results that would be produced by a firm practical re-assertion of the restraining power and duty of the Senate, and of the principles for which the minority contends. It would arrest the downward tendency of the country to universal office-hunting, and consequent corruption and servility; and reclaim them to the high and honorable patriotism of their fathers of the revolution.

By connecting the official existence of our public officers with the approbation or disapprobation of the Senate, you will create a race of elevated and independent public officers, looking like freemen, to the performance of their duties, and to the protection of the laws for their places; and free the country, in time, from that brood of servile sycophants, lounging around the capital, or eaves dropping at the houses of their fellow-citizens, or carrying on a system of low espionage in tavern halls, or at street corners, to catch the unguarded expressions of men, to be retailed at the palace, or heads of departments, to produce vacancies for themselves to fill—a brood of beings, which, in all countries, have been the ready instruments with which unhallowed ambition has destroyed law and liberty.

And you will restore the government to what it was represented to be, when, with jealous forebodings of the encroachments of Executive will, it was adopted by the Fathers of the Republic and their compatriots, at the purest period of our national existence.

If the Senate be faithful all can be retrieved! And WE call upon all those with whom WE have acted under other administrations—upon the military nominations, and so many other occasions, not to abandon the Republic, but to aid US in rending the thick veil of dark and silent mystery that hangs over these removals!

"Give me but light; I ask no more."

If your administration have not violated the essential principles of the Republic, let that be made manifest by the light. We are not contending for the offices—take them all—but if the administration have stricken at the root of our tree of liberty, let them bear the consequences in open day, before the American people. You tell us the President is responsible to the people. How can the people judge without light?

You are about to desert the post assigned you as the restraining power upon the President during his term, when the mischief will be done, on the ground that he is responsible to the people at the end of his term, and still you refuse to give them the means of judging whether he has used this power of removal for purposes of tyranny and corruption, or for good causes, rendering the removals proper for the public good! Look at the frequent demands of Beverly Allen for the causes of his removal, and the refusal to answer him, first of the Secretary of State, then of the President, and then of the majority here! How can the people of Missouri tell but Allen is a defaulter?

How can the people of the West tell but their land officers, stricken from the roll, have failed to make their lawful returns to the Treasury Department, or embezzled their funds?—or the people of the Atlantic, but the records of the Treasury show official misdeeds in the former incumbents of their Custom House Offices, when you thus hide your President in inscrutable darkness and despotic silence. But if the Senate be faithless to her high trust, there is no hope but in the redeeming virtue of the public. All history warns us that the grand object of conquest, in the invasion of republican liberty, has been this citadel—the Senate, or restraining power upon the Executive, by whatever name it may be called.

You yourselves solemnly warned us, in your report to curtail Executive patronage, when Mr. Adams was at the head of our affairs, to beware of the spirit of servility to Executive will, and the corrupting influence of Executive patronage! That spirit, availing itself of the discords of mankind, has prowled the world like a wolf in sheep's clothing, seeking to surprise and destroy law and liberty; and has deprived more than half the world of them, by fraud and force combined. And we need not be surprized to see this insinuating and enterprising enemy assail this last citadel! Should it come, it will not be with sound of clarion and herald of war, openly proclaiming a permanent despotism of Executive irresponsibility. No, it is too cunning thus to give the alarm to the public, and defeat the object. It will more probably come sauntering along like Satan going up to worship among the sons of God; and begin by scattering doubtful speeches among the Senators: as thus the emissary of Satan—

"Come, let us reason together—no premature committals, my noble friends! It will not do to alarm the public by proclaiming Executive irresponsibility and unrestrainable within form, although we must have it in effect; for the rash administration has, without waiting to consult us, rushed into a dilemma, from which we cannot extricate them.

"There is no alternative but to enshroud them in darkness, as Jupiter did the enemies of Ajax, so that the public cannot see to strike them, until the thing be forgiven and the storm blown over.

"It will not do openly to deny the restraining power of the Senate—that is the very republican feature in the Executive Department.—That power and duty are as clear as the sun in a cloudless atmosphere. Besides, my noble friends, you are all committed upon that subject already! yes, even recorded upon that!

Hear my advice then: Acknowledge the restraining power, seemingly, to the public—say in your speeches that removals from office ought not to be made for opinion's sake, for exercising the freedom of elections, to reward partisans, or punish opponents—hang this sign over your door for the public to read; BUT, adopt this grand stratagem—vote down all inquiry into the cause of removals, cover the administration with impenetrable darkness—and laugh in your noble sleeves at the minority when they, with the ancient Greek, demand but light."

And thus, if you will listen, will this wily emissary harangue you for hours, insinuate himself into your favor, and ultimately achieve the conquest of the world.

From all the indications of the last two days, I now anticipate such a death blow to the republican feature of our Executive Department, the restraining power and duty of the Senate! This majority will pass the Rubicon!

Time was, when the patriotic sires of degenerate sons would have moved heaven and earth at such an outrage upon their constitutional rights! But let us not despair of the republic. There is a redeeming spirit in the American character; and to that we will appeal.

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

Saturday, April 24.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to authorize a subscription of stock to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. The bill for the removal of the Indians was again taken up, and Mr. White of Tennessee addressed the Senate in continuation of the speech he commenced on Friday.

Monday, April 26.

In the Senate, the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri, having been formally demanded by the House of Representatives, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tazewell, Webster, and Bell, was appointed, to consider and report on the subject. The resolution of Mr. Barton, calling for the President's reasons for removing Mr. Carson, Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, Missouri, was further debated, and then laid on the table—ayes 22, noes 15.

Tuesday, April 27.

POWER OF REMOVAL.

Mr. Holmes offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by the removal of officers, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law) and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the Senate, acts against the interest of the people, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That it is the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to inform them, why, and for what cause or causes, any officer has been removed in the recess.

Resolved, That the removals from office by the President since the last session of the Senate, seem, with few exceptions, to be without satisfactory reasons, against the public interest, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution. Wherefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate the number, names, and offices, of the officers removed by him since the last session of the Senate, with the reasons for each removal.

JUDGE PECK.

Mr. Tazewell, from the Select Committee appointed on the subject, made the following report; which was concurred in by the Senate:

Whereas the House of Representatives on the 26th of the present month by two of their members, Messrs. Buchanan, and Storrs, of New York, at the bar of the Senate, impeached James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, of high misdemeanors in office, and acquainted the Senate, that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same—and likewise demanded, that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said James H. Peck, to answer the said impeachment.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

Wednesday, April 28.

The following resolutions, offered yesterday by Mr. Holmes, were taken up for consideration:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by the removal of officers, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law) and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the Senate, acts against the interest of the people, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, that it is the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to inform them, why, and for what cause or causes, any officer has been removed in the recess.

Resolved, That the removals from office by the President since the last session of the Senate seem, with few exceptions, to be without satisfactory reasons, against the public interest, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution. Wherefore

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate the number, names, and offices of the officers removed by him since the last session of the Senate, with the reasons for each removal.

Mr. Holmes rose and addressed the Senate upwards of two hours in support of the resolutions; after which Mr. Grundy, without comment, moved the indefinite postponement of them, which motion was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of S. C., Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—24. Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Noble, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

Thursday, April 29.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the bill from the House of Representatives, "declaratory of the several acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," was resumed, with the amendment of the Pension Committee. Mr. Foot explained at large the object of the bill as it has been proposed to be amended by the Committee. Mr. Hayne opposed the principles of the bill in a speech of upwards an hour. Mr. Chambers and Mr. Holmes replied in support of the bill. Mr. Tyler spoke in opposition to it. Mr. Chase followed in support of the bill; when, about four o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, April 30.

A good deal of business was transacted, some of it interesting. A proposition was reported by Mr. Smith, of S. C., from the Committee on Finance, to reduce the duty on salt to ten cents after December next; the bills to authorize the Registers, in Louisiana, to enter lands in certain cases, and the bill to extend the powers of the Superior Judges in Arkansas, were finally passed; the bill establishing a Law Department was debated, and then laid on the table, to make way for a bill, of which Mr. Webster gave notice, to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; the bill from the House to explain and extend the pension laws was debated, and finally rejected, 25 to 20. A short time was spent in Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 24.

The House were engaged the whole day on the case of Judge Peck. The resolution moved by Mr. Buchanan, to impeach Judge Peck, was reported to the House without amendment, and was concurred in by a vote of 123 to 49. A Committee was then ordered to inform the Senate and also a Committee of Impeachment.

Monday, April 26.

The resolution relative to a reduction of the officers of the army was further debated, then modified, so as to make it a simple order for enquiry, this passed. The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. McDuffie submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, after a certain period further, a repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened, and promises to be discussed extensively and earnestly.

Tuesday, April 27.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Retrenchment some weeks ago, proposing a committee to supervise the printing, report on the propriety of printing extra numbers of documents, &c. together with the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Wickliffe, and Mr. Vinton. The debate was resumed on this subject by Mr. Williams, in opposition to the resolution, who spoke against it, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This motion was negatived by yeas and nays—ayes 70.

Mr. Wickliffe defended his amendment, and Mr. Barringer opposed it at some length, as well as the original resolution. Messrs. De Witt, Spright, and Sterigere, each made a few remarks on the subject. Mr. Reed next rose—but the hour had expired and the debate was arrested.

THE REMOVING POWER.

Mr. Chilton moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Suspicions have gone abroad, that under the present administration many removals of Public Officers have been made from political considerations alone, and not from any particular devotion to the public interest—and whereas, there exists considerable excitement, relative to the causes of said removals. Now to quiet the public apprehension upon this subject, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to cause to be reported to this House, as soon as convenient, the precise number of removals of officers, from the highest to the lowest, who held offices under the General Government on the 4th of March, 1829, and belonging to its various departments; and that he be also, respectfully, requested to have expressed, the causes for each removal.

The resolution being read, Mr. Ramsay moved that it be laid on the table. Mr. McDuffie demanded the question of consideration. Mr. Chilton asked for the ayes and nays on this question, and they were ordered. The question of consideration not being debatable—the question was put, "Will the House now consider the resolution?" and was decided in the negative.

Wednesday, April 28.

Mr. Coke, by leave, moved the following resolutions, which were read and laid on the table:

1. Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this house, the report of the Commissioners, made in the year 1825, who surveyed the James and York rivers, in Virginia, with a view to the location of a naval depot on one of said rivers.

2. Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House an estimate of the value of property belonging to the United States, which would be lost or become valueless by changing the site of the navy yard at Portsmouth, Virginia, for one more eligible.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair, on the bill to amend "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports"—the amendment offered by Mr. M'Duffie being under consideration.

Mr. M'Duffie rose at half past 2 o'clock, in continuation of his argument against the constitutionality and policy of the protecting system, and addressed the committee two hours without having concluded; when he gave way for the committee to rise. It rose accordingly, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 29.

THE MAYSVILLE ROAD.

The engrossed bill to authorize a subscription of stock to the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Road was read the third time and passed.

THE TARIFF LAWS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Polk in the chair, on the bill altering several acts laying duties on imports, and the amendment proposed thereto by Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. McDuffie resumed, and spoke nearly two hours, in continuation of his argument, to show the unequal and oppressive effects of the protecting system, and its dangerous consequences if persisted in. When he concluded, several gentlemen rose; but Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, obtained the floor, on whose motion the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, April 30.

There was for a few minutes a considerable ferment in consequence of the report of a bill by Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on Commerce, to amend the Navigation Laws of the United States. The discussion which the bill provoked was arrested by the expiration of the hour, a motion being then pending by Mr. Gorham, for the indefinite postponement of the bill. The House then refused to suspend the rule which appropriates Friday and Saturday in each week to the consideration of private bills, and proceeded under that rule to private business.

BY LATE MAILS.

☞ More Retrenchment.—This economical administration has discovered that one Secretary of State is not sufficient, and therefore an assistant with a salary of *three thousand dollars* is by the Committee on *Foreign Affairs*, proposed to be appointed.

From the organization of our Government to this time, one efficient Secretary has ever been found sufficient to answer all the demands of the office. Mr. Clay and before him Mr. Adams, did not find the duties so arduous, as to require a deputy. The truth is, notorious to the time our Secretaries of State, have been men competent to the discharge of the duties of the office. If that were the case now, no assistant would be required. It takes two boys at least, to supply the place of one man. Probably before the close of the present Congress a bill will be introduced (and we think it might with great propriety) to appoint an assistant President of the U. S., or at least providing $20,000 for the pay of the Editor of the Telegraph, who has assumed on himself, with the consent of the President, that important office.—*Providence Journal.*

Mail Robbers.—George Wilson, one of the persons who robbed the mail stage last December, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in which there were nine inside passengers, and one on the box with the driver, is now on his trial before the U. States District Court, at Philadelphia. The Court was occupied principally on the 27th ult. in forming a jury, and the next day with the examination of witnesses. The testimony had not been got through with at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, when at the solicitation of the jury the Court adjourned to Thursday morning.—James Potter, alias May, a confederate in the robbery, is to be tried after Wilson.

In the case of the breach of promise of marriage, tried in the District Court, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of one thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The session of Congress is likely to be protracted by the impeachment of Judge *Peck*, of Missouri, which has been determined on by the House of Representatives. The cause of complaint against him occurred, we believe, a year or two since, and was the subject of some animadversion in the newspapers. It seems that a Mr. *Lawless*, an Attorney, had taken the liberty (not *lawlessly*, however, as we think) to animadvert, in a public paper, upon a legal opinion of the Judge, given in a case which he had decided. For this he was called before the Judge, as for a *contempt* of Court, who, upon the refusal of Mr. L. to make concessions, struck his name from the Roll of Attornies and ordered him to be imprisoned." —*Mass. Yeoman.*

The Legislature of Louisiana, at a recent sitting, passed resolutions non-concurring in the views and sentiments expressed by the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, relative to the tariff of 1828, and highly approving of the resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont, in which the tariff law of 1828 is pronounced to be "constitutional, expedient and harmless to the southern states, or any other of our sister states." The Senate is said to have been unanimous, and in the House of Representatives there were but seven dissenting votes.

Charles White, an itinerant vendor of Foreign Lottery Tickets, was on Saturday sentenced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Philadelphia, to pay a fine of Two Thousand Dollars to the President and Treasurer of the Union Canal Company, for the use of that Company. Judge King, in passing sentence, said, that the evils resulting from lottery gambling were most appalling that if he was called to select any one thing most mischievous in its public tendency, more productive of poverty and insolvency than another, it was the fatal mania for lottery gambling, that seemed to pervade an inconsiderable part of the community—that he had determined by decisive measures, that in every case that came before him, where lottery tickets were sold in violation of the laws of the state, to punish the offenders to the extent of the statute, and thus if possible diminish an evil that was daily sapping the public morals. The defendant was committed.

Secret Diplomatic Correspondence. A communication was lately made to the Senate of the United States, that several volumes of the Secret Diplomatic Correspondence of the old Congress, during the Revolutionary war, ordered by a recent resolution of Congress to be published from the original manuscripts in the Department of State, were printed and subject to the order of Congress. This important correspondence, now for the first time published, will form ten or twelve volumes. Four or five volumes are already printed, and the rest of of the work is in press in Boston.

The work consists of the letters of Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, John Adams, John Jay, Arthur Lee, Wm. Lee, Francis Dana, Ralph Izard, Wm. Carmichael, John Laurens and others, concerning the Foreign Relations of the United States during the whole Revolution, together with the letters in reply from the Secret Committee of Congress and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Also, the entire Correspondence of the French Ministers, Gerard and Luzerne, with the Congress while they resided in this country. It is edited by Mr. Sparks, the late accomplished editor of the North American Review, who was appointed by the late Secretary of State to examine the original manuscripts, and to select, prepare and arrange them for publication.

Dyspepsia.—*The New Haven City Gazette* states that the secret cure for the dyspepsia, discovered by a gentleman of this city, (concerning the efficacy of which we made some remarks a short time ago,) has leaked out, and consists in simply kneading the stomach with the hands, thereby restoring the peristaltic motion in cases where the digestive organs have become debilitated and torpid. Whether this is the secret remedy or not, there can be no doubt that it would be attended with very excellent effects in cases of indigestion; and instances are within our positive knowledge, of persons who, by recurring to this mode of renewing the peristaltic motion of the intestines, have derived very important assistance. We know one individual, in particular, who was thus, in the space of less than two weeks, restored to comparative health, after having languished in a most miserable condition for many months in consequence of dyspepsia. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The Salem Murder. The report has obtained circulation in several papers which agreed with the Providence Daily Advertiser that a person was arrested on Tuesday or Friday on suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. White. The Salem Committee of Vigilance state that it is unfounded. No additional information has been brought to light in relation to the dreadful

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MAY 5, 1830.

We present our readers this week, entire, the very able and excellent speech of Mr. Barton, on the subject of removals and on the principles which have been adopted in the appointment of officers by the present Administration. The severe and just strictures bestowed upon the system, and those who have been concerned in it, are calculated to have a salutary effect. The principle is one entirely indefensible, and our representatives would be failing in their duty to the country and to their constituents, if they passed the subject by in silence. A bold, manly and fearless opposition to such measures is not only the most respectable course for the individual, but calculated to have a salutary effect; for the bare exposition of the course taken, is [illegible] sufficient to bring it into contempt and disrepute. The views of Mr. Barton will be found sound and sensible, and will amply repay for an attentive perusal.

The bill reported by the Committee of the Senate on Indian affairs, in relation to the removal of the Cherokee and other tribes of Indians, has finally passed, in the form reported, and all the amendments proposed have been rejected. The bill & substance of the amendments, with the state of the votes on each, we publish below, but having neither time nor space for any remarks, we must reserve the subject for a future time. It is said that this bill will probably pass the House.

"Be it enacted, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States West of the river Mississippi, not included in any State, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there; and to cause each of said districts to be described by natural or artificial marks, so as to be easily distinguished from every other.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to exchange any or all of such districts, so to be laid off and described, with any tribe or nation of Indians now residing within the limits of any of the States or Territories, and with which the United States have existing treaties, for the whole or any part or portion of the territory claimed and occupied by such tribe or nation, within the bounds of any one or more of the States or Territories, where the land claimed and occupied by the Indians is owned by the United States and bound to the State within which it lies, to extinguish the Indian claim thereto.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shall and may be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them, and if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same: Provided, always, That such lands shall revert to the United States, if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if, upon any of the lands now occupied by the Indians, and to be exchanged for, there should be such improvements as add value to the land claimed by any individual or individuals of such tribes or nations, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such ascertained value to be paid to the person or persons rightfully claiming such improvements.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That upon the making of any such exchange as is contemplated by this act, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such aid and assistance to be furnished to the emigrants as may be necessary and proper to enable them to remove to, and settle in, the country for which they may have exchanged; and, also, to give them such aid and assistance as may be necessary for their support and subsistence for the first year after their removal.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to have the same superintendance and care over any tribe or nation of the country to which they may remove, as contemplated by this act, that he is now authorized to have over them at their present places of residence.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated."

The following were the ayes and nays on Mr. Frelinghuysen's first amendment, providing for the protection of the Indians, until they shall choose to remove, in all their rights and privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed:—

Yeas—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Willey—20.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Johnson, Kane, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Noble, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—27.

On the second amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen, providing, before the removal of any tribe of Indians, as contemplated in the bill, for the security of their rights by treaty or treaties as heretofore made, the votes were the same as above, except that Mr. Barnard voted in the negative.

The yeas and nays on ordering the bill to its third reading were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Johnson, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Noble, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—28.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Willey—19.

Mr. Sprague moved to add a proviso in the following words:

Provided always, That until the said tribes or nations shall choose to remove, as is by this act contemplated, they shall be protected in their present possessions, and in the enjoyment of all their rights of territory and government, as promised or guaranteed to them by treaties with the United States according to the true intent and meaning of such treaties.

The amendment was negatived by yeas and nays, 20 to 27, the same as the preceding vote.

Mr. Frelinghuysen next offered the following proviso: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to authorize the departure from, or non-observance of, any treaty, compact, agreement, or stipulation heretofore entered into and now subsisting between the United States and the Cherokee Indians.

The amendment was rejected by ayes and nays, by the same vote as the preceding.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

A meeting was held at Franklin on the evening of April 12th, and after an interesting address from the Rev. Levius Hyde, of Bolton, a Society was organized auxiliary to the County Society, the following persons being appointed officers:—Mr. Dyer McCall, *President*, Mr. Asa Peck and Doct. T. Woodward, *Vice Presidents*, Mr. Nathaniel C. Greenslit, *Secretary*.

The Society will hold another meeting in a few days, to adopt further measures, for the progress of Temperance.

Lottery Movements. The grand jury of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring into the state of the [illegible], of the County of Philadelphia—after alluding to grog-shops, as one great source of crime—then speak of Lottery Offices:

"The multiplicity of Lottery Offices in the city and county, appear to this inquest, a nuisance of the most dangerous and appalling magnitude, destructive to industry and morals, and ruinous to thousands of the citizens of this commonwealth. Nothing can be more desirable, than that an effectual check should be put to this destructive system of gambling."

The Jury further say, "Information has reached the Jury that about 160 offices for the sale of tickets, are now open in the city and liberties, besides a considerable number of persons who pass through our markets, and appear to draw in the weak and credulous."

A [illegible] paper announces with great confidence that [illegible] is to leave the office of Secretary of [illegible], and that Major [Col.] Hamilton, of S. C. will take his place.

Entire Abstinence.—It must be gratifying to every good citizen to know the progress which is making in the cause of temperance, and that wherever judicious efforts are made the happiest results are the consequence. Since the organization of the society at Franklin, there remains but one town in this County without its association to promote Temperance, and the name of that we forbear to mention, being confident that it will soon be in our power to say that they also have come up to the standard of entire abstinence. There are now twenty thousand one hundred and twenty-eight members of Temperance Societies in this State, and we have every encouragement to believe that great accessions to the number will be received during the present year. The militia, in many parts of the State, have caught the watch-word, and like good soldiers have resolved to drive the enemy from before them. At the annual training on Monday last, three companies belonging to this town abolished the usual practice of "treating," with distilled liquors and none were used at the officers' quarters during the day. The effect was most happily manifested in the orderly and peaceable behaviour of the soldiers and the ease and alacrity with which they performed their duty. No complaints were heard on account of the privation; but, on the contrary, many agreed that they were less fatigued and felt better at night, than when they performed half as much duty and were "well treated" with ardent spirits.

Attempted Highway Robbery.—The Salem Gazette says that the opinion that Boston, Salem, and the neighboring towns, are infested by a gang of desperate villains, receives new confirmation every day. On Tuesday evening last, about half past 9 o'clock, as two gentlemen were riding from Salem to Wenham, in a chaise, they were assailed by three men, on foot, one of whom seized the horse's bridle, while one of the others attempted to snatch a trunk from the chaise, the third standing by, apparently to assist as occasion might offer. As soon as the villain laid hold of the trunk, the gentleman driving, gave him a blow on the side of his face with the but-end of his whip, which staggered him, and made him retreat from the chaise. The other gentleman being fortunately provided with a sword cane, made a thrust at the fellow who approached on his side, and immediately sprung out of the chaise and attacked him. The villain fled as soon as he saw the drawn weapon, jumped over the wall, and ran across the woods. His pursuer was within a few feet of him when he cleared the wall. The other two fled in the same direction, at a little distance in the rear of the chaise. After they had escaped, a whistle was heard in the woods, but nothing more seen, and the gentlemen continued their ride without further molestation.

Had the blood-hounds of party ceased their barking after having worried down the late administration, we should not have troubled our readers with any thing more on the subject of the W. India trade, which it would seem from all the accounts we get from England, *is not to be restored to us by the superior Diplomacy* of the present men in power. The paragraph below is from the New York Journal of Commerce under the heading "Colonial Intercourse."

"We have received from our London correspondent a pamphlet of 111 pages, 8vo. on this subject, by Henry Bliss, Esq. of the Inner Temple. The nine Essays composing it, were first published successively in the London Morning Herald. One or two extracts we have already copied from said paper, and as the question of which they treat is supposed to be already decided, at least in effect, we will only add a single paragraph, taken from the closing remarks:

Upon reviewing our colonial policy for the last seven and forty years, enough seems to have been done for experiment, enough already suffered from vacillation, enough from concession. In almost every arrangement with the Americans, some important interest has been sacrificed or neglected; which is not to be imputed to any invidious comparison of British ministers with theirs, but to the apparent fact, that nothing is made of more consequence in the United States, than negociations with Great Britain, *nothing of less in Great Britain*, than negociations with the United States. * * * In fine, therefore, the conclusion to be drawn from the preceding reasons and statements seems to be, that the terms, upon which our colonial intercourse is now regulated, are more profitable, than any which have before existed; and more profitable, than any the Americans can now offer. Busy and unfavorable as the time, since the present system was instituted, has been, the results produced are all that was desired, and more than expected. The prospect for the future offers every inducement to preserve, and gives further assurances of constancy and permanency to a policy, which above any other seems most adapted to secure the wealth, the affection, and integrity, of all provinces in the British empire."

Mr. Dunham—The remarks, contained in the following article, are worthy the attentive perusal of every friend of the rising generation and of the community at large. The article is taken from the Education Report, or, the paper which you noticed last week, and is from the pen of the individual, who is expected to be the editor of that paper. It is to be hoped sufficient encouragement will be afforded to enable the proprietors to prosecute their plan. Such a paper, if well conducted, and that it will be so we have the fullest confidence, will be of very great service to teachers of schools, school committees and families. Persons who may wish to become subscribers, are informed that Mr. Thomas Robinson, Bookseller in this city, will act as agent, and transmit their name and money. PHI.

"Whoever has watched the indications of public sentiment, for a few years past, on the subject of popular education, needs not be told, that elements are at work, which are to affect a revolution of some kind in the matter, modes and facilities of instruction. The real friend of his country and of his species, cannot look on the existing agitation with indifference; especially when he reflects, that the future shape, direction and issue of these excited elements depend, under Providence, upon the character and abilities of those, who shall undertake to mould and guide them. A field is here opened, in which the greatest and best men might exert themselves with incalculable advantage to the rising generation, and, through them, to our common country and the world. Nor can it longer remain unoccupied, but at a hazard, which, it is hoped, they are unwilling to encounter.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

In reference to the interests of education, it is believed by those who have given most attention to the subject, that, 'on such a full sea are we now afloat,' and must 'take the current when it serves, or lose our ventures.' Not that the interest which has been awakened is likely soon to die away; but it must be controlled by wisdom, or come to a disastrous issue.

"That which more, perhaps, than any thing else strengthens our belief that an auspicious era has dawned, is the fact that so many men of sound talents and common sense united with philosophical and literary acquisitions—practical men, formed after the Christian model, are either personally engaged in conducting the education of youth, or are devoting to this weighty concern their time and their counsels in a more general way.—The results of their experiments and deliberations are partially lost to society, from the fact that they are no where to be found, except in insulated fragments. There has been no Repository, accessible to all, in which the avails of practical wisdom and experience might be laid up in common stock—no popular organ of communication between instructors and the public at large. Hence it happens, that every one who commences the business is obliged to begin de novo. little or nothing assisted by

the labors of his predecessors. He cannot make their good his starting-place, because they have failed to set up way-marks, and to note the point which they had reached in the progress of improvement. It may well excite surprise, then, while every party in religion and politics, have resorted to the periodical press to advance their respective interests, the friends of popular education should have employed it so little for the promotion of a cause, which involves the destinies of unnumbered millions.

"If existing defects in education are to be removed, and our system improved and perfected, it must be done not by the theorist in his closet, but by bringing together and combining in the happiest manner whatever is most valuable in the results of well-conducted experiments on the infant and youthful mind. It must greatly hasten this consummation to have a record of facts, as they transpire, preserved and spread before the community. In this way improvements will follow almost of course; the language of facts always wins, and still is the most impressive and effectual. There are already those who have it in their power to present very interesting and useful details in relation to this subject.

"While we highly appreciate the real improvements of modern times, and the increased facilities for communicating information, we have no sympathy with those who undervalue the wisdom of our fathers, or derogate from the merit of their institutions. All the valuable advances made by the present age, are but the natural growth of their planting. America can hardly expect to see greater or better men than have already graced her history; and institutions, under whose forms and operations such invaluable prerogatives and privileges have descended to us, are not to be lightly esteemed. At the same time, if we fail to make advances, we shall be unworthy of our parentage. Our ancestors never expected nor wished their descendants to remain stationary, or to throw away the "price put into their hands to get wisdom." Whoever is acquainted with their history, knows that their anticipations respecting the intelligence, happiness and glory of their posterity, were highly exalted, if not absolutely extravagant. We owe it to them, as well as to ourselves, to go forward in the march of improvement, and to leave no suitable effort untried, to realize their fond expectations.

"In the zeal for new experiments there may be danger of forgetting that every change is not reform, that all innovations are not improvements. Pretenders are very numerous; and our primary schools need the benefit of a guardianship, in relation to the books which seek adoption as well as in regard to the qualifications of living teachers. While modest worth is encouraged, empiricism in all its forms must be discountenanced.

"There are doubtless many other tendencies of the age, which call for a counteracting influence; and which will receive attention as we proceed. We fear the amount of mechanism, introduced into our schools, is working effects, which may require an inadvertence; and certain we are, that the idea that instruction is the chief or only end of education, has gained too much prevalence."

FOR THE COURIER.

It is the custom in some of the cities in France and Italy, to erect a scaffold at the market place, or some public situation, on which, when a man is found drunk in the streets, he is exposed to view, with this label put on his breast—"A lost man." Such is the shame attached to the crime of drunkenness, that very few people take the trouble to look up an individual, who is known to be a deep drinker of alcohol. If the same feeling towards the habitual drunkard should show itself in some of our large cities, very few of the intemperate would be seen in the streets; and, under the present state of public sentiment, no one, except the given up—the lost and incorrigible, dare openly an opposer of the American Temperance Society. It is not many years since, while I was on a visit to one of our large cities, and passing in the street an old acquaintance, I bid him good morning. By your voice, said he, it is Mr. B——. Yes, but can't you see me, Mr. A——? No, sir, I have not been able to see any thing for a long time. Well, said I, you can be cured if you will submit to our medicine. I should be very glad to be cured—what is the course? After advising him to certain strict rules, such as would probably have been given him by a rigid member of the Temperance Society, he stood for a moment in a sort of reverie—and answered—I think I had a little rather die!! This man, in all other matters, was among the worthy citizens—possessed an ample fortune, had a wife and children—but such was his attachment to the Black Bottle, that in less than three weeks I had an invitation to attend his funeral. When I first became acquainted with Mr. A. he was the picture of sound health. When he was on his last legs, his face appeared about one-fourth larger than usual, and being filled with those never-fading blossoms on the forehead, and nasal glands of the confirmed drunkard, presented an expression of almost frightful character—his whole frame had so changed, that had he not been in company with a countenance and friend, I should not have recognized him. I attended the funeral, and could not but notice the apathy on the occasion. Not an eye afforded a solitary drop to moisten the cheek of any mourner—if indeed any of the family could be considered as mourners, except as respected the customary suits of solemn black. His bad examples before his death poisoned the morals of his eldest son, and he had run out his patrimony in dissipation, and was literally a poor young man in every sense of the word—a bankrupt in fortune, friends and character.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Dunham: Sir, the Editor of the 'Republican' has positively made one sensible expression; and as it is a rare thing for him to do so, permit me to inform your readers what it is. He has written an article headed 'Militia Musters,' and has done 'a witty thing' (in his own estimation) unquestionably. And it is not worth the time and trouble of any one (who has any thing of a valuable nature to busy himself about,) to peruse, I shall not rehearse any of his copious remarks in regard to the Militia, except his concluding remark, in which he says, "The above hints will be received with all the attention they deserve." This is as it should be; his 'hints' will receive that attention which they deserve. The Editor of the 'Republican' reminds me of what a certain blacksmith said of his pincers. "My pincers" said the blacksmith, "have the most unbounded courage, for as often as they take hold, they *slip off*; and as often as they slip off, they take hold again." Just so with the editor of the Republican; as often as he attempts to make a witty expression he 'slips off,' and as often as he 'slips off,' he 'takes hold again.' A MILITIA MAN.

ITEMS.

It was rumored in Georgia, that Gov. Gilmer will call an extra session of the Legislature sometime before the first of June next, in order to be advised of the proper course to be pursued by the Executive towards the Indians—Indian Lands—and the Gold hunters.

CONNECTICUT PRISON.—The Hartford Mercury says that the avails of labor at the Wethersfield prison, for the present year, exceed the expenses by 6000 dollars. Mr. Amos Pillsbury, the son of the late incumbent, has been appointed Warden of the Prison.

A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette states, that the Senate have suspended the consideration of Kendall's nomination on account of the absence of Mr. Livingston and the indisposition of one of the Maryland Senators.

Another Disaster on the Hudson.—We learn from the Albany Argus that the steamboat Congress run into the sloop Detroit, on Thursday night of last week, and that the sloop sunk almost instantly—the captain and crew having barely time to escape. She had on board a cargo of hardware, dry goods, cotton, &c. valued at from 60 to 70,000 dollars.—Sixty or seventy bales of cotton, and several crates on deck, floated from the vessel, which has sunk in 175 feet water, not even her topmast being visible.

The Mobile Register of the 15th inst. states, from a source entitled to confidence, that the Choctaw Nation of Indians have sent an agent to Washington with power to negotiate a sale of their possessions east of the Mississippi. From the most authentic sources within our reach, the number of this tribe may be estimated at 20,000 souls; the lands claimed by them amount to about one third part of the territory embraced in the geographical limits of the State of Mississippi, and they occupy a tract in Alabama, lying on the west bank of the Tombeckbe river, about 20 miles wide and 70 miles long.

It is stated in one of the Philadelphia papers that President Jackson intends to visit the Eastern States in the course of the Summer, and will go as far north as the Lakes.

By an arrival at New York, from Rio Janeiro, information has been received of the death of Mr. Tudor, our charge des Affaires at the Court of Brazil.

Married,

At Canaan, N. Y. by the Rev. Billy Hibbard, Mr. John Peabody to Miss Maria Polley, of Stockbridge, Mass.

Died,

At Groton, on the 25th ult. Mr. Peyton R. Avery, aged 32.

In Lebanon, on the 1st inst. Mr. James Buel aged 50 years. On the same day, Mr. Seth Bartlett.

At Hopkinton, (R. I.) on the 25th ult. very suddenly, Mr. Abel Chapman, of Westerly, aged 25 years.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Norwich Temperance Society, will be held at the Conference Room this evening at 8 o'clock.

EDWARD WHITING, Sec'y.

May 5th. 1w

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Griswold, legally warned and held April 27th, 1830;

Voted, That Horses, Asses and Mules, be restrained from going at large on the commons and highways, in the town of Griswold, until our next annual town meeting, under a penalty of seventy five cents a head for each of said creatures, so found at large.

Voted, That horned cattle be restrained from going at large on the highways and commons, in the town of Griswold, until our next annual town meeting, under a penalty of fifty cents a head for each of said cattle, so found at large.

The foregoing is a true copy of record.

Attest, Daniel Huntington, *Town Clerk.*

Griswold, April 28th. 3w6

LACKAWANA COAL.

THE Rail Road from the Coal Mines to the head of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, recommenced operations on the 15th of April. Water is now letting into the Canal, and coal boats will begin to arrive about the 1st of May, after which arrivals will be daily at Bolton, one mile from the Hudson, and 90 miles above New York, where vessels may load drawing ten feet water. The price of first quality coal is $6, second quality, of which the proportion will be small, $5 50 per ton, payable on the 10th November and 10th January. Discount for cash, ½ per cent. per month, for quantities of 50 tons and over, under 50 tons, and not less than a boat load (about 25 tons) cash.

Applicants for credit will address their letters, with references, to S. Flewwelling, Treasurer, New York, who will forward their orders to the subscriber, at Bolton, near Kingston, New York.

JOHN BOLTON.

Pres't Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.

April 21, 1830. 1m6

FLOUR, &C.

14 bbls. Western Flour; 14 sacks fine Salt,
2 hhds. N. O. Molasses; 1 tierce Rice,
4 sacks Coffee,
40 kegs Nails from 3d to 40d.
Just received and for sale by

DURKEE & MINER.

May 5th. 6

SYRUP LEMON, &C.

20 doz. Syrup Lemon,
30 gross Soda Powders,
3 " Rochelle and Seidlitz Powders,
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 5th. 6

BRICK, &C.

70,000 Hartford Brick,
40 000 feet framing Timber; 60 casks Lime,
For sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

May 5th. 6

CORN, &c.

1500 bush. Southern Corn, bright and heavy,
40 ½ bbls. No. 1 and 2 late caught Mackerel,
50 bbls. Genesee and southern Flour,
25 bbls. Mess Pork, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

May 5. 6

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, AND WIRE,

JUST received and for sale at the New York prices, by

WM. CALLYHAN.

May 5. 6

WHITE LEAD.

12 casks dry White Lead, of superior quality—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 4. 6

ALE.

A few barrels very superior Summer Ale—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 4. 6

NAILS, &c.

150 casks nails, brads, and finishing nails, from 3d to 40d, for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 4th. 6

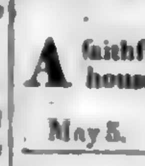
WANTED

A faithful man or boy to do work about house and garden, &c. Enquire of

EDWARD COIT.

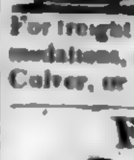
May 5. 3w6

For Albany.



The fast sailing sloop Teazer, J. Williams master, will start for N. York and Albany, on Tuesday the 11th of May, at 1 o'clock p. m.—For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to John Lathrop, Gallup & Colver, or on board.

For New-York.



The sloop Splendid, M. Williams master, will sail the 5th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board. May 4th.

For New-York.

The sloop Mars, Capt. Cos, will sail on Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, or the master on board.

May 5th. 1w6

MAY 4th 1830.

NEW DRY GOODS,

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just returned from N. York with a choice & elegant assortment of extra *NEW SPRING GOODS*, which is now open for examination at No. 1 Boswell's Row, opposite H. B. Backingham, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Black, blue black and colored Grodenaps,
black Grodeindia; colored Grodenaines,
Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Marseline Silks,
Figured and plain Swiss & book Muslins,
White Jackonett and Swiss Cambrics,
Fine colored do.
Pongees of elegant colors,
Nankin; Canton, and Italian Crapes,
Fine black Bombazines and Circassians,
Fine Irish Linens,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Cashmere do.
Black, white and steel colored Cotton Hose,
Black and white worsted do.
Black and white silk "
Horse skin Gloves of different colors; Silk "
300 pieces Prints of elegant patterns,
Brown and white Satteens,
Brown French Drillings; brown Linens,
Bangup Cords and Beaverteens,
Russia Diaper,
Auburn, O. Dean and Mathuen Tickings,
1 case Leghorn Bolivar Hats; 1 " Navarino,
And many other articles which will with pleasure be shown to customers. The above named articles will be sold unusually low for Cash.

J. Y. NILES.

May 5th. 6

NEEDLES, &c.

HEMING & SON'S best quality of sharps, betweens, blunts, Milliners, and darning Needles, of all sizes. English patent Pins. Also, curtain Pins; Brittannia Tea & Coffee Pots; plated Castors; Snuffers and Trays; brass Carpet Rods; carved Shell Combs, &c. For sale by

EDWARD COIT.

May 5th. 3w6

NAVARINO HATS.

BLACK & straw colored Navarino Hats, just received by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

May 5th. 2w6

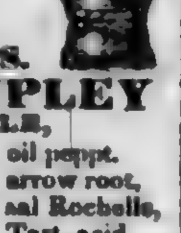
LUMBER, &c.

A constant supply clear and merchantable pine Boards, Plank, Joist, Clapboards, 3 by 4, 3 by 5, 3 by 6—3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inches square; Georgia pine and spruce Flooring; cedar and pine Shingles; whitewood Plank and Boards; maple Boards; cherry Plank, Boards and Joist; chesnut, oak, spruce and hemlock; warranted Providence Lime; Hartford Brick; 40 tons Lehigh Coal, &c. &c.—for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 5. 6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes roll brims.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
150 lbs. calcined do.	200 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

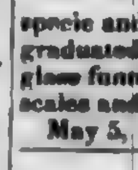
Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	
balsam honey,	Rogers' " syrup,
British oil,	Rochelle powders,
bears' oil,	soda do.
cephalic snuff,	Indian lotion,
cream of amber,	Indian specific,
Dean's pills,	Newton's bitters,
Frink's pills,	Russell's do.
Godfrey's cordial,	Clay's itch ointment,
Goulard's ext. lead,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Hooper's pills,	" asthmatic pills,
Harlem oil,	" aromat. fen. "
James' pills,	" anti-bilious "
Jesuit's drops,	" vegetable specific,
Lee's pills,	Albion corn plaister,
Mead's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Tyler's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,	Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plasters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

TO LET



A convenient part of a two story Dwelling house for a family, with a privilege in the out Houses, Barn &c.

Also, that part of said house, which has been occupied for a merchant Store for a number of years, in the village of Poquetannuck.

CYRUS PUNDERSON.

May 3, 1830. 3w6

NOTICE.

SIX months from the 30th of April, 1830, is allowed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Deborah Robbins, late of Norwich, deceased, to bring in their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery of the same according to law.

SAMUEL PALMER, *Adm'r.*

Montville, April 30. 3w6

At a Court of Probate, holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

SIX months from this day are allowed for the creditors of the estate of James Buel, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Joseph Lyman, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law; and notice is to be given of this limitation, by publishing the same three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting it on two public signposts in said district.

[3w6] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

MAY 5, 1830.

THE subscriber has returned from New York with a good supply of Summer DRY GOODS—also, Fresh Teas, Honey, New Orleans Molasses, superior quality.

WANTED,

200 doz. large blue striped Mittens; 100 doz. boys' do.; 20 doz. large blue mixed men's Stockings, of a good quality, to be delivered by first Sept. next. 3w6

SOLOMON GILBERT.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New York, a full supply of fresh goods suitable for the season, consisting of GROCERIES, (Rum excepted,) HARDWARE, CROCKERY, DRY GOODS, DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED,

3000 pair men's striped mittens; 3000 " " blue mixed socks good quality & large size, (none other need be offered.) Also, farmers produce of all kinds, for which a liberal price will be paid.

GURDON ROBINSON.

Lebanon, May 4th. 3w6

CARRIAGE MAKING.

The subscriber has taken the shop near the east end of the wharf bridge in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins as a machine shop, where he will carry on the carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, & warranted to be done in the best manner and on short notice and on reasonable terms. People from the country can have their carriages painted and varnished, leather tops and harnesses cleaned and oiled in the best manner, for which country produce and timber will be received in part pay. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited and the smallest favors will be thankfully received. The subscriber flatters himself that from eighteen years experience in this business he can give satisfaction to those gentlemen who will favor him with their custom.

N. FAY.

P. S. Wanted immediately some good white ash and white oak plank, for which work in my line will be paid.

May 5th. 6

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Doty, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

Joseph Brewster, 162 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicines, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, was effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

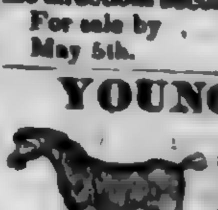
Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to [illegible] protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 5th. 6

YOUNG JERSEY.

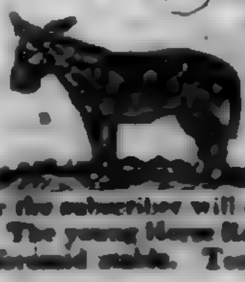


The celebrated horse will stand this season at the following places, viz: On Mondays from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M. at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Tuesdays at the stable of Russel Downing, in Montville, from sun-rise until 4 o'clock P. M.; on Wednesdays, A. M. at the stable of Joseph Tyler, Poquetannuck; P. M. at the stable of E. B. Downing, in Preston city; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of the subscriber; on Saturday, at different places.—The Young Jersey is 6 years old, and is owned by Capt. James Aspenwall of Canterbury, and needs no recommendation, he will recommend himself as being far superior to any other horse in the state. Terms 3, 5, and $7.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

Griswold, May 3. 3w6

JACK.



The celebrated full blooded Maltese Jack, Barbary, will stand at the stable of Jonas Ayer, in Preston, the present season.—Terms, 2 and 6 dolls. or the subscriber will contract for Mules.

The young Horse Ranger, will stand at the aforesaid stable. Terms 3 and 6 dolls.

JONAS AYER.

Preston, May 5. 3w6

JOLLY ROGER,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber in Canterbury, the ensuing season, at the moderate price of 3, 4, and 6 dollars.—Jolly Roger is young, 15 hands high, his color a bright bay, is well formed and very active.

JAMES ASPENWALL.

May 5th. 3w6

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELEY & Co.

Have returned from New York the last week, with a more splendid stock of Goods than they ever offered before, suitable for the present and approaching season.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Black, blue and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels; Bombazetts; Circassians, Bombazines,
Italian, Sinchew, Sarsnett, Marceline and Gro de Naples Silks,
Black, Nankin, Canton and French Crapes,
White, pink and green do.
Green and white Gauze,
Pink and white pressed Crapes,
India and black Italian Levantine Silks,
Pongees of superior quality,
Black and white silk Gloves,
Women's silk Hose,
Black and white wide bobbinett Laces,
Black and white lace Veils; white gauze do.
Ribbons; Threads; Tapes,
Valencia, Cashmere and Chintz Shawls,
A very large assortment Calicoes from 9d upwards,
15 pieces fancy and mourning Ginghams,
Battist for ladies dresses and hats,
Figured and plain Swiss Muslins, very low,
Figured and plain sarsnett and mull Muslins,
Corded and plain Cambrics,
Common and cambric Dimities,
Black worsted, mixed and white cotton Hose,
Beaver and kid Gloves; do. Mitts,
A large assortment fancy cloths, for men's and boys' summer wear,
French Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, a new style superior goods,
Artificial Flowers,
250 pair Lynn, Morocco and prunello ladies' and children's Shoes,
Very small fancy do.; black cambric,
Black and brown linen Linings,
Buckram; Irish Linens; Long Lawns,
Table Cloths, very cheap,
A great variety fancy silk Hdkfs.
Black Barcelona do.; flagg do. silk & cotton,
Men's white and fancy Cravats; Suspenders,
Silk barrage Gauze; Vestings; Stripes,
Plaids; Checks; Bed Ticks; Sheetings,
Ladies' Work Baskets,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats, very cheap,
300 yds. Osnaburgh, very cheap and good,
Tabby Velvets—and many small articles not mentioned.

—ALSO—

A large assortment *Crockery, Glass and Hardware; Drugs and Medicines*; a large assortment *Looking Glasses*, from 75 cts. to 11 dollars,

A general assortment *Groceries*—Flour, per barrel, at Norwich prices, exclusive of carting—in short, almost every article which is called for in a country store.

On hand and for sale—4000 lbs. good mess Pork; 3000 lbs. Bacon; 300 bush. Oats; 2 new one horse Wagons; 6 one horse wagon Harnesses.

☞Any or all the above goods will be sold very low for cash or good credit. The prices and quality can be determined by those who will please to favor them with calls.

WANTED

Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Flax Seed, and Butter, for which as many goods will be given in exchange as at any store in this vicinity.

—LIKEWISE—

Men's blue mixed Stockings and Socks of large sizes, blue and white Stocking Yarn, also men's blue striped Mittens of large sizes, and boy's Stockings of large sizes—for which a fair price will be paid, and in any quantities of the two last articles named.

Also, flannels, tow cloth, &c.

Windham (S. S.) April 20, 1830. tf5

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

60 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; a great variety of silks, consisting of satin Levantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crape; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Canton, Nankin and Italian crapes; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and Bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslins; jackonett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloths, flannels, cassimeres, and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; false curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; tea waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; Boston new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal eratus; nutmegs; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c.; comprising in the whole as good an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for men's and boys stockings and socks, striped mittens, good sewing silk, sugars, butter and cheese, and almost all kinds of barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY.

Hampton, April 27, 1830. 5

PROVISIONS, &c.

15 bbls. and half bbls. mess Pork, 10 bbls. mess Beef,
1000 lbs. Pork Hams,
500 lbs. Beef do.
25 lbs. Tongues, pickled and smoked,
Lard, Butter, Eggs, Mackerel, Boston Dun Fish, shoal do., Herring, &c. &c.—for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church, by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

April 20. 3w4

FRESH FRUIT, &c.

ORANGES; Lemons; Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga and Smyrna Raisins; Muscatel Grapes; Currants; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Almonds; Filberts; London Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; black do.; Allspice; Nutmegs; Ginger; Cloves; Mace; Cassia; West India Pickles; Walnut Catsup; London Sauces; Lemon Syrup; Salled Oil; Sal Æratus; Poland Starch; Indigo; Velvet Corks, &c. &c.—just received and for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church, by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

April 20. 3w4

MANUFACTURED COCOA

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, fronting the Wharf Bridge, at 20 cents the pound, warranted first rate.

Also, cocoa shells, No. 1 Boston chocolate, and every article generally wanted under the head of Family Stores.

April 20. 3w4

IRON, STEEL, &c.

5 tons flat English Iron suitable for tires, 1 ton German Steel, of the best brands, Smith's Anvils and Vises,
10 doz. Ames' back stripped Shovels,

—ALSO—

20 bbls. No. 1. Mackerel,
25 bbls. mess Pork, city inspection,
10 tierces fresh Rice,
150 bbls. New York and Troy Flour,
50 bbls. S. O. Smith and E. S. Beach do.
5 bbls. Smoked Beef,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar—all now landing and for sale cheap for cash by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

April 27. 5

NAILS, &c.

40 casks Norwich cut nails,
10 " 8d and 10d wrought do.
3 boxes Gleske's cast steel axes,
10 doz. " " hoes,
6 " " best patent cast steel "
6 tons grind stones,
40 casks Thomaston and Dexter lime, (fresh,)
60 bbls. and 1-2 bbls. no. 1 and 2 mackerel,
40 quintals shoal codfish; 30 bags fine salt,
Summer and Winter strained oil. Will be sold very low for cash or country produce, by E. A. BILL.

April 27th. 5

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent for Storm's celebrated Snuff and Tobacco, offers for sale—

15 jars Maccoboy Snuff,
100 bladders Scotch do., a part in calves' bladders,
1 bbl. Spanish Tobacco, for smoking,
5 bbls. American do. " "
5 bbls. do. small papers, for chewing,
which are offered at the manufacturer's prices, two doors west Episcopal Church, by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

April 27, 1830. 5

NAILS, GLASS, &c.

100 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
175 boxes Window Glass,
200 m. Brads,
500 m. cut Tacks,
200 casks Lime—for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

April 27. 5

FRESH SODA BISCUITS,

RECEIVED weekly, direct from the Bakery, by *SAMUEL L. HYDE*, two doors west of the Episcopal Church.

Also fresh Butter every Tuesday and Saturday morning, during the season. Families can be supplied by the season at 16 cents per pound.

Norwich, April 27, 1830. 3w5

TEAS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly for sale the best and newest Teas, of all kinds that can be found; and when sold, if not approved, can be returned, and the money, together with the expenses, will be refunded. *SAMUEL L. HYDE, two doors west of the Epis. Church.*

P. S. A few canisters 2 lb. each Imperial Tea, of a choice quality, for sale as above.

April 27. 9w5

SAMUEL L. HYDE

WILL receive, during the present week, 10 half bbls. Philadelphia Table Beer. Persons wanting will please leave orders two doors west of the Episcopal Church—so that it can be sent direct from the vessel.

Also, for sale as above—5 half bbls. Boston mess Beef, put up for family use, and in fine order.

April 27, 1830. 5

WOODEN WARE,

Of almost every description, for sale by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

Also, Knife, Market, and Grain Baskets; Grass Door Matts; Bed and Clothes Lines; Brooms; Brushes, &c. &c.—for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church.

April 27. 5

15 bbls. New England Rum, 20 bbls. American Gin,
20 casks Lisbon, Malaga and Colmanar Wines—for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

April 27. 5

FRESH FRUIT.

20 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins, 10 kegs Raisins; 20 drums Figs, Currants, Citron, &c. &c. For sale by E. A. BILL.

April. 28th. 5

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING,

FOR sale very low, and warranted of the first quality, by E. A. BILL.

April 22. 5

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply of the first quality and warranted to keep, just received and for sale at a reduced price, by GALLUP & CULVER, *Agents for the Brewery.*

April 20. 4

TO FARMERS!

CASH paid for Corn, Rye, Oats, White Beans, Flaxseed, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, by SAMUEL L. HYDE, *two doors West of the Epis. Church.*

April 20. 3w4

NEW FRUIT.

ALMONDS, oranges, lemons, citron, raisins, figs, &c., just received and for sale by WILSON & ROBBINS.

April 21. 3w4

300 bushels Corn, 2 sacks salt,
12 chests tea,
30 boxes 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 glass,
3 bbls. tar and pitch—for sale by *JN. HUNTINGTON.*

April 20. 4

40 casks Providence Lime, 60 do. Thomastown do.
8 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, blue grit—for sale by *JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.*

April 20. 4

FINE SALT.

200 sacks Fine Salt—just received and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

April 21. 4

OLD HYSON TEA.

SAMUEL L. HYDE

Informs the lovers of good Tea that he has for sale, at the New Store, two doors west of the Episcopal Church, superior Old Hyson, which he is not afraid to have scrutinized by the best Canton judges.

April 20, 1830. 3w4

COTTON, &C.

200 bales very prime Upland Cotton,
20 bbls. Starch,
10 " pure Sperm Oil.
For sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

April 20. 3w4

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, Selected from the most recent importations at New-York, are now opening at the store of

GLADDING & WEBB,

in Plainfield—consisting of

Broadcloths and cassimeres, of almost every description and prices,
Linen drillings; Angola and bang-up cords,
Lastings; Prunella, silk, Marseilles & Valencia Vestings, with a variety of other articles for gentlemen's wear,
Merino, Cashmere and imitation shawls,
Bombazine, Circassian and bombazett prints—some as low as 10 cts. per yd.
Ginghams; linen lawns,
Swiss, mull and book muslins,
Jackonett and middling cambrics,
Battist and silks, a variety,
Fancy silk, barrage, gauze, Barcelona and silk and cotton flagg hdkfs.
Canton and Italian crapes,
Napeat and wool, palm leaf, Leghorn and Navarino hats,
Gloves and mitts; sheetings,
Shirting and bed tick, very low; shoes,
3000 lbs. sole leather; medicines,
Crockery, glass, hard and hollow ware,

An assortment of Groceries, including liquors, excellent molasses at 30 cts. per gallon; together with every other article commonly called for at a country store, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

All or any of the above articles are offered at reduced prices for cash, good credit, or in exchange for produce, lumber, stockings, socks or yarn, at fair prices.

Plainfield, April 27. 3w5

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

Has just been opening a great variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of—

Elegant Foulard calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue do.
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze hdkfs.
Embroidered crape and worsted barrage do.
Flagg and Bandanna do.
German flagg do.; cotton do.
Light cambric cravats,
White " " 4-4 and 9-8,
Long lawn and linen cambric hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss muslin,
Plain and figured mull do.; do. do. book do.
White cambrics, (common, medium, and sarc.)
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett lace; 9-8 black do.
Bobbinett edgings and footings, (various widths)
Elegant black bobbinett lace veils, very cheap,
Green and white gauze do., figured middies,
Irish and German linens,
6-4, 7-8, 8-4 and 9-4 table diaper,
6-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths,
Bird's-eye and Russia diaper,
Irish and Silesia napkins; do. do. sheetings,
Fine brown linens; white and brown drillings,
Rouen cassimeres; grandurills,
Light and dark vestings; pongee,
Green worsted barrage; green crape,
Nankin and Canton crapes,
Bombazetts and bombazines,
Merino, Cashmere and imitation shawls,
Thibet wool hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horse skin and beaver gloves; black and white silk do.
And many other seasonable goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 21. 4

APRIL 21, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

THIS day opening and for sale, a rich assortment of European, India and American DRY GOODS, which will be sold at a moderate profit.

One case Leghorn Hats,
Navarino do. &c. &c. 4

ERASTUS COIT.

CHEAP BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

WM. D. RIPLEY has received an addition to his former stock of Broad Cloths, and now offers to his customers, fashionable brown, olive, superfine and low priced black, mixed and blue cloth, and brown and light mixed cassimeres, at low prices.

April 20. 4

☞LOOK HERE!

STORRS & CO.

Direct from New-York,

ARE now opening a rich assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, well adapted to Spring and Summer trade, selected with great care, and purchased at the lowest rates, for ready cash.

They think it superfluous to attempt a detail of their assortment—suffice it to say, it will bear comparison with, if not excel any in the country—and, saying thus much, they appeal to the good sense of an enlightened public, soliciting their patronage and assuring them that prices shall be moderate and accommodations liberal.

Past favors gratefully acknowledged.

Plainfield, (Central Vil.) April 19. 4w4

FRESH GROCERIES.

10 boxes loaf, lump, white and brown Havana sugars,
2 hhds. white Muscovado sugar, very low,
3 " St. Croix, N. Orleans, Porto Rico do.
12 chests hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and souchong teas,
10 bags coffee; 6 hhds. N. O. molasses,
2 tierces rice; 10 boxes bunch raisins,
20 bales cinnamon,
10 kegs & boxes Cavendish & common tobacco,
10 boxes shaving and bar soap; 6 kegs ginger,
20 bbls. extra superfine flour,
20 " Rochester "
10 " Connecticut mess pork,
20 sacks fine salt; 100 bush. yellow corn,
200 lbs. beef hams; 3 doz. shovels,
100 " Lorilard's Scotch snuff, small bladders,
1 tierce honey.
Just received from N. York per sloop Splendid. For sale wholesale and retail by WILSON & ROBBINS.

April 20. 6w4

LUMBER.

50,000 No. 1 pine shingles; 50,000 cedar do., (an extra article;)
75,000 No. 2 " "
50,000 seasoned merch. boards;
25,000 " clear "
18,000 ft. merch. long clap-boards;
12,000 ft. clear " "
40 casks fresh Thomastown lime,
Now landing and for sale by *DURKEE & MINER.*

April 20. 4

LUMBER.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON,

Has on hand, and will sell at the lowest market price,

250,000 Shingles, from $1 75, to $4 50 per m.
150,000 feet merch. and clear boards and plank,
10,000 " " " clapboards,
15,000 " joist and timber.
Also—cherry and white wood lumber.

April 20. 4

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has this day returned from New York, and is now opening the best assortment of Spring Dry Goods which he has ever offered; all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the county.

—IN PART ARE—

7 and 8-4 Merino shawls; Cashmere do.
9, 10, 12 and 13-4 Marseilles quilts, very cheap,
Superfine Irish linens; linen cambric hdkfs.
Fancy gauze, silk and barrage hdkfs.
Brown drillings; Hamilton stripes; ribbons,
Carved shell combs; linen lawn,
Brown battist and cambric; Navarino hats,
Horse skin and thread gloves; cotton hose,
Superfine brown broadcloth.

April 27. 3w5

E. TUCKER & CO.

Have just received and are now opening a fresh supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which they are enabled to offer at low prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant prints from 6d. per yard upwards,
1 case fine Navarino hats; 1 do. Leghorns,
Black and green sinchews and lustring,
Levantine and Italian silks,
Blue, black, brown, olive and mixed broadcloths and cassimeres,
Good ticking at 1s. per yard,
Silk and barrage hdkfs., and a complete assortment of goods, comprising almost every article. They solicit their customers to call and examine their goods and prices.

WANTED, in exchange for Goods—10,000 knots blue mixed Stocking Yarn, 2000 pair good Socks, and 4000 lbs. good Butter—and will take all kinds of produce.

April 26, 1830. 5

ITALIAN LUSTRINGS.

BLACK Gro de Nap, Levantine, green and black sarsnetts, jet bombazines, white, pink and blue satins, pongee—opening this day, and for sale by *WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.*

April 28. 3w5

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received and are now opening a fresh stock of *SPRING GOODS.*—They invite their customers to call and examine them, as they will sell them very low for cash or approved credit.

Griswold, April 27. 3w5

W. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a new assortment of Goods, which he will sell low for cash.

Norwich, April 28, 1830. 5

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS on hand, and will sell cheap, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, handsome patterns.

April 20. 4

FRESH LINENS.

IRISH and German linen shirtings, Irish and Silesia sheetings,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 Irish table diaper,
8-4, 10-4 & 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths, Irish and Silesia napkins,
Russia and birdseye diaper, just opened, and for sale at less than usual prices, by *WM. D. RIPLEY.*

April 20. 4

CARPETING.

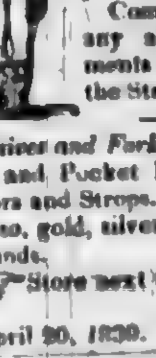
WILLIAM D. REPLEY,

HAS just received an addition to his stock of carpetings, which enables him now to offer his customers, (at reduced prices,) a great variety of patterns and qualities—consisting of fine, extra fine and superfine Ingrain, Venetian, Brussels, and Domestic Carpeting.

ALSO—Brussels ruggs, carpet binding, India matts, plain and printed floor baizes.

April 26. 4

MILITARY GOODS, &c.



The subscriber has just returned from New York with a new supply of *Military Goods, Fine Cutlery*, &c. viz: Swords, Epaulettes, Laces, Braids, Cords, Buttons, Stars, Sashes, Tassels, Plumes, Military Caps for Artillery and Rifle Companies.

Companies will be supplied with any articles in Military equipments as low as can be obtained in the State.

—LIKEWISE—

Knives and Forks, very low, Scissors, Shears, Pen and Pocket Knives, *very superior*, fine Razors and Strops.

Also, gold, silver, plated and brass Ware, of all kinds.

☞Store next to Norwich Bank.

EDWARD COIT.

April 20, 1830. 3w4

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on the 9th day of April instant, an indented boy, of the name of *Robert Scranton*, about 16 years of age, of light complexion, yellow hair, and downcast look, wearing light colored pea coat, and brown coat and pantaloons. He stole and carried off a pair of thick boots, of the value of three dollars.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy, on penalty of the law. Whoever will apprehend him, and give information to the subscriber where he may be found shall receive One Dollar reward, and all necessary charges.

PHILETUS P. PARTELOW.

Griswold, April 20. 3w4

MISS MEECH

HAS just returned from New York, with an assortment of *Millinery*, and also the latest *Fashions for Dresses.*

April 21, 1830. 4

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf

25 shares Thames Bank Stock, 30 do. Phenix do.—for sale by G. BUCKINGHAM.

N. B. To Let, one Store in Main st.

Norwich, April 20, 1830. 4

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP, A VARIETY OF SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS:

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Sketches of the life of Philip Melancthon,
English Mary,
New Comer,
A Present to Young Christians; or, Little Mary set free,
New England Sunday School Hymn book,
Two Mothers; or memoirs of the last century,
A Dictionary of the Proper Names in the New Testament, with other helps for teachers in Sabbath schools,
Destruction of Jerusalem, by the author of "Pierre and his family,"
Ruth Lee, by the author of "Wild Flowers,"
Conversations on the Bombay Mission,
Memoir of Rev. Legh Richmond, A. M.—abridged for Sabbath schools,
European Children, or Instructive Sketches; by C. Malan, D. D.
The Persecuted Family; by Robert Pollok, A. M.
Harriet and her Cousin; or Prejudice overcome,
Annot and her Pupil; a simple story,
Buds and Blossoms gathered from a Sabbath school,
History of an old Pocket Bible,
The Life of George Washington; written for the American Sunday School Union,
Life of Martin Luther,
Familiar Dialogues, for Sunday schools,
The Life of God in the soul of Man; by Henry Scougal, M. D.
A Narrative of the Loss of the Kent,
Motius: an historical sketch of the fourth century,
Sacred Poetry,
Life of Rev. John Newton,
A Pious Mother's Love Illustrated,
Pleasing Stories, and Stories for Adelaide, with plates,
The Millennium; by Mrs. Sherwood,
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted & Saint's Rest,
Sunday Evening Lectures; containing religious advice for young persons,
Bunyan's Holy War, Pilgrims Progress, &c. &c., together with the publications of the American S. S. Union.

April 28. 5

JUST RECEIVED,

THE Brighter Age, a poem; by J. B. Waterbury,

Letters and conversations on the Ceylon Mission; by the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission,

Memoir of Dr. Payson,

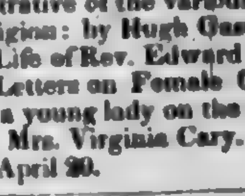
Brown's Concordance—English diamond edition—for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

April 27. 6

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.



A visit to Greece and Constantinople, in 1827 and 8. By Henry A. W. Post, one of the agents of the N. York Greek Committee.

Lawrie Todd, by John Galt, Esq., author of the Annals of the Parish, &c.

A Scripture account of the faith and practice of Christians, consisting of an extensive collection of pertinent texts of scripture, illustrative of the various articles of revealed religion: by Hugh Gaston, V. D. M.

Life of Rev. Edward Payson, D. D.

Letters on Female Character, addressed to a young lady on the death of her mother; by Mrs. Virginia Cary.

April 20. 4

BLANK-BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS recently opened a large assortment of Blank-Books, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day-books, Letter-books, Record-books—a great variety of Ladies' Albums, Memorandum-books, &c., which will be sold low.

April 21. 4

MISS PIERCE,

WILL commence the Spring Term of her school on the 5th of May. All the English branches will be taught, with the French, Spanish, and Latin, Music, Drawing and Coloring. The price of Tuition will be regulated by the Class in which the Pupil will be placed.—The highest price for Tuition in the English branches, for the Term of 15 weeks, $6; French, Latin, and Spanish, each $3; Drawing and Coloring $3; Music $10.

April 21. 3w4

NOTICE.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I am no longer a member of that Corporation called the Windham Cotton Manufacturing Company, and that I shall hereafter be liable on no contracts made by said Corporation.

A. C. TINGLEY.

Windham, (Conn.) April 15th. 3w4

REMOVAL.

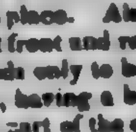
THE subscriber informs the public and those who have traded with him before, that he has removed two doors west of the Episcopal Church, fronting the Wharf Bridge, and has just received an entire new stock of

FAMILY STORES,

of the best quality, and which will be sold very cheap. SAMUEL L. HYDE, *late of the firm of Roath & Hyde.*

April 20, 1830. 3w4

FOR SALE.



The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH E. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FOUND,

TWO or three weeks since, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich city to Essex ferry, a Ladies' Work Bag, containing a small sum of money, together with a few articles.—The owner can have the same by describing it and calling on the subscriber and paying for this notice. *SAMUEL O. KIMBALL.*

Preston, April 20th. 3w4

FINE CUTLERY.

IVORY, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, of all sizes; Carvers and Steels, fine Scissors and Shears; Barber's, Greaves's, Wade's [illegible], Packwood's and Rodgers's silver steel Razors; 50 different patterns of Pen and Pocket Knives, &c. &c.

Likewise, the celebrated Bath Brick, the best article for scouring and polishing knives and forks.

The above articles, with a large assortment of Jewelry and Military goods, for sale at the store of EDWARD COIT.

April 3w5

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

PATENT WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to *BENJ. T. ROATH.*

Norwich, April 27. 5

MISS PALMER

HAS just returned from N. Y. with the latest Fashions for Ladies' Hats & Dresses.

April 27. 5

"JEWETT'S" BRADS,

A few thousand, sorted, from 1d. to 8d. for sale at *THAMES CO.'S Hardware Store.*

April 27. 5

JAMES DAWLEY Jr.

TAILOR,

WOULD inform his old customers and the public, that he has taken the stand next door east of Mr. Joseph Eaton's, in Plainfield, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, may depend on having their clothes made in the newest fashion, and the best manner.

April 22d. 3w5

TO THE BREEDERS OF FINE

HORSES.

The thorough-bred Horse YOUNG ECLIPSE, SIXTEEN and a half hands high, will stand the ensuing season at the following places, to wit: On Mondays at the stable of Mr. Wm. Ladd, in Franklin, Conn.; on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of Oliver Baker, in Montville; on Saturdays at the stable of Harvey & Hall, in Salem. On every other week, at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of S. Downer, in Colchester; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the stable of Col. Roger R. Bailey, in Lebanon; on Fridays & Saturdays at the stable of Capt. B. Curtis, in Windham.

THE YOUNG BULLROCK, sixteen hands high, will stand at the above named places, commencing on Monday at Ladd's, in Franklin; on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Hyde's, in Norwich town; on Thursdays and Fridays at Baker's, in Montville; on Saturdays at Harvey & Hall's, in Salem; on Mondays and Tuesdays at Downer's, in Colchester; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Bailey's, in Lebanon; on Fridays and Saturdays at Curtis', in Windham.

THE WASHINGTON GREY.

This noted Horse, 15 1-2 hands high, will stand the ensuing season, at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of Charles C. Button, in Hampton; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the stable of Elisha Tingley, in Brooklyn; on Fridays at the stable of Capt. B. Wright, in Pomfret; on Saturdays at the stable of Geo. Bowen, Esq., in Woodstock. Said Horse will perform the same route, commencing at Bowen's in Woodstock on Mondays and ending at Button's in Hampton on Saturdays of every other week.

YOUNG ECLIPSE was sired by the famed Horse Badganet, who was sired by old Shakespeare. Badganet was out of a Messenger mare, and Young Eclipse was out of a Duroc mare. Badganet was sold for fifteen hundred dollars by Mr. Vanhoesen of Kinderhook. Young Eclipse is nine years old, and of a bright bay color. Being remarkable for elegance of frame and beauty of color, he combines all the fine points, which we in vain look for except in blood Horses. If his figure, form and action do not sufficiently recommend him to the public patronage, then it is out of my power to do so in presenting this noble animal to the public. I would ask the favor of those interested in improving the breed of Horses, to call and view for their satisfaction. He has been particularly noticed by many when rode by Gen. Adams and Gen. Elliot, on military parade days. Of his stock little need be said, let it suffice that [illegible] and two of his colts were entered at the [illegible] County Agricultural Exhibition at [illegible] field, in October last, and that the colts took the premium from him, having excelled him in points, which in the opinion of the [illegible] committee, constitute a very fine Horse.

The YOUNG BULLROCK, is of a [illegible] grey, six years old, and was sired by Old Bullrock, and out of a messenger Mare. This Horse is also worthy the attention of those who wish to improve the breed of horses at a moderate rate. He stands unrivalled for a [illegible] horse in this part of the country. He will [illegible] 25 hundred from Windham to Norwich at once. Gentlemen, call and view for your satisfaction.

The WASHINGTON GREY was sired by the noted Horse Washington Grey, and out of a messenger Mare. This Horse has heretofore stood at Colchester, East Hartford, and [illegible] for five years in succession, and he [illegible] has proved to be superior to the [illegible] Colts of his seed have been sold as high as [illegible] each, at 4 years old. Gentlemen, call and see a finished Horse for the saddle and harness, not only view, but improve the present opportunity for improving your stock of horses. This horse is 10 years old.

The season for the Young Eclipse will commence on the 3d of May, and end on the [illegible] of July. Terms six dollars, the season, [illegible] insurance by agreement. The Young Bullrock will commence the season on the 10th day of May, and end on the 17th of July. Terms the season four dollars, insurance by agreement. The Washington Grey will commence the season on the 3d day of May, and end on the [illegible] of July.

The above Horses will be to let on [illegible] parade days if applications are made in season.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber whose Notes became due the first of March are requested to make payment by the first of [illegible]

EZRA BACKUS.

Windham, April 23th, 1830.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 7. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1660

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY
OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,
50 lbs. cort winter,
75 lbs. " angustura,
400 lbs. gum aloes,
300 lbs. gum opium,
100 lbs. gum myrrh,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.
200 lbs. gum camphor refined,
500 lbs. liq. paste,
1000 " liq. root,
200 lbs. sal soda,
600 lbs. cream tartar,
2 cases carb. magnesia,
150 lbs. calcined do.
500 lbs. refined borax,
4 casks sal epsom,
12 " sal glaub.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,
500 gr. phial corks,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.
300 lbs. gentian,
100 lbs. columbo,
50 lbs. oil peppt.
150 lbs. arrow root,
150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
100 lbs. Tart. acid,
150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
2 casks flos. sulph.
20 boxes roll brims.
60 lbs. cantharides,
100 lbs. calomel,
40 oz. sulph. quinine,
100 lbs. sac. saturni,
300 lbs. flos. cham.
300 lbs. bac. juniper,
200 lbs. rad valerian,
300 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
100 lbs. do. simp.
50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
30 lbs. " epispastic,
50 lbs. " adhesive,
100 galls. castor oil,
30 lbs. ung. hydrang.
500 lbs. white mustard seed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps, Anderson's pills, Bateman's drops, balsam honey, British oil, bears' oil, cephalic snuff, cream of amber, Dean's pills, Frink's pills, Godfrey's cordial, Goulard's ext. lead, Hooper's pills, Haarlem oil, James' pills, Jesuit's drops, Lee's pills, Mead's pills, Tyler's pills, Steers' opodeldoc, Whitwell's liquid do. Rogers' pulmonic detergents, Rogers' " syrup, Rochelle powders, soda do. Indian lotion, Indian specific, Newton's bitters, Russell's do. Clay's itch ointment, Relfe's botan. drops, " asthmatic pills, " aromat. fen. " " anti-bilious " " vegetable specific, Albion corn plaister, Dunfrey's eye water, Cam. tooth ache pills, Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts. graduated glasses, glass funnels, scales and weights, spatulas, surgeons' instruments, Hull's trusses, rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New York, a full supply of fresh goods suitable for the season, consisting of GROCERIES, (Rum excepted.) HARDWARE, CROCKERY, DRY GOODS, DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED,

2000 pair men's striped mittens; 3000 " " blue mixed socks good quality & large size, (none other need be offered.) Also, farmers' produce of all kinds, for which a liberal price will be paid.

GURDON ROBINSON.

Lebanon, May 4th. 3w6

IRON, STEEL, &c.

5 tons flat English Iron suitable for tires, 1 ton German Steel, of the best brands, Smith's Anvils and Vises, 10 doz. Ames' back strapped Shovels,

—ALSO—

20 bbls. No. 1. Mackerel,
25 bbls. mess Pork, city inspectin,
10 tierces fresh Rice,
150 bbls. New York and Troy Flour,
50 bbls. S. O. Smith and E. S. Beach do.
5 bbls. Smoked Beef,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar—all now landing and for sale cheap for cash by

BACKUS & NORTON.

April 27. 5

NAILS, &c.

40 casks Norwich cut nails, 10 " 8d and 10d wrought do.
3 boxes Glaske's cast steel axes,
10 doz. " hoes,
6 " " best patent cast steel "
6 tons grind stones,
40 casks Thomaston and Dexter lime, (fresh,)
60 bbls. and 1-2 bbls. no. 1 and 2 mackerel,
40 quintals shad codfish; 30 bags fine salt,
Summer and Winter strained oil. Will be sold very low for cash or country produce, by

E. A. BILL.

April 27th. 5

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent for Sturm's celebrated Snuff and Tobacco, offers for sale—
12 jars Maccaboy Snuff,
100 bladders Scotch do., a part in calves' bladders,
1 bbl. Spanish Tobacco, for smoking,
3 bbls. American do. " "
3 bbls. do. small papers, for chewing,
which are offered at the manufacturer's prices, two doors west Episcopal Church, by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

April 27, 1830. 5

MAY 1, 1830.

THE subscriber has returned from New York with a good supply of Summer DRY GOODS—also, Fresh Teas, Honey, New Orleans Molasses, superior quality.

WANTED,

200 doz. large blue striped Mittens; 100 doz. boys' do.; 20 doz. large blue mixed men's Stockings, of a good quality, to be delivered by first Sept. next. 3w6

SOLOMON GILBERT.

LUMBER, &c.

A constant supply clear and merchantable pine Boards, Plank, Joist, Clapboards, 3 by 4, 3 by 3, 3 by 6—3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inches square; Georgia pine and spruce Flooring; cedar and pine Shingles; whitewood Plank and Boards; maple Boards; cherry Plank, Boards and Joist; chestnut, oak, spruce and hemlock; warranted Providence Lime; Hartford Brick; 40 tons Lehigh Coal, &c. &c.—for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 5. 6

LEATHER.

400 sides Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Calf Skin, black Morocco, colored do., brown do., Shoe Thread, Linings and Bindings—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins, and Sheep Skins, and the highest price given.

April 27, 1830. 5

FLOUR, &C.

14 bbls. Western Flour; 14 sacks fine Salt,
2 hhds. N. O. Molasses; 1 tierce Rice,
4 sacks Coffee,
40 kegs Nails from 3d to 40d.
Just received and for sale by

DURKEE & MINER.

May 5th. 6

SYRUP LEMON, &C.

20 doz. Syrup Lemon,
30 gross Soda Powders,
3 " Rochelle and Seidlitz Powders,
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 5th. 6

BRICK, &C.

70.000 Hartford Brick,
40 000 feet framing Timber; 60 casks Lime,
For sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

May 5th. 6

CORN, &c.

1500 bush. Southern Corn, bright and heavy,
40 ½ bbls. No. 1 and 2 late caught Mackerel,
30 bbls. Genesee and southern Flour,
25 bbls. Mess Pork, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

May 5. 6

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, AND WIRE,

JUST received and for sale at the New York prices, by

WM. CALLYHAN.

May 5. 6

WHITE LEAD.

12 casks dry White Lead, of superior quality—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 4. 6

ALE.

A few barrels very superior Summer Ale—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 4. 6

NAILS, &c.

150 casks nails, brads, and finishing nails, from 3d to 40d, for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 4th. 6

WANTED

A faithful man or boy to do work about house and garden, &c. Enquire of

EDWARD COIT.

May 5. 3wti

"JEWETT'S" BRADS,

A few thousand, sorted, from 1d. to 8d. for sale at

THAMES CO.'S Hardware Store.

April 27. 5

PATENT WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27. 5

NAILS, GLASS, &c.

100 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
175 boxes Window Glass,
200 m. Brads,
500 m. cut Tacks,
200 casks Lime—for sale by

FITCH & SMITH.

April 27. 5

FRESH SODA BISCUITS,

RECEIVED weekly, direct from the Bakery, by SAMUEL L. HYDE, two doors west of the Episcopal Church.

Also fresh Butter every Tuesday and Saturday morning during the season. Families can be supplied by the season at 16 cents per pound.

Norwich, April 27, 1830. 3w5

TEAS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly for sale the best and newest Teas, of all kinds that can be found; and when sold, if not approved, can be returned, and the money, together with the expenses, will be refunded.

SAMUEL L. HYDE, two doors west of the Episc. Church.

P. S. A few canisters 2 lb. each Imperial Tea, of a choice quality, for sale as above.

April 27. 9w5

SAMUEL L. HYDE

WILL receive, during the present week, 10 half bbls. Philadelphia Table Beer. Persons wanting will please leave orders two doors west of the Episcopal Church—so that it can be sent direct from the vessel.

Also, for sale as above—5 half bbls. Boston mess Beef, put up for family use, and in fine order.

April 27, 1830. 5

WOODEN WARE.

Of almost every description, for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also, Knife, Market, and Grain Baskets; Grass Door Matts; Bed and Clothes Lines; Brooms; Brushes, &c. &c.—for sale two doors west of the Episcopal Church.

April 27. 5

15 hhds. New England Rum,
20 bbls. American Gin,
20 casks Lisbon, Malaga and Colmanar Wines—for sale by

FITCH & SMITH.

April 27. 5

FRESH FRUIT.

20 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
10 kegs Raisins; 20 drums Figs,
Currants, Citron, &c. &c. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

April 28th. 5

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING,

FOR sale very low, and warranted of the first quality, by

E. A. BILL.

April 28. 5

HAMPDEN ALE.

JUST received on consignment, a fresh supply of Ale from the Brewery, warranted equal to any ever made, and will be sold at a very reduced price, by

E. A. BILL.

April 13. tf3

SOAP & CANDLES.

150 boxes yellow soap,
20 boxes Fuller's white do.
12 boxes Castile do.; 20 boxes sperm candles,
60 boxes tallow candles—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

April 6. 6w3

MAY 4th, 1830.

NEW DRY GOODS.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just returned from N. York with a choice & elegant assortment of extra NEW SPRING GOODS, which is now open for examination at No. 2 Boswell's Row, opposite H. B. Buckingham, consisting of the following articles, viz: Black, blue black and colored Grosdenaps, black Grosdeindia; colored Grosdezines, Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Marseline Silks,
Figured and plain Swiss & book Muslins,
White Jackonett and Swiss Cambrics,
Fine colored do.
Pongees of elegant colors,
Nankin, Canton, and Italian Crapes,
Fine black Bombazines and Circassians,
Fine Irish Linens,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Cashmere do.
Black, white and steel colored Cotton Hose,
Black and white wormed do.
Black and white silk "
Horse skin Gloves of different colors; Silk "
300 pieces Prints of elegant patterns,
Brown and white Sattens,
Brown French Drillings; brown Linens,
Bangup Cords and Beaverteens,
Russia Diaper,
Auburn, O. Dean and Matthuen Tickings,
1 case Leghorn Bolivar Hats; 1 " Navarino,
And many other articles which will with pleasure be shown to customers. The above named articles will be sold unusually low for Cash.

J. Y. NILES.

May 5th. 6

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELEY & Co.

Have returned from New York the last week, with a more splendid stock of Goods than they ever offered before, suitable for the present and approaching season.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Black, blue and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels; Bombazetts; Circassians,
Bombazines,
Italian, Sinchew, Sarsnett, Marceline and Gro de Naples Silks,
Black, Nankin, Canton and French Crapes,
White, pink and green do.
Green and white Gauze,
Pink and white pressed Crapes,
India and black Italian Levantine Silks,
Pongees of superior quality,
Black and white silk Gloves,
Women's silk Hose,
Black and white wide bobbinett Laces,
Black and white lace Veils; white gauze do.
Ribbons; Threads; Tapes,
Valencia, Cashmere and Chintz Shawls,
A very large assortment Calicoes from 9d upwards,
15 pieces fancy and mourning Ginghams,
Battist for ladies dresses and hats,
Figured and plain Swiss Muslins, very low,
Figured and plain sarsnett and mull Muslins,
Corded and plain Cambrics,
Common and cambric Dimities,
Black worsted, mixed and white cotton Hose
Beaver and kid Gloves; do. Mitts,
A large assortment fancy cloths, for men', and boys' summer wear,
French Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, a new style superior goods,
Artificial Flowers,
250 pair Lynn, Morocco and prunello ladies' and children's Shoes,
Very small fancy do.; black cambric,
Black and brown linen Linings,
Buckram; Irish Linens; Long Lawns,
Table Cloths, very cheap,
A great variety fancy silk Hdkfs.
Black Barcelona do.; flagg do. silk & cotton,
Men's white and fancy Cravats; Suspenders,
Silk barrage Gauze; Vestings; Stripes,
Plaids; Checks; Bed Ticks; Sheetings,
Ladies' Work Baskets,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats, very cheap,
300 yds. Osnaburgh, very cheap and good,
Tabby Velvets—and many small articles not mentioned.

—ALSO—

A large assortment Crockery, Glass and Hardware; Drugs and Medicines; a large assortment Looking Glasses, from 75 cts. to 11 dollars,

A general assortment Groceries—Flour, per barrel, at Norwich prices, exclusive of carting—in short, almost every article which is called for in a country store.

On hand and for sale—4000 lbs. good mess Pork; 3000 lbs. Bacon; 300 bush. Oats; 2 new one horse Wagons; 6 one horse wagon Harnesses.

☞ Any or all the above goods will be sold very low for cash or good credit. The prices and quality can be determined by those who will please to favor them with calls.

WANTED

Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Flax Seed, and Butter, for which as many goods will be given in exchange as at any store in this vicinity.

—LIKEWISE—

Men's blue mixed Stockings and Socks of large sizes, blue and white Stocking Yarn, also men's blue striped Mittens of large sizes, and boy's Stockings of large sizes—for which a fair price will be paid, and in any quantities of the two last articles named.

Also, flannels, tow cloth, &c.

Windham (S. S.) April 20. 1830. tf5

APRIL 21, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

THIS day opening and for sale, a rich assortment of European, India and American DRY GOODS, which will be sold at a moderate profit.

One case Leghorn Hats,
- Navarino do. &c. &c. 4

ERASTUS COIT.

CHEAP BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

WM. D. RIPLEY has received an addition to his former stock of Broad Cloths, and now offers to his customers, fashionable brown, olive, superfine and low priced black, mixed and blue cloth, and brown and light mixed cassimeres, at low prices.

April 20. 4

SHELL COMBS.

A few doz. large shell combs and side combs, just received, and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

April 20. 6w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

60 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; a great variety of silks, consisting of satin Levantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crape; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Canton, Nankin and Italian crapes; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and Bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslins; jackonett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloth, flannels, cassimeres, and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; false curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; tea waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; Boston new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal aeratus; nutmegs; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c., comprising in the whole as good an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for men's and boys stockings and socks, striped mittens, good sewing silk, augers, butter and cheese, and almost all kinds of barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY.

Hampton, April 27, 1830. 5

E. TUCKER & CO.

Have just received and are now opening a fresh supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which they are enabled to offer at low prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant prints from 6d. per yard upwards,
1 case fine Navarino hats; 1 do. Leghorns,
Black and green sinchews and lustring,
Levantine and Italian silks,
Blue, black, brown, olive and mixed broadcloths and cassimeres,
Good ticking at 1s. per yard,
Silk and barrage hdkfs., and a complete assortment of goods, comprising almost every article.
They solicit their customers to call and examine their goods and prices.

WANTED, in exchange for Goods—10,000 knots blue mixed Stocking Yarn, 2000 pair good Socks, and 4000 lbs. good Butter—and will take all kinds of produce.

April 26, 1830. 5

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

Has just been opening a great variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of—

Elegant Foulard calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue do.
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze hdkfs.
Embroidered crape and worsted barrage do.
Flagg and Bandanna do.
German flagg do.; cotton do.
Light cambric cravats,
White " " 4-4 and 9-8,
Long lawn and linen cambric hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss muslin,
Plain and figured mull do.; do. do. book do.
White cambrics, (common, medium, and sare.)
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett lace; 9-8 black do.
Bobbinett edgings and footings, (various widths)
Elegant black bobbinett lace veils, very cheap,
Green and white gauze do., figured middles,
Irish and German linens,
6-4, 7-8, 8-4 and 9-4 table diaper,
8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths,
Bird's eye and Russia diaper,
Irish and Silesia napkins; do. do. sheetings,
Fine brown linens; white and brown drillings,
Rouen cassimeres; grandurills,
Light and dark vestings; pongee,
Green worsted barrage; green crape,
Nankin and Canton crapes,
Bombazetts and bombazines,
Merino, Cashmere and imitation shawls,
Thibet wool hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horse skin and beaver gloves; black and white silk do.
And many other seasonable goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 21. 4

ITALIAN LUSTRINGS.

BLACK Gro de Nap, Levantine, green and black sarsnetts, jet bombazines, white, pink and blue satins, pongee—opening this day, and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

April 28. 3w5

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received and are now opening a fresh stock of SPRING GOODS.—They invite their customers to call and examine them, as they will sell them very low for cash or approved credit.

Griswold, April 27. 3w5

W. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a new assortment of Goods, which he will sell low for cash.

Norwich, April 28, 1830. 5

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS on hand, and will sell cheap, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, handsome patterns.

April 20. 4

FRESH LINENS.

IRISH and German linen shirtings,
Irish and Silesia sheetings,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 Irish table diaper,
8-4, 10-4 & 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths,
Irish and Silesia napkins,
Russia and birdseye diaper, just opened, and for sale at less than usual prices, by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

April 20. 4

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done of hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 20

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP, A VARIETY OF SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Sketches of the life of Philip Melancthon,
English Mary,
New Casket,
A Present to Young Christians; or, Little Mary set free,
New England Sunday School Hymn book,
Two Mothers; or memoirs of the last century,
A Dictionary of the Proper Names in the New Testament, with other helps for teachers in Sabbath schools,
Destruction of Jerusalem, by the author of "Pierre and his family,"
Ruth Lee, by the author of "Wild Flowers,"
Conversations on the Bombay Mission,
Memoir of Rev. Legh Richmond, A. M.—abridged for Sabbath schools,
European Children, or Instructive Sketches; by C. Malan, D. D.
The Persecuted Family; by Robert Pollok, A. M.
Harriet and her Cousin; or Prejudice overcome,
Annot and her Pupil; a simple story,
Buds and Blossoms gathered from a Sabbath school,
History of an old Pocket Bible,
The Life of George Washington; written for the American Sunday School Union,
Life of Martin Luther,
Familiar Dialogues, for Sunday schools,
The Life of God in the soul of Man; by Henry Scougal, M. D.
A Narrative of the Loss of the Kent,
Mutius: an historical sketch of the fourth century,
Sacred Poetry,
Life of Rev. John Newton,
A Pious Mother's Love Illustrated,
Pleasing Stories, and Stories for Adelaide, with plates,
The Millennium; by Mrs. Sherwood,
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted & Saint's Rest,
Sunday Evening Lectures; containing religious advice for young persons,
Bunyan's Holy War, Pilgrims Progress, &c. &c., together with the publications of the American S. S. Union.

April 28. 5

JUST RECEIVED,

THE Brighter Age, a poem; by J. B. Waterbury,
Letters and conversations on the Ceylon Mission; by the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission,
Memoir of Dr. Payson,
Brown's Concordance—English diamond edition—for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

April 27. 5

NAVARINO HATS.

BLACK & straw colored Navarino Hats, just received by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

May 5th. 2w6

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has this day returned from New York, and is now opening the best assortment of Spring Dry Goods which he has ever offered; all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the county,

—IN PART ARE—

7 and 8 4 Merino shawls; Cashmere do.
9, 10, 12 and 13-4 Marseilles quilts, very cheap,
Superfine Irish linens; linen cambric hdkfs.
Fancy gauze, silk and barrage hdkfs.
Brown drillings; Hamilton stripes; ribbons,
Carved shell combs; linen lawn,
Brown battist and cambric; Navarino hats,
Horse skin and thread gloves; cotton hose,
Superfine brown broadcloth.

April 27. 3w5

CARPETING.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY,

HAS just received an addition to his stock of carpetings, which enables him now to offer his customers, (at reduced prices,) a great variety of patterns and qualities—consisting of fine, extra fine and superfine Ingrain, Venetian, Brussels, and Domestic Carpeting.

ALSO—Brussels rugs, carpet binding, India matts, plain and printed floor baizes.

April 20. 4

MISS PALMER

HAS just returned from N. Y. with the latest Fashions for Ladies' Hats & Dresses.

April 27. 5

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken the merchant's Store in Voluntown owned by Doane & Treat, formerly occupied by Paul & Wylie, and lastly by Joel Kinne, would inform the public that he intends keeping at said Store the coming year, a general assortment of Goods: also, a constant supply of Cotton Yarn, which he wishes to get woven into cloth by hand looms. Good weavers are requested to call. Terms for weaving and prices of Goods in payment for weaving, will be reasonable. Goods will be sold low in exchange for cash or country produce. Friends and the public are vited to call.

DANIEL PACKER.

Voluntown, April 26, 1830. 6w5

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has in his hands, to collect, a town tax of four cents on the dollar on list 1829 and is ready to receive pay of all Persons liable to pay said tax.

ELIPH. HUNTINGTON, Collector.

Lebanon, April 21. 5

NOTICE.

SIX months from the 30th of April, 1830 is allowed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of Deborah Robbins, late of Norwich, deceased, to bring in their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery of the same according to law.

SAMUEL PALMER, Adm'r.

Montville, April 30. 3w6

At a Court of Probate, holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1830.

Present, Dennison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

SIX months from this day are allowed for the creditors of the estate of [illegible], late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Joseph L[illegible], administrator of all [illegible] the goods, chattels, credits and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law; and notice is to be given of this limitation, by publishing the same three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting it on two public signposts in said district.

[3w6] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

MISCELLANY.

LEGISLATIVE BACCHANALIANS.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer gives seriously, the following extraordinary account of a scene acted in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, sitting in that place. It must be untrue, or Pennsylvania has fallen below the level of civilization. Had the Council of the Cherokee Indians conducted in such a manner, it would have been urged as a conclusive reason why they should be removed beyond the confines of civilization.

The Last Night of the Session.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania had resolved to adjourn on the seventh of April, and return to their constituents. On the afternoon of the sixth it was agreed not to meet in the evening, although there was some important private business that must be laid over to the next year. A motion was made and carried, however, to meet at five minutes past midnight, not to do business, but to adjourn. This was done for the purpose of drawing pay for another day. To have adjourned five minutes before midnight would, and do, five minutes after would put into the pockets of these men whom the people delight to honor, *five or six hundred dollars* more of the public money, for which there were to be no services rendered. The evening session being dispensed with, the members (not all of them) collected in groups, at the different inns, taverns, &c. drinking healths, wishing each other re-elections, and singing,

"Here's a health to jolly Bacchus, IO! IO! IO!"

The midnight bell rung, and five minutes after the usual rap and exclamation was heard from the Speaker's chair—*The House will come to order!* This was not to be expected, however, as it had rarely happened during the session. After waiting considerable time, it was found that counting was in vain. The clerk was ordered to call the names of the members, to ascertain whether a quorum was present in *body*, for it was evident that the *minds* of some had been left behind at the taverns. The two houses, besides the business of adjournment, had to wait for the governor to read over and sign a number of bills, that during the preceding day had passed. This occupied something like two hours, during which time the house was a scene of all sorts of fun. Our honest old gentleman from the committee of vice and immorality, had the day previous made a report on the subject of intemperance. It was then laid on the table. One gentleman from the tavern who was as full of patriotism that he could scarcely walk without staggering under its load, moved that 500 copies of the report be printed. The motion was seconded by one nearly or quite as patriotic. The honest old gentleman was then called on to explain and defend the principles of his report. No sooner had he risen, than balls of paper were whizzing past his head from all quarters, and the old gentleman after explaining for a moment, *dodged* to his seat amidst a roar of laughter, which showed how great was the *moral dignity* of the representatives of the people.— The speaker was thus unpleasantly situated—he was obliged to put the senseless motions. A member from York made a motion to re-consider the vote on the division of Mifflin county, in order to tease an old gentleman who had been in its favor. The old gentleman retorted by reading in his place the doleful receives of a York county meeting upon the loss of the rail road. The old gentleman acted as a speaker too, for at the end of every resolve, he would sing out in his humorous tone "*will the house agree to the resolution?*" Aye! was the universal response, accompanied with paper balls at the old man's head. When the old man had finished his rail road resolutions, he concluded by asking leave of absence for the rest of the session for his friend from York, as he understood there would be a cock-fight the next day at York, and his friend probably wished to attend. This was granted, and the whole house rung with laughter. The York man was completely put down, and thus ended the fun. During the whole time the speaker often requested members not to leave their seats as there were present but one or two more than a quorum.

The Albany Daily Advertiser relates the following circumstances connected with the recent explosion on board the Chief Justice Marshall.

"James Cassidy was the son of widow Cassidy, of this city and his body has been brought here. He was about 16 years old. At the time of the explosion he was standing near the boiler, in conversation with a young man named M'Quigan, a cousin of his, also a hand on board the boat. M'Quigan rushed aft, ascended the stairs to the ladies' cabin, and escaped unhurt. Another person, immediately behind him, fell at the foot of the stairs, and the vapor overtaking him he was badly scalded. The unfortunate Cassidy leaped to a window near the boiler, with the object of precipitating himself into the river, but the scalding water arrested his course. He was most shockingly burnt in the face as well as the body, and there was no doubt that had he lived he would have been forever blind. He was taken ashore at Newburgh, and he asked that he might look at himself in a glass.—He exclaimed —"My God! is this James Cassidy? It is, and he must now prepare himself for death." He requested that a clergyman might be sent for, to pray with him; and when it was proposed to him to take laudanum to ease his pains, he refused, saying that he feared it would stupify him, and he wished to retain all his faculties, to prepare himself for the great and last change. He lived about five hours, during nearly all of which time he was engaged in prayer and religious conversation.

When Mr. M'Quigan returned below, he heard the groans of a person near the boiler, and on feeling for him in the dark, he found a man nearly covered with water, and in the most appalling distress. He, with the assistance of another lifted himself into the cabin; but he was unable to speak, having inhaled a great deal of the burning vapor, and he died shortly after. He was an Englishman, and his name is supposed to be Ross.

From the North American Review.

UTILITY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Why should that which, in the hands of the studious, is so powerful an instrument, be so useless in the hands of the active and laborious? We know that it is not—and it is demonstrable, as a matter of the plainest inference that he, who works not as a senseless machine, but as an intelligent handicraftsman, who understands the powers he wields, and the elements and materials he works upon will have a great advantage in his knowledge. The artisan, with this qualification, will be constantly improving his tools and the productions of his skill, and shortening the processes of his labor. The farm will be certain, other things being equal, to be better cultivated, and to be made more productive, by a scientific agriculturalist. He will turn the stock as well as the soil of his farm to greater account, with the knowledge that books of science will give him. How many horses have been ruined by ignorance in the farrier of the part he operates upon. The foot of the horse is connected with the leg by muscles and ligaments, which answer the purpose of a fine elastic spring, that saves the animal from the shock, which every step would otherwise give him. This effect is aided by the expansion of the hoof, and by the descent, between the two parts of it, of a soft, muscular substance, technically called the frog. Now, if the shoe be placed too far back, or be formed so as to contract the foot, it will interfere with this admirable provision of nature; and lameness will ensue.

In the building of houses, again, scientific principles are indispensable, and undoubtedly a thorough understanding of them would enable the carpenter to improve his plans, and to facilitate the execution of his task. But there is one evil that especially calls for a scientific remedy, and that is the evil of "smoky houses." There are principles, if we are rightly informed, on which every chimney may be constructed; so as certainly to draw smoke; and any one may convince himself of this by the fact, that a Franklin stove is an invariable remedy for a smoking chimney. And yet, in many places, if not generally, more than half of the chimneys are so built, as to inflict this lasting evil, this century's calamity upon a whole household. The fuel, that is expended, either to make a stronger draught by increasing the fire, or to heat rooms with half open doors; the colds, rheumatisms and corroded [illegible] induced in this way; the irritations, the annoyances, the temper exasperated by such circumstances, constitute, altogether no small item in the troubles and afflictions of domestic life! And all this, because one class of our artisans do not understand, in this particular, the philosophy of their business!

From the [illegible] Gazette.

THRESHING MACHINE.

An ingenious and extremely simple machine, for the double purpose of threshing different kinds of grain, and the shelling of Indian Corn, can be seen in operation in this village. We have witnessed its performance and consider it a valuable labor-saving machine, and fully adequate to the purposes for which it was intended. We copy the following notice of it from the N. Y. Evening Journal.

"The Threshing Machine now to be seen at [illegible] [illegible], New York, is the invention of [illegible] Warren of this city, and is calculated for threshing wheat, rye, oats and barley, and for threshing Indian corn. It combines simplicity of construction with efficiency in the execution of the purpose designed, and is not liable to get out of order. It admits of being worked either by hand or by horse power, and with one horse, and a man and a boy to tend it, will thresh with ease, one hundred bushels of wheat in a day.

We have seen it in operation, and are convinced it takes the grain much cleaner from the heads than is usually done by the flail or by treading out by horses or oxen. Indeed it is next to impossible for a head of wheat to pass through it, without being perfectly cleaned out of the grain. Besides, no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] within the reach of every farmer; the cost being [illegible]

two more than that of a fan for cleaning grain. It would be very easy to attach a fan by a strap and drum to one of these machines worked by horse power; and thus to thresh and clean grain by one operation. We understand the gentleman who holds the patent, has been engaged for ten years in bringing it to its present state of perfection, and we have no doubt, its utility and cheapness will recommend it to general use, when it comes to be fairly tried, and its value to the farmer appreciated. The agricultural interest is the basis of our national prosperity; and every thing that tends to facilitate the manual operations of the farmer, is a benefaction to the country. Let those desirous of being satisfied of the practical utility of this machine, call and examine it for themselves.

Connecticut Legislature.

New-Haven, Wednesday, May 5.

Noyes Darling was elected President, and Sam'l H. Huntington, Clerk, of the Senate. After being called to order by the oldest member present, the House proceeded immediately to the choice of Speaker. The whole number of votes given was 187, of which Henry W. Edwards had 97, and was declared to be elected. On being conducted to the chair, Mr. Edwards addressed the House in a pertinent and appropriate speech. Mr. S. Ingham was then chosen first clerk. Upon the ballot for second clerk, there were 176 votes taken up, of which Thaddeus Betts had 102. After the choice was announced from the chair, Mr. Betts rose in his place and declined the appointment; whereupon the House proceeded again to a second choice. Of the 176 votes given on the second ballot, John De Witt had 130, and was declared elected. After the members had presented their credentials, the rules of the House were read, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed.—Several communications passed between the Senate and the House, previous to the inauguration of the Governor,—after which, both branches, attended by the clergy, the military, and the [illegible], proceeded to the North Church, where an impressive and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. C. A. Boardman, of this city.

Thursday, May 6.

Morning.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Boardman.

Mr. [illegible], from the committee on elections, made a report, which was read and accepted, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. The Speaker announced the following committees.

On the unfinished business of last session—Messrs. Hubbard, Shelton, and Johnson.

On Military Returns—Messrs. Sedgwick, [illegible], and E. Hewitt.

To superintend the printing of the House—Messrs. Barber, Ellsworth, and [illegible].

Mr. Hubbard, from the committee to bring forward the unfinished business of last session, made a report which was laid on the table.

The following Message from the Governor was received, read, and with accompanying documents, laid on the table. 500 copies of the Message were, on motion of Mr. Ingham, ordered to be printed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The auspicious circumstances under which we are assembled to discharge the interesting and responsible trust delegated to us, as members and agents of an independent State, in conformity to the constitution, afford abundant cause of mutual congratulation and of gratitude to the Author of all good. Enjoying in its utmost practicable extent, the right of self-government, with security in their property, persons, and reputation, according to mild and equal laws, justly and impartially executed, the people of this State, fully and happily realize the benign influence of the free institutions, which, under the distinguished guidance and protection of Heaven, their fathers established, and they have improved. In tranquillity, with the continued blessing of health diffused so generally during the last year, they share a rich supply of the productions of husbandry, and the profits of honest industry, in its diversified forms and employments.

Among the repeated occasions, which have animated me with a grateful sense of the indulgent kindness of my fellow citizens, the present most forcibly demands my unqualified acknowledgments. Next to a consciousness of upright intentions, is the high satisfaction of having met the approbation of an intelligent and virtuous community.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have resolved "that the Tariff of eighteen hundred and twenty eight accords with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and that it maintains the true principles of protection to the industry of the country against foreign policy and legislation."

Substantially the same opinions have been expressed in resolutions adopted by the respective legislatures of the States of Delaware, Vermont and Ohio. Copies of these resolutions have been transmitted to me by the Governors of those States respectively, and in conformity to their requests are now communicated for your information.

Like sentiments were contained in Resolutions of the two houses of the General Assembly of this State, at its last session. Agreeably to the request therein made, copies thereof, were forwarded to the Executives of the states of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, respectively, to be submitted to the several Legislatures of those States, their proceedings and remonstrances declaring the law of Congress, for the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures, inexpedient and unconstitutional; having been previously laid before the Legislature of this State.

A communication from the Governor of the State of Mississippi, now laid before you, announces the resolution of its Legislature, that the same "Tariff of eighteen hundred & twenty eight, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, impolitic and oppressive in its operation on the Southern States, and ought to be resisted by all constitutional means. The Senators and the Representatives of that State are thereby instructed to cause to be entered on the journals of "Congress their solemn protest," in the event of their failure "to effect a revision or repeal of the present Tariff."

It has been resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, "that it is expedient to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide an uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President throughout the several States; and to give to the people of the United States, the privilege of voting directly for the President and Vice President, without the intervention of Electors, reserving to the States respectively, their due weight in relation to the said Election, as is guarantied to them by the Constitution of the United States, and that the election of President and Vice President should, in no case whatever, be submitted to the decision of the House of Representatives of the United States." In the sentiments thus promulgated by Missouri, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has manifested its concurrence.

Entertaining different views, the General Assembly of the State of Vermont has declared its opinion, that it is inexpedient "to alter the Constitution of the United States," in the manner proposed by the State of Missouri.

In compliance with the requests of the Governors of those States respectively, the documents having relation to this subject, which have been forwarded to me by them, are now communicated for your consideration.

I lay before you also in conformity to the desire of the Executive of the State of Georgia, a copy of a resolution of the Legislature of that State, declaring its dissent to the proposal of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana "to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to extend the term of office of the President and Vice President of the United States to six years, and to render the President ineligible" thereafter, which proposal was, on a former occasion, communicated to the General Assembly of this State.

In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Hon. William Bristol and Samuel Church have been appointed to revise the criminal laws of this State. Their report conformably to the Resolution, will be laid before you at an early period of the present session. Our criminal code having been adopted before the establishment of the Connecticut State Prison, a revision is deemed necessary to carry into full effect the improved system of prison discipline there introduced, and to secure in its utmost practicable extent the salutary influence of penitentiary punishment. The importance of the subject, and its bearing on personal freedom, correct morals, and the public peace and safety, entitled it to careful attention, and definitive legislative action. In adopting alterations of our criminal law, however, too much caution cannot be used to prevent a departure from language whose import is plain, or has been deliberately and judicially settled.

Among the defects of our system of criminal jurisprudence, the latitude it gives to judicial discretion in fixing the term of confinement for many crimes stands prominent. If punishment be liable to great fluctuation, its restraining influence will be diminished. The uncertainty of the penalties of the law will defeat its design. The prevention of crimes will be most effectually accomplished, by defining and fixing with precision the punishment to be imposed for each offence. This certainty too, is accordant to the spirit of the constitution and dictated by the principles of humanity and justice. I therefore recommend such amendments of the existing law, as will narrow the limits of judicial discretion in pronouncing sentences to confinement in the State Prison, now liable to fluctuate from the shortest assignable period, to imprisonment during the life of the convict. Sentences to confinement in prison for very short periods are alike injurious to the convicts themselves, and to the interests of the State. In almost every instance such sentences subject the state to considerable loss. They inflict all the ignominy of a penitentiary punishment on the convict, while they deny to him a proper opportunity to experience the influence of its reforming power. Conscious of a loss of character, and having neither made moral improvement or acquired a competent knowledge of any useful art, persons who have been confined in the prison for short periods may become desperate, on their return to society, and sink into aggravated violations of its peace and rights. On the other hand imprisonment for life, by cutting the convicts off from all hope of social enjoyment, exposes them to misanthropic gloom and incorrigible depravity. Perpetual confinement, therefore, should only be inflicted in a few extreme cases, and for such high offences as demand exemplary, but not capital punishment.

Under the present organization and arrangement of our courts, the expediency of enlarging the criminal jurisdiction of the County Court is a fit subject of enquiry. By giving to the Superior and County Courts concurrent jurisdiction over all offences punishable by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison during a limited number of years, the constitutional right of the accused in all criminal prosecutions, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury, will be secured to an extent not provided for by the existing law. The County Courts as now organized, are deemed safe depositories of this power. Provision may be made that offenders shall be recognized to appear before the Court, which according to law will be held next after the time of such recognizance in the county where they shall have been prosecuted. The period of confinement to which persons awaiting a trial are now subjected, would thereby in very many cases be shortened, and the inequality of punishment and injustice resulting therefrom avoided. On the guilty, justice would thus be visited with little delay; while the innocent might be speedily exonerated from unjust and injurious imputations, and promptly delivered from imprisonment by judgments of acquittal. Should legal questions of great magnitude and difficult solution arise before either court, the tribunals constituted by law for their re-examination and final decision will always be accessible.

Much, too, of the expense arising from the support of delinquents in the county prisons before a trial, would be saved to the State.—Such expenditures form a considerable item in our judicial expenses. Their reduction is an object deserving attention. By the alteration proposed, it may probably be effected to the extent of one half.

It will be foreseen that by conferring extended jurisdiction on the County Courts, a considerable proportion of the criminal cases now occupying the attention of the Superior Courts, to the exclusion of civil business, will be transferred to the former tribunals. The Courts of last resort, therefore, in issues of fact, will be enabled to devote their time more uninterruptedly to the trial of civil causes than is now practicable. The progress of such causes to a final determination in the Superior Courts so desirable, will thereby be hastened, the expenses of litigation materially diminished, and the public interest and accommodation promoted. These views have induced me to entertain the opinion that the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the County Courts in the manner proposed, is calculated to facilitate the administration of justice, and advance the public good. I therefore invite your particular attention to the subject.

The operations at the Connecticut State Prison have been crowned with flattering success. The balance in favor of the institution, after deducting every expense incident to its management, and the support of the convicts for the year ending on the 31st of March last, was five thousand and sixty eight dollars and ninety four cents. To appreciate fully the pecuniary results of the new prison, it must be recollected that the average annual disbursements from the treasury on account of the old establishment for the ten years preceding its abandonment, exceeded eight thousand four hundred dollars.

In the moral effects of the system of police established in the State Prison, as far as they have been developed, there is, also, great reason to exult. It is believed that in many instances convicts far gone in crime, and hardened in vice, have been reclaimed by the stern and subduing power of uniform labor in silence with solitary confinement during the hours of rest; aided efficiently by the reforming and benign influence of humane treatment, and regular moral and religious instruction.

Confidence is entertained, that the future pecuniary and moral results of the prison, will be no less propitious than the past, notwithstanding the regretted retirement of its late Warden. They will, however, necessarily be influenced in no small degree by the personal exertions of those to whom the immediate management and supervision of the institution shall be entrusted.

In the year preceding the first day of April last, the number of convicts in the prison was increased from one hundred and thirty four to one hundred and sixty seven, confined therein on that day. Of this number forty one were under twenty-one years of age at the time of their commitment, and one hundred and twelve are now under the age of thirty one. They present melancholy and alarming proof of the necessity of some decisive measures to check youthful propensities to evil, and to punish the minor offences of juvenile transgressors, whose early impunity naturally, and almost inevitably, plunges them into deep and aggravated guilt. By the increase of the number of prisoners, additional cells for their confinement have become necessary. It is much to be regretted, that on the first day of April last, the number of females confined in the State Prison amounted to thirteen. Their reformation is a matter of deep interest. But whilst these females shall be placed together, as they now are, and must necessarily be, under the existing arrangements of the prison, the expectation of that desirable result is unreasonable, and forbidden by experience. The means most likely to bring them to proper reflection and penitence for their folly and guilt, are solitary confinement at night, and the restraints imposed by the presence of a matron during the day, while they shall be engaged in some useful employment, accompanied by suitable instruction.

To accomplish these interesting objects, and to advance the interests of the institution, it is deemed proper to construct a building adjoining the prison, for the exclusive confinement of female prisoners, under the immediate care of a matron, but subject to the inspection and control of the directors. As neither of the contemplated improvements can be accomplished without the sanction of the Legislature, they are presented to your consideration. From the annual report of the directors of the prison, details in relation to the utility and importance of these improvements, with proper plans and estimates for their accomplishment, may be expected.

The repeal of the act for licensing and regulating Lottery offices, and the prohibition of the sale in this state of tickets in lotteries authorized by other states, adopted by the General Assembly in the year 1828, were designed to lead to the ultimate and entire suppression of the ruinous and demoralizing lottery system. It was then confidently believed, that the vending of foreign tickets being prohibited by law, an admitted and threatening evil would be soon terminated by the steady refusal of the Legislature of this state, under the restraining influence of enlightened judgment and correct public sentiment, to authorize lotteries in future.—None having since been granted, the hope is cherished, that for no purpose whatever, an evil so disastrous to the general weal of this community, and especially to its inconsiderate and unwary members, as is a lottery, will again receive legislative countenance. It cannot have escaped your observation, however, that lotteries sanctioned by law, in times past, when they were not managed in the present objectionable manner, and when unfortunate and deplorable experience had not disclosed fully their destructive tendency, are still in full operation in this state, stimulating cupidity and exciting vivid hopes, while they create bitter disappointments, urge to desperate adventure, and too frequently plunge into complicated misfortunes, the deluded victims of their sinful allurements. The object of the act of 1828, therefore, has not been accomplished. Indeed, it may well be questioned, whether that act has effected more, than to change the source of the mischiefs it was intended to eradicate. A full investigation of this subject is a matter of deep concern, and rendered necessary by its intimate connexion with the general interests and well being of society.—The precise objects, extent, limitations and conditions of the grants of lotteries which are claimed now to be in force, will thus be properly ascertained, and the way prepared for the enactments indispensible to guard and protect effectually the interests of the community, and to secure the speedy extinction of evils generally acknowledged, and justly deprecated.

The framers of the Constitution of the United States knew and appreciated the services of an armed yeomanry, and well understood that dependence on this species of force for the defence of the country, and the execution of its laws, constitutes a prominent characteristic of a republican government.

Accordingly, provision was wisely made in that constitution for the organization and discipline of the Militia. The most distinguished of the founders of our Republic, gave to "the Militia system" his unqualified approbation, and, having both in war and peace experienced its utility, during his presidency strenuously urged its improvement. Like opinions have been uniformly maintained and expressed by all his successors, in the national administration.

If we intend to preserve the present exalted rank and commanding influence of our confederacy, the right arm of its defence must not be enervated. An adequate preparation for war is, undoubtedly, the surest guaranty of our peace. It strongly tends to secure from other nations respect and the fulfilment of their obligations and duties to this. But the reputation of weakness invites national insult and aggression.

While the enemies of freedom hold embodied in Europe about two millions of mercenary troops, and are augmenting their naval power already immense, it can scarcely be imagined that ambition and the desire of personal and national aggrandizement have ceased to sway crowned heads, much less, that they look with complacency on our example, whose light and influence may, at no distant day, arouse men every where to the vindication of their unalienable rights, shaking the foundation of despotic power. The history of the past furnishes a sure guide as to the future, and it would be hazardous in the extreme to act on the presumption that an appeal to arms will never again be necessary, either to resist wrong or to coerce justice. To meet these objects however, a well organized and disciplined Militia, or a numerous standing army in time of peace, is indispensable. In addition to the exorbitant and oppressive burden of perpetual taxation to defray the expense of maintaining the latter force in sufficient numbers, a resort to it is forbidden by the nature and genius of our government, and the principles that animated the men of the revolution, and disenthralled from foreign bondage an oppressed people. That a large standing army is incompatible with republican institutions, is deemed an axiom in politics. On the contrary the militia constitutes the safeguard of individual and political liberty. Embracing the body of the community, it may be confidently looked to, as an insurmountable barrier against the oppression of power on the one hand, and the agitations and tumults of anarchy on the other. It is at once the guaranty of the Union and the sovereignty of the States, executing the laws of each, as occasion may require, on the fundamental principle of submission to rightful authority. In this strictly republican establishment, honorable distinctions are open to all, and should be conferred in free elections, as rewards of laudable ambition and virtuous efforts in the discharge of important public duty. The Militia system, by the exercise, discipline and associations it prescribes, may, and should be made effectually instrumental in cultivating the becoming civilities of social intercourse, manly and correct deportment, patriotic sentiments, a just estimate of character, a due sense of reproach, a commendable desire of usefulness and distinction, in promoting tranquillity and order in the community, and ardent attachment to the freedom it was designed to protect and maintain. If the Militia be so essentially connected with the public safety, peace liberty and happiness, its organization, discipline and efficiency, cannot cease to be objects of paramount concern.

With these views it is painful to observe any indications of indifference towards this arm of our national defence, or an unwillingness to perform a light military duty, so directly affecting our best interests, and the independence and liberty in whose achievement and maintenance the Militia have borne a conspicuous and honorable part. The spirit is too strongly manifested in the returns of the Militia of this State for the last year, which exhibit a considerable diminution of its numbers. With a gradually increasing population, the aggregate of our enrolled and enlisted corps, has been reduced in one year, from twenty-eight thousand, to twenty-three thousand two hundred and ten. The munitions of war provided by the national government, in conformity to the act for arming the great body of the Militia, being distributed among the respective States in the ratio of the numbers of their Militia, returned to the war department. This result will materially affect the interests of the State, by diminishing its quota of arms to be received under that act. There is reason to fear that the irregular, unequal and arbitrary exemptions from the performance of military services thus indicated, may occasion dissatisfaction among the remainder of the enrolled Militia, and a general reluctance to comply with the requirements of the Militia law. An evil, obviously of so much magnitude, and so threatening to the quiet of the Militia requires an efficient corrective.

The organization of the Militia should be carefully adapted to the condition and wants of the country, not subjecting its citizens to unnecessary military service. Its liabilities and duties should be imposed and prescribed, and its privileges and exemptions extended and allowed, on those principles of strict equality and justice which characterise our republican institutions. A limitation of enrolments to the period between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, will produce in all the States an equal, just, and desirable reduction of its numbers, now unnecessarily large. It will also remove the alleged reasons for sanctioning a scheme of classifying the Militia, which would be burdensome to the citizens of this State, and especially injurious to our enlisted corps of infantry, cavalry, riflemen, and artillery. The complex machinery of annual details, drills and returns of detachments, so often proposed, would thus be rendered entirely unnecessary. Embodying men in the prime and vigor of life, the Militia would then constitute an active force, sufficiently numerous and powerful to meet every emergency contemplated by the constitution.

The proposed reduction will probably still leave the Militia of the United States at least eight hundred thousand strong. It is recommended alike by its salutary and just influence on the domestic relations and the mechanic arts, and the private business of society, and by considerations of public economy, convenience, and policy, and whenever it shall be presented so unconnected with provisions of questionable expediency as to be the subject of direct action, it may be reasonably expected to receive the sanction of the General Government.

The constitution of the United States wisely reserves to the respective States in our Confederacy, the authority of training the Militia. Each State likewise possesses the power to exempt its citizens "from Militia duty," in such manner and to such extent, as its laws may prescribe. It is important to inquire, whether, in the exercise of these powers, additional inducements to the prompt and regular discharge of military duty, may be rightfully presented, the interest and convenience of our Militia promoted, and its discipline and efficiency improved.

Agreeably to an act of Congress, one hundred and seventeen copies of "a system of exercise and instruction of Field Artillery including manoeuvers for Light or Horse Artillery," have been forwarded to me by the Secretary of War, to be distributed among the proper officers of the Militia of this State, for their use and the use of their successors in office. The distribution will be made in conformity to that act. Provision was also made by the act, for the publication of sixty thousand copies of "the abstract of Infantry Tactics, including exercises and manoeuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen for the use of the Militia of the United States," but their delivery will doubtless be delayed necessarily for a considerable time.

Information was communicated to me in October last, that "fourteen six pounder cannon, with their carriages and equipments complete, except harness," were ready to be delivered to this State, as a part of its quota of arms, under the act of Congress for arming the Militia. In consequence of the dilapidated state of the arsenal, and the want of suitable accommodations there, for storing and protecting the public property, it was deemed expedient to propose a suspension of the delivery of the ordnance and other munitions of war due to the State from the United States, until the ensuing summer. To this proposition, assent was readily given by the officer charged with the delivery, and the arms apportioned to this State, in virtue of that act are deposited temporarily in the arsenals of the United States. Their removal however, ought soon to take place.

The necessity of repairing the arsenal, and more effectually securing the military stores placed therein, having been brought to the attention of the General Assembly at its session in the year 1828, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a committee in conjunction with the Quarter Master General, according to their discretion, to sell certain arms therein enumerated, and the powder previously purchased by this State, and to expend the avails thereof, "not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, in erecting suitable buildings, and in repairing and securing the present buildings at the arsenal." A committee was accordingly appointed. But contrary to the expectation then entertained, sales on reasonable terms, could not be effected by them, to the desirable extent.—The sum thus raised being but eight hundred and twenty six dollars and five cents, was entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the whole object of the resolution, and its execution has therefore been suspended.

There is little probability that further efforts of the committee to dispose of the inferior arms which alone they were empowered to sell, will be attended with more favorable results. Considerable repairs of the Arsenal, are now required, as well as additional buildings to protect and preserve the military equipments heretofore purchased by this State, and the arms that have been, and may hereafter be received from the United States, which, according to law must be there deposited.

A more efficient provision therefore, to accomplish these important objects, has become necessary. It is estimated that they may be effected by an appropriation of two thousand dollars, in addition to the sum already applicable to the same purpose. The expediency of their accomplishment, and making the requisite appropriation, is submitted to your judgment.

Notwithstanding the large disbursements arising from the establishment of the State Prison, and the erection of a new State House, within the four preceding years, I am gratified in being able to inform you that there remained in the Treasury, on the first day of April last, a balance exceeding thirteen thousand dollars, which, with the receipts of the current year from the regular sources of revenue, will be more than sufficient to discharge our ordinary expenses for the same period, and the balance of the appropriation for building the State House. The aggregate of the payments from the Treasury during the last year, is sixty thousand four hundred and twenty three dollars and fifty six cents. The receipts in the year, with the balance in the Treasury at its commencement, amounted to seventy four thousand one hundred and ninety six dollars and eighty seven cents. Of this sum only thirty seven thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and twenty seven cents were derived from direct and indirect taxes. Our revolving permanent fund, the income of which is applicable to the expenses of the civil list, is $399,702 66, no alteration having recently taken place in relation to its amount or investment.

A strong sense of duty constrains me to call your attention to our common schools, notwithstanding my views on the subject have heretofore been particularly explained. To the intellectual and moral improvement of youth, is justly attached transcendent importance.—While the ascendancy of patriotism shall be maintained, the reputation of the State valued, the augmentation of its power and welfare sought, and philanthropy exert its proper and benign influence, the elevation of the standard of instruction and attainments in our common schools, and the consequent diffusion of useful knowledge, will be anxiously desired and warmly approved by a free and enlightened people. If satisfied, however, with our past superiority in elementary education, other States shall be permitted to pass us in the career of mental improvement, we shall incur fearful responsibility. The talent committed to us by those who founded our free institutions on the basis of public intelligence and virtue, we are bound steadily to improve. The spirit of the age admonishes us to advance. The highest obligations impel us to sustain the pre-eminence of our primary schools, once so generally acknowledged and now so undeniably necessary to the honor of the State, and the perpetuity of its freedom and happiness. The work is not arduous. Our system is far from being radically defective.—Renewed energy in its execution is required, rather than any change of its general principles and provisions.

The vital power of the system, is the principle of visitation and examination. That a proper exertion of the powers of the school visitors, with the co-operation of correct public sentiment in relation to their importance, and a general manifestation of interest in their advancement, and watchfulness of their management by parents, would elevate the character and augment the utility of our common schools, can hardly be questioned. The visitorial powers may be exerted alike upon teachers and pupils, with great public benefit. But there is too much reason to apprehend that the examination of teachers, and inspections of the schools, have become more a matter of form than substance. Duties so directly affecting the paramount interest of society, should be prescribed by law, and may well be enforced by legal penalties.—Considerable attainments in learning, and respectable characters, are indispensable qualifications of the teachers of schools, and should be required. But it must not be forgotten, that they can be commanded only by adequate compensations. Misapprehension in these particulars will exert an unfortunate influence in the perpetuation of evils, already too apparent.

In the advancement of our primary schools, full annual reports of their condition, by the school visitors, are deemed important auxiliaries, as affording authentic and valuable information on a subject of deep, general, and abiding interest. These reports made to such public officer as may be designated by law, should state the proceedings of the visitors, the course and extent of their examinations of teachers, the number and times of their visits to the schools, respectively, the instructions given, and the books used in each school, the number, age, and progress of the scholars, the amount paid for tuition and incidental expenses, and the public money received in each school district, and the length of time a school may have been kept therein, with any disclosures in relation to the defects of our system, and suggestions of plans for its improvement, which they shall deem expedient. The requirement of such reports, as preliminaries to the payment of the dividends on the School Fund, with the known design of their ultimate presentation to the public eye, would naturally excite increased vigilance and activity in the visitors themselves, as well as in the teachers of District Schools, and produce a laudable and general spirit of emulation among our youth. Influenced by these considerations, I recommend the measure.

It is pleasing to know, that the School Fund, estimated at more than one million eight hundred and eighty two thousand dollars, has suffered no loss in the last fiscal year, and that by vigilant and judicious management, its productiveness has been augmented. The dividends from the income of the fund in the year, as will appear by the statement of the Commissioner, have amounted to seventy six thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents; transcending by more than four thousand dollars, the sum paid in any preceding year.—These dividends being apportioned according to the number of persons in the State, between the ages of four and sixteen years; which, by the enumeration made in August last, was ascertained to be eighty five thousand and fifteen; extend to each school district, with a very moderate additional sum to be raised by its inhabitants, the means of constantly supporting a good school, and thus place within the reach of every child in the State, the invaluable blessing of a good common education. It may be justly anticipated, and it is anxiously hoped, that privileges and advantages so distinguished, will be universally embraced and sedulously improved.

An extraordinary and gratifying spectacle is presented in the financial operations of this State. Its treasury disbursements in the form of dividends on the School Fund, for the promotion of objects of vital interest, amounted in the last year to more than double the sum collected from the citizens of the State within the same period, in every form of state taxation. While this munificent provision for the cultivation and diffusion of knowledge, commands just and universal admiration, the investment and safety of the Fund are rightful objects of legislative care and scrutiny.

Notwithstanding the Edifice, at this session, first occupied by the General Assembly, is not entirely completed, it still affords increased and desirable accommodations and facilities in the transaction of the public business. May sound wisdom, integrity, patriotism, and an uncompromising adherence to right and justice, ever predominate in all its deliberations, proceedings, and acts, within its walls, and may no event here take place, in the progress of ages, calculated to impair the invaluable institutions transmitted to this generation by Divine Providence through the firmness and virtue of their fathers, or to abridge the exercise of the great and immutable principles of political, civil and religious liberty.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

General Assembly,
Session of 1830.

Afternoon.—The Speaker announced the following committee. On Finance—Messrs. Raymond, Beers and Ellsworth.

A report of the committee appointed to superintend the building of the new State House was received, read, and on motion of Mr. Raymond, transmitted to the senate. On motion of Mr. Woodruff, the House adjourned.

Friday, May 7.

The roll of the House was called, and the members gave their places of residence in this city.

Petitions were now called for and presented as follows—

By Mr. Baldwin. The Petition of Oliver Watkins, a prisoner, now under the sentence of death, praying for a new trial. The reading of the petition was dispensed with, and referred to a committee of one from each county.

Petition of Benjamin Bradford & Co. Agents for Turnpike Road; praying for a removal of a gate.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Ingham remarked that the Standing Committees had not been appointed, to which many of the petitions would be referred; he therefore moved that the reading of the petitions be dispensed with until the Standing Committees be announced—adopted.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on the petition of *Oliver Watkins*—Messrs. Betts, [illegible], Gridley, [illegible], Mason of Woodbury, Woodruff, and King.

The House then took up the unfinished business of the last session, after reading the items of which, they were laid upon the table.

Mr. [illegible] asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the punishment of cruelty to brute animals, which was read once. The bill provides that any person who shall misuse any horse, ox, or other brute animal, shall pay into the town Treasury a sum not less than two nor more than seven dollars.

A bill entitled an Act for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent, was read once, and the House adjourned.

Afternoon.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees—

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Morgan, Loudon and Lester.

Bill relative to Religious Freedom—Messrs. Baldwin, Wells, Shelton, Latham, Davis, [illegible], Shaler and White.

Pedlars and Hawkers—Messrs. Hill, Adams, Bassett, Dean, Gladding, Sanford, Greene, Lathrop.

A Resolution from the Senate, that Mr. Boardman and such other gentlemen that the House may appoint, be a joint committee to take into consideration so much of the Message of his Excellency, the Governor, as relates to the alteration of the Constitution of the United States, concurred—committee to consist of one from each county.

A Resolution from the Senate, that Mr. Pettibone and such other gentlemen as the House may appoint, be a joint committee on new towns, and new Probate districts, concurred—committee to consist of one from each county.

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Pratt and such other gentlemen as the House may appoint, be a joint committee on incorporation for manufacturing purposes, concurred—committee to consist of one from a county.

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Hawley, and such other gentlemen as the House may appoint, be a joint committee on banks and other monied incorporations, concurred—committee to consist of one from a county.

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Crawford and such other gentlemen as the House may appoint, be a joint committee to prepare and report joint rules and proceedings for the Senate and House of Representatives, concurred—committee to consist of three.

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Judson and such other gentlemen as the House may appoint, be a joint committee to take into consideration so much of the Message of his Excellency, the Governor, as relates to the revision of the criminal laws of this State, concurred—committee to consist of one from each county.

Report of the committee appointed to revise the criminal code was read, and the report and accompanying bill was referred to the joint committee.

Resolution from the Senate, that Mr. Boardman of the Senate, and Mr. Clark of the House, be a joint Committee to wait on the Rev. Chas. A. Boardman, present to him the thanks of the two houses for his Discourse, delivered on Wednesday last, and request a copy for publication.

Mr. Coley moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. He remarked that he was not present when the sermon was delivered, but was informed that some part of it was very objectionable. The resolution passed.

Mr. Ellsworth introduced a bill for the regulation of civil actions. Read once.

The House then adjourned.

In the SENATE, the case of a contested election between Messrs. Fairchild and Baldwin, was before a committee on Friday. Propositions were made by Mr. F's counsel to send for persons and papers. This involved the question of who shall pay the expence, the state or the remonstrant. The question was not decided on Friday afternoon.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Salem Gazette, May 7.

THE MURDER.

The Grand Jury, on Tuesday, after spending two days in the examination of a great number of witnesses, returned bills of indictment against *Richard Crowninshield, Junior, George Crowninshield, Col. Benjamin Selman,* and *Daniel Chase,* charging the first as principal, and the others as accessories, in the murder of Joseph White.

The first two reside in Danvers, and the other two in Marblehead; they are all young men of respectable appearance, and about 30 years of age. The suspicions, that gave rise to the prosecution of these persons, were first excited by disclosures made by convicts, two of them in our State Prison, one in Exeter gaol, and the third then in New Bedford gaol.

On the morning of the murder, as soon as the tidings reached Boston, two gentlemen of that city visited the State Prison to make inquiries what convicts had been recently discharged who would be likely to commit such an offence. One of the convicts, by the name of Fisher, a native of Salem, was inquired of: his disclosure pointed attention toward Hatch, who had been discharged from the State Prison in December; Fisher said that while he and Hatch had been fellow prisoners in Salem Gaol, before their conviction about two years ago, the robbery of Mr. White had been talked of and contemplated, for the purpose of getting the money in the iron chest.

Inquiries and search were then set on foot to attempt to find Hatch. It was ascertained that he and one Quiner, of Beverly, another discharged convict, had been seen in Salem during the past winter; but where Hatch was at the time of the murder could not be readily discovered.

On Saturday night after the murder, a letter was received here by mail from the gaoler at New Bedford, informing that a man in gaol there by the name of Hall, had, on reading in a newspaper a notice of the murder, remarked that he thought he could tell who had a hand in it. An express was sent on the following day, [Sunday] from this town to New Bedford, to ascertain the particulars, and conferences were had with Hall, who it turned out was the same person formerly in gaol here with Fisher and [illegible] by the name of Hatch. Hatch related [illegible] particulars of his being in Salem and in company with Quiner and some others, during the winter—mentioning the places of their meetings and who were present—and of the murder having been concerted at their meetings, the manner of committing it arranged, by [illegible] the house at an early hour before it should be fastened, then killing Mr. White, by first hitting him on the head, so that they should not be [illegible] with blood, taking the iron chest, carrying it on board a boat, if one could be had, otherwise to remove it in a wagon.—These conversations took place in February. They were to wait till the snow should be off, that their tracks could not be traced.

Before the time when the murder of Mr. White was committed, which happened in the night of 6th April, Hatch and Quiner had both been arrested for other offences, and Hatch committed to New Bedford gaol, and Quiner to [illegible] gaol.

We refrain from stating any of the circumstances said to have been given in evidence to the Grand Jury, tending to show that the persons now indicted had in any manner aided, [illegible] or co-operated in the planning or perpetrating the murder. The evidence of convicts would be entitled to very little weight unless confirmed and corroborated from other sources.

Hatch was the only convict examined before the Grand Jury; he was brought in chains from Taunton gaol; and on Wednesday he was carried back in the same way. We have understood that he at first supposed he was himself brought here to be tried for some offence, though his keepers told him he was wanted as a witness only: and at Ipswich he was at first rather backward in answering questions. He said, while on the road from Taunton, that if they wanted him as a witness, "it was not treating him very well to put an ox chain on him."

The prisoners have been confined in separate cells in our gaol; on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, they were taken, in handcuffs, in two coaches, to Ipswich, and carried before the Supreme Court now holden there, by the Hon. Samuel Putnam, Associate Judge, and were put to the bar, and an indictment, charging the said Richard as principal, and the others as accessories, in the murder of Joseph White, at Salem, on the 6th of April last, was read to them.—In the first count mortal wounds are alleged to have been inflicted on the head of the deceased with a hatchet by Richard Crowninshield, Jr. the other prisoners being present, aiding and abetting him. The second count alleged that said Richard made several mortal wounds in the breast and near the heart of the deceased with a dirk, the other prisoners being present, &c. The arraignment was conducted by John Prince Jr. Esq. the clerk, in the most correct and impressive manner, and the scene was most solemn and affecting. The prisoners behaved with decorum. They severally plead Not guilty, and said they would be tried by God and their country. Ebenezer Shillaber and John Walsh Esqs., were, at the request of the prisoners, assigned by the Court as their counsel.

P. S. We have learned since the above was in type, that a messenger was on Wednesday sent to the Chief Justice who is holding the Supreme Court at Worcester, to ascertain how soon the Judges could be called together for the purpose of trying the prisoners; that the messenger returned, and it appears that the engagements of the Judges on the several Circuits render it impossible for them to meet here earlier than the next term of our Supreme Court, which will sit here on the 9th November next; and we understand that the trial is fixed for that time.

Another Steamboat Disaster.—A letter from Pittsburgh, dated 30th April, says, "we have news of the steamboat Caledonia having burst her boiler near the mouth of the Ohio, about the 23d of April, on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville. Two of the crew were killed, and twelve of the passengers jumped overboard and were drowned. No further particulars. The boat is heavily insured at Cincinnati."

Another account says, "about 15 of the passengers, and 7 of the crew were either killed or wounded—7 or 8 others were blown overboard and lost. The boat had been under way, after wooding, about two hours, when the boiler burst. She had a heavy freight with 400 deck and 60 cabin passengers amounting, with the crew, to nearly 500 souls. She was taken in tow by the Paul Jones."

We find the following information, says the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, in the Natchez Ariel, of the 10th ult.

"*The Indians.*—The terms upon which the Indians have preferred to sell their land, are—one million of dollars; each man to have a section of land west of the Mississippi in fee simple; and to be transported to the country allotted to them at the expense of our government, and to be supported, from the time of their arrival, twelve months."

Proposed Residence of the Indians.—The whole country west of Missouri and Arkansas, (including the forty miles severed from the latter) is already parcelled out to the different tribes that now occupy it. The Cherokees and Creeks are already murmuring on account of their restricted limits, and complain that the Government has assigned to both the same tract of country. The productions of the habitable parts of the country, under the careless culture of the Indians, will be found not more than sufficient to supply the wants of the present population. If the proposition respecting the formation of an Indian colony, contained in the report of the Secretary of War, should be adopted by the Government, we will have, according to the Secretary's calculations, 75,000 at one litter, in addition to those already in the country. Will he tell us, where he will put them? and how he will support them under existing circumstances? I believe his plan rational and practicable, *if* the Texas country belonged to the Government; but otherwise, the restricted limits in which he would have to plant his colony, would render it a perfect Indian slaughter-house.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MAY 12, 1830.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We give our readers this week, the Message of Governor Tomlinson, delivered on Thursday last, to the two houses of our State Legislature. The document is certainly one of very great value, both from the judicious selection of subjects and the happy mode in which he treats them. The thorough knowledge which he manifests, on all occasions, of the true interests of the State and the wants of the community, and the sound and practical sense which show themselves in the remedies which he points out for existing evils, give his messages a real value and just weight in the community, and entitle his views and recommendations to the high respect and grave consideration of the Legislature. At the same time that he is anxious to adopt all improvements which may arise, and is not wedded to the errors of former times because they are antiquated, he does not give his sanction to the spirit of reckless innovation or rash and headlong tearing up of the foundations of really beneficial institutions, merely because they are partially and in a few respects defective.

The communications from the Legislatures of other States, through their Governors, are unusually numerous. They are, however, upon the two questions of the constitutionality and benefits of the Tariff laws, and the expediency of amending the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing President and Vice President. On both these subjects the opinion of the Legislature has, we believe, been heretofore expressed, and no different result is of course to be anticipated during the present session. The judicious remarks on the subject of Lotteries are worthy of the serious and careful attention of the Legislature. The Legislature originated the evil. In this, indeed, they only imitated the examples of other States and countries—and the evil, at the time it originated, was of less moment than it has since become. It is now, by universal consent, acknowledged to be one of great enormity and productive of great public and private mischief. The charters were granted by the legislature of the State, & it [illegible] to apply the remedy. That they have the power of repealing vested rights, or rescinding [illegible] while the objects of that grant are unperformed, and the end designed to be attained by it unaccomplished, or while the same remains in legal operation and force, no one will contend. The contracts of the State, [illegible] be adhered to. They cannot, if they would, and they ought not, if they could, violate them. It is believed, however, upon a thorough and minute examination, it will be found that in most instances, if not in every instance, the grants have, by the attainment of the purposes for which they were made, died a natural death, or, by the illegal acts of those to whom they were granted, been forfeited. That an enquiry will be instituted, and a thorough and minute examination of the whole subject

will be entered into by the Legislature cannot be doubted and a stop put to this demoralizing and unequal gambling.

The remarks on the subject of our Militia system, are worthy of all praise. The attempts daily made to ridicule and speak slightly of this arm of our defence, are much to be deprecated. It is a very easy thing to ridicule and decry the benefits of an imperfectly trained Militia, but no one can doubt, who has seriously examined the subject, that the abolition of the system would be dangerous in the extreme.

The prosperous situation of the Treasury is a source of great congratulation, although unusual expenditures have been called for during a few years past, in the erection of buildings, &c. The condition of the State Prison at Wethersfield is in the highest degree prosperous. Instead of being a disgrace to the State and an enormous expense, it is now conducted probably as well as any prison in the country, and its accounts present a clear gain to the State, of more than five thousand dollars during the past year, a large part of which sum has been paid into the Treasury. The remarks in relation to the School Fund, and the situation of our common schools, are worthy of great attention. The fund, by its admirable management, has given a larger income than on any former year, by about four thousand dollars. Our school system, the Governor regards, although in some respects imperfectly executed, as fundamentally sound and beneficial—a view of the subject which, in the main, is doubtless correct. That the measures which he recommends, or some others, are necessary to give due efficiency to the system, there cannot be a doubt. On the whole, the sentiments contained in the Message, are sound and judicious—the views taken are enlarged and salutary, and the whole expressed in good style and within a reasonable compass.

Norwich Female Academy.—We have noticed with pleasure the gradual but sure and certain progress of this institution. The very perfect system of education embracing the more common and indispensable, and the higher branches of learning, with all the ornamental branches of female education, has been well sustained by very competent and judicious instructors. It has, since its first establishment, been continually gaining upon the good opinion of the community, and its reputation is now too generally and too well established to render any remarks of ours of any value. We cannot, however, help remarking, that for every branch of female education, this school is not surpassed by any. The situation of this town is peculiarly favorable for such an Academy. The facility of access, the pleasantness and healthiness of location, & the moderate terms both of board and tuition, recommend it highly to public attention and support. The spring term has just commenced, and we recommend to parents who have not fixed upon a school for the summer for their daughters, to place them in this flourishing Seminary.

The Editor of the American Jurist and Law Magazine, in the number for April, in noticing the recent Legislatures in the several States speaks thus of lotteries in Virginia:—"Several lotteries are granted by the State, most of them for improving roads. We cannot (say they) but regret that any of the States, are still willing to sanction this most pernicious species of gambling. No object of public improvement, will justify the sacrifice of the morals and property of the people, which inevitably attend the raising of money by such means."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the twentieth of April, three lads were drowned in Plainfield, near Packersville. Their names and ages were as follows: John Sawyer, son of Jonathan Sawyer of Westminster, aged 8 years; Alonzo C. Baggins, son of Chester Baggins, of Plainfield, aged 8 years; and Waterman W. Briggs, son of James Briggs, of Canterbury, aged 7 years. They went into a pond for the purpose of bathing, and soon found themselves in difficulty and called for aid. Two lads on the shore gave the alarm to some men at work 1-4 of a mile off; but help came too late to save them. They were all sprightly promising youths,

"Their parents' hope, their parents' joy."

They were lovely in life, and pleasant even in death.—Their funeral was held at the meeting-house in Packersville, when the mourners and friends were addressed from Prov. 27, 1.—"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."—[*Com.*]

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. DUNHAM:—I noticed, with some mortification, the remarks of your correspondent from Voluntown, respecting the annoyance to those who visit our city with teams from the country. Are not their complaints just? and are not our own citizens also excessively annoyed from the same cause? Our streets and public walks are covered with cattle, so that it is often dangerous for ladies and children to walk in them—and all in the face and in defiance of a by-law of the city. Not only cattle, but horses are often at large in our streets; not those belonging to citizens only, but I believe cattle from without the city, come in to feed upon teamsters' hay and oats, having learned to open bags. Where are our laws? Where are our executive officers? Where our active citizens who regard our beauty or growing prosperity? Pray, Mr. Printer, publish our by-laws on this subject—pray citizens have them executed or else repeal them, and open your streets and pleasant walks to *all manner of beasts.*

A CITIZEN.

A temperance association has been formed in the first Society, in Norwich. The Officers are James Stedman, Esq. President; Asa J. Hinckley, Vice President; Joseph C. Huntington, Secretary; Henry Nevins, Treasurer, and R. Hubbington, Esq. Auditor. The officers, together with Erastus Huntington, Esq., Wm. Cleveland, Henry Strong, Esq., John Hyde, Esq., and Henry Carpenter, constitute the Executive Committee.

FOR THE COURIER.

Drunkenness and Intemperance.—He that goes to the tavern first, for the love of company, will at last go for the love of liquor. It was an usual saying of the great Lord Verulam, that not one man of a thousand, died a natural death; and that most diseases had their rise and origin, from intemperance; for drunkenness and gluttony, steal men off silently and singly; whereas, sword and pestilence, do it by the lump. But then, death makes a halt, and comes to a cessation of arms; but the other knows no stop or intermission, but perpetually jogs on, depopulates insensibly, and by degrees; & though this is every day experienced, yet men are so enslaved by custom and long habit, that no admonition will avail. Drunkenness is a sin at which the most sober heathens blushed. The Spartans brought their children to loath it, by showing them a drunkard, whom they gazed at as a monster. Even Epicurus himself, who esteemed happiness to consist in pleasure, was temperate, as Cicero observes.

ITEMS.

The New-Haven Palladium says Mr. Haisy, the Jackson Senator from the 7th District, has made an attempt to dispense with prayers in that body during the session. Poor man! he deserves the pity more than the contempt of the community.

Jacksonism in Connecticut.—In 1828 the highest Jackson candidate for the office of Elector, received 4448 votes. In 1829 the highest Jackson candidate for Congress received 3069 votes. In 1830 the Jackson candidate for Lieut. Governor received 2923 votes.

A bill is before Congress for creating the new office of *Deputy Secretary of State.* This may be modern retrenchment and economy, but intelligent people have not from the days of Washington to the present time, the duties of the proposed Secretary have been done, and well done, by the Chief Clerks of the Departments. The salary of the Deputy is to be $3000 per annum; that of the Chief Clerk has been but $2000.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE PECK.—The House of Representatives having determined by a vote of 123 to 49 to proceed to the impeachment of Judge Peck, Judge of the District Court of Missouri, have appointed a committee to prepare articles of impeachment, which have been adopted by the house, and appointed the same individuals managers of the impeachment before the Senate. It is understood that the trial is immediately to proceed, and will necessarily prolong the session, and prevent the performance of much other business.

The proceedings in a case of impeachment, are of a most grave and important character, and are extremely rare—the only instance, it is believed, of impeaching a judge before the Senate of the United States, being the case of Judge Chase, of Pennsylvania. In case of impeachment, as our readers are probably aware, the House of Representatives act as the prosecutors and the Senate in character of Judges. The House is the Grand Inquest of the Nation, and the Senate the High Court of Impeachment. We extract below a part of the proceedings of the Senate in relation to this subject, on the 3d and 4th inst., for the double purpose of showing the course of proceeding in relation to subjects of this nature and the nature of the charges in the present instance against Judge Peck. The following were the proceedings in the Senate of the 3d inst.

"A message having been received from the House of Representatives, notifying that they had appointed Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Storrs, of New York, Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, Mr. Spencer, of New York, and Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, managers to conduct the impeachment of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri. On motion by Mr. Tazewell, it was

Resolved, That at twelve o'clock to-morrow, the Senate will resolve itself into a Court of Impeachments, at which time the following oath or affirmation shall be administered by the Secretary to the President of the Senate, and by him to each member of the Senate, viz:

'I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that, in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, I will do impartial justice, according to law.'

Which Court of Impeachments being thus formed, will, at the time aforesaid, receive the managers appointed by the House of Representatives, to exhibit articles of impeachment, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, against James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, pursuant to notice given to the Senate this day by the House of Representatives, that they had appointed managers for the purposes aforesaid; and that the Secretary of the Senate lay this resolution before the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That after the Managers of the Impeachment shall be introduced to the bar of the Senate, and shall have signified that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against James H. Peck, the President of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant at Arms to make proclamation, who shall, after making proclamation, repeat the following words: 'All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the grand inquest of the nation is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri.' After which the articles shall be exhibited, and the President of the Senate shall inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

From the report of the proceedings of the 4th inst. we copy the following:

"On motion by Mr. Tazewell, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachments, for the trial of James H. Peck, District Judge of Missouri, and the oath prescribed having been administered to the Vice President, and by him to 45 Senators.

The managers appointed by the House of Representatives, then appeared at the bar of the Senate, and having been conducted and seated within the bar, and the usual proclamation to keep silence having been made by the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, their Chairman, rose and read the following article of impeachment which had been agreed to by the House of Representatives, against James H. Peck, District Judge of the United States for the District of Missouri:

Article exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves, and of all the people of the United States, against James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high misdemeanors in office.

Then follows the article, which, after stating the session of the Court—the pendency of the suit between United States and Soulard and others, and the decision and decree of the Court of the United States, and the adjournment of the Court, continues as follows:

"And the said petitioners did, and at the December term of the said court, holden by and before the said James H. Peck, Judge as aforesaid, in due form of law, under the said act, appeal against the United States, from the judgment and decree so made and entered in the said matter, to the Supreme Court of the United States; of which appeal so made and taken in the said District Court, the said James H. Peck, Judge of the said court, had then and there full notice. And the said James H. Peck, after the said matter or cause had so been duly appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and on or about the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, did cause to be published in a certain public newspaper printed at the city of St. Louis, called 'The Missouri Republican,' a certain communication prepared by the said James H. Peck, purporting to be the opinion of the said James H. Peck, as Judge of the said court, in the matter or cause aforesaid; and purporting to set forth the reasons of the said James H. Peck, as such Judge, for the said decree; and that Luke Edward Lawless, a citizen of the United States, and an attorney and counsellor at law, in the said District Court, and who had been of counsel for the petitioners in the said court in the matter aforesaid, did, thereafter, and on or about the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, cause to be published in a certain other newspaper, printed at the city of St. Louis, called 'The Missouri Advocate and St. Louis Enquirer,' a certain article signed 'A Citizen,' and purporting to contain an exposition of certain errors of doctrine and fact alleged to be contained in the opinion of the said James H. Peck, as before that time so published, which publication by the said Luke Edward Lawless, was to the effect following, viz:

'TO THE EDITOR:

Sir,—I have read, with the attention which the subject deserves, the opinion of Judge Peck, on the claim of the widow and heirs of Antoine Soulard, published in the Republican of the 30th ultimo. I observed that although the Judge has thought proper to decide against the claim, he leaves the grounds of his decree open for further discussion.

Availing myself, therefore, of this permission, and considering the opinion so published, to be a fair subject of examination to every citizen who feels himself interested, in, or aggrieved by, its operation, I beg leave to point the attention of the public to some of the principal errors which I think I have discovered in it. In doing so, I shall confine myself to little more than an enumeration of those errors, without entering into any demonstration or developed reasoning on the subject. The would require more space than a newspaper allows, and besides, is not, as regards most of the points, absolutely necessary.

Judge Peck, in this opinion, seems to me to have erred in the following assumptions, as well of fact as of doctrine.

1. That, by the ordinance 1754, a sub-delegate was prohibited from making a grant in consideration of services rendered or to be rendered.

2d. That a sub-delegate in Louisiana was not a sub-delegate as contemplated by the above ordinance.

3d. That O'Reily's regulations, made in February, 1770, can be considered as demonstrative of the extent of the granting power of either the Governor General or the sub-delegates under the royal order of August, 1790.

Then follows, in the communication of Mr. Lawless, fifteen additional heads commenting upon the opinion of the Judge. The three inserted are a sample of the whole, being all of a purely technical character, in no manner personal, and entirely uninteresting. He then concludes—

"In addition to the above, a number of other errors, consequential on those indicated, might be stated. The Judge's doctrine as to the forfeiture, which he contends is inflicted by Morales' regulations, seems to me to be peculiarly pregnant with grievous consequences. I shall, however, not tire the reader with any further enumeration, and shall detain him only to observe, by way of conclusion, that the Judge's recollection of the argument of the counsel for the petitioner, as delivered at the bar, differs materially from what I can remember, who also heard it. In justice to the counsel, I beg to observe, that all that I have now submitted to the public, has been suggested by that argument as spoken, and by the printed report of it, which is even now before me.

A CITIZEN."

The following is the remainder of the article and the subsequent proceedings:—

And the said James H. Peck, Judge as aforesaid, unmindful of the solemn duties of his station, and that he held the same, by the Constitution of the United States, during good behaviour only, with intention wrongfully and unjustly to oppress, imprison, and otherwise injure the said Luke Edward Lawless, under color of law, did, thereafter, at a term of the said District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, begun and held at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on the third Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, arbitrarily, oppressively, and unjustly, and under the further color and pretence that the said Luke Edward Lawless was answerable to the said Court for the said publication, signed "A Citizen," as for a contempt thereof, institute, in the said Court, before him, the said James H. Peck, Judge as aforesaid, certain proceedings against the said Luke Edward Lawless, in a summary way, by attachment issued for that purpose by the order of the said James H. Peck, as such Judge, against the person of the said Luke Edward Lawless, touching the said pretended contempt, under and by virtue of which said attachment the said Luke Edward Lawless was, on the 21st day of April, 1826, arrested, imprisoned and brought into the said Court, before the said Judge, in the custody of the Marshal of the said State, and the said James H. Peck, Judge as aforesaid, did, afterwards, on the same day, under the color and pretences aforesaid, and with the intent aforesaid, in the said Court, then and there unjustly, oppressively, and arbitrarily, order and adjudge that the said Luke Edward Lawless, for the cause aforesaid, should be committed to prison for the period of 24 hours, and that he should be suspended from practising as an attorney or counsellor at law in the said District Court for the period of 18 calendar months from that day; and did then and there further cause the said unjust and oppressive sentence to be carried into execution; and the said Luke Edward Lawless was, under color of the said sentence, and by the order of the said James H. Peck, Judge as aforesaid, thereupon suspended from practising as such attorney or counsellor in the said Court for the period aforesaid, & immediately committed him to the common prison in the said city of St. Louis, to the great disparagement of public justice, the abuse of judicial authority, and to the subversion of the liberties of the People of the United States.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting, at any time hereafter, any further articles, or other accusations or impeachment, against the said James H. Peck, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the article herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same, and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation, or impeachment, which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said James H. Peck may be put to answer the misdemeanors herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments, may be thereupon had and given, as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The Vice President informed the managers that the Senate would take proper order thereon, of which the House of Representatives should have due notice; and they then withdrew. On motion by Mr. Tazewell, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to issue a summons, in the usual form, to James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, to answer a certain article of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives on this day; that the said summons be returnable here on Tuesday next, the eleventh instant, and be served by the Sergeant at Arms, or some person to be deputed by him, at least three days before the return day thereof; and that the Secretary communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives.

On motion by Mr. Tazewell, the Court then adjourned to Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

CONGRESS,

Monday, May 3.

In the Senate, some time was spent on Mr. Benton's Land Graduation Bill, which was afterwards laid on the table, on his motion. The bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between States, was then again taken up, and Mr. Robbins having concluded his argument in favor of it, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after petitions and reports had been presented, the Tennessee Land Bill was discussed, and finally rejected by a majority of 21 votes. The House then went into committee of the whole, and, after an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Bell, to take up the Indian bill, (which was negatived by a majority of 15 votes) the committee resumed the consideration of the bill to alter the tariff laws. Mr. Blair of South Carolina, spoke in support of Mr. McDuffie's amendment; and Mr. Davis, of South Carolina having obtained the floor, the Committee rose.

Tuesday, May 4.

The Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment and the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives appeared and exhibited an article of Impeachment against Judge Peck. After ordering that Judge Peck be summoned, to answer thereto, on Tuesday next, the Court was adjourned to that day. The Senate then took up the bill to re-organize the Navy of the U. S. which was under consideration at the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, from the Select Committee on the subject to amend the several acts authorizing the registering and granting of licenses of Steam Boats, and to provide for the better securing of the lives of passengers on board of vessels; and reported, from the same Committee, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for his views on the subject. A motion was then made by Mr. Grennell, to reconsider the vote by which the bill relative to the Tennessee lands had been, on the previous day, rejected. The motion led to some discussion, which terminated in a successful motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to amend the acts in alteration of the various acts imposing duties on Imports, when Mr. Davis of Massachusetts spoke for about two hours in conclusion of a most eloquent argument in favor of the bill, to which the most remarkable and unbroken attention was paid throughout.

Thursday, May 6.

In the Senate on that day, Mr. Dickerson, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message relating to the distribution of the surplus revenue of the nation after payment of the national debt, reported a bill for distributing the surplus among the several states, which was read and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr Woodbury, the bill for building light houses, beacons, &c. and the improvement of certain harbors, was taken up and amended. Some time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the hour of assembling was altered to 10 o'clock. Mr. White of N. Y., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to include in his annual return of the commerce and navigation of the United States, a variety of information, the effect of which will be to ensure more accurate returns of the shipping of the country. Mr. Wayne continued his speech in favor of the bill to amend the navigation laws, and against the protecting system.

Friday, May 7.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia state line during the revolutionary war, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by 39 votes to 4. The bill for re-organizing the navy was discussed and laid on the table, with the understanding that it should be taken up on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wayne concluded his argument on the bill for the amendment of the navigation laws. Mr. Mallary's bill, in addition to the several acts imposing duties on imports was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Polk in the chair. Mr. Young of Ct. spoke against Mr. M'Duffie's amendment. Mr Chambreleng, in a speech of an hour, examined Mr. Mallary's bill, and showed its inadequacy to the object proposed. Mr. Bates replied to Mr Chambreleng, after which Mr. Everett commenced a speech in reply to the speech of Mr M'Duffie and Mr Cambreleng.—The House adjourned before he concluded.

A CARD.

The subscriber, minister of the Congregational Society of Voluntown and Sterling, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $20 from ladies of his society, to constitute him a life member of the American Tract Society, at New York. While he is sensibly affected with the token of respect to him, he especially rejoices in it as an expression of their active regard to the cause of Christian benevolence; and he hopes and prays that, while their money may be instrumental of carrying light and salvation to thousands, it may be rewarded by a rich supply of grace and consolation to themselves. OTIS LANE.

Sterling, May 11.

DIED,

In this town, on the 3d inst. Mr. GEORGE STERRY, aged 23, son of the late Elder John Sterry.

In East Haddam, on the 25th ult. Mrs. MARY STRANAHAN, aged 36 years, wife of Mr. James Stranahan.

At Madeira, on the 3d of March last, GEORGE W. HILLARD, aged 33 years.

Lost, at sea, on the 8th of Nov. last, from on board the brig User, Capt. Cutler, of Stonington, Mr. ANDREW M. FANNING, of this town, aged 25 years; son of the late Thomas Fanning, Esq.

In Pennsylvania, Susquehanna County, last March, Mrs. SARAH LATHROP, aged 83; relict of Mr. Jedediah Lathrop, formerly of Lisbon, in this State.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Lecture, "Particular Providence."

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Temperance Society for the choice of officers, will be held at the Conference Room, on Monday evening, 17th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

EDWARD WHITING, Sec'y.

May 11. 7

FOUND

ON Bean Hill, in this town, on the 29th of April, a few yards of Calico. The owner can have the same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

Norwich, May 10. 7

TO CLOSE A CONCERN!

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Having bought the stock of DRY GOODS at the New York Store, offers to sell them much below the first cost or real value, to close the business there. Among them are many valuable staple goods, consisting in part of—

A heavy stock of blue, black, brown, mixed, olive and drab Broadcloths & Cassimeres.
Black Levantines and Lustrings,
Calicoes, (old patterns, but cheap,)
Cotton and worsted Hose,
Bombazines, Bombazetts, Circassians,
Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Linens,
Cambrics and Muslins,
Crapes, Hdkfs., Linen Cambrics,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls. Call and see others.

May 12, 1830. tf7

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion,* will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

BIBLES.

Scott's Family Bible, 6 royal 8 vo. volumes, in calf and sheep binding, at greatly reduced prices,

Henry's Commentaries on the Bible, 6 volumes,

Scott's New Testament, the same size of the bible, in two volumes,

Wilber's Reference Bibles, quarto and duodecimo, some in morocco and calf skin binding—with a great variety of other bibles, some very elegant—for sale at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-store.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A handsome London edition of Cruden's Concordance, 1 volume royal octavo,

A good and cheap edition of Butterworth's Concordance,

Miniature edition of Brown's Concordance.

May 11. 7

VILLAGE HYMNS.

AN assortment of Village Hymns, in rich and plain bindings, for sale at the Sign of the Ledger, by

R. HUBBARD.

May 11, 1830. 7

MRS. LINCOLN'S

Lectures on Botany.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

FAMILIAR Lectures on Botany: including the practical and elementary Botany, with general and scientific descriptions of the most common foreign & native plants, & a vocabulary of botanical terms. By Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln, Vice Principal of the Troy Female Seminary. Illustrated by 13 beautiful engravings.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

Bigelow's Plants of Boston and its environs,
Conversations on Vegetable Physiology,
Eaton's Manuel and Botanical Exercises,
Mrs. Wakefield's Botany,
Barton's and Thurston's Botany, &c.

May 11. 7

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE.

A new edition of Cruden's Concordance, in royal octavo, just received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.*

May 11. 7

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 20th inst., under the Preceptorship of Mr. John Witter, A. M. The branches taught in this Academy differ in nothing essential from those branches taught in similar institutions in New England. Young gentlemen are here prepared for College, and also for active life.

Board, at a very moderate price, can be had in good families; and the flourishing condition of the Academy warrants the Trustees in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

Plainfield, May 3, 1830. 7

Steam Boat Hotel.

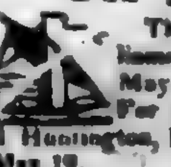
THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

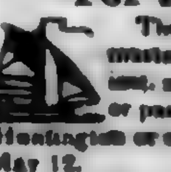
For New-York.



The packet sloop Exchange, G. W. Geer, master, will sail on Wednesday, the 19th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Backus & Norton or on board.

May 12. 7

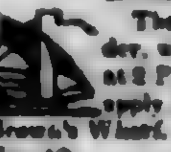
For New-York.



The sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Monday, May 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage apply to Jed Huntington, Backus & Norton or on board.

May 12. 7

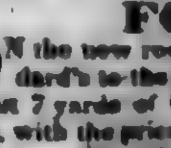
For New-York.



The sloop Diamond, P. Lovell, master, will sail on Friday, 14th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington or on board.

May 12. 7

For Boston.



The sloop Jasper, Capt. Scudder, will sail on Friday, 14th inst. at 2 P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, or on board, at Brown's Wharf.

May 12. 7

FOUND,

ON the new road leading from Mr. Goddard's to the Falls, a bundle containing about 7 yards of Calico, and a new Work Bag, with the price mark pinned to it. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

SIMEON JORDON.

May 11, 1830. 7

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of

SETCHELL & KELLEY,

and have commenced the Tanning, *Currying* and *Shoe Making* business, in East Chelsea. They solicit the patronage of the public in those branches of business.

They offer for sale Leather, Shoes, Boots, and all articles in their line.

Boots and Shoes made at the shortest notice.

They will pay cash for Hides, Calf Skins, and Oak Bark.

WM. K. SETCHELL,
JOHN B. KELLEY.

Norwich, May 17, 1830. 3w7

DOMESTIC.

WHITE Cotton Hose; brown, blue and fancy print Calicoes—just received and for sale very cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

May 12. 7

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

A very extensive assortment of Paper-Hangings and Borders constantly for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.*

May 11. 7

CORN, &c.

1,000 bush. Northern & Southern Corn,
50 bbls. Flour, choice brands,
20 half bbls. do. for family use,
500 lbs. best Cheese; 10 boxes Oranges,
30 drums Figs, very fresh—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

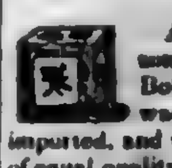
FLOUR, SALT, &c.

50 bbls. Rochester and New-York Flour, 10 half " "
5 bbls. N. Y. Rye Flour,
20 sacks fine Salt,
10 bags Coffee; 1 tierce Honey.
Just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

May 12th. 7

TEAS.



A fresh supply of Old Hyson, Hyson, H. Skin, Souchong, Pouchong & Bohea Teas, just received, and are warranted to be as good as ever imported, and will be sold at as low price as any of equal quality can be purchased in this market, by

E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

MACKEREL & PORK.

40 half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 20 bbls. Mess Pork—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

WANTED,

1 ton first quality Hay; 30 bush. Potatoes.

May 11, 1830. 7

COTTON, &c.

150 bales Cotton, 6 cases Shoes,
Also, Satinett Warps, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 11. 3w7

MOLASSES.

10 hhds. new Iberia Molasses, 10 do. W. I. do. light colored—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 11. 7

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime, 20 do. Dexter do. very fresh—just received and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

WINDOW GLASS.

100 boxes Pera Glass, just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 11. 7

DUN FISH.

5 quintals superior Dun Fish—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

SMOKED and pickled *SALMON,* cured this season—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

May 11. 7

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the First School District in the Second School Society of the town of Norwich, legal voters in School District meeting, are notified to meet at the District School House, in said District, on Friday, the 14th day of May inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the expediency of repairing said School House, of extending the same, and of imposing a tax for that purpose—also the employment of a female instructor—and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Dist. Com.*

Norwich, May 7, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Russel Hinckley & Co.* and *Russell Hinckley,* are informed that a settlement must be made by the first of June next, or their accounts will be left with John A. Rockwell Esq. for collection.

May 11, 1830. 3w7

FOR SALE.

THE sale of the real estate of Samuel Woodworth, late of Mansfield, deceased, is adjourned to the 20th day of May inst. The sales positive, and are to be closed on said day.—Sales to commence at one o'clock p. m. on the premises. Persons wishing to purchase a farm will do well to call and examine the same before time of sale, or in the morning before sales commence.

BETHIAH R. WOODWORTH, } Adm'rs.
CHESTER A. WOODWORTH, }

Mansfield, May 5th. 3w7

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of East Haddam has limited and appointed six months, from the first publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Caleb Gillet, late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber.

SOLOMON T. GILLET, *Adm'r.*

April 28, 1830. 3w7

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Griswold, legally warned and held April 27th, 1830;

Voted, That Horses, Asses and Mules, be restrained from going at large on the commons and highways, in the town of Griswold, until our next annual town meeting, under a penalty of seventy five cents a head for each of said creatures, so found at large.

Voted, That horned cattle be restrained from going at large on the highways and commons, in the town of Griswold, until our next annual town meeting, under a penalty of fifty cents a head for each of said cattle, so found at large.

The foregoing is a true copy of record,

Attest, DARIUS MEWMARSH, Town Clerk.

Griswold, April 28th. 3w8

POETRY.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

ON MAY.

Behold the change! Stern winter's gone,
Sweet May is smiling now her born,
And bids all nature to rejoice;
With joy it hails her welcome voice.
Lo! God is seen in every flower
That decks the garden. By His power
The fields are clothed. Their rich attire
Speak volumes, saying, see, admire
The works of your Creator, who
Sprinkles the spacious fields with dew,
Unpaints the flowers, and loads the air
With odours. By His constant care,
Every spire of grass that decks the mead,
Shoots forward from its mother seed.
Delightful 'tis to roam along
The lovely forest. There the song
Of cheerful birds salutes the ears,
There May in all her pride appears.
When Sol has sunk into his bed,
And Phœbus' beams around are spread,
The nightingale resumes her lays,
Pouring forth songs of grateful praise
To her Protector. Should not man
Pursue her just and glorious plan?
Thanks let him give for blessings sent,
Remembering that they are but lent.

HUROM.

THOUGHTS ON LOTTERY WHEELS.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

No sculptured idol make the place,
Of such excelling form and face,
That Grecian pride might feign its birth,
A statue fall'n from heaven to earth:
The Goddess here is best designed—
A flimsy harlot, bold and blind;
Invisible to standers by,
And yet in every body's eye;
FORTUNE her name—a gay deceiver,
Cheat as she may, the crowd believe her.
And she, abuse her as they will,
Showers down her favors on them still;
For 'tis the bliss of both to be
Themselves unseen, and not to see:
Had she discernment pride would scout
The homage of her motley rout:
Were she revealed, the poorest slave
Would blush to be her luckiest knave.
Between her wheels the Phantom stands,
With Syren voice, and Harpy-hands:
She turns the enchanted axle round:
Forth leaps the "Twenty thousand pound!"
That "twenty thousand" one has got,
But twenty thousand more have not.
These curse her to her face, deplore
Their loss, then—take her word once more;
Once more deceived, they rise like men
Bravely resolved—to try again.
Again they fail; again trepanned,
She mocks them with her slight of hand;
Still foiled with rage, with ardour steeled,
Perish they may, but never yield;
They woo her till their latest breath,
Then snatch their prize—a blank, in death;
Angels might weep to see them there!
Then to the Lottery-wheels away,
The Spirit of Gambling drags his prey.
Hail to the fiery Indian's rack!
Hail Juggernaut's destructive track!
Hail to the warrior's iron car;
But O the Lottery-wheels afar.
I'll die by torture, war, disease,
I'll die—by any wheels but these!

SWEAR NOT AT ALL.

It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme,
Rudely appealed to on each trifling theme;
Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise;
To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise.
You would not swear upon a bed of death;
Reflect, your Maker now can stop your breath.

MEDLEY.

"WHO'LL TURN THE GRINDSTONE?"

When I was a little boy, I remember one cold winter's day, I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder. "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes sir," said I. 'You are a fine little fellow,' said he 'will you let me grind my axe on it?' Pleased with the compliment of 'fine little fellow,' O yes, sir, I answered, it is down in the shop; 'and will you my man,' said he, tapping me on the head, 'get a little hot water?' How could I refuse? I ran & brought a kettle full. 'How old are you and what is your name?' continued he without waiting for a reply. 'I am sure you are one of the finest lads that ever I have seen; will you just turn a few moments?' Tickled with the flattery, like a fool I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school bell rung, and I could not get away, my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man now turned to me with 'now you little rascal, you've played truant, run to school or you will rue it.' Alas, thought I, it was hard enough to turn the grindstone this cold day; now to be called 'little rascal' was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and I have often thought of it since.

When I see a man flattering the people, making great profession of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant, methinks, look out, good people, that fellow would set you to turning the grindstone.

When I see a man holding a fat office, sounding the 'horn on the borders,' to call the people to support the man on whom he depends for his office, well, thinks I, no wonder the man is zealous in the cause, he evidently has an axe to grind.

An inequality happens to every man, in every mode of exertion, manual or mental. The mechanic cannot handle his hammer or his file at all times with equal dexterity; there are hours, he knows not why, when his hand is out.—*Johnson's Life of Milton.*

THE SEASON.—Spring has opened upon us with all her usual charms. Nature has spread her green carpet over the fields, and is beautifying the forest with her rich and fragrant verdure. The husbandman is again casting his seed, confidently relying upon the promise of a rich harvest, as the reward of his toils: the mechanic plies his trade in patience, content with small profits on his labor as a means of increasing his stock; and the merchant is waiting with anxious expectancy of spreading before his admiring customers, the rich abundance of other countries, and other sections of our country; ALL planning to be more rich, more independent, and consequently more contented and happy next year, than they find themselves at present. How many shall find that they have been pursuing a phantom that eludes their embrace, and still quickens to the pursuit, we leave time and moralists to determine. Such is emphatically the life of man; made up of confident hopes, which he fails to accomplish, and generally lives to see disappointed. New hopes succeed to the wreck of those which have preceded; and new schemes inspire fresh confidence. Expectation and disappointment, joys and sorrows succeed each other as the Seasons roll on the scene of life, until, perhaps at the meridian of his hopes, death, the grand final catastrophe of all human events, closes the scene, and the curtain of forgetfulness soon veils his memory, with all its weal and its woe.—*Circleville Herald.*

Temperance Handkerchiefs.—Mr. Nathaniel Boyton, of this city has issued an edition of white pocket handkerchiefs, under the title of a '*Mirror for the Intemperate.*' They are printed in the common manner on a printer's press and the colour afterwards set by the usual chemical process. It is altogether a very neat invention, and not to be sneezed at—except by snuff takers. *Bost. Manufacturer.*

A Frugal Present to Gull.—The British Government paid a Capt. Tison, £5000 for the freight to Quebec, of twenty-four 24 pounders, for a battery on the Lakes during the last war. A contract was then made, at 900l. sterling, for their transfer up to the Lakes on the ice; the contractor sublet for 500l, clearing by his job no less than 2,500l.—The whole expense of transporting these guns was 26,000l, or $115,104. Within three days after their arrival on the Lakes, they were in the possession of the Yankees, who took them without paying freight, charges, or even original cost, and who were so ugly as not to thank the British Minister for the trouble and expense he had been at, in furnishing 24 excellent guns for their use.

INTEMPERANCE.—Distress and drinking act and react on one another. Poverty, whether produced by vice or misfortune, leads to dram drinking and intoxication; and dram drinking and intoxication are sure in their turn to redouble and perpetuate the sufferings in which they originated.

Every Scholar is self Made.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is under God, the master of his own fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can only grow by its own action, and by its own action it will most certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His book and teacher are but *helps*, the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect its proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, or has read most, who can do this; such an one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had not the pre-eminence, because nature had given strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because *self discipline* had taught him how to bend it.—*Hon. D. Webster.*

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO, my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vice, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

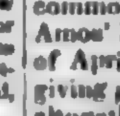
TO LET,

A convenient part of a two story Dwelling House for a family, with a privilege in the out Houses, Barn, &c.

Also, that part of said house, which has been occupied for a Merchant Store for a number of years, in the village of Poquetannuck. CYRUS PUNDERSON.

May 3, 1830. 3w6

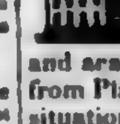
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,



A dwelling house and store, with other out buildings, with two acres of land, situated one mile south of Plainfield meeting-house and academy—on the turnpike road leading from Plainfield to Norwich; one of the best situations for a store in Plainfield. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, March 25. 2

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built, and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

April 6. 2

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

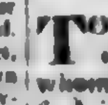
TO LET,

A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 5. tf50

TO LET,



A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY.

April 14, 1830. 3

FARMERS,
IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

TO sell or let, a first rate full blooded Alderny BULL, 2 years old. Those to whom the making of butter is an object, will find it for their interest to raise a breed of cows, 3 quarts of whose milk is equal for that purpose to 13 of the common native cow.—Their cheese readily sells in any of our large cities for 20 cts per lb.

Enquire of H. & J. CARPENTER.

Norwich, Great Plains, April 13. 6w4

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 10th. tf1

CARRIAGE MAKING.

The subscriber has taken the shop near the east end of the wharf bridge in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins as a machine shop, where he will carry on the carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, & warranted to be done in the best manner and on short notice and on reasonable terms. People from the country can have their carriages painted and varnished, leather tops and harnesses cleaned and oiled in the best manner, for which country produce and timber will be received in part pay. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited and the smallest favors will be thankfully received. The subscriber flatters himself that from eighteen years experience in this business he can give satisfaction to those gentlemen who will favor him with their custom.

N. FAY.

P. S. Wanted immediately some good white ash and white oak plank, for which work in my line will be paid.

May 5th. 6

A. WICKHAM'S

FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE.

PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Where he will (by a fair deportment,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard times* well grounded.

April 6. tf2

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

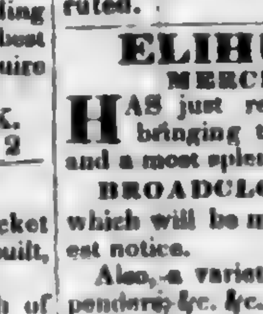
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 5 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

ELIHU GALLUP,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, bringing the latest Spring Fashions, and a most splendid assortment of

BROADCLOTHS and VESTINGS,

which will be made to order on the shortest notice.

Also, a variety of Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c.

☞ Those in want of clothes cut and made in *New York style*, can be favored with an opportunity by calling at the subscriber's Fashionable Clothing Establishment, as he has employed an experienced workman, direct from the New York Emporium.

N. B.—All clothes cut and made are warranted to fit.

April 19, 1830. 6w3

GEO. O. GOODWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from New York, a general assortment of

BROADCLOTHS,

Also, an assortment of first rate

VESTINGS,

which will be made to order, at the shortest notice.

He feels truly grateful for the very liberal patronage he has always received, and hopes the public will still continue to favor him in the line of his profession.

All orders from the country will be faithfully attended to.

☞ Mr. Geo. O. Goodwin may always be found at his

HALL OF FASHION,

opposite Norwich Bank, where any gentleman can be furnished with a first rate Coat, which, for fit and workmanship, will be inferior to none in this State.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him, warranted to fit.

Feb. 17. tf47

MANUFACTURERS AND WOOL CARDERS,

WHO are in want of Cotton or Wool Cards, of the Leicester, Mass. manufacture, can be accommodated with those of a good quality, and warranted, on application to the subscribers. The great demand for the above cards, throughout the United States, is a sufficient test to prove the superior quality of them over others made elsewhere. W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, March 20, 1830. tf1

FOUND,

TWO or three weeks since, on the turnpike road leading from Norwich city to Essex ferry, a Ladies' Work Bag, containing a small sum of money, together with a few articles.—The owner can have the same by describing it and calling on the subscriber and paying for this notice. *SAMUEL O. KIMBALL.*

Preston, April 26th. 3w6

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4

JAMES DAWLEY Jr.
TAILOR,

WOULD inform his old customers and the public, that he has taken the stand next door east of Mr. Joseph Eaton's, in Plainfield, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, may depend on having their clothes made in the newest fashion, and the best manner.

April 22d. 3w5

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the stores of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

TO THE BREEDERS OF FINE

HORSES.

The thorough-bred Horse YOUNG ECLIPSE,

SIXTEEN and a half hands high, will stand the ensuing season at the following places, to wit: On Mondays at the stable of Mr. Wm. Ladd, in Franklin, Conn.; on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of Oliver Baker, in Montville; on Saturdays at the stable of Harvey & Hall, in Salem. On every other week, at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of B. Downer, in Colchester; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the stable of Col. Roger R. Bailey, in Lebanon; on Fridays & Saturdays at the stable of Capt. B. Curtis, in Windham.

THE YOUNG BULLROCK,

sixteen hands high, will stand at the above named places, commencing on Monday at Ladd's, in Franklin; on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Hyde's, in Norwich town; on Thursdays and Fridays at Baker's, in Montville; on Saturdays at Harvey & Hall's, in Salem; on Mondays and Tuesdays at Downer's, in Colchester; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Bailey's, in Lebanon; on Fridays and Saturdays at Curtis', in Windham.

THE WASHINGTON GREY,

This noted Horse, 15 1-2 hands high, will stand the ensuing season, at the following places, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at the stable of Charles C. Button, in Hampton; on Wednesdays and Thursdays at the stable of Elisha Tingley, in Brooklyn; on Fridays at the stable of Capt. B. Wright, in Pomfret; on Saturdays at the stable of Geo. Bowen, Esq., in Woodstock. Said Horse will perform the same rout, commencing at Bowen's in Woodstock, on Mondays and ending at Button's in Hampton on Saturdays of every other week.

YOUNG ECLIPSE was sired by the far famed Horse Badgazet, who was sired by old Shakspeare. Badgazet was out of a Moultoe mare, and Young Eclipse was out of a Durock mare. Badgazet was sold for fifteen hundred dollars by Mr. Vanhozen of Kinderhook.—Young Eclipse is nine years old, and of a bright bay color. Being remarkable for elegance of frame and beauty of color, he combines all those fine points, which we in vain look for except in blood Horses. If his figure, form and action, do not sufficiently recommend him to the public patronage, then it is out of my power to do it, in presenting this noble animal to the public. I would ask the favor of those interested in improving the breed of Horses, to call and view for their satisfaction. He has been particularly noticed by many when rode by Gen. Adams and Gen. Elliot, on military parade days. Of his stock little need be said, let it suffice that he and two of his colts were entered at the Berkshire County Agricultural Exhibition at Pittsfield, in October last, and that the colts took the premium from him, having excelled him in those points, which in the opinion of the awarding committee, constitute a very fine Horse.

The YOUNG BULLROCK, is of a dapple grey, six years old, and was sired by Old Bullrock, and out of a messenger Mare. Said Horse is also worthy the attention of those who wish to improve the breed of horses at a moderate price. He stands unrivalled for a draft horse in this part of the country. He will draw 25 hundred from Windham to Norwich with ease. Gentlemen, call and view for your own satisfaction.

The WASHINGTON GREY was sired by the noted Horse Washington Grey, and out of a messenger Mare. This Horse has heretofore stood at Colchester, East Hartford, and Windsor, for five years in succession, and his stock has proved to be superior to the Highlander's. Colts of his seed have been sold as high as $500 each, at 4 years old. Gentlemen, call and view a finished Horse for the saddle and harness, and not only view, but improve the present opportunity for improving your stock of horses. Said horse is 10 years old.

The season for the Young Eclipse will commence on the 3d of May, and end on the 10th of July. Terms six dollars the season, insurance by agreement. The Young Bullrock will commence the season on the 10th day of May, and end on the 17th of July. Terms for the season four dollars, insurance by agreement. The Washington Grey will commence the season on the 3d day of May, and end on the 10th of July.

The above Horses will be to let on military parade days if applications are made in season.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, whose Notes became due the first of March, are requested to make payment by the first of June next.

EZRA SACKETT.

Windham, April 27th, 1830. 5

NEEDLES, &c.

HEMING & SON'S best quality of sharps, betweens, blunts, Milliners, and darning Needles, of all sizes. English patent Pins. Also, curtain Pins; Brittannia Tea & Coffee Pots; plated Castors; Snuffers and Trays; brass Carpet Rods; carved Shell Combs, &c. For sale by

EDWARD COIT.

May 5th. 3w6

FINE CUTLERY,

IVORY, buck and bone handled Knives and Forks, of all sizes; Carvers and Steels; fine Scissors and Shears; Barber's, Greave's, Wilkinson's, Packwood's and Rodgers's *silver steel* Razors; 50 different patterns of Pen and Pocket Knives, &c. &c.

Likewise, the *celebrated* Bath Brick, the best article for scouring and polishing knives and forks.

The above articles, with a large assortment of Jewelry and Military goods, for sale at the store of EDWARD COIT.

April 3w5

LACKAWANA COAL.

THE Rail Road from the Coal Mines to the head of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, recommenced operations on the 15th of April. Water is now letting into the Canal, and coal boats will begin to arrive about the 1st of May, after which arrivals will be daily at Bolton, one mile from the Hudson, and 90 miles above New York, where vessels may load drawing ten feet water. The price of first quality coal is $6, second quality, of which the proportion will be small, $5 50 per ton, payable on the 10th November and 10th January. Discount for cash, 1/2 per cent. per month, for quantities of 50 tons and over, under 50 tons, and not less than a boat load (about 25 tons) cash.

Applicants for credit will address their letters, with references, to S. Flewwelling, Treasurer, New York, who will forward their orders to the subscriber, at Bolton, near Kingston, New York.

JOHN BOLTON.

Pres't Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.

April 24, 1830. 1mo6

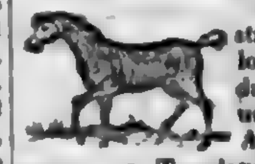
TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.

Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

YOUNG JERSEY.

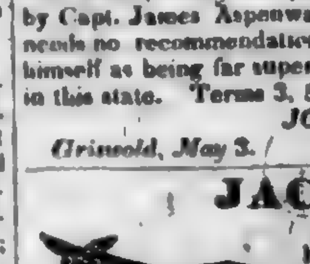


This celebrated horse will stand this season at the following places, viz: On Mondays from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Tuesdays at the stable of Russel Downing, in Montville, from sun-rise until 4 o'clock P. M.; on Wednesdays, A. M. at the stable of Joseph Tyler, Poquetannuck; P. M. at the stable of E. B. Downing, in Preston city; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of the subscriber; on Saturday, at different places.—The Young Jersey is 8 years old, and is owned by Capt. James Aspenwall of Canterbury, and needs no recommendation, he will recommend himself as being far superior to any other horse in this state. Terms 3, 5, and $7.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

Griswold, May 3. 9w6

JACK.



The celebrated full blooded Maltese Jack, Barbary, will stand at the stable of Jonas Ayer, in Preston, thro' the present season.—Terms, 3 and 6 dolls. or the subscriber will contract for Mules.

The young Horse Ranger, will stand at the aforesaid stable. Terms 3 and 6 dolls.

JONAS AYER.

Preston, May 5. 9w6

JOLLY ROGER,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Canterbury, the coming season, at the moderate price of 3, 4, and 6 dollars.—Jolly Roger is rising 15 hands high, his color is bright bay, is well formed and very active.

JAMES ASPENWALL.

May 5th. 8w6

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. tf52

WINDOW GLASS.

BOSTON CROWN, English, Champlain, Chelmsford, Peru, Washington City, Cumberland, Ontario, Geneva, and New York Cylinder Glass, of the following size:

6 by 8; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 8 by 12, 9 by 12, 9 by 13, 9 by 14, 10 by 13, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 15, 11 by 16, 11 by 17, 12 by 16, 12 by 17, 12 by 18, 14 by 20, 14 by 22.

FOR SALE BY

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

1830. 6w2

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Roger's cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Calver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19, 1830. 49

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
Selected from the most recent importations at New-York, are now opening at the store of

GLADDING & WEBB,

in Plainfield—consisting of

Broadcloths and cassimeres, of almost every description and prices.
Linen drillings; Angola and bang-up cords,
Lastings; Prunello, silk, Marseilles & Valencia Vestings, with a variety of other articles for gentlemen's wear,
Merino, Cashmere and imitation shawls,
Bombazine, Circassian and bombazett prints—some as low as 10 cts. per yd.
Ginghams; linen lawns,
Swiss, mull and book muslins,
Jackonett and middling cambrics,
Battist and silks, a variety,
Fancy silk, barrage, gauze, Barcelona and silk and cotton flagg hdkfs.
Canton and Italian crapes,
Napoot and wool, palm leaf, Leghorn and various hats,
Gloves and mitts; sheetings,
Shirting and bed tick, very low; shoes,
3000 lbs. sole leather; medicine,
Crockery, glass, hard and hollow ware.

An assortment of Groceries, including superexcellent molasses at 30 cts. per gallon; together with every other article commonly called for at a country store, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

All or any of the above articles are offered at reduced prices for cash, good credit, or in exchange for produce, lumber, stockings, socks or yarn, at fair prices.

Plainfield, April 27. 3w6

SPRING GOODS.

TIMOTHY TINGLEY,

HAS just returned from New York and is this day opening a splendid assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND:

Black, blue, and steel mixed Broad Cloths; Merino, Cashmere & Imitation Shawls; Bombazetts and Bombazines; black and blue black Grodenaps; black Italians; Lustrings; Sinchews; Florence and Levantine Silks; Pongees; 100 pieces Prints; plaid Ginghams; Irish Linens; long Lawns; Swiss, mull and book Muslins; Jackonett Cambrics; brown and pink Battist; black and white lace Veils; fancy silk, silk Barrege, gauze, black Barcelona and flag Hdkfs; Canton, Nankin and Italian Crapes; Linen Drilling; Angola and Bangup Cords; Vesting; black, pink and blue Cambrics; fine Shirting and Sheeting; Bed Tick; Stripes and Plaids; Suspenders; Ladies' beaver, horse skin and kid Gloves and Mitts; Ribbon; Artificial Flowers; Morocco & Prunella Shoes; and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash or good credit.

Also, a general assortment of *Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Drugs and Medicines. Mahogany and Gilt Framed Looking Glasses,* from $1 to $12.

Likewise, one case fine Navarino Hats.

WANTED,

Butter, Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, and Flax Seed, for which the highest price will be given, and received in exchange for the above goods, at all times as cash. Likewise, —Mens' large size blue mixed Socks and Stockings; blue mixed and white Stocking Yarn; Flannels; Tow Cloth; &c. &c.

Windham, (Scotland Soc.) April 12. 6w3

FRESH

GROCERIES.

10 boxes loaf, lump, white and brown Havana sugars,
6 hhds. white Muscovado sugar, very low,
3 " St. Croix, N. Orleans, Porto Rico do.
12 chests hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and souchong teas,
10 bags coffee; 6 hhds. N. O. molasses,
2 tierces rice; 10 boxes bunch raisins,
20 bales cinnamon,
10 kegs & boxes Cavendish & common tobacco,
10 boxes shaving and bar soap; 6 kegs ginger,
20 bbls. extra superfine flour,
20 " Rochester "
10 " Connecticut mess pork,
20 sacks fine salt; 100 bush. yellow corn,
200 lbs. beef hams; 3 doz. shovels,
100 " Lorillard's Scotch snuff, small bladders,
1 tierce honey.

Just received from N. York per sloop Splendid. For sale wholesale and retail by

WILSON & ROBBINS.

April 20. 6w4

☞ LOOK HERE! ☜
STORRS & CO.

Direct from New-York,

ARE now opening a rich assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, well adapted to Spring and Summer trade, selected with great care, and purchased at the lowest rates, for ready cash.

They think it superfluous to attempt a detail of their assortment—suffice it to say, it will bear comparison with, if not excel any in the country—and, saying thus much, they appeal to the good sense of an enlightened public, soliciting their patronage and assuring them that prices shall be moderate and accommodations liberal.

Past favors gratefully acknowledged.

Plainfield, (Central Vil.) April 19. 6w4

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c. &c.

20 casks dry White Lead,
20 casks Spanish White,
20 casks Paris White,
10 " Venetian Red; 5 do. Spanish Brown,
6 " Spruce Yellow,
2500 lbs. dry Verdigris,
600 lbs. Verdigris, ground in oil,
200 kegs White Lead,
700 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
200 lbs. " Green,
300 lbs. Prussian Blue,
300 lbs. Terra Deseena 1000 do. Litharge,
1500 lbs. Red Lead; 200 do. Rose Pink,
1000 lbs. Lamp Black; 200 do. Umber,
100 lbs. Chinese Vermilion,
500 lbs. Black Lead; 300 do. Ivory Black,
Distilled Verdigris; gr'n & bl. Verditer,
French and mineral Green,
Blue, green and brown Smalts,
30 packs Gold Leaf; 15 do. Silver do.
30 packs Dutch "
Gold, Silver, red and copper Bronze,
4 cases Gum Copal,
2 cases Gum Shellac, orange,
Sheet Copper, Brass and Lead,
20 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
4 bbls. Copal Varnish; 2 do. Shellac do.
2 bbls. Bright Varnish,
10 bbls. Alcohol, 85 per ct. above proof,
25 bbls. Glue; 10 do. Rosin; 20 do. Chalk,
300 boxes Window Glass, of various qualities and sizes, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22, Paint, whitewash, hearth, clothes and shoe Brushes, &c. &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

N. B. Persons in want of the above articles, would do well to call on the subscribers, and get the prices before they purchase.

March 17, 1830. 38

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 8. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1661

BIBLES.

Scott's Family Bible, 6 royal 8 vo. volumes, in calf and sheep binding, at greatly reduced prices,

Henry's Commentaries on the Bible, 6 volumes,

Scott's New Testament, the same size of the bible, in two volumes,

Wilber's Reference Bibles, quarto and duodecimo, some in morocco and calf skin binding—with a great variety of other bibles, some very elegant—for sale at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-store.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A handsome London edition of Cruden's Concordance, 1 volume royal octavo,

A good and cheap edition of Butterworth's Concordance,

Miniature edition of Brown's Concordance.

May 11. 7

MRS. LINCOLN'S

Lectures on Botany.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

FAMILIAR Lectures on Botany: including the practical and elementary Botany, with general and scientific descriptions of the most common foreign & native plants, & a vocabulary of botanical terms. By Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln, Vice Principal of the Troy Female Seminary. Illustrated by 13 beautiful engravings.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

Bigelow's Plants of Boston and its environs,

Conversations on Vegetable Physiology,
Eaton's Manuel and Botanical Exercises,
Mrs. Wakefield's Botany,
Barton's and Thurston's Botany, &c.

May 11. 7

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE.

A new edition of Cruden's Concordance, in royal octavo, just received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.*

May 11. 7

VILLAGE HYMNS.

AN assortment of Village Hymns, in rich and plain bindings, for sale at the *Sign of the Ledger*, by

R. HUBBARD.

May 11, 1830. 7

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

A very extensive assortment of Paper-Hangings and Borders constantly for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.*

May 11. 7

LACKAWANA COAL.

THE Rail Road from the Coal Mines to the head of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, recommenced operations on the 15th of April. Water is now letting into the Canal, and coal boats will begin to arrive about the 1st of May, after which arrivals will be daily at Bolton, one mile from the Hudson, and 90 miles above New York, where vessels may load drawing ten feet water. The price of first quality coal is $6, second quality, of which the proportion will be small, $5 50 per ton, payable on the 10th November and 10th January. Discount for cash, ½ per cent. per month, for quantities of 30 tons and over, under 30 tons, and not less than a boat load (about 25 tons) cash.

Applicants for credit will address their letters, with references, to S. Flewwelling, Treasurer, New York, who will forward their orders to the subscriber, at Bolton, near Kingston, New York.

JOHN BOLTON.

Pres't Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.

April 24, 1830. 1mo6

TO

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.

Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

PENCIL MANUFACTORY,

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

LEATHER.

400 sides Sole Leather,

Upper Leather, Calf Skin, black Morocco, colored do., brown do., Shoe Thread, Linings and Bindings—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins, and Sheep Skins, and the highest price given.

April 27, 1830. 5

NEEDLES, &c.

HEMING & SON'S *best* quality of sharps, betweens, blunts, Milliners, and darning Needles, of all sizes. English patent Pins. Also, curtain Pins; Brittannia Tea & Coffee Pots; plated Castors; Snuffers and Trays; brass Carpet Rods; carved Shell Combs, &c. For sale by

EDWARD COIT.

May 5th. 3w6

MANUFACTURERS AND WOOL CARDERS,

WHO are in want of Cotton or Wool Cards, of the Leicester, Mass. manufacture, can be accommodated with those of a good quality, and warranted, on application to the subscribers. The great demand for the above cards, throughout the United States, is a sufficient test to prove the superior quality of them over others made elsewhere.

W. P. BROWN & Co.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done of hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 20

FOUND,

ON the new road leading from Mr. Goddard's to the Falls, a bundle containing about 7 yards of Calico, and a new Work Bag, with the price mark pinned to it. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

SIMEON JORDON.

May 11, 1830. 7

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of East Haddam has limited and appointed six months, from the first publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Caleb Gillet, late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber.

SOLOMON T. GILLET, *Adm'r.*

April 28, 1830. 3w7

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Russel Hinckley & Co.* and *Russell Hinckley*, are informed that a settlement must be made by the first of June next, or their accounts will be left with John A. Rockwell Esq. for collection.

May 11, 1830. 3w7

NOTICE.

SIX months from the 30th of April, 1830, is allowed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors of the estate of Deborah Robbins, late of Norwich, deceased, to bring in their claims to the subscriber, or be debarred a recovery of the same according to law.

SAMUEL PALMER, *Adm'r.*

Montville, April 30. 3w6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken the merchant's Store in Voluntown owned by Dunne & Treat, formerly occupied by Paul & Wylie, and lastly by Joel Kinne, would inform the public that he intends keeping at said Store the ensuing year, a general assortment of Goods: also, a constant supply of Cotton Yarn, which he wishes to get woven into cloth by hand looms. Good weavers are requested to call. Terms for weaving and prices of Goods in payment for weaving, will be reasonable. Goods will be sold low in exchange for cash or country produce. Friends and the public are ivited to call.

DANIEL PACKER.

Voluntown, April 26, 1830. 6w5.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Griswold, legally warned and held April 27th, 1830;

Voted, That Horses, Asses and Mules, be restrained from going at large on the commons and highways, in the town of Griswold, until our next annual town meeting, under a penalty of seventy five cents a head for each of said creatures, so found at large.

Voted, That horned cattle be restrained from going at large on the highways and commons, in the town of Griswold, until our next annual town meeting, under a penalty of fifty cents a head for each of said cattle, so found at large.

The foregoing is a true copy of record.

Attest, DANIEL HUNTINGTON, *Town Clerk.*

Griswold, April 28th. 3w6

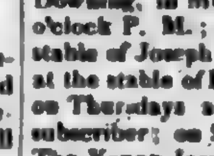
At a Court of Probate, holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1830.

Present, Deacon Wattles, Jr. Judge.

SIX months from this day are allowed for the creditors of the estate of James Buel, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Joseph Lyman, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law; and notice is to be given of this limitation, by publishing the same three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting it on two public signposts in said district.

[3w6] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

YOUNG JERSEY.

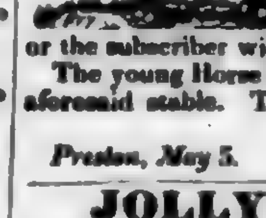


The celebrated horse will stand this season at the following places, viz: On Mondays from 9 o'clock A. M until 2 P. M. at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Tuesdays at the stable of Russel Downing, in Montville, from sun-rise until 4 o'clock P. M.; on Wednesdays, A. M. at the stable of Joseph Tyler, Poquetanock; P. M. at the stable of E. B. Downing, in Preston city; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of the subscriber; on Saturday, at different places.—The Young Jersey is 8 years old, and is owned by Capt. James Aspenwall of Canterbury, and needs no recommendation, he will recommend himself as being far superior to any other horse in this state. Terms 3, 5, and $7.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

Griswold, May 3. 9w6

JACK.



The celebrated full blooded Maltese Jack, Barbary, will stand at the stable of Jonas Ayer, in Preston, thro' the present season.—Terms, 3 and 6 dolls. or the subscriber will contract for Mules.

The young Horse Ranger, will stand at the aforesaid stable. Terms 3 and 6 dolls.

JONAS AYER.

Preston, May 5. 9w6

JOLLY ROGER,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Canterbury, the coming season, at the moderate price of 3, 4, and 6 dollars.—Jolly Roger is rising 15 hands high, his color is bright bay, is well formed and very active.

JAMES ASPENWALL.

May 5th. 9w6

VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for their kind and beneficial effects on the human system, to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those afflictive complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy even the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance in the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables and there is no danger attending the use of them to either age or sex, under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,

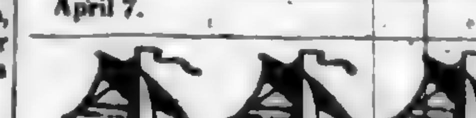
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 9

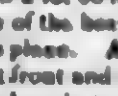


PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday: from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1

FOR SALE.



The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 36 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

TO LET,

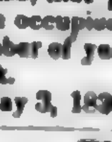
A convenient part of a two story Dwelling House for a family, with a privilege in the out Houses, Barn, &c.

Also, that part of said house, which has been occupied for a Merchant Store for a number of years, in the village of Poquetanuck.

CYRUS PUNDERSON.

May 3, 1830. 3w6

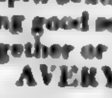
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

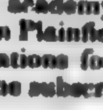


A dwelling house and store, with other out buildings, with two acres of land, situated one mile south of Plainfield meeting-house and academy—on the turnpike road leading from Plainfield to Norwich; one of the best situations for a store in Plainfield. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, March 25. 2

FOR SALE,



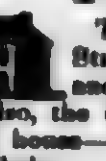
The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built, and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

April 6. 2

TO LET,



Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

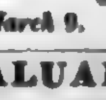
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

TO LET,



A Store, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 5. tf 50

TO LET,

A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY.

April 14, 1830. 3

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

ELIHU GALLUP,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, bringing the latest Spring Fashions, and a most splendid assortment of

BROADCLOTHS and VESTINGS,

which will be made to order on the shortest notice.

Also, a variety of Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c.

☞ Those in want of clothes cut and made in *New York style*, can be favored with an opportunity by calling at the subscriber's Fashionable Clothing Establishment, as he has employed an experienced workman, direct from the New York Emporium.

N. B.—All clothes cut and made are warranted to fit.

April 19, 1830. 6w3

NEW

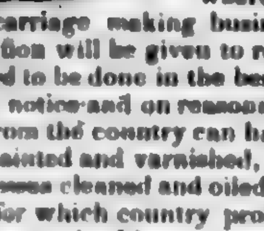
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

CARRIAGE MAKING.



The subscriber has taken the shop near the east end of the wharf bridge in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins as a machine shop, where he will carry on the carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, & warranted to be done in the best manner and on short notice and on reasonable terms. People from the country can have their carriages painted and varnished, leather tops and harnesses cleaned and oiled in the best manner, for which country produce and timber will be received in part pay. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited and the smallest favors will be thankfully received. The subscriber flatters himself that from eighteen years experience in this business he can give satisfaction to those gentlemen who will favor him with their custom.

N. FAY.

P. S. Wanted immediately some good white ash and white oak plank, for which work in my line will be paid.

May 5th. 6

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 30, 1829. tf31

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 30th. tf27

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,

foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, June 15. tf21

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 21

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of

SETCHELL & KELLEY,

and have commenced the *Tanning, Currying* and *Shoe Making* business, in East Chelsea. They solicit the patronage of the public in those branches of business.

They offer for sale Leather, Shoes, Boots, and all articles in their line.

Boots and Shoes made at the shortest notice.

They will pay cash for Hides, Calf Skins, and Oak Bark.

WM. K. SETCHELL,
JOHN B. KELLEY.

Norwich, May 17, 1830. 3w7

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

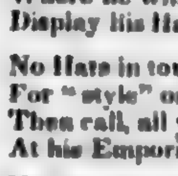
a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

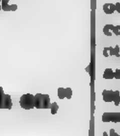
All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

A. WICKHAM'S



FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE.



PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Where he will (by a fair deportment,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

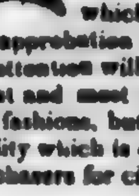
Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard times* well grounded.

April 6. tf2

HATS.

THE NORWICH

HAT MANUFACTURING Co.



Offer for sale at their ware room main street, opposite Mr. Wm Rogers, Norwich, a great variety of Hats, suitable for various markets, at prices which they are confident will meet the approbation of purchasers. The most careful attention will always be paid, not only to the latest and most prominent English and American fashions, but also to that variety of style and quality which is calculated to meet the wants of purchasers for city or country.

ALSO,

Caps, Buffalo Robes, and Fur Collars. Cash paid for all kinds of Hatting Furs, by

S. NOURSE & Co.

Oct. 13. 29

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* at Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each; together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

Dec. 11. 38

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting Insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

SPEECH OF MR. MALLARY,

OF VERMONT,

In reply to Mr. Cambreleng, of New York—on the bill respecting the Navigation Laws and Duties on Imports.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 26.

Mr. Mallary observed, that the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng) seemed to be greatly alarmed at the course he was taking. But, sir, what is the real character of the bill he has proposed? It is a measure that is intended to give the power to the President to control the great interests of this country. Let the remain with the Representatives of the people. Let Congress keep the power to itself. Hold it fast. No such power should be put into the hands of any one man living. The gentleman tells us that the whole manufacturing interest is in the hands of an aristocracy, who oppress and grind to dust the democracy of the nation.—This shows clearly and plainly that he knows nothing about either the aristocracy or democracy of the country. I say that the great agricultural interest, north of Mason's and Dixon's line, and a solid proportion south of it, are in favor of the protecting policy—the Tariff. If the gentleman wants to find friends and advocates to that policy, let him go into every hamlet and house in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England, and he will find a vast majority in its favor. Talk of the aristocracy of the country! It is the real democracy of the United States, who are the friends and advocates of the protecting system. Not British agents—Liverpool merchants. Talk of aristocracy! The farmers, the agriculturalists, are the men who support the Tariff. They are the men.—Why? They well know that the manufacturer gives a market for their productions, which no foreign nation allows. They consider the manufacturers as their agents, at home, in their own country. The farming interest knows this. If our farmers did not know that their interests, their salvation almost depend on the manufacturing system, they would be willing to give it up. Sir, the gentleman openly avows that his object in bringing this bill forward is not for discussion or action this session, and perhaps not the next. What then, in the name of heaven, is his intended object? Sir, I think I know. Indeed, for some time past I have been aware that it has been in contemplation. The object manifestly is, to have the measure hang over our protecting policy, in terrorem, like a portentous cloud. It is for the purpose of scattering doubts, and fears, and apprehensions, among our manufacturing interests, and to invite foreign nations to press down upon us with all their power, and overwhelm our system of national independence. The gentleman seems to want that foreign nations should believe that this government is trembling and shivering in its course—wishes to see them interfering in the domestic regulations of this country. Sir, I cannot, will not consent to see such a measure, brought forward under such auspices, held up to terrify and alarm our country, and give hopes and expectations to another. The gentleman says he does not expect that the bill will make the smallest impression on England. Good nature! What? Make no impression on England? I supposed the gentleman considered England a perfect model for our imitation; that free trade was her motto, and that she really meant what she had published to the world! that she was ready to throw her doors wide open to the commerce of all nations. What! England opposed to free trade? Monstrous! And even the gentleman from New York admits it! Surprising! He tells us that the measure is intended to help the laboring classes of England—the democrats of England.—This is a new idea. The democrats of England! He says they are crying for bread, and he wants to feed them. His feelings are all engaged for the democrats of England. Sir, I am for sustaining the democrats of the United States. So people will differ. On whom do these democrats of England depend? Why, I suppose of course, on the democratic manufacturers of that country. All democrats then! Our manufacturers, in this country, are represented as aristocrats, nabobs, monopolists—in England, it seems, they are all democrats. Sir, these English democrats have but little affection for their brother democrats this side of the water. They are hostile to our prosperity. They tremble at the sight of a rising manufactory in the United States. They, like the gentleman from New York, would like to see the domestic industry of the country, palsied, prostrated. The gentleman says the bill will have no operation on France.—Why, sir, we all well know that. France minds her own business. She has adopted the protecting policy & all the arts and efforts of England cannot divert her from her own independent course. France, sir, minds her own concerns. She is not eternally dabbling in the affairs of other nations. She understands her own true interests, and pursues them, without troubling her neighbors. But up the Baltic we can have *free* trade. Pennsylvania can send corn to Dantzic. That is flattering! What a noble thought! But we can have the trade of Portugal. That the gentleman seems to suppose would be every thing to us. It would be a grand affair! So, for these favored benefits, we are to invest the President with the most extraordinary powers. The great interests of this country to be regulated by the caprice or policy of any nation in the world, and the President compelled to execute it.—The market of Portugal! what does the gentleman really mean? If there is any hidden object, let the gentleman lift up the veil—let him draw back the curtain—tell us at once his object. I would not trust the power he proposes to any man. If the measure should pass, I have the fullest confidence that the present Chief Magistrate would exercise his power and discretion as fairly and soundly as any man living. The interests of the country would never be sacrificed for the benefit of any other.—This is a subject that belongs to Congress; to the representatives of the people. Here let it be retained. Never give it up. I hope the day will never arrive, when we will place such power in the hands of any Executive.

But, said Mr. M. the gentleman declares that the bill proposes reciprocity—only reciprocity. Let England put her duties at thirty per cent and we will do the same. The scheme looks well. How will it work? The disparity will be as great as now exists. Thirty per cent on the flour of Ohio, & Pennsylvania. Now one, sir. Thirty per cent—reciprocal on the face. What will be the expense of sending a barrel of flour from Louisville to Kentucky, by New Orleans, to Liverpool? Why, sir, it would cost more to send a barrel of flour, worth five dollars, in the New York market, to Liverpool, than it would cost to bring one thousand—five thousand dollars worth of foreign manufactures into this country. Equalize duties in this way, and a vast proportion of the agricultural interests of this country is ruined at a single blow. How much does it cost England to send her broadcloths and ginlets to New York? How much to send our heavy productions to England? Every man of common sense well knows. The difference may be five hundred per cent against us. Thirty per cent on linen—thirty per cent on flour! Reciprocity with a vengeance! The farming interest of the United States will not be deluded by such a show of reciprocity.

The gentleman tells us about a tremendous explosion, if the friends of the tariff policy persist. Sir, this means, in plain English, rebellion. Sir, are we to be driven from our path of duty, from the true interests of the country, by threats of a tremendous explosion? Is a minority on the floor of this House to tell a majority, you shall submit to our will, or the most dreadful consequences will follow? For one, I say, plump and plain, I will not be driven from my course by such language. Sir, what will be the condition of this country, when a minority overawes a majority by threats and menaces? We have recently heard of the tyranny of a majority—a strange kind of tyranny, to be sure. But we are called on to submit to the tyranny of a minority. When a minority can, on any question, overawe the majority, this country must be reduced to the most extraordinary condition.

It is worse than no government at all. We come here as the representatives of the people of all parts of the Union, for the purpose of managing our common concerns, and deciding on the course best calculated to promote the great interests of the nation—our common country. The sound discretion of every member ought to be consulted. We must finally decide. As the representatives of the people of the Union we are called upon to act. How are we to decide on any great question whether it relates to the established policy of the country, or to any new measure presented for deliberation and action? Is a majority to shrink back, give way, surrender, when a minority demands a right to rule? Submit to the tyranny of a minority, a strange doctrine under a government, whose fundamental rule is, that a majority should govern. What would such a government be worth? A minority rule! This is the essence of aristocracy.—In plain truth, sir, if representatives cannot come here and exercise their own independent opinions, without being awed and menaced into submission by those who may happen to differ, the government is not worth preserving, its republican character is gone, it is not worth a fig. I always respect the minority. I am in it often. We are all often, in a minority. When we are, shall we cry out tyranny, oppression, blame the government, curse it and let it go? If so, we can tear it to pieces in an hour, any day. If such is the truth of any portion of this country, they may be indulged for all me. Sir, what is a government, a republican government worth, where a majority is ruled by a minority? I should like to be informed. If this is not aristocracy, I do not understand the term. The most perfect tyranny is, when the fewest rule—I mean to be understood. I thought I had some uniform principle—I may have been mistaken. Whatever may be my course of opinion, I feel conscious to sustain the interests of my own country,—I want to see Liverpool the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. M. concluded by again moving to lay the bill on the table.

BOASTING.—A man boasting of his bravery, is generally a rogue—of his courage, generally a coward—of his riches, generally not wealthy—of chastity, generally an aristocrat—of his honesty with great care, generally despised by those who know him—of his popularity and high standing, always a fool.

Connecticut Legislature.

Saturday morning, May 8.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Merwin.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

On the School Fund—Messrs. Darling of the Senate, Griffin, Hale, Watrous, Starr, Bacon, Leavitt, Stewart and Kingsley.

On Banks, &c.—Messrs. Hawley of the Senate, Baldwin, Sage, Pardee, Meigs, Williams, of Stonington, Waring, Pettibone and Baker.

On New Towns and New Probate Districts—Messrs Pettibone of the Senate, Sturges, Mather of Simsbury, Lee, Whittlesey, Knowlton, Brownmade, Arnold and Oliver Collins.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Wait of the Senate, Haskell, Hemingway, Downer, Lee of Ridgefield, Kellogg, Robertson and Brigham.

On Divorces—Messrs. Alsop of the Senate, Woodruff, Loomis of Lyme, and Sherwood of Weston.

On Common Schools—Messrs. Palmer of the Senate, Clark of New Haven, Hillyer, Stoddard, Buckley, Moseley, Peet, Shailer and Bissell.

On Manufacturing Corporations, &c.—Messrs. Pratt of the Senate, Loomis of Suffield, Sandford, Loomis of Lyme, Nicholls, Douglass, Wright and Loomis of Columbia.

On Lotteries—Messrs. Haley and Booth of the Senate, Cooley, Kimberly, Potter, Johnson, Holbrook, Brothwell, Shailer and Steel.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Hawley of the Senate, Betts, Ellsworth, Hosman, King and White of Windham.

On the State Prison—Messrs. Pitkin of the Senate, Mather of Lyme, Jones of Marlborough, Clark of Milford, Bennett of Norwalk, Paine of Woodstock, Sandford, Woodward and White of Bolton.

On the Criminal Code—Messrs. Judson of the Senate, Ingham, Marks of Burlington, Hinman, Mather of Lyme, Miner, Gladding, Burrall and White of Bolton.

On Amendment of Constitution of U. States—Messrs. Boardman of the Senate, Minor, Cooley, Pierce, S. Hewitt, Bennett, Spencer, Lane and Hyde.

On the Tariff—Messrs. Pease of the Senate, DeWitt, Kingsbury, Gilbert, Hoyt, Martin, Phelps, Green and Sprague.

OF THE HOUSE.

On Finance—Messrs. Raymond, Ellsworth and Beers.

On Military Returns—Messrs. Sedgwick, Holt and E. Hewitt of N. Stonington.

Printing Committee—Messrs. Barker, Ellsworth and Hinman.

A petition from various persons, inhabitants of the town of Hebron, against Lotteries, was laid on the table. The petition of Noah Bulkley and others, praying for a Bank, was referred to the joint committee on Banks, &c. Also the memorial of Charles Brewer and others, praying for a Bank. The petition of several citizens, inhabitants of the village of Willimantic, praying for the incorporation of an Engine Co. was referred to the committee on Manufactures. Petition of inhabitants of the town of Killingly, for the constitution of a Probate District, was referred to the committee on New Towns, &c. Petition of James Spicer, praying for relief in the assessment of damages in laying out a road, referred to the committee on Roads, &c. Petition of inhabitants of the town of New Fairfield, on the subject of Lotteries—laid on the table. The petitions of the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, and other towns on the Thames river, relating to the Fisheries was referred to a select committee of three. Petition of the inhabitants of the town of Brooklyn, for the incorporation of an Academy Company, was referred to the committee on Common Schools. The remonstrance of the privates of the Third Regiment of Infantry, against a recent choice of Officers—referred to the committee on Military Returns. The petition of Eliphalet Young and others—referred to the committee on the School Fund. The petition for a Bank at Windham was then taken up, and referred to the committee on Banks, &c.

Resolved that a joint committee, consisting of one from a county on the part of the House, be appointed for that part of the Governor's Message relating to the State Prison.

Resolved that a like committee be appointed on that part of the message relating to the Militia.

Resolved that a like committee be appointed on the subject of Lotteries.

Resolved that a joint committee, consisting of five on the part of the House, be appointed on the Judiciary.

Resolved that when the House adjourn, they do adjourn until nine o'clock on Monday morning.

Resolved that the Speaker be authorized to call upon the several clergymen resident in this city, to officiate in the House.

The petition of Hugh Henderson was then taken up and granted with liberty of a bill in form. The bill passed.

The petition of the town of Canterbury against Lotteries was laid on the table.

On motion, the votes taken on the several lottery petitions were re-considered, and they were laid on the table, to await the appointment of a committee on that subject.

The House reconsidered the vote passed on the petition from Willimantic, and concurred with the Senate, referring it to the committee to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Packer and others.

The House concurred with the Senate in referring the petition of Daniel Packer and others to a joint committee, consisting of one from a county, with part of the House.

Resolved that a list of the various standing committees, as well as those on the message of the Governor, be printed for the use of the members.

The House reconsidered the vote passed, appointing a committee on the State Prison, and appointed a joint committee, consisting of one from a county on the part of the House to act with Mr. Pitkin of the Senate on that subject.

The report of the committee on the petition of Harvey Arnold;—referred to the committee on Roads &c.

A petition from the Senate, of the General Society of Mechanics in New-Haven, against lotteries,—referred to the joint committee on lotteries.

An act in addition to an act in alteration of an act entitled an "act for the regulation of Civil Actions," the object of which is to exempt "household furniture" from attachment; came to its second reading. The bill was supported by the framer, Mr. Ellsworth of Hartford, and after an amendment, striking out the words "household furniture," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "all personal property,"—was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The bill for the punishment of cruelty to brute animals came to its second reading and was referred as above.

An act in addition to an act for the settlement of Estates Testate, &c., came to its second reading and was laid on the table.

Monday morning, May 10.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Croswell.

Several standing and select committees were announced from the chair.

The petitions following were then taken up and referred;—Petition of Hopkins Seeley, Wm. Fulford, Abraham Carey, Nathaniel Curtiss, Thos. Preston, Wm. S. Shears, Geo. Butler, Wheeler Morgan, James Hoyt and others, convicts in Connecticut State Prison:—referred to the committee on State Prison.

Petition of the inhabitants of the town of Ridgefield, Danbury, Canterbury, New Fairfield and Sylvester Gilbert and others, against Lotteries: referred to a joint committee on that subject.

Petition of David Daggett, for a bank: referred to the committee on that subject.

Resolved, that a joint committee consisting of one from a county, on the part of the House, be appointed to act with Mr. Pitkin of the Senate, as a joint committee on the law relative to the assessment of taxes.

A resolution, appointing a joint committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the County Courts, was lost by a vote of 100 to 54.

A partial report of the committee appointed to receive military returns, was read and approved.

Afternoon.—Committees announced.

On motion of Mr. Ellsworth, from the committee appointed to superintend the printing of the House; ordered that 500 copies of the sermon delivered Election day, be printed for the use of the members.

A resolution passed the House, providing that the sessions of the county and other courts in the Town of Norwich, may be fixed upon by a committee consisting of the judges and representatives of New London County.

A resolution from the Senate passed the House reprieving Oliver Watkins, now confined in Windham County Jail, under sentence of death, until the 18th day of June, A. D. 1830, in order to give him time to be heard before the committee appointed by the Senate and House, on his petition for a new trial or a commutation of punishment.

Another resolution from the Senate, authorising the comptroller to draw an order on the Treasurer in favor of the Hon. Andrew T. Judson, for a sum not exceeding —— dollars:—to be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of Oliver Watkins in preferring his petition:—laid on the table.

The memorial of the inhabitants of the Town of Bozrah, praying for an engine company: referred to the committee on manufacturing incorporations.

The bill referred by the House to the committee on the Judiciary, abolishing attachment of household furniture, came from the Senate with a refusal to concur, and on motion of Mr. Ellsworth, was laid on the table.

The bill relating to cruelty to brute animals, which was referred to the same committee, came from the Senate with the like refusal:—the vote of the House was reconsidered, and the bill referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Simons, Jacobs and Jackson of Bethlehem.

The House reconsidered the vote passed on the petition of the inhabitants of the Town of Bozrah, referring it to the committee on manufactures, and concurred with the Senate in referring it to the committee on Daniel Packer's petition.

The resignation of Dennis Kimberly, of his commission as Major General of the 1st division of Infantry, was read and accepted.

The petition of David Daggett and others, on Lotteries, came from the Senate with a reference to the joint committee on lotteries; the House concurred.

Tuesday morning, May 11.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bacon.

Petition of Elijah Bennett and others of the Town of Stonington: referred to a committee consisting of the members from New London County.

The memorial of the Town of Fairfield: referred to the committee on Lotteries.

The committee on Religious Freedom reported a bill, which came to its first reading and was laid on the table.

The resolution laid on the table yesterday relating to a grant of money for defraying the expenses of Oliver Watkins in prosecuting his petition was taken up, and after some debate was laid on the table.

The House appointed a committee of five on the part of the House to act with Mr. Darling of the Senate as a joint committee to enquire into the expediency of further regulating the fisheries of oysters and clams.

An act, constituting each town a Probate District, came to its first reading and was laid on the table.

Tuesday afternoon.

The resolution relating to the petition of Oliver Watkins, was taken up and laid on the table, for the purpose of offering a substitute, providing that the petitioner's sentence be suspended until the second Wednesday of November next, for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to apply to the proper tribunal for a new trial:—referred to the committee on the petition of Oliver Watkins.

The report of the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, was read and referred to the committee on the State Prison.

The report of the commissioners of the School Fund was also read, and referred to the committee on the School Fund.

The act relating to estates testate, &c. came to its second reading, and by order of the House was considered as on its third reading and carried.

The Senate refused to concur in the vote of the House last passed on the petition of Oliver Watkins, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Wednesday morning, May 12.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stone.

The petition of Joseph Lester and others, inhabitants of the town of Brooklyn, and Clark Bissel and others, were referred to the committee on lotteries.

The petitions of Wm. C. Cogswell and others, Stephen T. Hosmer and others, Jonathan Goff, East Guilford and Durham Turnpike Co., and Leavenworth Bridge Co. were each referred to the committee on roads, &c.

The report of the General Missionary Society of Connecticut showing that the expenditures of the last year exceeded the receipts, was read and laid on the table.

Several bills passed appointing Augustus Pettibone, William M. Burrall and Morris Woodruff, the first chief judge, and the two last, assistant judges of the County Court for the county of Litchfield for the year ensuing.

A bill authorising the service of civil process on Sunday in certain cases, came to its first reading.

A resolution passed postponing indefinitely all petitions which, in the opinion of the Speaker, were not legibly written.

An act in addition to an act for the settlement of estates testate, intestate and insolvent, came to its second and third readings and passed.

The third reading of the bill constituting every town a Probate district, was postponed until two o'clock on Thursday;—ordered also that the vote be taken by yeas and nays.

Afternoon.—This being the time assigned for the choice of a Major General of the 1st Division Infantry, the House proceeded to ballot for the same. The whole number of votes given in was 175, of which Walter Booth had 164, and was elected.

Resolution declaring Walter Booth Major General of the 1st Division Infantry passed.

Resolution that a joint committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the education of deaf and dumb children in this State.

Mr. Marks of Burlington moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word dumb, blind; the resolution and amendment was adopted.—The committee on the part of the House are Messrs. Latham, Buckley, Minor of Woodbury, Beardsley, Davis, Soule, Arnold, and Wm. Collins.

Petition of the inhabitants of Montville on the subject of lotteries referred to joint committee on Lotteries.

Bill for public act for an act in alteration of an act entitled "An act for forming and conducting the military force of this State," read once. (The bill provides that all the members of the Society of Friends shall be exempt from the performance of military duty.)

The committee to whom was referred the subject of punishment for cruelty to brute animals, reported a bill in form; read once and laid upon the table. Petitions of the inhabitants of the town of Ashford to be constituted a Probate District, referred to the committee on New Towns and New Probate Districts.

Resolution that the House will on Wednesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock proceed to the choice of Comptroller of public accounts for the year ensuing, was adopted.

Petition of Tho. Weatly, a prisoner now under the sentence of death for the crime of rape, praying that the sentence of death be commuted to imprisonment in the State Prison for life, laid upon the table.

Bill for a public act, read once.

Petition of Stephen D. Owner of Columbia, praying for a remuneration, referred to committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Loomis of Lyme introduced the following bill for public act for an act in alteration of an act entitled "An act for forming and conducting the militia force of this State, read first time. (The bill provides that the commanders of the militia companies shall call out their respective companies on the first Monday in May of each year with their arms and accoutrements for inspection, and that the law establishing uniform for the respective companies and of appointing on any other day in each year be repealed.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday morning, May 13.

Petitions presented as follows:—of Hebron and Middle Haddam Turnpike Co. praying for the removal of a turnpike gate, referred to joint committee on Roads, &c.; of Truman Hawley and others, for a new town to be set off from Farmington, referred; of the town of Union to be made a Probate district, referred; of Joseph Morse and others for a turnpike road, referred; of Huntington Turnpike Co. praying for permission to extend their road, referred; of Daniel Betts and others, referred; of Thoman Shepard and others for a new town somewhere, referred; of the town of Stratford for alteration of highway districts, referred; of Orrin G. Phelps, Granby, for compensation for transporting criminals, referred; of Oliver Cheeny and others, for a new town, referred; of Levi Barnes and others, for alteration of limits of a School district in Southington, referred; Mr. Lowrey of Southington, presented a remonstrance against said petition, which was referred to the same committee. A remonstrance was presented from Ralph Linsley and others, against the petition of school society in Northford, for a new town, referred to committee on new towns.

The joint committee appointed to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message relating to the revision of the criminal code, made a report that the bill contained 157 sections, and that there was but one copy, and recommended that 250 copies be printed;—the report was accepted. Mr. Ellsworth moved a reconsideration for the purpose of having an additional number printed; adopted. Three hundred copies were then ordered.

Resolution, that this House will on Thursday the 20th inst. proceed to ballot for a Senator of the United States, to fill the place of Calvin Willey, whose term expires on the 4th of March next; passed.

Bill for a public act to authorize assignees of notes of hand to prosecute in their own names—read twice, and referred.

Petition of Simon Shailor and others of Haddam, praying to discontinue the holding of courts of the county of Middlesex at Middletown.—After some discussion in which Messrs. Ingham, Jackson of Middletown, and Minor of Stamford, took part, with respect to the reference of the petition, it was laid on the table.

Afternoon.—The following committees were announced: on the petition of —— Robbins, Messrs. Ellsworth, Newell and Hoskins.

On the petition of Overton Phelps, Messrs. Hillyer, Wightman and Jones.

On the petition of L. Barnes & others, Messrs. Loomis, of Suffield, Brockel, and Morgan.

On bill for public act authorizing assignees of debts to prosecute in their own name, Messrs. Ellsworth, Phelps, and Boyd.

The special order of the day being the consideration of the bill for a public act in alteration to an act for constituting and regulating courts and appointing times and places for holding the same; read third time. The bill provides that each town in this this state may become a probate district upon the majority of all the electors in the several towns, giving their assent. The question being upon the passage of the bill, Mr. Raymond and Mr. White of Windham offered amendments to the bill, which were rejected. Mr. Burrall moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "a majority of all the electors of the towns," and inserting the words two thirds of all the electors present.—The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Fellows and Lowrie, and advocated by Mr. Hotchkiss. Adopted, after a long debate in which Ives of Meriden, Merrill, of Berkhampsted, Cooley, Mussey, and Marks of B. took part in favor, and Woodruff, Raymond, and Minor of Stamford, in opposition—the question was put and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays—yeas 141, nays 50.

Petition of Isaac Leavenworth and others, praying for permission to sell real estate, belonging to an idiot. Referred to a select committee of three.

The House then adjourned.

Friday morning, May 14.

The Speaker announced the following committee on petition of Isaac Leavenworth, Messrs. Woodruff, Nash and Merrick. On motion of Mr. Ingham, the House resumed the consideration of the petition of Simon Shailor and others, for the removal of the sessions of courts for the county of Middlesex from Middletown, referred to a joint committee.

The report of the Agents of the Eagle Bank was read, and on motion of Mr. Woodruff, transmitted to the Senate.

Bills appointing Noyes Darling Chief Judge, and Jared Bassett and Wm. Hinman associate judges of the County Court for the county of N. Haven; passed.

Bills appointing Chas. A. Ingersoll judge of Probate for the district of New Haven—Reuben Elliot for the district of Guilford—John D. Reynolds for the district of Wallingford—Joel Hinman for the district of Waterbury—Silas Hitchcock for the district of Cheshire; passed.

Mr. Raymond from the committee on Finance, reported a bill for a public act, relative to the assessment of taxes; read once.

Bill for a public act for confirming and establishing the doings of assessors and boards of relief, read once. Mr. Ellsworth moved that the rules of the House be dispensed with, and the bill receive its second reading; adopted. On motion of Mr. Woodruff, the rules of the House were further dispensed with, and the bill was read third time. Mr. Ives of Meriden, moved that the bill be laid upon the table; negatived. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Beers and Woodruff, and passed.

Bill for a public act for repealing an act authorizing the imprisonment of females, read once.

Bill for a public act concerning Jails and Jailors, read a second time.

Bill for a public act for the regulation of civil actions, read second time.

Bill for a public act authorising civil process to be served on Sunday in certain cases, was read third time. Mr. Raymond moved to amend the bill, by repealing the act forbidding process to be issued on sunday. The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Raymond, Sessions, Minor of Stamford, & opposed by Messrs. Shailor, Burrall, and Marks of Burlington. The amendment was lost; ayes 74, noes 76. On motion of Mr. Ellsworth, the bill was then laid upon the table.

Afternoon.—The House transacted but little business this afternoon, having adjourned at an early hour to Monday afternoon.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv. May 14.

American Bible Society. Yesterday the American Bible Society celebrated their 14th anniversary in this city.

The officers, managers, directors, ministers who are members, delegates from Auxiliary Societies &c. assembled at the Society's House, at 9 o'clock in the morning, where the meeting was opened, and the 45th Psalm was read by the Rev. David Smith, of Durham, Conn.

The Members then proceeded to the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau street, where the President, Richard Varick, Esq. supported by Robert Troup, Stephen Van Rensselaer, William W. Woolsey, and Peter A. Jay, Esqs. Vice Presidents, took the chair, and the meeting was opened at 10 o'clock, by the reading of the last chapter of the Revelation by the Rev. D. Shepard, of Lenox, Mass.

Letters from several of the Vice Presidents were read, giving the reasons why they were not able to attend the anniversary, and expressing their cordial wishes for its more extended usefulness and prosperity. The President of the Society delivered an address; after which the report of the auditors on the Treasurer's accounts was read by John Adams, Esq. Treasurer of the Society.

The annual report of the Managers, containing an account of their proceedings for the past year, and of the receipts and expenditures, was then read by the Rev. John C. Brigham, Secretary for domestic correspondence, by whom it was prepared. By this document it appears, that the receipts during the year, exclusive of loans, have been a little short of $150,000.

The number of Bibles and Testaments printed in the course of the year has been 308,000; and the number issued from the depository 230,000; being 38,461 more than the preceding year.—The number of Bibles and Testaments gratuitously issued during the year is 43,373. The receipts during the past year, exclusive of loans, exceed those of the 13th year by nearly $43,000.

The whole number of Auxiliary Societies is 713.

The Society have received from legacies in the course of the year, $16,441.

The audience assembled was large, and highly respectable. The church, which is the most capacious in the city, was filled, both on the ground floor and in the gallery; and a very considerable number were obliged to stand in the aisles, throughout the exercises, which occupied more than 4 hours; and yet the most profound attention was maintained until the meeting was dismissed.

We have no hesitation in saying, that this has been, for many reasons, the most interesting anniversary since the formation of the Society.—The number of delegates from Auxiliary Societies was greater, and the audience more numerous, than on any former occasion. The operations of the Society have been through the year on a more extensive scale, the receipts have been larger, and the number of books published much more numerous, than in any preceeding year. The number gratuitously distributed has also been greatly increased. Important advances have also been made, towards the accomplishment of the great object of supplying every destitute family in the United States, undertaken at the last anniversary. Every family in several of the States have been supplied; a larger number of States have made great advances towards that result; and a still more numerous portion have commenced their operations for the accomplishment of the same interesting object. Continued exertions, however, are still necessary on the part of the friends of the society, to enable them to carry their great plan into complete effect. And while they are fully sensible of the magnitude of the task which they are attempting to perform, they rely with confidence on the zeal, energy, and exertions of the friends of the Bible, and the infinitely important truths and doctrines which it contains, to furnish them, seasonably, with the means of fulfilling their undertaking. The highest interests of their fellow citizens, present as well as future, are deeply involved in its accomplishment. The Society hope the inhabitants of this Christian country will enable them to prosecute their enterprise to a full and timely consummation.

From the Hartford Observer.

CONNECTICUT BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society, was held in this city, on the 13th inst. In the absence of the President, John Hall, Esq. Vice President of the Society took the chair. From the report of the directing committee it appears that $1045 92, have been paid into the treasury of the Society, towards the extra effort to raise $10,000 for furnishing the Bible to every destitute family in the United States. The subscriptions amount to considerably more than this, but a part of the amount subscribed is payable next year. The Committee express their belief that with suitable exertions, the whole amount may be raised in the specified time. Of the above sum, $2510 have been paid over to the American Bible Society to constitute a life director and life members, and as a donation to that Society. The officers of the Society are,

President,—Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D.

Vice-Presidents,—Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. John Hall, Esq., Rev. Joel Hawes, Jabez Huntington, Esq.

Secretary,—Henry Hudson.

Treasurer,—James R. Woodbridge.

Directing Committee,—Samuel Pitkin, Esq. Rev. Henry A. Rowland, Rev. Joab Brace, Charles Hosmer, Rev. Joel H. Linsley, Rev. Caleb J. Tenney, Rev. Bela Kellogg, Rev. Shubael Bartlett, Eliphalet Terry, Rev. David Smith, Rev. Horace Hooker, Joseph Trumbull, Esq. Rev. Samuel Spring, Oliver D. Cooke, Esq. Elisha Hart, Esq. Normand Smith, Jun., Daniel P. Hopkins.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Infant School Exhibition. A most interesting exhibition of three of the Infant Schools of this city was witnessed on the 14th inst. at Green and Canal street Church, where a very large and respectable audience assembled at an early hour. One of the schools entered first, the children clapping their hands and singing "Hail Columbia"; and after they had stood a little time ranged in a line, on the appearance of the second, they were welcomed in the same manner. The routine of exhibitions was varied, embracing many subjects, and affording great delight to the spectators. The performance of the pupils was very creditable; and the managers, teachers, &c. had the satisfaction, we believe, of perceiving that their labours, so interesting and delightful, though so difficult and responsible, were fully appreciated by the audience. We cannot but think that this exhibition will encourage the still further extension of this most attractive branch of education. Individuals were present from different parts of the country; and with some, this sight was one of the principal attractions presented during the week.

The anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was celebrated in New York on Wednesday eve. last. Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the President of the Society, presided. The receipts of the Society for the past year amounted to $42,4[illegible], and the expenditures to $42,420. Sunday Schools have been established during the year by the efforts of the Missionaries employed by the Society.

The Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its third anniversary on Wednesday, in the Church in Duane-st. The children attached to these schools amount to nearly 2000. The annual report of the society gives and interesting and flattering account of its increase within the last year.

From the N. Y. Spectator, May 12.

New York City Temperance Meeting. The Second Anniversary Meeting of the Society took place last evening, in the Murray-street Church. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a numerous and respectable audience. Eleazer Lord, Esq. presided. The Annual Report was read by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Secretary of the Society, exhibiting a vast collection of interesting and important facts, calculated to encourage the Society in the active continuation of its efforts in this most philanthropic work of benevolence. It was gathered from the report, on the authority of the Collector of the port, that the quantity of distilled spirits imported in 1827, was 2,056,739 gallons; in 1828, 2,925,705; in 1829, 1,690,368; being 1,229,937 gallons less than in the preceding year, and 795,354 less than the average of the two preceding years. The exports of foreign liquors in 1827, amounted to 126,534 gallons; in 1828, 186,894; in 1829, 428,775; leaving for this market in 1827, 1,930,205 gallons; in 1828, 2,738,811; and in 1829, only 1,267,093—a diminution from the preceding year of 1,471,718 galls., and from the average of the two preceding years, 1,066,415.

The quantity of domestic spirits imported into this city in 1827, was stated at 98,310 casks, in 1828, 111,504; in 1829, 79,913; being 31,591 casks less than in the preceding year, and 24,994 less than the average of the two preceding years. From these facts, says the report, it appears that the diminution in the quantity of foreign liquors passing through the New York market for domestic consumption, has been 1,471,718 gallons, worth about as many dollars, and being a falling off of more than 53 per cent.; of domestic spirits it has been 2,000,000 of gallons, worth at first cost about 250,000; making a saving to the country of more than $1,500,000.

READING, (Pa.) May 4.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—John Starr and his wife, were both killed by lightning, on the 23d ult. at their residence near Sweet Arrow, in Pine Grove township, Schuyler co. About 8 or 9 o'clock of that evening, there was a heavy gust of rain, accompanied with lightning, and from the best information we can collect, they were considerably frightened and deferred getting their supper in consequence. The next morning Mr. Starr was found extended on the floor, behind the door, a lifeless corpse, and his wife also dead, lying across the cradle, which contained an infant. The infant was uninjured and also three children that were in bed in the same room. It is supposed that Mr. Starr was in the act of opening the door, and that Mrs. Starr had at the moment, placed the infant out of her arms into the cradle. A son, who slept up stairs, came down in the night, but did not observe that his parents were fast in the arms of death. Thus, in a twinkling, have five children been deprived of their father and mother, and become orphans.

Shocking Accident.—On the 26th ult. as Mrs. Hannah Stafford, an old lady about 61 years old, was in the vicinity of the rolling and nail factory, two miles west of this place, she expressed a desire to go in and see the works while in operation. She had been in the rolling mill but a few minutes, when she was standing near a rolling shaft which lay within about 4 or 6 inches of the floor, when her clothes happened to get caught in it, drew her under it feet foremost, and before the mill could be stopped, had taken her under about midway of her body, and when taken out she was dead.

Essex Republican.

The Massachusetts Journal of the 8th inst., contains several documents relating to Colombian affairs, one of which is a proclamation of Paez, dated Valencia, 2d March, *declaring Bolivar an outlaw, and offering a reward of $2000 for his head!!!* The following are extracts from this document:—

Considering that Simon Bolivar has not received, from any legitimate government, authority to make war upon us:

Considering that the defence of our lives and homes is of natural right, that in no wise we have provoked this war, but that on the contrary we have maintained ourselves in an attitude just, moderate, and decorous, respecting the rights of our neighbors:

And in fine, consulting the safety of the country, which is the supreme law, we have decreed, and do decree:

1. All the citizens are authorized to kill Simon Bolivar, his officers and soldiers, who shall be found making war in the territory of Venezuela, or committing any act of hostility against her peaceable inhabitants.
2. If any village, town, or city, shall give aid to the tyrant Bolivar, or his followers, it shall be outlawed and burned.
3. The Government of Venezuela offers the sum of $2000 for the head of Simon Bolivar, if he shall fire a gun in this unjust and wicked war, or shall be apprehended within the limits of Venezuela.
4. The population are charged with the execution of this decree.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv. May 17.

LA PLATA.—By the ship Galen, arrived at Baltimore from the Plata, we have received our files of Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo papers, both to the 22d March. Montevideo papers to the 24th, the day of sailing from that place, are acknowledged by the Baltimore American.—From that paper we copy the following paragraph.

Just before the Galen sailed, it was reported that the Province of Santa Fe, had declared war against Cordova, and that Buenos Ayres would unite with the former in the contest.

The Buenos Ayres Packet of the latest date, contains a summary of the communication addressed on the 28th February by the Government of Cordova, to that of Buenos Ayres, announcing the victory gained by the army of Gen. Paez over that of Quiroga.

A letter from Rio Janeiro mentions that the funeral of Mr. Tudor, American Charge d'Affairs, was attended by an immense concourse of people, and the Emperor had his body conveyed to the burial ground in one of his own state carriages and six, accompanied by twelve outriders in the imperial livery. The pall bearers consisted of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, seven Foreign Ambassadors in their state dresses, and the body was preceded and followed by upwards of sixty carriages. The British Admiral proceeded by water with 12 cutters, each bearing the American flag at half mast.

N. York Gazette.

Opposition to Temperance.—The Observer and Telegraph, published at Hudson, Ohio, contains the account of the annual meeting of the Portage County Temperance Society, which commences with the following singular paragraph:—"On the 15th day of April, the Society met at Ravenna, and having been refused permission to meet in the Court House, accepted the offer of J. Humm, Esq. to meet in his barn."

Another Steamboat Accident.—The Nashville Republican of the 27th ult. contains the following announcement of a fifth Steamboat disaster.

"On Friday last, as the steamboat Tally Ho, Turner, master, was proceeding down the Cumberland, near Dover, one of her boilers burst, killing a sailor and a negro, and so terribly burning the engineer, Mr. Sturdevant, that he died a few hours after.

We understand the boat had just received a supply of wood, was in the act of getting off, and the engineer about to let the steam upon the engine, when the cap of the boiler, which appears to have been very imperfectly made, was forced off, projecting the boiler to the rear, where it crushed the engineer, burning him fatally.

This accident appears to have been caused solely by an original defect in a part of the boiler; and no blame can attach to any manager of the boat.

The Tally-Ho, which is not materially injured, is a new boat, and the property of Messrs. Nicholl & Hill, of this place. Mr. Sturdevant, the engineer, was a citizen of Nashville, and a worthy man; he has left a family, which will not be forgotten by those in whose employment he was unfortunately killed."

The Cincinnati American of the 3d inst. says that intelligence of this accident had been received there, and according to the report five men had been killed.

VIRGINIA.—The Constitution, adopted by the late convention in Virginia, is not such as to satisfy that portion of the people who were the most desirous of the convention. It retains too many of the aristocratic and unequal provisions of the old Constitution. While, therefore, it is generally approved in the tide-water and slave-holding counties, it is as generally disliked in the western counties, where the population are more republican in their habits and principles. By the returns of votes, however, given upon the question of its ratification, there is no doubt that a majority of the legal voters, (*freeholders*) are in favor of it.

In one of the western counties there were only *four* votes in favor of ratifying it; and the Wheeling Compiler undertakes to account for *two* in a manner which does singular credit to the intelligence of the voters. The Compiler says—

"We are credibly informed that one of the four thought he was voting for a Convention, and that another of them thought that he was choosing between two candidates for the House of Delegates—Messrs. Ratification and Rejection; and as he liked the name of Mr. Ratification the best, he voted for him."—*Mass. Spy.*

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, May 16, 1830, to the Editors of the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

The vote in the Senate on the nomination of Amos Kendall, stood 24 and 24, and was carried by the casting vote of the Vice President. Mr. Calhoun has professed, during the winter, to have his feelings shocked by the nomination of printers to fill the offices under the present administration. On this subject, he and his friends have been most clamorous. The sudden change which has taken place, cannot well be accounted for, except on the presumption of an unwillingness to make an open war upon the President, or a combination between him and the printers to sustain each other. The nomination of M. M. Noah was rejected by a vote of 5 to 43; and that of James Gardiner, unanimously.

It is reported that information has been communicated to the British Minister at Washington, that Capt. William Bolton Finch, the present commander of the United States ship Vincennes, is the legal heir to the title and great estate of the Earl of Bolton. The report is given in such a shape, that we have no reason to doubt it. The Vincennes was at Canton early in January, to sail in a few days for home, and may be soon expected. We are informed that Capt. F. came to this country when he was four years old, and has risen from a humble station to his present rank in our navy, by the regular gradation of merit.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Rhode Island Politics. A letter writer from that State has intentionally misled the editors of other States, by informing them that a majority of our Grand Committee was friendly to the present administration. This is not the fact. R. Island is opposed to the administration, and will so show herself, whenever a suitable opportunity offers. Every important question that has been decided in Grand Committee, has gone in favor of the National Republican cause. Our majority is small, nevertheless we might have appointed all the State officers from among our own friends. We still say that there is but little Jacksonism in this State. Party divisions are entirely on local grounds.—*Prov. Jour.*

As the boat of the steamboat Constellation was putting off to land passengers at W. Point, on the evening of the 10th inst. the rope on deck caught the legs of an orphan lad, aged 8, from the West for the city of New York, and dragged him overboard. Mr. Brown, the Captain's clerk, and one hand, jumped into the river after him, and with the greatest difficulty saved the boy. The clerk was nearly exhausted in struggling in the waves, and the boy was so far gone that it was some time before he was so far resuscitated as to be considered out of danger.

N. H. Register.

Death by Lightning.—On Saturday evening (May 8th) Miss Rachel Friese was killed by lightning, at the house of Mr. Henry Goodman, in Silver Spring township; she was engaged in culinary affairs at the time, and when she received the force of the fluid fell lifeless against Mrs. Goodman, who was in no wise injured.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Compliment to New England.—Of seventeen visiters appointed by the Government to attend the approaching annual examination of Cadets at West Point, four are from Kentucky, two from North Carolina, two from Virginia, one from Pennsylvania, three from New York, one from the District of Columbia, one from Tennessee, one from New Jersey, and from the six New England States, none.—*Mass. Spy.*

A young gentleman informs us that he has invented a machine which will enable the most drowsy chamberer to get up in the morning at any time desired. It is made on the [illegible] principle, and invented for the benefit of the Anti-lay-a-bed-in-the-morning society.

Plattsburgh Republican.

From the N. Haven Chronicle, May 14.

The petition of Robert Fairchild, Esq. Claiming a seat in the Senate in opposition to Hon. A. D. Baldwin, was unanimously rejected yesterday afternoon. The argument before the committee on the the questions presented by the petition was conducted with great ability by R. M. Sherman, and N. Smith, Esqrs., for the applicant, and by D. Kimberly, Esq., for the sitting member.

A bill constituting each town a Probate District, passed yesterday, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 141 to 50.

We observe with pleasure, that the city of New Orleans continues to improve. The mayor, in his late message, states that the pavements and lights have been extended, that the style of the buildings now erected is elegant, and that as the streets become better regulated the ravages of disease must be much more circumscribed. [illegible] the current expenditures [illegible] short of the revenue of the city.

From the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Watchman.

A Curiosity. A gentleman informed us a few days since, that a day or two previous, while in pursuit of wild Turkeys in Hart county Ky., in company with a friend, that they discovered on the summit of a knoll or elevation, a large hole, that would admit a man's body without much difficulty. Curiosity led them to make preparations for descending into it, and after the necessary preparations, and having obtained lights and other company they did descend, and at the depth of about sixty feet, entered a cavity or room apparently cut of solid rock (through which they had passed for many feet,) which appeared to be 16 or 18 feet square. Our informant was the first person who entered the subterraneous room, and he said he was not a little surprised, that the first object which met his eyes was a human skull with the teeth all in it. Upon further examination, it was found that the whole place was filled with human skeletons, of men, women and children. Except immediately under the small aperture through which they descended, the place was perfectly dry and the bones in a state of great preservation. An entire skeleton of a human body was obtained. They concluded to examine how deep the bones laid, and penetrated through them in one place between 4 and 7 feet, but found them just as plenty as on the top; but there seemed to rise an offensive effluvia, as they began to come where it was a little damp. There was no outlet to the room, and a large snake which they found in there, and which appeared entirely docile, passed round the room several times while they were in it. It is a subject for the speculation of wise men and philosophers, as those who visited it have no conjecture as to the cause of the singular habitation or charnel-house of human remains.

Pocket Lights.—Among the new articles of the day, we observe that Mr. Bonfanti, who has much celebrity for introducing whatever is curious and ingenious, has advertised a species of pocket light, for travellers and others, which bids fair to supersede many of the inventions for obtaining a quick light. The substance from which the fire is produced is contained in paper matches, enclosed in a box; and by a slight pressure upon this match, fire is obtained in a moment, from which a candle or lamp may be lighted. The cost is comparatively very trifling, while the usefulness of the article will be generally acknowledged. One excellence of this match is, that it is not impaired by keeping.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MAY 19, 1830.

Removals.—The course which has been adopted by a majority of the United States' Senate, in relation to removals from office, is certainly most extraordinary. A resolution was introduced, a few days since, calling upon the President for the reasons of the removal of numerous officers during the recess of Congress, and the appointment of others, which was negatived by a vote of 21 to 21. It is so then, that the majority of the Senate are aware that the course pursued by the President is entirely indefensible? Are the Senate, whose constitutional province is to approve or disapprove of the appointments of the different officers, to be refused the means of knowledge to enable them to act understandingly and with intelligence of the characters of the persons appointed? If this source of information is closed upon them, where can they look for information to enable them to judge of the merits of the candidates? By the course taken during the present session, the only use of the Senate, so far as the appointing power is concerned, is to register the acts and echo the sentiments of the President. It matters not what is the cause of removal. It matters not whether the man is selected because he is a tool the most subservient, or is over-zealous as a partisan. The Senate must take those that are offered, and infer that the President has the infallibility of the Pope, or like the King of England, "can do no wrong." A course of proceeding more deficient in self-respect, and unworthy men of high, upright and honorable feelings, can scarcely be conceived. The Senate, by the rejection of Hill, and recently of Noah and some others, showed that there was a point which their self-respect would not allow them to pass. They seemed aware that they were not set up as puppets or tools, or mere instruments to work with. From such indications as these, it was not supposed that the Senate were prepared to take the ground which they have, to stifle all enquiry, to suppress examination—that their partisanship would carry them so far as to support measures which they feared to have investigated. A man or a public officer who acts from just or proper motives, never fears to have his motives examined and his conduct enquired into. He courts examination and conceals nothing—and it is the mark, and a sure and certain mark, that something is wrong, when there is concealment.

The truth is, however, the Senate are well aware, as every body else is aware, that the course taken in relation to removals is utterly unaccountable, and without a shadow of apology. They know, that so far from the public good being the ground of appointment, the public offices are distributed as a reward to personal friends and political partisans. They know full well that their acts will not bear the light, and the only safe course is to conceal them.

Tariff.—Notwithstanding the summary manner in which the subject was disposed of in the early part of the session of Congress, the subject is likely after all to meet with a very full and protracted discussion. Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, some weeks since introduced a bill for the prevention of frauds on the revenue, which had been found to prevail to so great an extent as materially to affect the beneficial operation of the tariff. To this bill Mr. McDuffie proposed an amendment, which he claimed, by abolishing the tariff laws of 1824 and 1828, was the surest mode of preventing frauds. The amendment he supported by a very long speech, discussing at large, the principle of the protecting system and denouncing it as ruinous and destructive. The friends of protection, although unwilling to go into a full discussion of the subject, and quite disposed to avoid all debate on the subject during the present session of Congress were still less disposed to allow Mr. McDuffie and the other gentlemen who followed him on the same side, to remain unanswered. The discussion was then continued, although much more briefly, and on the 11th inst. the vote was taken on this amendment, and negatived—102 to 62. A substitute for the bill was then offered by Mr. Buchanan, embracing a system proposed principally by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the prevention of frauds on the revenue, by appointment of assistant appraisers. Amendments were also adopted, modifying the duty on iron imported for rail-roads, &c. The bill thus amended was reported to the House. Mr. McDuffie's repealing amendment being then renewed, was rejected by a vote of 120 to 62. But an amendment proposing the reduction of the duty on salt to 15 cents per bushel after September next, and a year after that time to 10 cents, was agreed to by a vote of 105 to 83. An amendment, then introduced, substantially repealing the tariff of 1828, was negatived, 112 to 68. Mr. Gorham then, in consequence of the decision of the House respecting the duty on salt, moved a reconsideration of the vote on that branch of Mr. McDuffie's amendment which related to the duty on iron, hemp, flax, &c. This motion was under debate when the house adjourned on Tuesday.

From this summary, it seems that something more may be done during the present session, in relation to the tariff, than has been anticipated. We think, however, that the large majority shown, on the various motions by Mr. McDuffie, in favor of the principle of protection, may well relieve its friends from any apprehension as to its fate.

In the course of the discussion on this question under another resolution, Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, professed, in the name of the people of the country, to resist the inveterate friends of the tariff. To this Mr. Mallary replied with much force, in a speech we publish on our first page, and which will be found well worthy of perusal.

The renowned editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer and the Washington Telegraph, not satisfied with the war of words which they have been carrying on for some weeks, have come very nearly to blows.—Mr. Webb, of the former paper, went from New York to Washington with the declared purpose of caning Gen. Duff Green, but, as ill-luck would have it, Gen. Green happened to have a pistol about "an inch long," as Webb describes it, which at once cooled down the courage of Webb, and instead of striking, and exposing his precious life, he gravely proposes to Green to pass close to him, so that he might be able to strike the pistol out of his hand—and on Green's refusal of this very kind offer puts himself in a theatrical attitude makes the following speech:

"You poor contemptible cowardly puppy, do you not feel that you are a coward, and that every drop of blood that courses through your veins is of the same kind of hue as your complexion? There you stand secured from punishment by a weapon which you dare not use, and virtually proclaiming that you only presume to assail private character, because you think it will not add to your infamy by being known as an assailant! Contemptible and degraded as you are, throw aside your pistol, and I pledge you my honor as a gentleman, I will not injure you; I will throw away my cane, and only pull your nose and box your ears!"

And that he may forget nothing of this interesting meeting, hurries to his room and writes an account of the re-encounter. It is certainly a most ridiculous business.

Fire.—The building at the Falls Village, owned by Mr. Wm. Philips and Mr. Henry Malada, and occupied by Mr. Elisha Congdon, as a grocery store, was, yesterday morning, destroyed by fire—together with its entire contents. We learn, that the building and the goods were insured.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Dunham:—The message of Gov. Tomlinson is a very interesting State paper, and cannot, I believe, fail of being so esteemed by the people of Connecticut. The exhibition it gives of the public [illegible] of the State, is animating, and must be gratifying to [illegible] real philanthropist. But there are some particulars which are peculiarly pleasing to me. The statement respecting the finances of the State, shows that they are in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The school fund too, that [illegible] endowment of our wise predecessors, is an object which the inhabitants of the State may contemplate with gratitude; and with pleasing anticipations of the benefits which it promises, not to the existing generation only, but to all future posterity—as annually pouring forth, from the living fountain, perpetual streams, to increase the growth and fruitfulness of the common schools, throughout the whole state, to late posterity.

The improved condition of the State prison in Wethersfield, cannot fail to gratify every good citizen, and to convince all that the clamor heretofore so loudly shouted against the establishment and its projectors, was all either hollow-hearted, or the result of ignorance, and prejudiced calculation. And when the fact is known, that the result of the last year presents a difference to the State of between sixteen and fourteen thousand dollars, in favor of the Wethersfield establishment, against an average of the last ten years of Newgate prison, it will satisfy every one, of the wisdom of the change. But when I was perusing the message, and enjoying the gratification it afforded, a subject of much interest, was suggested to my mind, which I will now state, and request you to publish.

Of the present inmates of the State prison, the Governor informs us, that of the whole number (which is 167) 41 are under 21 years of age—and 112 are now under the age of 31 years. This is certainly a gloomy representation, although a true one, and it should lead to the enquiry whether something cannot be devised to lessen the number of convicts hereafter, in this favored state. I think there can.

Although crimes will be committed, and prisons will be necessary, while man is a depraved being, and parents are negligent, and (as in too many instances) wholly remiss, in governing, and *religiously* educating their children, from the morning of early childhood—yet I believe some measure may be adopted in this state with the means now possessed, without adding one dollar to the burdens of the people, which will have a very beneficial influence on such children as enter early on a course of wickedness, and become inmates of the Penitentiary.

The fault with such children is chargeable, primarily, to their parents, or guardians. They neither restrain them by a discreet government, or moral and religious instructions. They are left to pursue the course their depraved inclinations point out—which always tends to crime and punishment. They often commence their career of transgressing the laws, when young children. It is with reference to these juvenile offenders, that my proposal is offered.

It is well known to many of our citizens, that the "House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders," in the city of New York, has been in successful operation a *few years* only—and yet, it is acknowledged generally, to be one of the most valuable, among the numerous public institutions in that metropolis. It has outlived the prejudices, and the gain-sayings of those who at first, were unfriendly to it, and has secured the esteem and recommendation, of the whole State. My proposal is this: that the Legislature establish a house of that description, in a central place in the state—(Middletown, if you please) to which all juvenile culprits, under a given age, on conviction, shall be committed, and placed under the care and prescribed discipline of well qualified superintendents, where they shall be *governed*, *schooled*, habituated to regular industry, and taught correct morals, until they are fitted to be apprenticed to some useful trade or other business. In this way, the State may take the place of their parents, relation to them, and by doing what they have neglected, rescue numbers early in life, from the commencement of a course of crime, and have them trained up to usefulness and respectability in society, instead having them, at a later period of life, committed to hard labor and solitary confinement in the State prison—perhaps during life.

But I suppose by this time you are ready, even if you approve of the proposal, to enquire, how is this to be accomplished, without burdening the people? then hear my answer. It is this. Let the legislature give it their sanction, and appropriate, for erecting the necessary buildings and paying the superintendents, the surplus avails of the State prison, annually, until there is a sufficient amount accumulated to defray the requisite expenses of the establishment. It is probable, at the present rate, a sufficient amount would be furnished in five or six years, without adding one cent to the taxes of the citizens, and the benefits which will result will be of great value. It will prevent much thieving and loss of property. It would save many families and connexions, from much distress, and it would do much by turning the young transgressors, "from the path of the wicked, into that of the righteous;" to prevent pauperism and diminish the expenses of maintaining the "town's poor." It is a fact, that a considerable portion of town paupers, are derived from the families who do not govern, nor educate their children; and who, consequently, begin their dissipated habits early, and find a comfortless refuge for their closing years, in a poor house, which might have been prevented by proper oversight and instruction in their childhood.

I wish the subject might be introduced to the legislature (though not decided) during the present session. It would thus be presented to the consideration of the public, and prepare the way for decision hereafter, and thus prevent a year's delay.

PHILO JUVENIS.

ITEMS.

New Lamp Shades. Many persons (says the N. Y. Dai. Adv.) passing the jewelry store of Messrs. [illegible], in Broadway, near Dey-street, have admired several beautiful porcelain shades for astral lamps, exhibited at their windows. They are made of fine Vienna porcelain, on a very pretty and ingenious plan. They represent landscapes, water views, figures, ancient buildings, &c. &c., in variety, resembling drawings in India ink, without the interposition of a single touch of a pencil, crayon, or paint. The porcelain, which is translucent, is made thick in some places, and thin in others, in such a manner that the light of the lamp, at night, illuminates the thin spots and leaves the thicker in shade; and these being formed by the hand of a skilful artist, present the various subjects in great softness, and in some cases with an effect truly surprising. This is one of the prettiest ornaments we have seen.

Floating Stone. A piece of the floating stone, picked up at sea by Capt. Arthur, of the Nantucket whale ship Sarah, was exhibited in N. York on the 14th inst. in the bar room in the Exchange, opposite the post office.—The stone, whole, was a regular slab, evidently shaped by art, 38 1-2 inches long, 18 1-2 broad, and 5 1-2 thick. Although it weighed 133 pounds, it was buoyant enough to float like wood upon the water. The piece exhibited yesterday, has the aspect of whitish granite, but is porous, crumbles a little in the fingers, and does not rapidly scratch glass.

The Ohio Bulletin warmly commends the President's decision in removing the naval officers engaged in the late fatal duel near Philadelphia. It remarks, "Had the American people acted on the same principle, Gen. Jackson, the hero of XXXX duels, and the deliberate and cold-blooded slayer of Dickinson, would never have been President of the United States! That "curse upon the country" would have been averted, if the President had been judged by the same rule by which he judges and condemns others."

Providence. A Providence paper mentions that in the four first days of the present week, there arrived at that port, 1 brig, 32 schooners, and 2 sloops, loaded with lumber, estimated at 2 millions of feet, exclusive of shingles, clapboards, and lathes.

Green Peas were for sale in the Philadelphia market on Wednesday, in considerable quantities. They were raised in New Jersey, near that city, and sold for $6 per bushel.

Infant Schools in South America. The N. Y. Dai. Adv. says—it is with much interest that we find, in our [illegible]-British Packet of March 13th, an account of an examination of an Infant School in that city.

The first weeping willow that grew in England was planted by Alexander Pope. The poet having received a present of figs from Turkey, observed a twig of the basket in which they were packed, putting out a shoot. He planted the twig in his garden, and it soon became a fine tree from which stock all the weeping willows in England have sprung.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says, "that Cincinnati now numbers not less than *twenty-seven thousand* persons, or nearly three times the white population of Lexington and Louisville united. *From these facts,* our friends in the East may form some idea of the march of improvement in the backwoods."

Cucumbers six inches long have been raised in a garden in Middletown, and a sample sent to Gov. Tomlinson for his "election dinner."

On Shearing Lambs. An experienced farmer advises to shear the largest lambs at the time of the new moon in July. Say what you will, continues he, [illegible] their fleeces to future—I can contradict it by experience. Their fleeces will yield as much, and their wool will be better. And as there are no [illegible] storms in that season of the year your lambs will be more comfortable & thrive faster without their fleeces than with them. As hatting wool is dear, by attending to this method of frugality, many thousands of dollars ought to be saved to the country annually, of which each individual owner of sheep would receive his share.

The report of an explosion on board the Steam Boat Feliciana is entirely unfounded. The story grew out of the fact of her having run on a sand bar, where she was detained some time.

Adjournment of Congress.—The Senate, on Thursday last, passed a resolution to adjourn on the 31st of the present month.

CONGRESS.

Monday, May 10.

The Senate spent nearly the whole of the day in the consideration of Executive business. The rumor out of doors is that the nomination of Amos Kendall to be Fourth Auditor was *confirmed by the casting vote of the Vice President*, while that of M. M. Noah, to be Naval Officer of the port of New York, was *rejected*.

In the House of Representatives, some resolutions adverse to the renewal of the Charter of the United States Bank were laid on the table by Mr. Potter. The bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures was taken up for discussion, when Mr. Burges spoke at great length in support of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Bouldin of Virginia, on the other side.

Tuesday, May 11.

In the Senate Mr. Clayton presented a petition from Joseph Gilpin, for himself and the estate of Edward Dunant, deceased, asking indemnification for losses by French spoliations prior to 1800. Laid on the table.

The bill "to reduce the duties on Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa," was, on motion of Mr. Silsbee, considered in Committee of the Whole, with the amendments reported thereto by the Committee on Finance; and the amendments being in part agreed to, on the question to agree to the 2d amendment, as following:

Sec. 1, line 8, after the word "cocoa," insert, *And from and after the thirty first day of December 1831, the duty on salt shall be ten cents for every fifty six pounds, and no more.* It was reported, 20 to 25.

The remaining amendments reported by the Committee being agreed to, the bill was further amended, and the amendments being concurred, were ordered to be engrossed and the bill read a third time as amended.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment.

The Sergeant-at-Arms returned the Writ of Summons, with his proceedings thereon, i. e. he had served the same on James H. Peck, on Thursday last, in the City of Baltimore, and had left with him a copy thereof; to the truth of which he was sworn by the Secretary.

Proclamation was then made that James H Peck appear and answer the article of Impeachment, and he accordingly appeared, attended by Mr. Wirt, as his counsel; and being seated within the bar, the Vice President informed Judge Peck that the Court was ready to receive his answer.

Judge Peck rose, and addressed the Senate as follows.

Mr. President: I appear in obedience to a summons from this honorable Court, to answer an article of impeachment exhibited against me by the honorable the House of Representatives; and I have a motion to make which I request may be done by my counsel.

The Vice President having signified the willingness of the Court to receive the motion, Mr. Wirt rose, and having read reasons therefor, submitted the following motion in behalf of Judge Peck.

1. That a reasonable time may be allowed me to prepare my answer and plea; and for that purpose, I ask until the 25th day of the present month.

2. That after my answer and plea shall be filed, process for witnesses may be awarded to me, and a reasonable time may be allowed to collect my testimony and proofs from the State of Missouri.

Mr. Webster then submitted the following order.

Ordered, That James H Peck file his answer and plea with the Secretary of the Senate, to the article of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives, *on or before the second Monday of the next Session of Congress.*

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the foregoing order to the House of Representatives, and to James H. Peck.

Mr Bibb moved to amend the order, by striking out the "second Monday of the next Session of Congress," and inserting the *twenty fifth day of the present month,* which was agreed to; and the order was then made as amended.

On motion by Mr. Chambers, the Court adjourned, to meet on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making a re-appropriation of a sum heretofore appropriated for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Committed.

NAVIGATION AND IMPOSTS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, concerning navigation, &c. Mr. Strong next used the remarks which he commenced yesterday, until the expiration of the hour, without having concluded.

TARIFF LAWS.

The remainder of the sitting was spent, till past seven o'clock in the evening, on this subject.

Wednesday, May 12.

Most of the time of the Senate was occupied on the bill making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys and for improving harbors and directing surveys; which was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The House was engaged on the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Gorham withdrew his motion to re-consider the second section of Mr. McDuffie's amendment, relative to the duties on iron, hemp, &c. and Mr. Dodridge then moved to re-consider the vote by which the amendment reducing the duties on salt was agreed to. After much discussion, the question to re-consider was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 102 to 97. The question was then again put on the amendment, which Mr. McDuffie previously modified, so as to make the first reduction take place in Sept. 1831, and decided in the negative, Ayes 98, Noes 102.

Thursday, May 13.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. White, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the consideration of the petition of the Chiefs and Warriors of those Indians, that have emigrated from New York to Green Bay, asking a redress of grievances, and that it be referred to the President of the United States.

The amendments to the following bills from the House of Representatives, having been reported by the Committee correctly engrossed, the bills were severally read the third time, as amended, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence; viz:

"An act to reduce the duties on Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa;" and

"An act making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors, and directing surveys."

Friday, May 14.

In the Senate, Mr Smith, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail Road Co.; and Mr. Foot presented a petition from the Farmington, and Hampshire and Hamden Canal Companies, severally praying the aid of the U. S. by a subscription to their respective stocks which were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr Iredell, from the Committee appointed to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, made a report, with the following resolution:

"That, after the termination of the present Congress, when the same person shall be printer to both Houses of Congress, and when the Senate shall order any message, report, or other document, communicated to both Houses, to be printed, the Secretary shall ascertain whether the same is to be printed by order of the House of Representatives, and, if so, he shall direct the number of copies required for the Senate to be furnished at the usual charge for additional copies. In such cases, when each House has a different Printer, the Secretary shall, if practicable, make an arrangement with the Printer of the House of Representatives for furnishing the copies required, at the usual rate for additional copies; and if such arrangement cannot be made, he shall direct the reports, messages, or documents, to be printed by the Printer of the Senate." The report was read, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate the Alexandria Canal Co. was read the second time, considered in committee of the whole, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Bibb, one of the majority, it was agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday, on the question to engross for a third reading the bill to re-organize the Navy of the U. S.; and on motion of Hayne, of the majority, it was also agreed to re-consider the vote of yesterday, on the question to fill the blank in the first section with the words 'one vice and two rear admirals;' and on the question being again put, it was rejected.—[So the rank of Admiral is not to be created.]

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill "providing for an exchange of lands with the Indian tribes, and for the removal West of the river Mississippi." Mr. Lumpkin was entitled to the floor, but he said, considering the circumstances under which he obtained it yesterday, he felt it his duty to resign it to Mr. Bell, who had not finished his remarks. Mr. Bell then rose, and after acknowledging the courtesy of the gentleman from Georgia, proceeded with the argument which he commenced yesterday, and addressed the committee about five hours on the various questions presented by the bill, and connected with our Indian relations. When he concluded, on motion of Mr. Storrs, of New York, the committee rose.

The Speaker communicated to the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the proceedings of the Court Martial in the trial of Adjutant Gen. Jones, in obedience to a resolution of the House; which were ordered to be printed, and the house adjourned.

Married,

In this town, on the 11th inst. by Rev. Doct. Strong, Mr Luther P. Sargeant, of Hartford, to Miss Lois F. Lee, daughter of Capt. George W. Lee.

In Plainfield, on the 10th inst. by the Rev Benjamin R. Allen, Mr. Caleb B. Rogers, of Montville, to Miss Harriet S. Webb, of Plainfield.

A CARD.

The Engineer deems it his duty to acknowledge the prompt manner which the several Engine Companies assembled at the late Fire, and to express his desire satisfaction of the efficient manner that they performed their duties. Saving the building adjoining the one that was burnt, is sufficient evidence of the skill of the Companies first assembled.

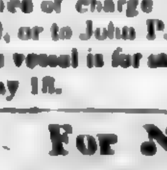
JOHN LATHROP.

Norwich, May 13th, 1830.

☞ *Franklin Temperance Society.*—We are informed that the first public meeting of this Society is to take place at the Rev. Dr. Nott's Church, in Franklin, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. May 19.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Question, "Which excites the greatest curiosity, the works of Nature or the works of Art?"

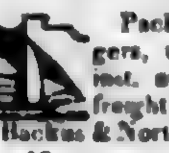
FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.



The sloop Venus, Capt. Maltby, will sail for Philadelphia on the 25th inst. to continue running through the season. Goods to be shipped by the Venus, will be received and stored free of charge to the owners. Apply on board, or to John P. Huntington. Part of the above vessel is for sale.

May 18. 1w8

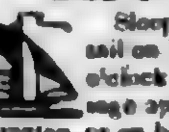
For New-York.



The sloop Diamond, Capt. Lovell, will sail on Wednesday, 26th inst. at two o'clock p. m. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

May 18. 8

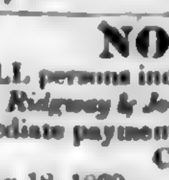
For New-York.



Packet sloop Jupiter, Capt. Rogers, will sail on Monday, 24th inst. at 11 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

May 18. 8

For New-York.



Sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Friday next, the 21st, at 5 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, J. Huntington, or on board.

May 19. 1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Ridgway & Jones*, are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLES THOMAS.

May 18, 1830. 8

LOST,

ON Saturday, May 15th, 1830, between Norwich and Stonington Point, a small Wallet, containing from 10 to 15 dollars in small bills, mostly on the Norwich Banks; including a $2 bill on Phenix Bank R. I. Also a check, dated May 14, 1830, for $20, payable at the Norwich Bank and made payable to James Lathrop or bearer, signed by W. L. Williams & Co. Any person finding the above and leaving the same with the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JONATHAN E. CULVER.

Norwich, May 17th. 3w8

MORE NEW GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York with a new supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which are as follows, viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and cambric Prints, new style, cheap,
Printed Mandarins, a new article for ladies' dresses,
Satin Brilliant,
Barrage and Palmarines, for ladies' dresses,
A handsome assortment of Ginghams,
Bl'k Lavender Barrage for mourning dresses,
Fine cambric Muslins, very nice, for dresses,
White plaid Cambric, a new article, for do.
A great variety of fancy Hdkfs.
Gloves and Mitts,
Italian, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Naples Silks,
German Nankeen; fine French Bombazine,
Fine black Circassian for gentlemen's wear,
Drillings and Jeans for do.
Rouen Cassimere; Irish Diaper,
Damask Table Cloths, very elegant,
Irish Napkins; Russia Diapers,
Fine Swiss Cravats,
Cotton and silk Hose, very cheap,
Laces; white gauze Veils; Broadcloths,
Navarino Hats, common and new style of patterns,
Handsome plain colored Ribbons, for trimming,
Bed Tick; Baskets; Trunks, &c.—all which he is disposed to sell cheap.

May 18. 8

MAY 17, 1830.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING BY

WM. D. RIPLEY,

An assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, some of which are entirely new style,

—CONSISTING OF—

A great variety fancy Prints,
Black and white and black and purple Ginghams,
Black Nankin and Canton Crapes—heavy goods,
Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool hdkfs.,
A great variety of goods for gentlemen's summer wear,
Russia Diapers; Irish birdseye do.
Long Lawns and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain Ribbons, all colors,
Colored Florences; black Italian Lustring,
Vestings,
Parasols, with brown and green silk covers, with rich borders and heavy fringe,
Extra size silk Umbrellas,

—ALSO—

In addition to a large stock before on hand, a few pieces superfine *Ingrain Carpetings*, rich patterns. 8

BONNETS, LEGHORNS, AND SHAWLS.

MRS. WALSON,

FROM Paisley, respectfully inform the Ladies of Norwich, and its vicinity, that she will cleanse, bleach, and trim Bonnets and Hats, of every description. Also, wash, dress, and remove the stains from silk, merino, and other shawls, in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms. Having obtained general patronage from the Ladies of her own country, she feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may please to call at her house one door west of Doct. Thomas, where may be had Navarino and Leghorn Hats and trimmings.

Norwich, May 18. 3weow8

FASHIONABLE STRAW HATS.

THE, diamond, plain, and open Cottage Hats, with bands of different patterns; Straw Trimmings of different kinds—just received and for sale cheap by

Mrs. Huntington & Misses Clarks.

May 18. 3w8

HATS.

A great variety of superfine black and drab Hats, of the newest style, are kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the Hat Store of

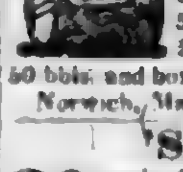
S. NOURSE & CO.

Also *CAPS* of every description.

May 18. 1830. 3w8

BACKUS & NORTON

OFFER FOR SALE, ON CONSIGNMENT,



40 hhds. Crain's New Rum,
25 hhds. Bach's do.
50 bbls. La Fayette Gin,
25 boxes Philad. lump Sugar,
50 bbls. and boxes Colgate's No. 1 Starch.

Norwich, May 18. 8

SALT, &c.

30 sacks fine salt,
20 bbls. Rochester flour,
2 sacks very prime coffee,
4 doz. hoes,
2 chests hyson skin tea,
1 tierce rice; just received and for sale by

DURKEE & MINER.

—ALSO—

A new supply of Lumber.

May 18. 8

MOLASSES.

30 hhds. New Orleans and English Island molasses, of superior quality, for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

May 18. 8

CIDER.

45 bbls. best refined Cider,
10 do. do. common do.—for sale at very low prices by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

May 18. 8

WANTED,

1000 bush. oats, for which cash will be paid if delivered immediately, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

May 19 8

BRISTOL BRICK

For sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

May 18. 3w8

DUN FISH.

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, three quintals superior Dun Fish.

May 19 3w8

GRINDSTONES.

6 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, for sale by

E. A. BILL.

May 18. 8

HOPS.

FRESH pressed Hops for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

May 18. 3w8

CHAMPAIGN, Muscat, Claret, and Port Wines, for sale by the bottle by

S. L. HYDE.

May 18. 3w8

FRESH TEAS, of all kinds, that cannot fail to please, at reduced prices, for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

May 18. 8

LOST,

A large silk umbrella, with a buck-horn head. The finder shall be rewarded by leaving it at the Courier office.

May 19. 8

MAY 18, 1830.

THIS DAY RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING BY

STORRS & CO.

A very handsome addition to their former stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

selected in New York the last week with great care from the Domestic Ware House, and from the latest importations.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Fifty pieces elegant Prints and Ginghams,
Sarsnett, medium and cambric Muslins,
Book and mull Muslin,
Figured and barred Cambrics,
Black Gro de Naples; India Satin,
Satin Levantines; Sinchews,
Sarsnetts and Florence silks,
Irish Linens; linen Cambrics; Lawns,
Linen cambric Hdkfs.; Dimities,
Damask, birdseye and Russia Diaper,
White and brown linen Drillings,
Black and mixed Lasting,
Rouen Cassimere,
Storment, French Bombazines,
Printed Jeans, all adapted to men's summer clothing,
Vestings; Cravats; Gloves; Mitts,
Bleached and brown Sheetings,
Dorchester Tickings, &c. &c.
Also, superfine Saxony, black, blue, brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
One case Navarino Hats, superior quality,
Two cases men's and boys' black and drab water proof Hats,
Six doz. men's and boys' palm leaf Hats,
Elegant gilt framed Looking Glasses,

—ALSO—

A complete and full assortment of *Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Hardware, Sole Leather, Shoes, &c.*—all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the county for cash, good credit or in exchange for Butter, Cheese, Lard, Corn, Rye, Oats, Lumber, Shingles, Stockings and Socks, mixed Yarn, &c.

Plainfield, Cent. Village, May 17. 4w8

TO THE PUBLIC.

SUMMER RETREAT.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the house on Pine Island is opened for the reception of company. Some improvements have been made which have much contributed to the convenience of the house, among these are a new wharf, which makes it very convenient for landing in boats, &c.

Parties from the city or other places, may rest assured that they will here find good accommodations and every necessary attention paid to make it agreeable to the company. While he gratefully acknowledges past favors, he solicits future patronage, and assures the public that no pains will be spared to give the most ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

ORIN STODDARD.

Pine Island, May 19th. 6w8

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhoea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. 12w8

FOR SALE.

THE sale of the real estate of Simeon Woodworth, late of Mansfield, deceased, is adjourned to the 20th day of May inst. The sales positive, and are to be closed on said day.—Sales to commence at one o'clock p. m. on the premises. Persons wishing to purchase a farm will do well to call and examine the same before time of sale, or in the morning before sales commence.

BETHIAH H. WOODWORTH, } *Administrators.*
CHESTER A. WOODWORTH, }

Mansfield, May 6th. 2w7

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Preston, and non residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them, to receive a town tax of four cents on the dollar on list 1829, at the following times and places, viz: On the 27th day of May, 1830, at Baldwin & Brown's Store, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12; same day at William P. Witter's, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4; and on the 28th at Joseph Chapman's, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12; same day at Jailor Thurston's, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4.

☞ Those who neglect to meet at the above named times and places, to pay their taxes, are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them, for their own convenience, at their houses, on the 29th inst. where travelling fees must be paid.

GEORGE GIDDINGS, *Collector.*

Preston, May 15, 1830. 2w8

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this notice is allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Eunice Avery, late of the town of Bozrah, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscribers appointed by said Court Commissioners on said estate, to receive, examine, adjust and allow said claims. Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet at the office of James Stedman, Esq. in Norwich, on the 2d Monday of June, and on the 4th Monday of November, 1830, on the business of our appointment, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
ROSWELL MORGAN, }

Norwich, May 17, 1830. 3w8

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and appointed six months, from the first publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of George W. Hillard, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, in Norwich, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

MOSES HILLARD, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, May 19, 1830. 3w8

LOST,

ON or about the 6th day of February last, between Norwich Landing and the Town, on the road by way of the Falls, a bundle of Nail Rods. Whoever has found them, and will leave them at the store of Backus & Norton, or inform the subscriber where they may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

JONAH LINCOLN.

Windham, May 19th. 3w8

POETRY.

From the New York Observer.

THOUGHTS ON THE SEASON.

Bright Spring appears in beauty drest,
And laughing hours are in her train;
Wild flowers are blooming on her breast,
And glad birds wake their songs again.

Mild zephyrs waft their bland breath,
The fields are clothed with verdure now,
Nature awakes from winter's death,
And bends her leaf-crown on her brow.

Rills that have burst their chains of ice,
Leap madly down the green hill-side,
While softer streams in beauty rise,
And calmly to the ocean glide.

Fair Spring! what dost thou teach my soul?
What are thy flowers and streams to me?
Canst thou such lofty truths unroll,
As deep and stern philosophy?

Yes, yes, that event—thy bursting bloom,
With all the glories thou dost bring,
Should my dark soul with joy illume,
And bid it seek an endless Spring.

There is a land where lovelier flowers
Than those which bloomed in Eden, grow;
Where balmy winds, more blessed than ours,
O'er fields of living beauty blow.

The glassy sea before the throne
Lies motionless as a mirror there,
While on its waveless breast are shown
The glories of that blissful sphere.

My soul, press onward to that land
Where Spring forever blooms and reigns,
Press onward! join the heav'nly band,
And strike thy lyre to loudest strains.

That stormless sky will ever smile
Without one cloud its breast upon;
Praise will the happy hours beguile,
And Spring will shine forever on! W.

MEDLEY.

Three or four weeks ago, the good town of Portland or at least a considerable portion of it, was thrown into some degree of excitement by a report, sustained by many credible witnesses, that a certain venerable old mansion on Fore-st. was haunted. It was a large three story house inhabited many years by the late Deacon Beck.—At the time of this strange supernatural visitation, the house was unoccupied, and though in the midst of the hum of business, and the varied and mingled sounds of a crowded street, yet all within was silent as the voiceless tomb. This silence was one day suddenly broken by the cracking of a pane of glass in one of the windows fronting the street. Persons passing in the street and standing upon the side-walks, first turned their eyes towards the windows, and then looked at each other; but unable to account for the phenomenon, they gave it but a momentary attention and passed on. Presently another square was heard to crack with a louder and more distinct sound than the first. The passers by stopt longer, and looked more earnestly at the house than before.—Again another square cracked; no one could see where or how, for nothing was seen to move near the house without or within. None of the glass was broken so as to fall from its place, but square after square was distinctly heard to crack at short intervals for most of the day. Crowds of people collected to listen, to wonder, and to seek in vain for the cause of so strange an incident. Some imagined the house was settling at one corner more than another so as to produce an unequal pressure upon the sashes; some thought as the house was shut up, it might grow damp and swell, others thought it might grow dry and shrink. None of these conjectures however, seemed satisfactory, and not a few looked grave, shrugged their shoulders, and told how old the house was, and what a rich, singular old man Deacon Beck had been. Some thought it as likely as not there might be money buried in the cellar. The excitement began to spread. By the next day in addition to the glass flying into shivers of its own accord all over the house, the report was that the air was so hot that a man could not hold his head in it. Crowds thronged to look and to wonder; but those of weaker nerves and superstitious education kept at a cautious distance. People from the country caught the strange news, and drove their wagons by upon the opposite side of the street, keeping their eyes fixed upon the house from the moment they came in sight of it till they had passed beyond its view. It is difficult to tell what might have been the end of this affair, or how many stories of murder and witchcraft might have grown out of it, had not the cause of the phenomenon luckily been discovered. The noise which sounded so much like the cracking of glass was produced by some boys on the opposite side of the street snapping some small lead shot against the window, which was first probably without any motive unless to see how far they could snap them, and was continued afterwards perhaps to enjoy the fun of the excitement.

Portland Courier.

"CHARITY IS KIND."—Charity is affable, courteous, is not morose, churlish, and ill-natured. It is easy, and yielding to whatever is commendable and right. It never despises, nor persecutes. It looks on the misfortunes of none however criminal, with haughty scorn, or with callous indifference. It pities those who commit the errors and fill the characters, which it deprecates. It bears with unruffled meekness all provocation and contempt. It sustains with deep humility the consciousness of its own elevated perceptions, the truth; and unremittingly strives to heal the infirmities of all. It passes by no door of sorrow—turns a deaf ear to no cry of distress, because the sufferer may not belong to a particular party, or has not subscribed to a particular creed. It goes forth like an angel of God, proclaiming, "who is sick, poor, distressed and forsaken! It asks for the heart swollen with grief—for the eye red with weeping—for the lonely widow—the wretched and forsaken—the wandering orphan and the heart-broken stranger." Over these she weeps; over these she spreads the mantel of her kindness. With balmy wings she fans away the last cloud of despair, feeds with the "waters of consolation."—Such is the kindness of charity.

John Bull's gullibility.—The most extraordinary instance perhaps on record of the gullibility of Londoners, is to be found in the story of the bottle conjurer. A fellow gave out that he would creep into a quart bottle.—The feat was to be performed on a public theatre, without trick or slight, in an honest *bona fide* way. It might have been supposed that the extravagance of the absurdity would create a laugh; but in what country under heaven could such a proposal have been taken in earnest? Long before the hour of the curtain's rising the house was crammed to suffocation. At length the hoaxer made his appearance. Every eye was opened, every mouth was shut. "Ladies and gentlemen," said the wag, "I have searched all the taverns in London for a quart bottle, but to no purpose; however, to console you for your disappointment, if you'll come back to-morrow night, I'll go into a pint bottle." The fellow, of course, bolted immediately on finishing his address; and the audience instead of laughing at themselves and one another, actually destroyed the whole of the interior of the theatre, because a man, about five feet ten in his stockings, had promised them that he would creep into a quart bottle, and had not kept his word!

"CHURCH AND STATE."—The New-England Herald, a Methodist paper, in speaking of the late debate in the Massachusetts Legislature respecting the incorporation of the American Temperance Society, says: "It is absolutely ridiculous for men of good sense, and apparently good information in other respects, to make such a blustering in the legislature concerning *Church and State*. Whenever we shall find any thing like an attempt at union of Church and State in our own or any other denomination, we shall be among the first to denounce and oppose it. May heaven preserve us from such a state of things. But we believe that many of those who make so much noise about it, do not fear such an event, or they are profoundly ignorant of the 'genius of our population, and the checks and balances which place any one religious sect at an incomparable remove from dominion.' The plain state of the case is, they are enemies to evangelical truth; and by sounding the alarm of *Church and State*, they hope to array evangelical Christians against each other, and if possible, to keep up divisions and warfare between them. These are the men who prate so much about an ecclesiastical hierarchy, and religious intolerance.

The right use of terms.—If you wish to reach people's minds, you must speak their language. An inexperienced landsman, who was appointed a petty officer on board of a man-of-war, was directed to order the light extinguished in the mess-top. He came upon deck and ordered the man in the top to 'extinguish that expiring luminary.' The man replied, 'No such rope in the ship, sir.' The demand was repeated a second and a third time, the sailor still replying, 'No such rope in the ship, sir.' The officer went below in a great rage to the lieutenant, and desired the man might be punished. 'The other replied 'You did not give the right order. Hear me.' He then came up and called out, 'Hallo, maintop!' 'Ay, ay, sir.' 'Douse that glim!' 'Ay, ay, sir.'—*Sail. Mag.*

A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees which have neither sprung from seeds nor from grafting. His plan is to take shoots from choicest sorts, insert each of them into a potatoe, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoots above the surface. The potatoe nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up, and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

TO CLOSE A CONCERN!

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Having bought the stock of DRY GOODS at the New York Store, offers to sell them much below the first cost or real value, to close the business there. Among them are many valuable staple goods, consisting in part of—

A heavy stock of blue, black, brown, mixed, olive and drab Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
Black Levantines and Lustrings,
Calicoes, (old patterns, but cheap,)
Cotton and worsted Hose,
Bombazines, Bombazetts, Circassians,
Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Linens,
Cambrics and Muslins,
Crapes, Hdkfs., Linen Cambrics,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls. Call and see others.

May 12, 1830. tf7

DOMESTIC.

WHITE Cotton Hose; brown, blue and fancy print Calicoes—just received and for sale very cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

May 12. 7

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELEY & Co.

Have returned from New York the last week, with a more splendid stock of Goods than they ever offered before, suitable for the present and approaching season.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Black, blue and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels; Bombazetts; Circassians,
Bombazines,
Italian, Sinchew, Sarsnett, Marceline and Gro de Naples Silks,
Black, Nankin, Canton and French Crapes,
White, pink and green do.
Green and white Gauze,
Pink and white pressed Crapes,
India and black Italian Levantine Silks,
Pongees of superior quality,
Black and white silk Gloves,
Women's silk Hose,
Black and white wide bobbinett Laces,
Black and white lace Veils; white gauze do.
Ribbons; Threads; Tapes,
Valencia, Cashmere and Chintz Shawls,
A very large assortment Calicoes from 9d upwards,
15 pieces fancy and mourning Ginghams,
Battist for ladies dresses and hats,
Figured and plain Swiss Muslins, very low,
Figured and plain sarsnett and mull Muslins,
Corded and plain Cambrics,
Common and cambric Dimities,
Black worsted, mixed and white cotton Hose
Beaver and kid Gloves; do. Mitts,
A large assortment fancy cloths, for men', and boys' summer wear,
French Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, a new style superior goods,
Artificial Flowers,
250 pair Lynn, Morocco and prunelle ladies' and children's Shoes,
Very small fancy do.; black cambric,
Black and brown linen Linings,
Buckram; Irish Linens; Long Lawns,
Table Cloths, very cheap,
A great variety fancy silk Hdkfs.
Black Barcelona do.; flagg do. silk & cotton,
Men's white and fancy Cravats; Suspenders,
Silk barrage Gauze; Vestings; Stripes,
Plaids; Checks; Bed Ticks; Sheetings,
Ladies' Work Baskets,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats, very cheap,
300 yds. Osnaburgh, very cheap and good,
Tabby Velvets—and many small articles not mentioned.

—ALSO—

A large assortment *Crockery, Glass and Hardware; Drugs and Medicines*; a large assortment *Looking Glasses*, from 75 cts. to 11 dollars,

A general assortment *Groceries*—Flour, per barrel, at Norwich prices, exclusive of carting—in short, almost every article which is called for in a country store.

On hand and for sale—6000 lbs. good mess Pork; 3000 lbs. Bacon; 300 bush. Oats; 2 new one horse Wagons; 6 one horse wagon Harnesses.

☞ Any or all the above goods will be sold very low for cash or good credit. The prices and quality can be determined by those who will please to favor them with calls.

WANTED

Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Flax Seed, and Butter, for which as many goods will be given in exchange as at any store in this vicinity.

—LIKEWISE—

Men's blue mixed Stockings and Socks of large sizes, blue and white Stocking Yarn, also men's blue striped Mittens of large sizes, and boy's Stockings of large sizes—for which a fair price will be paid, and in any quantities of the two last articles named.

Also, flannels, tow cloth, &c.

Windham (S. S.) April 20. 1830. tf5

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

60 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; a great variety of silks, consisting of satin Levantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crape; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Canton, Nankin and Italian crapes; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and Bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslins; jackonett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloths, flannels, cassimeres, and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; false curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; tea waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; Boston new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal eratus; nutmegs; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c., comprising in the whole as good an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for men's and boys stockings and socks, striped mittens, good sewing silk, augers, butter and cheese, and almost all kinds of barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, & Co.

Hampton, April 27, 1830. 5

SHELL COMBS.

A few doz. large shell combs and side combs, just received, and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

April 6. 6w5

MAY 4th, 1830.

NEW

DRY GOODS.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just returned from N. York with a choice & elegant assortment of extra *NEW SPRING GOODS*, which is now open for examination at No. 1 Boswell's Row, opposite H. B. Buckingham, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Black, blue black and colored Grodenaps,
black Grodeindia; colored Grodezines,
Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Marseline Silks,
Figured and plain Swiss & book Muslins,
White Jackonett and Swiss Cambrics,
Fine colored do.
Pongees of elegant colors,
Nankin, Canton, and Italian Crapes,
Fine black Bombazines and Circassians,
Fine Irish Linens,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Cashmere do.
Black, white and steel colored Cotton Hose,
Black and white worsted do.
Black and white silk "
Horse skin Gloves of different colors; Silk "
300 pieces Prints of elegant patterns,
Brown and white Satteens,
Brown French Drillings; brown Linens,
Bangup Cords and Beaverteens,
Russia Diaper,
Auburn, O. Dean and Mathuen Tickings,
1 case Leghorn Bolivar Hats; 1 " Navarino,
And many other articles which will with pleasure be shown to customers. The above named articles will be sold unusually low for Cash.

J. Y. NILES.

May 5th. 6

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

Has just been opening a great variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of—

Elegant Foulard calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue do.
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze hdkfs.
Embroidered crape and worsted barrage do.
Flagg and Bandanna do.
German flagg do.; cotton do.
Light cambric cravats,
White " " 4-4 and 9-8,
Long lawn and linen cambric hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss muslin,
Plain and figured mull do.; do. do. book do.
White cambrics, (common, medium, and rare)
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett lace; 9-8 black do.
Bobbinett edgings and footings, (various widths)
Elegant black bobbinett lace veils, very cheap,
Green and white gauze do., figured middles,
Irish and German linens,
6-4, 7-8, 8-4 and 9-4 table diaper,
8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths,
Bird's-eye and Russia diaper,
Irish and Silesia napkins; do. do. sheetings,
Fine brown linens; white and brown drillings,
Rouen cassimeres; granderills,
Light and dark vestings; pongee,
Green worsted barrage; green crape,
Nankin and Canton crapes,
Bombazetts and bombazines,
Merino, Cashmere and imitation shawls,
Thibet wool hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horse skin and beaver gloves; black and white silk do.
And many other seasonable goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 21. 4

SPRING GOODS.

TIMOTHY TINGLEY,

HAS just returned from New York and is this day opening a splendid assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

AMONG THEM MAY BE FOUND—

Black, blue, and steel mixed Broad Cloths; Merino, Cashmere & Imitation Shawls; Bombazetts and Bombazines; black and blue black Grodenaps; black Italians; Lustrings; Sinchews; Florence and Levantine Silks; Pongees; 100 pieces Prints; plaid Ginghams; Irish Linens; long Lawns; Swiss, mull and book Muslins; Jackonett Cambrics; brown and pink Battist; black and white lace Veils; fancy silk, silk Barrage, gauze, black Barcelona and flag Hdkfs.; Canton, Nankin and Italian Crapes; Linen Drilling; Angola and Bangup Cords; Vesting; black, pink and blue Cambrics; fine Shirting and Sheeting; Bed Tick; Stripes and Plaids; Suspenders; Ladies' beaver, horse skin and kid Gloves and Mitts; Ribbon; Artificial Flowers; Morocco & Prunelle Shoes; and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold unusually low for cash or good credit.

Also, a general assortment of *Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Drugs and Medicines. Mahogany and Gilt Framed Looking Glasses,* from $1 to $12.

Likewise, one case fine Navarino Hats.

WANTED,

Butter, Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, and Flax Seed, for which the highest price will be given, and received in exchange for the above goods, at all times as cash. Likewise, —Mens' large size blue mixed Socks and Stockings; blue mixed and white Stocking Yarn; Flannels; Tow Cloth; &c. &c.

Windham, (Scotland Soc.) April 12. 6w3

FRESH LINENS.

IRISH and German linen shirtings,
Irish and Silesia sheetings,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 Irish table diaper,
8-4, 10-4 & 12-4 Irish and Silesia table cloths,
Irish and Silesia napkins,
Russia and birdseye diaper, just opened, and for sale at less than usual prices, by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

April 20. 4

CHEAP

BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

WM. D. RIPLEY has received an addition to his former stock of Broad Cloths, and now offers to his customers, fashionable brown, olive, superfine and low priced black, mixed and blue cloth, and brown and light mixed cassimeres, at low prices.

April 20. 4

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

WM. D. RIPLEY

HAS on hand, and will sell cheap, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, handsome patterns.

April 20. 4

W. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a new assortment of Goods, which he will sell low for cash.

Norwich, April 28, 1830. 5

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27. 6

CORN, &c.

1,000 bush. Northern & Southern Corn,
50 bbls. Flour, choice brands,
20 half bbls. do. for family use,
500 lbs. best Cheese; 10 boxes Oranges,
30 drums Figs, very fresh—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

FLOUR, SALT, &c.

50 bbls. Rochester and New-York Flour,
10 half " " "
5 bbls. N. Y. Rye Flour,
20 sacks fine Salt,
10 bags Coffee; 1 tierce Honey.
Just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

May 12th. 7

TEAS.

A fresh supply of Old Hyson, Hyson, H. Skin, Souchong, Pouchong & Bohea Teas, just received, and are warranted to be as good as ever imported, and will be sold at as low price as any of equal quality can be purchased in this market, by

E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

MACKEREL & PORK.

40 half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
20 bbls. Mess Pork—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

WANTED.

1 ton first quality Hay; 30 bush. Potatoes.

May 11, 1830. 7

COTTON, &c.

150 bales Cotton,
6 cases Shoes,
Also, satinett Warps, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 11. 3w7

MOLASSES.

10 hhds. new Iberia Molasses,
10 do. W. I. do. light colored—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 11. 7

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime,
20 do. Dexter do. very fresh—just received and for sale by E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

WINDOW GLASS.

100 boxes Peru Glass, just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 11. 7

DUN FISH.

5 quintals superior Dun Fish—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

SMOKED and pickled *SALMON*, cured this season—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

May 11. 7

FLOUR, &C.

14 bbls. Western Flour; 14 sacks fine Salt,
2 hhds. N. O. Molasses; 1 tierce Rice,
4 sacks Coffee,
40 kegs Nails from 3d to 40d.
Just received and for sale by

DURKEE & MINER.

May 5th. 6

SYRUP LEMON, &C.

20 doz. Syrup Lemon.
30 gross Soda Powders,
3 " Rochelle and Seidlitz Powders,
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
May 5th. 6

BRICK, &C.

70,000 Hartford Brick,
40 000 feet framing Timber; 60 casks Lime,
For sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

May 5th. 6

CORN, &c.

1500 bush. Southern Corn, bright and heavy,
40 ½ bbls. No. 1 and 2 late caught Mackerel,
50 bbls. Genessee and southern Flour,
25 bbls. Mess Pork, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

May 5. 6

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, AND WIRE,

JUST received and for sale at the New York prices, by

WM. CALLYHAN.

May 5. 6

WHITE LEAD.

12 casks dry White Lead, of superior quality—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 4. 6

ALE.

A few barrels very superior Summer Ale—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 4. 6

NAILS, &c.

150 casks nails, brads, and finishing nails, from 3d to 40d, for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 4th. 6

WANTED

A faithful man or boy to do work about house and garden, &c. Enquire of

EDWARD COIT.

May 5. 3w6

TEAS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly for sale the best and newest Teas, of all kinds that can be found; and when sold, if not approved, can be returned, and the money, together with the expenses, will be refunded.

SAMUEL L. HYDE,
two doors west of the Episc. Church.

P. S. A few canisters 2 lb. each Imperial Tea, of a choice quality, for sale as above.

April 27. 9w5

MAY 1, 1830.

THE subscriber has returned from New York with a good supply of Summer DRY GOODS—also, Fresh Teas, Honey, New Orleans Molasses, superior quality.

WANTED,

200 doz. large blue striped Mittens; 100 doz. boys' do.; 20 doz. large blue mixed men's Stockings, of a good quality, to be delivered by first Sept. next. 8w6

SOLOMON GILBERT.

LUMBER, &c.

A constant supply clear and merchantable pine Boards, Plank, Joist, Clapboards, 2 by 4, 3 by 5, 5 by 6—3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inches square; Georgia pine and spruce Flooring; cedar and pine Shingles; whitewood Plank and Boards; maple Boards; cherry Plank, Boards and Joist; chesnut, oak, spruce and hemlock; warranted Providence Lime; Hartford Brick; 40 tons Lehigh Coal, &c. &c.—for sale by

JED. HUNTINGTON.

May 5. 6

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	20 lbs. ol pepps.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " augustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes roll brims.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	200 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
150 lbs. calcined do.	200 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills,
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from New York, a full supply of fresh goods suitable for the season, consisting of GROCERIES, (Rum excepted,) HARDWARE, CROCKERY, DRY GOODS, DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED,

3000 pair men's striped mittens; 3000 " " blue mixed socks good quality & large size, (none other need be offered.) Also, farmers' produce of all kinds, for which a liberal price will be paid.

GURDON ROBINSON.

Lebanon, May 4th. 3w6

FRESH

GROCERIES.

10 boxes loaf, lump, white and brown Havana sugars,
2 hhds. white Muscovado sugar, very low,
3 " St. Croix, N. Orleans, Porto Rico do.
12 chests hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and souchong teas,
10 bags coffee; 8 hhds. N. O. molasses,
2 tierces rice; 10 boxes bunch raisins,
20 bales cinnamon,
10 kegs & boxes Cavendish & common tobacco,
10 boxes shaving and bar soap; 6 kegs ginger
20 bbls. extra superfine flour,
20 " Rochester "
10 " Connecticut mess pork,
20 sacks fine salt; 100 bush. yellow corn,
200 lbs. beef hams; 3 doz. shovels,
100 " Lorillard's Scotch snuff, small bladders,
1 tierce honey.
Just received from N. York per sloop Splendid.
For sale wholesale and retail by

WILSON & ROBBINS.

April 20. 6w4

IRON, STEEL, &c.

5 tons flat English Iron suitable for tires,
1 ton German Steel, of the best brands,
Smith's Anvils and Vices,
10 doz. Ames' back strapped Shovels,

—ALSO—

20 bbls. No. 1. Mackerel,
25 bbls. mess Pork, city inspectio,
10 tierces fresh Rice,
150 bbls. New York and Troy Flour,
50 bbls. S. O. Smith and E. S. Beach do.
5 bbls. Smoked Beef,
20 boxes brown Havana Sugar—all now landing and for sale cheap for cash by

BACKUS & NORTON.

April 27. 5

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. 1f52

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh. drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19, 1830. 42

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf1

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Market street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and nothing left to make visitors *feel at home*.

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment*.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 20th inst. under the Preceptorship of Mr. John Witter, A. B. The branches taught in this Academy differ in nothing essential from those branches taught in similar institutions in New England. Young gentlemen are here prepared for College, and also for active life.

Board, at a very moderate price, can be had in good families; and the flourishing condition of the Academy warrants the Trustees in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

Plainfield, May 3, 1830. 7

FARMERS,

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

TO sell or let, a first rate full blooded Alderny BULL, 2 years old. Those to whom the making of butter is an object, will find it for their interest to raise a breed of cows, 3 quarts of whose milk is equal for the purpose to 13 of the common native cow.—Their cheese readily sells in any of our large cities for 20 cts per lb.

Enquire of H. & J. CARPENTER,
Norwich, Great Plains, April 15. 6w4

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expence of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 39

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and *Colgate's No. 1 and 2 Starch*, manufactured in New York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, kegs, and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.

BACKUS & NORTON.

WINDOW GLASS.

BOSTON CROWN, English, Champlain, Chelmsford, Peru, Washington City, Cumberland, Ontario, Geneva, and New York Cylinder Glass, of the following size:

6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 8 by 12, 9 by 12, 9 by 13, 9 by 14, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 16, 11 by 15, 11 by 16, 11 by 17, 12 by 16, 12 by 17, 12 by 18, 14 by 20, 14 by 22.

FOR SALE BY

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

1830. 6w4

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS affected with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 182[illegible].

This is to certify, that in the summer of 18[illegible] I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that can be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 42 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 18[illegible].

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself; Patent Medicine, and quackery, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to volunteer these sentiments in regard to Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonary complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of incipient consumption. I recommend the with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GRANT LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to cure protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None genuine unless in genuine and sealed, without the written signature of the Proprietor, and the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 5th. 6

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 9. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1662

MAY 17, 1830.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING BY

WM. D. RIPLEY,

An assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, some of which are entirely new style,

—CONSISTING OF—

A great variety fancy Prints,
Black and white and black and purple Ginghams,
Black Nankin and Canton Crapes—heavy goods,
Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool hdkfs.,
A great variety of goods for gentlemen's summer wear,
Russia Diapers; Irish birdseye do.
Long Lawns and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain Ribbons, all colors,
Colored Florences; black Italian Lustring,
Vestings,
Parasols, with brown and green silk covers, with rich borders and heavy fringe,
Extra size silk Umbrellas,

—ALSO—

In addition to a large stock before on hand, a few pieces superfine Ingrain Carpetings, rich patterns. 8

MORE NEW GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York with a new supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which are as follows, viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and cambric Prints, new style, cheap,
Printed Mandarins, a new article for ladies' dresses,
Satin Brilliant,
Barrage and Palmarines, for ladies' dresses,
A handsome assortment of Ginghams,
Bl'k Lavender Barrage for mourning dresses,
Fine cambric Muslins, very nice, for dresses,
White plaid Cambric, a new article, for do.
A great variety of fancy Hdkfs.
Gloves and Mitts,
Italian, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Naples Silks,
German Nankeen; fine French Bombazine,
Fine black Circassian for gentlemen's wear,
Drillings and Jeans for do.
Rouen Cassimere; Irish Diaper,
Damask Table Cloths, very elegant,
Irish Naphins; Russia Diapers,
Fine Swiss Cravats,
Cotton and silk Hose, very cheap,
Laces; white gauze Veils; Broadcloths,
Navarino Hats, common and new style of patterns,
Handsome plain colored Ribbons, for trimming,
Bed Tick; Baskets; Trunks, &c.—all which he is disposed to sell cheap.

May 18. 8

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELEY & Co.

Have returned from New York the last week, with a more splendid stock of Goods than they ever offered before, suitable for the present and approaching season.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Black, blue and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels; Bombazetts; Circassians, Bombazines,
Italian, Sinchew, Sarsnett, Marceline and Gro de Naples Silks,
Black, Nankin, Canton and French Crapes,
White, pink and green do.
Green and white Gauze,
Pink and white pressed Crapes,
India and black Italian Levantine Silks,
Pongees of superior quality,
Black and white silk Gloves,
Women's silk Hose,
Black and white wide bobbinett Laces,
Black and white lace Veils; white gauze do.
Ribbons; Threads; Tapes,
Valencia, Cashmere and Chintz Shawls,
A very large assortment Calicoes from 9d upwards,
15 pieces fancy and mourning Ginghams,
Battist for ladies dresses and hats,
Figured and plain Swiss Muslins, very low,
Figured and plain sarsnett and mull Muslins,
Corded and plain Cambrics,
Common and cambric Dimities,
Black worsted, mixed and white cotton Hose
Beaver and kid Gloves; do. Mitts,
A large assortment fancy cloths, for men's and boys' summer wear,
French Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, a new style superior goods,
Artificial Flowers,
20 pair Lynn, Morocco and prunello ladies' and children's Shoes,
Very small fancy do.; black cambric,
Black and brown linen Linings,
Buckram; Irish Linens; Long Lawns,
Table Cloths, very cheap,
A great variety fancy silk Hdkfs.
Black Barcelona do.; flagg do. silk & cotton,
Men's white and fancy Cravats; Suspenders,
Silk barrage Gauze; Vestings; Stripes, Plaids; Checks; Bed Ticks; Sheetings,
Ladies' Work Baskets,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats, very cheap,
30 yds. Osnaburgh, very cheap and good,
Tabby Velvets—and many small articles not mentioned.

—ALSO—

A large assortment *Crockery, Glass and Hardware; Drugs and Medicines*; a large assortment *Looking Glasses*, from 75 cts. to 11 dollars,

A general assortment *Groceries*—Flour, per barrel, at Norwich prices, exclusive of carting—in short, almost every article which is called for in a country store.

On hand and for sale—6000 lbs. good mess Pork; 3000 lbs. Bacon; 300 bush. Oats; 2 new one horse Wagons; 6 one horse wagon Harnesses.

☞Any or all the above goods will be sold very low for cash or good credit. The prices and quality can be determined by those who will please to favor them with calls.

WANTED

Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Flax Seed, and Butter, for which as many goods will be given in exchange as at any store in this vicinity.

—LIKEWISE—

Men's blue mixed Stockings and Socks of large sizes, blue and white Stocking Yarn, also men's blue striped Mittens of large sizes, and boy's Stockings of large sizes—for which a fair price will be paid, and in any quantities of the two last articles named.

Also, flannels, tow cloth, &c.

Windham (S. S.) April 29, 1830. tf3

FRESH TEAS, of all kinds, that cannot fail to please, at reduced prices, for sale by GALLUP & CULVER.

May 18. 8

MAY 18, 1830.

THIS DAY RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING BY

STORRS & CO.

A very handsome addition to their former stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

selected in New York the last week with great care from the Domestic Ware Houses, and from the latest importations.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Fifty pieces elegant Prints and Ginghams,
Sarsnett, medium and cambric Muslins,
Book and mull Muslin,
Figured and barred Cambrics,
Black Gro de Naples; India Satin,
Satin Levantines; Sinchews,
Sarsnette and Florence Silks,
Irish Linens; linen Cambrics; Lawns,
Linen cambric Hdkfs.; Dimities,
Damask, birdseye and Russia Diaper,
White and brown linen Drillings,
Black and mixed Lasting,
Rouen Cassimere,
Sterment, French Bombazines,
Printed Jeans, all adapted to men's summer clothing,
Vestings; Cravats; Gloves; Mitts,
Bleached and brown Sheetings,
Dorchester Tickings, &c. &c.
Also, superfine Saxony, black, blue, brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
One case Navarino Hats, superior quality,
Two cases men's and boys' black and drab water proof Hats,
Six doz. men's and boys' palm leaf Hats,
Elegant gilt framed Looking Glasses,

—ALSO—

A complete and full assortment of *Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Hardware, Sole Leather, Shoes, &c.*—all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the county for cash, good credit or in exchange for Butter, Cheese, Lard, Corn, Rye, Oats, Lumber, Shingles, Stockings and Socks, mixed Yarn, &c.

Plainfield, Cent. Village, May 17. 4w8

MAY 4th, 1830.

NEW

DRY GOODS.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just returned from N. York with a choice & elegant assortment of extra *NEW SPRING GOODS*, which is now open for examination at No. 2 Barwell's Row, opposite H. B. Buckingham, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Black, blue black and colored Groadenaps, black Groadeindia; colored Groadezines, Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Marseline Silks,
Figured and plain Swiss & book Muslins,
White Jackonett and Swiss Cambrics,
[illegible] colored do.
[illegible] pieces of elegant colors,
Nankin, Canton, and Italian Crapes,
Fine black Bombazines and Circassians,
Fine Irish Linens,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Cashmere do.
Black, white and steel colored Cotton Hose,
Black and white worsted do.
Black and white silk "
Horse skin Gloves of different colors; Silk "
300 pieces Prints of elegant patterns,
Brown and white Satteens,
Brown French Drillings; brown Linens,
Bangup Cords and Beaverteens,
Russia Diaper,
Auburn, O. Dean and Mathuen Tickings,
1 case Leghorn Bolivar Hats; 1 " Navarino,
And many other articles which will with pleasure be shown to customers. The above named articles will be sold unusually low for *Cash*. *J. Y. NILES.*

May 5th. 6

TO CLOSE A CONCERN!

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Having bought the stock of DRY GOODS at the New York Store, offers to sell them much below the first cost or real value, to close the business there. Among them are many valuable staple goods, consisting in part of—

A heavy stock of blue, black, brown, mixed, olive and drab Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
Black Levantines and Lustrings,
Calicoes, (old patterns, but cheap,)
Cotton and worsted Hose,
Bombazines, Bombazetts, Circassians,
Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Linens,
Cambrics and Muslins,
Crapes, Hdkfs., Linen Cambrics,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls. Call and see others.

May 12, 1830. tf7

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

60 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; a great variety of silks, consisting of satin Levantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crape; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Canton, Nankin and Italian crapes; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and Bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslins; jackonett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloths, flannels, cassimeres, and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; false curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; tea waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; Boston new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal æratus; nutmegs; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c., comprising in the whole as good an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for men's and boys stockings and socks, striped mittens, good sewing silk, sugars, butter and cheese, and almost all kinds of barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, & Co.

Hampton, April 27, 1830. 5

BACKUS & NORTON

OFFER FOR SALE, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 hhds. Crane's New Rum,
25 hhds. Bush's do.
50 bbls. La Fayette Gin,
25 boxes Pickled. lump Sugar,
50 bbls. and boxes Colgate's No. 1 Starch.

Norwich, May 18. 8

SALT, &c.

30 sacks fine salt,
20 bbls. Rochester flour,
2 sacks very prime coffee,
4 doz. hoes,
2 chests hyson skin tea,
1 tierce rice; just received and for sale by *DURKEE & MINER.*

—ALSO—

A new supply of Lumber.

May 18. 8

MOLASSES.

30 hhds. New Orleans and English Island molasses, of superior quality, for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

May 18. 8

CIDER.

45 bbls. best refined Cider, 10 do. do. common do.—for sale at very low prices by ELIJAH A. BILL.

May 18. 8

WANTED,

1000 bush. oats, for which cash will be paid if delivered immediately, by GALLUP & CULVER.

May 19. 8

BRISTOL BRICK

For sale by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

May 18. 3w8

DUN FISH.

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, three quintals superior Dun Fish.

May 19 3w8

GRINDSTONES.

6 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, [illegible] by E. [illegible]

May 18.

HOPS.

FRESH pressed Hops for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

May 19. 3w8

CHAMPAIGN, Muscat, Claret, and Port Wines, for sale by the bottle by *S. L. HYDE.*

May 18. 3w8

CORN, &c.

1,000 bush. Northern & Southern Corn,
50 bbls. Flour, choice brands,
20 half bbls. do. for family use,
500 lbs. best Cheese; 10 boxes Oranges,
30 drums Figs, very fresh—for sale by E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

FLOUR, SALT, &c.

50 bbls. Rochester and New-York Flour,
10 h af " " "
5 bbls. N. Y. Rye Flour,
20 sacks fine Salt,
10 bags Coffee; 1 tierce Honey.
Just received and for sale by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

May 12th. 7

TEAS.

A fresh supply of Old Hyson, Hyson, H.Skin, Souchong, Pouchong & Bohea Teas, just received, and are warranted to be as good as ever imported, and will be sold at as low price as any of equal quality can be purchased in this market, by E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7.

MACKEREL & PORK.

40 half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 20 bbls. Mess Pork—for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

WANTED,

1 ton first quality Hay; 30 bush. Potatoes.

May 11, 1830. 7

COTTON, &c.

150 bales Cotton, 6 cases Shoes,
Also, Satinett Warps, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by *SMITH & GODDARD.*

May 11. 3w7

MOLASSES.

10 hhds. new Iberia Molasses, 10 do. W. I. do. light colored—just received and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

May 11. 7

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime, 20 do. Dexter do. very fresh—just received and for sale by E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

WINDOW GLASS.

100 boxes Peru Glass, just received and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

May 11. 7

DUN FISH.

5 quintals superior Dun Fish—for sale by E. A. BILL.

May 12. 7

SMOKED and pickled SALMON, cured this season—for sale by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

May 11. 7

SYRUP LEMON, &C.

20 doz. Syrup Lemon,
30 gross Soda Powders,
3 " Rochelle and Seidlitz Powders,
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 5th. 6

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, AND WIRE,

JUST received and for sale at the New York prices, by *WM. CALLYHAN.*

May 5. 6

TEAS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly for sale the best and newest Teas, of all kinds that can be found; and when sold, if not approved, can be returned, and the money, together with the expenses, will be refunded. *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

two doors west of the Episc. Church.

P. S. A few canisters 2 lb. each Imperial Tea, of a choice quality, for sale as above.

April 27. 9w5

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes roll brims.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
150 lbs. calcined do.	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Olver's.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills.	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
[illegible]' pills,	" vegetable specific,
[illegible]'s drops,	Albion corn plaister,
[illegible] pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
[illegible]'s pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
[illegible]'s pills,	Jebb's liniment.
[illegible]s' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

Peele and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c

May 5, 1830. 6

FRESH

GROCERIES.

10 boxes loaf, lump, white and brown Havana sugars,
2 hhds. white *Muscovado* sugar, very low,
3 " St. Croix, N. Orleans, Porto Rico do.
12 chests hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and souchong teas,
10 bags coffee; 8 hhds. N. O. molasses,
2 tierces rice; 10 boxes bunch raisins,
20 bales cinnamon,
10 kegs & boxes Cavendish & common tobacco,
10 boxes shaving and bar soap, 6 kegs ginger
20 bbls. extra superfine flour,
20 " Rochester "
10 " Connecticut mess pork,
20 sacks fine salt; 100 bush. yellow corn,
200 lbs. beef hams; 3 doz. shovels,
100 " Lorilard's Scotch snuff, small bladders,
1 tierce honey.
Just received from N. York per sloop Splendid.
For sale wholesale and retail by WILSON & ROBBINS.

April 20. 6w4

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
	Jesuit's drops,
Rogers' cough do.	Columbian syrup,
Cooley's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
Lockyer's "	Liquid opodeldoc,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Steers' do.
	Wine bitters,
Thompson's eye water,	Itch ointment
	Colver's corn plaister,
Charlton's do.	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Turlington's balsam,	
Butt's American balsam,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Bateman's drop,	Extract Humuli,
Genuine Hull's physic,	" butternut,
Sanford's bark,	Oxymuriate Potah,
Godfrey's cordial,	Hydriodate "
British oil,	Sulphate quenine,
Haarlem do.	Elaterium & Croton oil,
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19, 1830. 49

FASHIONABLE STRAW HATS.

THE diamond, plain, and open Cottage Hats, with bands of different patterns; Straw Trimmings of different kinds—just received and for sale cheap by *Mrs. Huntington & Misses Clarks.*

May 18. 3w8

W. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a new assortment of Goods, which he will sell low for cash.

Norwich, April 28, 1830. 5

DOMESTIC.

WHITE Cotton Hose; brown, blue and fancy print Calicoes—just received and for sale very cheap by *WM. D. RIPLEY.*

May 12. 7

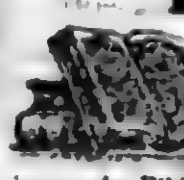
PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each; together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element; which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 33

BIBLES.



Scott's Family Bible, 6 royal 8 vo. volumes, in calf and sheep binding, at greatly reduced prices,

Henry's Commentaries on the Bible, 6 volumes,

Scott's New Testament, the same size of the bible, in two volumes,

Wilber's Reference Bibles, quarto and duodecimo, some in morocco and calf skin binding—with a great variety of other bibles, some very elegant—for sale at

T. ROBINSON'S Book-store.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A handsome London edition of Cruden's Concordance, 1 volume royal octavo,

A good and cheap edition of Butterworth's Concordance,

Miniature edition of Brown's Concordance.

May 11. 7

MRS. LINCOLN'S

Lectures on Botany.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

FAMILIAR Lectures on Botany: including the practical and elementary Botany, with general and scientific descriptions of the most common foreign & native plants, & a vocabulary of botanical terms. By Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln, Vice Principal of the Troy Female Seminary. Illustrated by 13 beautiful engravings.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

Bigelow's Plants of Boston and its environs,

Conversations on Vegetable Physiology,
Eaton's Manuel and Botanical Exercises,
Mrs. Wakefield's Botany,
Barton's and Thurston's Botany, &c.

May 11. 7

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE.

A new edition of Cruden's Concordance, in royal octavo, just received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.*

May 11. 7

VILLAGE HYMNS.

AN assortment of Village Hymns, in rich and plain bindings, for sale at the *Sign of the Ledger*, by R. HUBBARD.

May 11, 1830. 7

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

A very extensive assortment of Paper-Hangings and Borders constantly for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Book Store.*

May 11. 7

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this notice is allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Eunice Avery, late of the town of Bozrah, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscribers appointed by said Court Commissioners on said estate, to receive, examine, adjust and allow said claims. Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet at the office of James Stedman, Esq. in Norwich, on the 2d Monday of June, and on the 4th Monday of November, 1830, on the business of our appointment, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, } Com's.
ROSWELL MORGAN,

Norwich, May 17, 1830. 3w8

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Preston, and non residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them, to receive a town tax of four cents on the dollar on list 1829, at the following times and places, viz: On the 27th day of May, 1830, at Baldwin & Brown's Store, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12; same day at William P. Witter's, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4; and on the 28th at Joseph Chapman's, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 12; same day at Jailor Thurston's, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4.

☞Those who neglect to meet at the above named times and places, to pay their taxes, are hereby notified that the subscriber will meet them, for their own convenience, at their houses, on the 29th inst. where travelling fees must be paid.

GEORGE GIDDINGS, *Collector.*

Preston, May 15, 1830. 2w8

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of East Haddam has limited and appointed six months, from the first publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Caleb Gillet, late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to the subscriber.

SOLOMON T. GILLET, *Adm'r.*

April 28, 1830. 3w7

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Russel Hinckley & Co.* and *Russell Hinckley*, are informed that a settlement must be made by the first of June next, or their accounts will be left with John A. Rockwell Esq. for collection.

May 11, 1830. 3w7

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken the merchant's Store in Voluntown owned by Doane & Treat, formerly occupied by Paul & Wylie, and lastly by Joel Kinne, would inform the public that he intends keeping at said Store the ensuing year, a general assortment of Goods: also, a constant supply of Cotton Yarn, which he wishes to get woven into cloth by hand looms. Good weavers are requested to call. Terms for weaving and prices of Goods in payment for weaving, will be reasonable. Goods will be sold low in exchange for cash or country produce. Friends and the public are vited to call.

DANIEL PACKER.

Voluntown, April 28, 1830. 6w5

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and appointed six months, from the first publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of George W. Hillard, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, in Norwich, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

MOSES HILLARD, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, May 19, 1830. 3w8

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Ridgway & Jones* are requested to make immediate payment to CHARLES THOMAS.

May 18, 1830. 8

MISCELLANY.

From Chambers's Journal.

ON THE ART OF DRESSING THE HUMAN BODY.

We are surprised that people do not follow our example in other things, and adapt their appearance and costume of body, at least, to the different seasons of the year, if they cannot, like us, change the shape and fashion of their thoughts. We beheld a man, the other day, fluttering along Prince's Street, with light jean trowsers and a white straw hat. Has the animal no perception of changes in the atmosphere; or, as we rather suspect, has he only one pair of nether habiliments in the world? However it may be, he ought to be kept in solitary confinement; for the man who would outrage public decorum in this way, would have little scruple in murdering his nearest relation. We are offended every time we walk the streets, with a thousand instances of similar insanity. A person, in the heats of June or July, comes sweltering up to us buckled in a prodigious great-coat, which he probably terms a surtout; and carries his head tight on his shoulders by the aid of two or three neckcloths, which would smother an ordinary mortal in December. Another fellow hobbles past us in a pair of immense Wellington boots, or, at least, with his ankles thickly enveloped in prodigious gaiters—an article of wearing apparel which is at once the most snubbish and disagreeable. We ourselves are of a peculiarly delicate constitution, and, above all, are liable to sore throats from the easterly wind. But what is the use of all the precautions we can use, if fellows will wriggle past us dressed so thinly that their own miserable bloodless bodies chill the air more completely than Eurus himself could do, with Leslie's freezing machine in his hand, and an iceberg in each pocket? We are convinced that our last cough, from which, indeed, we are scarcely yet recovered, was inflicted on us by a man in nankeen trowsers, who stood beside us several minutes, as we waited for a friend by the Glasgow mail. These things ought to be looked to a little more closely; and if people would only have the sense to dress by a thermometer, it would show more wisdom than we are at present disposed to allow them. There might, by a very slight change of the present style, be a graduated scale of dress. In summer, instead of having the thermometer at 80 in the shade, the mercury might be made to rise to the words silk stockings and nankeens—as it gradually descended, it might point to cotton stockings, boots, cloth trowsers, drawers, and jackets, till at last it sunk fairly down to great-coats, worsted gloves, and Belcher fogles. As to the color of the habiliments, that, of course, ought to be left to the taste of the individual; but all men should not wrapt themselves in windings of exactly the same tints and shades. No sooner does some color come down strongly recommended from some London candidate for the Fleet, than universal Edinburg appears in the same hue. Say the color fixed upon is green,—forth stalks a writer's clerk, fresh from the Orkneys, with a back as broad as his desk, and whiskers as red as his sealing-wax, and struts about in a few days in the livery of Oberon and the Fairies. People with faces more lugubrious than if their aunts had recovered from a fever, make up, by the gaiety of their dress, for the funeral expression of their features. White hats are cocked up with a ludicrous jauntiness over grizzled locks on which a nightcap would be more becoming; and, in short, without reference to age, size, character, or profession, every man struts forth as nearly in the fashion as he can. But "what have we with men to do?" Let us advert to the ladies. Not unto thee, O thin-lipped and narrow-shouldered virgin, blooming on, like the other evergreens, in thy fifty-second winter, with a nose thin and blue as a darning needle, and a countenance with the amiable expression of a bowl of skim milk, are these observations directed; useless were any care upon thy toilet, unnoticed the elegance of thy head-dress, unremarked the beauty of thy gown. For thee the plainest and least distinguished garments are the most appropriate, and those,

"Like thine own planet in the west,
When half conceal'd, are loveliest."

So, beware of low necks, short sleeves, or petticoats one inch above thy shoe. But to you, ye maids and matrons, from sixteen up to sixty, would an old man offer gentle and friendly advice; and, we beseech you, lay it seriously to your hearts, whether they beat in the gaiety and gladness of youth and beauty, behind the folds of a snowy muslin kerchief, or rest quiet and contented in married and matronly sedateness, beneath the warm Chinchilla tippet, and comfortable and close-pinned India shawl.

In the first place, let no one look, unless with loathing and contempt, at the fashions for the month. Let every one be her own pattern, and dress according to her figure, size, and complexion, and not according to the caprice or whim of another. If a great Leviathan, who happens to set the mode, chooses to envelope her acres of back and bosom in drapery so wide as to make it impossible to discover where the apparel ends, and where the natural contour begins; why, oh why, our own dear Jane, should you hide the fall of your shoulders, or the symmetry of your waist, in the same overwhelming and fantastic habiliments? Why change the rounded elegance of your own white and beautiful arm for the puffed-out, pudding-shaped sleeves which the sapient in millinery call *gigot de mouton*? Consult your mirror only for one single moment, and ask yourself, if a stiff frumpt-up Queen-Mary frill suit with the laughing playfulness of your eyes, or the gay and thoughtless expression of your mouth. By no means. Leave that and all other stiff articles of apparel to the large hazel-eyed imperial sort of beauties; but let one simple string of pearls hang on your blue-veined neck, and a thin gauze handkerchief rest carelessly on your shoulders. Hast thou dark waving ringlets? Oh maid, whose eyes now cast a halo of their own light over our pages, let red roses and pale honeysuckle nestle amid thine tresses! Do thy blue eyes shine, like stars of joy, beneath the fleecy clouds of thy light-falling hair? Twine a green wreath to encircle thy brow, of the leaves of the lemon-plant, holly, or even the cypress-tree. But why should a gentle young maiden wear any ornaments in her hair at all? Far better, and far lovelier, are her simple tresses. The days of diamond combs, and pearl circlets, have luckily gone by, and pure is the delight to behold a face, radiant with smiles and beauty, half hid, in its playfulness and mirth, beneath a veil of falling curls, loose, wandering, and unconfined. There are some figures which dress cannot spoil, but there are none which dress may not improve. We have before us now at the table on which we write, a girl, beautiful, indeed, in herself, but so plainly, and yet so tastefully dressed, as to add to her natural loveliness. She has light brown hair, clustering thickly down her cheek; her blue eyes are fixed intently on a book, while her rosy lips seem to move unconsciously, and her brow to assume an appearance of intense excitement under the inspiration of what she is reading. She wears a plain white gown, a pink-colored kerchief in vain endeavours to conceal the heavings of her breast; no necklace is round her throat—and, above all, none of those revolting remnants of barbarity—earrings—destroying the chaste simplicity of her cheek and neck. And what is there in all this? A thousand girls dress simply and elegantly in white gowns, a thousand wear no ornaments in their hair, and thousands upon thousands submit to no monstrics in their ears; and yet with many, this unadorned style would not be the most becoming. Give bracelets on the wrists, and aigrettes in her locks, to the flashing-eyed flirt; dress her in gay-colored silks, and let rings sparkle on every finger as she lifts it in playful and heartless gossip to captivate some large-eyed, wide-mouthed spoon, who thinks she cares only for him;—but to the meek and gentle daughters of our hearts, the noiseless spirits of our homes, give drapery pure and spotless as their thoughts, and white as the snowy bosoms which it covers.

And yet, since truth must be spoken, the style of dress in the present day is certainly more becoming than the monstrosities we remember some years ago. The short waists were our utter abomination. Men's buttons took post exactly on the top of their shoulder-bones, while the swallow-tails dangled their immensity of length till they tapered off below the knees like the tail of an ourang-outang. The ladies were equally ridiculous. The bend of their figures was entirely destroyed; and as to the waist of a very sylph of twenty years of age, it was impossible, unless by its superior breadth, to be distinguished from any other part of her form. At that time the backs of all the ladies in his Majesty's dominions were so precisely the same in appearance, that few men could recognise even their wives and daughters, unless they were gifted by nature with lameness or a hump. All distinctions of age were lost in the universal destruction of shape. Matrons of forty-five were by no means to be detected; even the mature ages of fifty and sixty-three, as long as the faces were concealed, usurped all the admiration due to [illegible] and twenty-five. Life and admiration were a complete puzzle to the most attentive observers. Impossible was it for Oldbuck himself to discover whether the object of his pursuit, who so gracefully walked the whole length of Prince's Street before him, was old enough for his grandmother or young enough to be his child. We remember an odd adventure happening to ourselves. We were at that time poor, and then, as in all other things, handsome, good-natured, and obliging, and, of course, very much admired. The [illegible], however, we are bound in candour to allow, was much more worth among the [illegible] than the [illegible] of our acquaintance, and between us and one of them, who, besides a beautiful face, had an estate in Ayrshire, and expectations [illegible] her uncle, an [illegible] was formed. The mother, who was as [illegible] as mothers of rich daughters always are, did not seem quite to approve of our approaches; of which we had a proof [illegible] one day, which she requested our absence from her house, and begged to have the pleasure of a [illegible]

... Water thrown on the body ... suspended—bless, gave the black-eyed ... and agreed one day to meet. We went, and walking before us we saw a figure which we ... We followed—'What,' we exclaimed, 'can gaze on that dear green silk gown, ... Who can see that striking umbrella-looking bonnet, nor ... what sparkling eyes and snowy teeth and rosy cheeks ...' We saw her step into Montgomery's, she stood at the counter—'Now, now, we shall hear her voice, and see her beloved countenance again.' In an instant we were beside her, and, with beating heart and quivering lips, whispered in her ear—'Have you come at last? have you escaped the old dragon, your mother?' Our tongue clove to our mouth, our eyes glared like Roman candles, our ... trembled, and the last thing we remember was the voice of the servant maid crying, 'John, John, bring some water here, a gentleman's in a fit!' It was her mother! When we recovered, the vision had disappeared, but what were the consequences to us. We ... half across the counter, and after with our ... demolishing two dozen tumblers, six glasses of jelly, and a marriage cake, we had subsided with one half arm among seven-and-twenty cranberry tarts, and finally got half choked as we sunk with our head totally immersed in an enormously wide-mouthed jar of pickled cabbages. This, in more senses than one, was the ... of our suit; and fervently have we hated short waists, and watchful mothers, since that memorable day. More particularly as before our cheek was healed, when we cut among the tumblers, or our three teeth ... from which we bounced upon the counter, our love was married to an English dragoon, who, we understand, is going to stand for a [illegible] through on the strength of her Ayrshire estate. Hundreds of similar ... we have no hesitation in believing, rose from the ... waists, the medium accept of maid, wife, and widow. Now, however, these things are somewhat better managed. Now that nature is left comparatively to herself, it is impossible for any one to walk towards you, creating wonder and fear from the ghastliness and wrinkles of her face, and, as you turn round to wonder who has passed, to walk away from you, creating love and admiration from the beauty and gracefulness of her back. For the ... of the ... in general we are still, no doubt, much to blame. But greatly as we approve of an independent exertion of each individual's taste in the selection and combining of her hues and shades, horrible and truly abominable is the search after singularity which actuates some of the ladies whom we have lately seen. Low bosomed gowns are happily not in vogue, but wherefore, because every thing is not revealed, should every thing be totally covered up and hidden? Have we not seen ladies with their necks entirely and closely buckled round in a thick stiff stomacher, and looking as starched and stiff as a half-pay Lieutenant, whose military surtout is always (except on Mondays, when his shirt is clean) buttoned tightly over his black leather stock, for the double purpose of showing his chest, and saving the necessity of a waistcoat?

A slavish adherence to custom is very bad, but an absolute running counter to it is equally so. A dress which is at variance with the age, complexion and situation of any one, can never be wondered at as out of the way, nor laughed at as not being in the fashion. If people go to condole with an acquaintance on the death of her husband, which happened the last week, it would perhaps not be quite correct to do so on their way to a ball, with spangles glittering over their gowns, and silver laurel-leaves shining on their foreheads. But perhaps as bad as this it would still be, to go to an assembly dressed "in the sable suit of woe," to waltz with a widow's veil upon their heads, or jump through a reel with weepers on their sleeves. Dresses ought to be adapted also to the occupation the wearer intends to pursue. How ridiculous a gentleman would appear, digging in his garden with white kid gloves on his hands, and dancing shoes on his feet! How absurd a lady would seem, mending her husband's worsted stockings, dressed all the time in her ball-room finery! But enough of this. Fathers have old fancies, and dress their family more in accordance with their own taste than their daughters' approve. We called, when we were last in Suffolk, on an old friend of ours, whom we had not seen for many years. He was a humorist in his way, and was blessed with the most complete credulity, mixed with the least quantity of discernment, of any matter-of-fact individual we ever knew. Old Simon's reception of us was kind, his invitation to stay with him was pressing, and we staid.—The room to which we saw him was remarkably well furnished, but the sun was shining bright—it was the middle of summer—and the whole apartment was one blaze of light. The curtains of the windows were of the most dazzling yellow, with here and there a blue spot on it—the walls were yellow—the grate was yellow—the chairs and sofa all of the same hue—and all the pictures round the room were enclosed in bright yellow frames. Our old friend himself from the reflection of the color, was as yellow in the face as a jaundiced man, or a new brass button; and our eyes began to be affected by gazing on the ... unmitigated hue. We asked him for a snuff, and a yellow box containing Lundifoot was immediately put into our hands. We drew from our pocket a handkerchief, which unfortunately was of the fatal hue. 'Beautiful handkerchief!' exclaimed our friend; 'such a very lovely color! Pray, sir, let me see. Aye, real Bandana; and such a bright glowing yellow!'—'Yes'—we replied resolving to play a little on the simplicity of our friend; 'it is a good handkerchief; and it is sometimes right to run a little risk, though a cloth of any other shade would do just as well, and not be at all dangerous.'—'Dangerous! risk!' exclaimed our yellow friend with a slight tinge of blue spreading over his features—'What can you be talking of? Yellow is the very best color of them all. My gig is yellow—my carriage is yellow—I keep no birds but canaries—and what do you talk about risks and dangers for?'—'Then you haven't heard the discovery made by the German metaphysicians, that our thoughts take the color of what is presented to the senses?—Yellow is a most dangerous color—yellow thoughts make people misers, pickpockets, and murderers.'—'God have mercy upon us all! if that's the case; for I'm sure my thoughts must be yellow, beyond the power of man to change them. My wife's thoughts must be yellow as this sofa. And Mary, poor dear yellow-thoughted Mary! what shall I do to dye them?'—'Give them a slight infusion,' we said, as solemnly as possible, 'of blue damask furniture; and let Mary be feasted on a green silk pelisse.' 'Ah now,' said our friend, 'I know you're only joking—Curse metaphysics! I never could understand a word of them in my life. Feast on a green silk pelisse! Ha, ha! I'll tell Mary what a supper you propose.'—'No, sir—serious as a judge—even in the time we have been here, we feel all of the yellow fever.'—'Fever!' cried Simon, woefully alarmed, 'is it infectious? How pale you look! Shall I ring the bell, sir? Mary, Mary, do leave the room; the yellow fever is raging here already; and all from these confounded yellow curtains! The gentleman has swallowed a sofa cover!—How do you feel now, sir?'—'A few yards, properly applied, of a dark green crumb-cloth, would be very advantageous. A black coal-scuttle would also be a great relief.' We looked at Mary as we said this, and saw a very pretty little girl of seventeen or eighteen, dressed all in the everlasting color—yellow from top to toe, her very hair being slightly golden and her sandals of yellow silk.—Her mother also came in, and was closely followed by a servant in yellow livery. All seemed fixed in the utmost astonishment. We ourself sat quietly on the sofa, after having bowed to the ladies; while Simon went on with a string of questions and exclamations, which were totally unintelligible to them; and ended at last with a denunciation of his favorite furniture, which seemed to give great satisfaction to his wife and daughter.—'We were remarking to Mr. Yellowly, when you came in, madam,' we said to the lady, in our usual bland and insinuating manner, 'that we thought the room would be somewhat improved by the addition of some furniture of a different color, and he seems now to agree with us in opinion.'—'God bless me!' cried Simon, stopping short in his walk—'I understood you to say you had been infected by the furniture with the yellow fever; that the fever had made you mad, and you wished to swallow a crumb-cloth, and sup on the coal scuttle. Mary was to eat a green pelisse, and you, my dear, were to be treated with an infusion of a chest of drawers.' We immediately explained; and the ladies, who seemed accustomed to Simon's absurdities, were easily satisfied of his mistake; more especially as he promised them dresses of the colors they themselves should prefer; and we saw the pretty Mary, before our departure, in a gown of the purest white, a deep blue ribbon round her waist, with white silk stockings and black shoes; which, to the young, the simple, and the unaffected, is the handsomest and most interesting dress they can possibly put on.

Connecticut Legislature.

Tuesday morning, May 18.

Prayer by President Day.

The remonstrance of sundry persons, manufacturers and others, in the town of Meriden, against the granting of the petition of the "Mechanics' Society of New Haven," relating to "pedlars, hawkers," &c. was referred to the committee on that subject.

A resolution passed, authorizing the Comptroller to audit the accounts of the committee appointed by his Excellency the Governor to revise the criminal code, and to draw an order on the Treasurer for the amount found due.

A partial report of the joint committee on the State Prison, recommending the erection of an additional building on the west end of the prison, for the confinement of the prisoners, was accepted, and the accompanying resolution passed.

An act constituting the town of Haddam a Probate District; also an act regulating the retailing of spirituous liquors: also an act regulating the election of directors of banks and other incorporated companies;—each received their first reading.

The report of the committee on finance, proposing a bill regulating the assessment of taxes on bank stock; also an act repealing the act passed at the last session, exempting females from arrest and imprisonment for any claim arising on contract; also an act modifying the present attachment law of the State; each came to their second reading, and the last was laid on the table.

A bill passed the House, authorizing the issuing and service of civil process on Sunday, provided the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, shall make oath before a magistrate that he or they are in danger of losing their debt or demand.

Afternoon.—The memorial and remonstrance of the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, praying for the removal of the courts, and remonstrating against the same, were referred to a select committee of one from a county, with the exception of New London county.

A resolution passed, altering the name of a society in Madison, to North Madison.

To the committee to whom was referred the petition of the town of Cornwall, praying for a remuneration for money expended in the support of Eunice Waunux Chicken, a squaw and a pauper, made a favorable report, which was accepted, and the accompanying bill was postponed for its second reading.

A resolution was passed, legalizing the doings of the Connecticut State Hospital Society at their last meeting, which was held through inadvertence without giving the full notice prescribed by law.

Wednesday, May 19.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn.

A resolution authorizing an order on the Treasurer in favor to the Town of Cornwall for the remuneration of expenses incurred in the support of Eunice Waunux Chicken, a squaw and a pauper; also, a bill constituting the town of Haddam a Probate District—each came to their second reading.

A bill relating to the foreclosure of mortgages; also, a bill regulating the assessment of taxes each came to a third reading; the first was laid upon the table; the latter passed.

According to the assignment made by order of the House on the 12th instant the "Bill to secure to the citizens of the State freedom of opinion in matters of Religion" was taken up at two o'clock on its second reading and after some debate and an amendment was laid aside for its third reading.

Memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Preston, on the subject of lotteries; referred.

Proposition of Yates & M'Intyre on the subject of lotteries; referred.

Afternoon.—Petition of the First Ecclesiastical Society of Lyme, for an act of incorporation for the purpose of holding property, referred to a joint committee.

This being the time assigned for the choice of Comptroller of public accounts for the year ensuing, the House proceeded to ballot for the same—whole number of votes given in was 195, of which, Elisha Phelps had 107, and was elected. Resolution appointing Elisha Phelps Comptroller of public accounts then passed.

Bill appointing John Q. Wilson Chief Judge, and Benjamin Isaacs and Jedediah Graves Associate Judges for the county of Fairfield, passed.

Bill to repeal an act for the settlement of estates, testate, &c. passed May 1829, read third time and laid upon the table.

Bill for an act to regulate the selling of distilled spirits read a second time. The provisions of the bill are that all retailers shall obtain a licence, for which they shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars. Mr. Miner of Stamford remarked that when he introduced this bill he had two objects in view, one of which was for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the other to put a stop to the intemperate use of ardent spirits. By the passage of this bill the retailer would be obliged to raise his prices and thus the tax would fall upon the consumer. There are said Mr. M. 18 retailers in the town of Greenwich alone, and he thought as great a proportion in the remaining towns in Fairfield county. It might be feared by some that this bill would amount to a total prohibition. He thought not, but, on the contrary we should have none but men of character. Mr. Fellows moved to amend the bill by inserting after the words distilled spirits, *wine*, which motion he withdrew. Mr Loomis of Lyme, said that he was opposed to the passage of the bill in its present form. It amounted to a prohibition. To say that a man in this republican country should drink no spirits would be a violation of the Constitution. The passage of the bill would interfere as little with him as any other individual as he had made use of none for years. He thought the object of the introduction of this bill was not temperance, it was a political engine, it is not within the power of every man to give $100 for a licence. He had the pleasure of dining with the State Temperance Society sometime since; and wine was introduced; the poor cannot afford this. He was opposed to this inequality, and could not vote for the passage of this bill, and moved to amend by striking out the word *hundred*. A motion was then made to refer the bill to the committee on State Prison. Mr Burrall then moved an indefinite postponement, carried.

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Pease be a joint committee on the part of the Senate on that part of the Governor's message relating to the Arsenal; concurred.

Bill for the regulation of civil actions was now taken up, and referred to a select committee.

Bills concerning petitions and memorials to the General Assembly, came from the Senate with a different vote; a committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Ellsworth and Ingham; was appointed.

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Huntington be a joint committee on the part of the Senate to settle the accounts of the revisers of the criminal code; concurred.

Bill for repealing an act relative the imprisonment of females was read a third time. Mr. Gray spoke in opposition to the bill. He looked forward, he said, with great anxiety, to the time when imprisonment for debt would be entirely abolished. He could see no reason for passing this bill at this late period. He alluded to the case of a widow being committed for the sum of 68 cents; the sums, he said, were generally small. He believed the object of the mover was self interest. Mr. Hinman said that the bill now on the table had been in operation four years, and that every year since its passage a successful attempt had been made to repeal the act in this House, but rejected in the Senate. He was not, he said in favor of allowing any privilege to any one class of society. The operation of this law was not understood. He had, he said, as favorable an opinion of women as any gentleman on the floor; but as the law now stands, a creditor can get no redress. A woman may run into debt to any amount, get her property converted into cash or notes, and set her creditors at defiance. Mr. Goff said, that since this law has been in operation it has had a very bad effect. Many women had, within his knowledge, contracted debts and then taken the benefit of the act. The case alluded to by the gentleman from Lisbon, he remarked he was acquainted with; she had property to the amount of ten or twelve hundred dollars, and of course was fully able to pay the sum for which she was committed. He had never known the law abused while it remained in force.

Mr. Lathrop said, That he could not be made to think it unconstitutional to afford women some exclusive privileges. They are, said Mr. L., an exception. He did not think it a good time in this enlightened period to repeal the law. He concluded that it must be the work of some cold hearted bachelor. If this bill should pass, he wished the county of Tolland should be excluded; he did not wish to have females confined in their prison. Mr. Shaler was opposed to repealing the act. If women are to be put upon equal rights he should be in favor of the bill: they, having no voice in the affairs of state, do not enjoy equal rights. Mr. Cooley remarked, that he hoped the bill would not pass. (He related a case that he was an eye witness to.) If they come in for equal rights why not make them do military duty, in which case he was of opinion that plenty of officers would be obtained. The bill was lost.

The committee to whom was referred a bill to authorize assignees of notes of hand to prosecute in their own name, reported the same without amendment.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Peter Brockett, of North Haven, for injury received while doing military duty, reported a resolution allowing him $100, read first time.

Bill for an act concerning the Corporation of Yale College, read once. Adjourned.

Thursday, May 20.

The following committees were announced:

On petition of 1st Society of the town of Lyme—Messrs. Downer, Hoskins, Maltby, Hoyt, Goff, Drake, Atwell and Cady.

On the report of the State House Building Committee—Messrs. Woodruff, King, Raymond, Skinner, Durand, Greene and Norton.

On so much of the Governor's message as relates to Arsenals—Messrs. Brinsmade, Hoskins, Bassett, Gray, A. Beers, Sage and Holt of W.

On bill for regulation of civil actions—Messrs. Ellsworth, Lane, Mussey, Holt of W. and Chapman.

On Criminal Laws—Messrs. Burrall, Bushnell and Latham.

The committee on roads and bridges, to whom was referred the memorial of the inhabitants of Marlborough made a report, which was read and laid on the table.

The same committee reported a resolution, that the petition be continued to the next session of the General Assembly; report accepted and resolution passed.

The committee on new towns, &c. reported a bill for constituting the town of Bristol a probate district, read once.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Burnham, Jr. for remuneration for the support of a prisoner, reported a resolution in favor of allowing him $23 43, laid upon the table.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Packer and others for a fire engine company, reported a bill granting the prayer of the petitioner; report accepted, and bill passed.

Bill to secure to the citizens of this State freedom of opinion in matters of religion, read a third time. A motion was made to reconsider the vote on the amendment passed yesterday, which was lost—ayes 75, noes 104. Mr. Betts moved the following amendment: that no person who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being shall, on account of his religious opinions, be judged an incompetent witness in any court of judicature in this State. The amendment passed. Mr. Gray moved another amendment, which the Chair decided to be out of order.—He then moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Raymond, Lathrop and Miner of S. and lost.

Mr. Whittlesey moved to amend the amendment, by inserting after the words "Supreme Being," the words "and his accountability thereto"—negatived. Another amendment was proposed, by adding to the close of the bill the words, "any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding:" lost, ayes 55, noes 106. Mr. Boyd moved that when the question be taken, it be taken by yeas and nays. Mr. Jackson, of Middletown, was opposed; he did not see the object of consuming the time of the House.—Mr. Boyd withdrew his motion. The motion was renewed by Mr. Woodruff and they were ordered by the House. The bill then passed by yeas and nays. Yeas 132, nays 40.

Mr. Sedgewick, from the committee to receive military returns, made a report, which was read and accepted.

The petitions of Thomas Westby and Charlotte Bishop were referred to the committee on the criminal code. Petition of David Plant and Elisha Phelps, for an act of incorporation, referred to committee on the petition of Daniel Packer and others. Petition of the President and Fellows of Yale College, referred to the committee on the petition of Washington College.

Resolution from the Senate, that the execution of Oliver Watkins be suspended until the 5th of November next, and that the joint committee be discharged from the further consideration of that subject; laid upon the table.

Bill to repeal an act concerning fisheries, read once. Bill for an act relating to Sheriffs: read once. Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for New Haven county, passed.

The committee on the petition of Asahel Smith and others, reported a resolution that the petition be continued to the next session of the General Assembly; report accepted, and resolution passed.

Afternoon.

The order of the day being the choice of a Senator of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March next, the House proceeded to ballot for the same. Whole number of votes given was 195, of which Gideon Tomlinson had 158, and is elected.

Resolution appointing Gideon Tomlinson Senator of the United States, passed.

Bill for an act concerning the Corporation of Yale College, read second time.

Report of the committee on the Hartford and New London Turnpike Company was, on motion of Mr. Ingham, now taken up, and bill in form read. Mr. Jones and Mr. Holbrook remarked in favor, and Mr. Lanman, of Lyme, and Ellsworth in opposition; Bill lost and report negatived.

The committee on the petition of James Davis were discharged from the further consideration of that subject. Petition was then referred to a joint committee.

The house now resumed the consideration of the resolution suspending the execution of the sentence of death upon Oliver Watkins until the 5th November next. The resolution passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of Stephen D. Hosmer and others was now taken up and bill in form read, and after some debate, passed. Adjourned.

Friday morning, May 21.

The committee on banks reported unfavorably on the petition for a bank at Windham; report accepted.

Committees reported favorably on the petition of David Lacy and others; and of inhabitants of Willimantic, New Milford and Derby for fire companies; reports accepted.

Memorial of inhabitants of Cornwall for remuneration for expenses on an Indian pauper; referred to a select committee. Report No. 2 of the committee appointed to receive military returns, accepted.

Petition of James Dwyer for a pardon, referred to a joint committee. Petition of Peter Brockett, referred to a select committee.

The joint committee on the State prison reported favorably on the petition of Homer Sherman, report accepted. The same committee reported favorably on the petition of James Hoyt—report rejected. The committee to whom was referred the petition of S. D. Hosmer reported favorably—laid on the table.

Afternoon.

The act concerning crimes and punishments reported by the committee on the criminal code, was taken up and occupied the attention of the senate all the afternoon.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. May 24.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Havre, Capt. Keene, and the ship Nile, Capt. Rockett, we have received our files of Havre and Paris papers to the 2d April. We have also received a commercial letter, dated Havre, March 31, with a note of the state of the markets on the 4th.

Great uncertainty had prevailed concerning the prospects of the Ministry and the Chambers. The Paris Gazette speaks of the dissolution of the Chambers as already consummated: while a report was circulated on the 1st that they would sit again in June, with such appearance of authenticity, that several deputies postponed their departure from the metropolis to await it. Polignac, it is now stated, will remain in great influence.

There was, for a time, a report that M. de Villele was to be restored to power; but that was considered entirely unfounded at our last dates.

Two frigates, destined for the Algiers expedition, have sailed from Cherbourg for Brest, and the whole were expected soon to depart. 100 chain cables have been making for them at Newcastle.

The Porte has granted the Servians the free exercise of their religion, requiring only a moderate contribution.

A private letter from Cadiz of March 5, states that the Spanish expedition against Mexico would sail on the 8th. The fleet would consist of a ship of the line, a frigate, two sloops, a brig and transports. It is stated that the expedition would be ready to take its departure from Cuba for its destination in the month of August, and to consist of 22 000 soldiers.

The Paris Universel of the 30th of March, says—"Several journals of yesterday reported upon the questionable authority of the Aviso de Toulon, that a French ship, with an envoy of the government, had been sent to Algiers, and conclude by inferring that further endeavors at an arrangement by negociation with that Regency were to be made. We can however, positively affirm, that since the shots were fired upon M. de la Bretonniere's vessel, the King's government has never swerved from the resolution to reduce the Dey by force, without paying the slightest attention to any proposals for accommodation."

The Augsburgh Gazette says the second instalment of the indemnity to Russian merchants has been made by the Porte, which, it is said, has obtained a deduction of several hundred thousand piastres. This indulgence is partly ascribed to the efforts of Hali Pacha, Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, and partly to the punctuality with which the Sultan fulfils all his engagements. It is said preparations were observable in the Russian army for withdrawing behind the Balkan.

The French and British Ambassadors were busily engaged in settling the affairs of Greece.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated

Washington, May 18th, 1830.

The fate of the Indians is fixed, and there remains no longer any hope for them from Congress. The cheering idea had been entertained until yesterday, that some way of escape would be opened for them, or a part of them.

The friends of the bill had entertained doubts about its passage, and much anxiety was discovered, not only in their looks, but in their actions. When the house opened yesterday, this disquietude had subsided; and so apparent was it that some arrangement had been made, whereby the passage of the bill was insured, that it was mentioned by many of the opponents, that all was lost. When Mr. Bell moved to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, he remarked that the friends of the bill had concluded not to debate it further, and that the opponents would have an opportunity, unmolested, to urge their objections; but that he hoped that the discussion would close in two days. The suspicions entertained are now fully confirmed. The friends of the bill immediately left the house, and a part of them occasionally returned, not to hear what was said, but to make as much noise and disturbance as they could, without exposing themselves to be called to order, of which, with their indulgent chairman, Mr. Wickliffe, there was not much danger. The committee was first addressed by Mr Evans, of Maine, in a speech which will entitle him to rank among the most promising and talented young men in the country. He was followed by Mr. Huntington of Connecticut; and that State, in her proudest days, was never more ably sustained. It does not fall within the scope of this letter to pass a panegyric on these gentlemen. Their speeches will be before the public, and will receive the high commendation to which they are entitled. The speech of Mr. Huntington, for close logical deductions, historical information on the subject under discussion, and for a knowledge in national, constitutional, and municipal law, will not be surpassed, if equalled.

A motion was eventually made by a supporter of the bill, for the committee to rise and report the bill, which was carried amid greater disorder and confusion, than ever attended an Indian powow.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Distressing Occurrence. We learn from the Newton, N. J. Herald, that on the night of the 17th inst. between 10 and 11 o'clock, the stream which passes through the village of Branchville, about six miles above Newton, having risen greatly by previous rains, the mill dam of John Bell, Esq. at the upper part of the town gave way, and a column of water, 25 feet in depth, swept away every thing before it. The forge of Mr. Bell was completely demolished. The mill-dams of Sam'l Price were next carried off, one wall of the woollen factory was thrown entirely down, the building otherwise slightly, and some of the machinery materially injured. The races to the factory and gristmill were filled with stones and rubbish, or destroyed. Several dwelling houses below were inundated; and though but one life was lost, many escaped narrowly, and some miraculously from drowning. The inhabitants had mostly retired to rest, but were awakened by the loud noise of the rushing waters, and immediately retreated to the upper part of their dwellings. The family of Mr. M'Daniels very narrowly escaped drowning. Mr. M'Daniels had retired to bed, in an upper chamber, his wife was in a lower room reading, one child lay in the cradle, others were in bed asleep near her, she had scarcely heard the sound of the moving mass of water before the door of the room in which she was sitting was burst open by its violence. She sprung upon a box which was near her, with her infant in her arms, and there she stood, the water reaching nearly to her chin, holding her child above it, until Mr. M'D. descended from the chamber, with a view, if possible, to save them; she begged him to desist, declaring that the children in the bed were both drowned, and that he must perish if he persisted in the attempt to save either her or them; he however did persist, and found his children in the bed, floating on the surface of the water, uninjured, and one of them still asleep, and conveyed them all to a place of safety. The house of Mr. Michael Mackerley was entirely swept away. Himself and wife were the only persons in the house.—When the house was falling Mrs. M. clung to her husband, and they soon found themselves born rapidly along by the rapid torrent. Mr. M. seized a bush, and held on, still supporting his wife, and in this situation he was struck on the head by a piece of floating timber, which for a few moments deprived him of his senses, and at this moment his wife separated from him.—He was again carried farther down, when he seized another bush and held on until his cries for assistance brought him relief. His wife perished, and was found the next morning half a mile below the village. The injury done to various descriptions of property in the village is very considerable; most of the gardens are ruined; the turnpike road and two stone bridges washed entirely away; in short, the whole village, which a few short hours before wore a cheerful appearance, now presents a scene of desolation and ruin.

The demand for copies of Mr. Webster's speeches in what has been called the great Debate in the Senate, has been unprecedented.—We are just completing an edition of 20,000 copies, which, added to former editions, will make an aggregate of very nearly 40,000 copies that will have been printed at this office alone.—There have been printed also, at other different places throughout the United States, perhaps twenty different editions of these speeches. It is hardly too much to say, that no speech in the English language has ever been so universally diffused, or so generally read.—*Nat. Int.*

Accident.—The Springfield stage, on its way to this city on the 21st inst., broke through the Scantic river bridge in East-Windsor, and was precipitated fourteen feet to the water below. We understand that there were seven passengers in the stage, one of whom had his skull fractured in the fall. Most of the others were seriously, although not dangerously, injured. The stage itself was broken to pieces, and three of the horses were killed.—*Conn. Mirror.*

The celebration of the hundredth birth day of a venerable citizen named Malatiah Mason, of Thompson, Ct. took place on the 30th ult. A sermon was preached on the occasion, and a collection of $40 made for his benefit. He has been a member of the church 70 years, was a mason by trade, as well as by name; always worked hard, lived temperately, possessed an almost undisturbed cheerfulness and equanimity of mind; and lives to see around him, 6 children, 53 grand children, 150 great grand-children, and quite a number of great great grand-children.—*Boston Centinel.*

MRS. BARNEY'S LETTER.

The following is a letter written to Gen. Jackson in June last, by Mrs. Mary Barney, the wife of Maj. Wm. B. Barney, late Naval Officer at Baltimore. The removal of this gentleman from office, excited public sensibility in no ordinary degree, as his competency and fidelity were conspicuous, and his private character was distinguished for amiable qualities. He had moreover, other high titles to the confidence of his country. He was engaged during the last war in active and perilous service, demanding in many cases the exercise of great military skill, and performed all the duties assigned to or assumed by him, with honor to himself & his country. His valour and heroism at that critical period of our affairs, and particularly on the memorable 12th of Sept. were justly appreciated by his fellow citizens and his Government; and on the demise of his father, the heroic Commodore Barney, he was appointed, in preference to many distinguished competitors, Naval Officer at Baltimore.

MRS. BARNEY TO GENERAL JACKSON.

Baltimore, June 13th, 1829.

Sir: Your note of the 22d April, addressed to me through your private secretary, accompanying the return of my papers, which expresses your "*sincere regret that the rules which you had felt bound to adopt for the government of such cases, did not permit the gratification of my wishes,*" affords no palliation of the injury you have inflicted on a meritorious officer and his helpless family. It is dark and ambiguous.—Knowing that the possession was not alone sufficient justification for the exercise of power; unwilling that your character for firmness should suffer by the imputation of caprice, or that your reputation for humanity should be tarnished by an act of wanton cruelty, you *insinuate* a cause; you *hint* at a *binding rule* and *lament* that my husband is within its operation. If it were not unworthy the character of *Gen. Jackson*, I ask you, was it not beneath the dignity of the president of these United States to *insinuate*, if bold assertion had been in his power. When you had adopted for your government this *inexorable rule*, was it not cruel in you to conceal it from those on whom it was to operate the most terrible calamities? Why should the president of a free country be governed by *secret rules?* Why should he wrap himself up in the black robes of mystery, and, like a volcano, be seen and felt in his effects, while the secret cause which work the ruin that surrounds, are hid within his bosom? Is this *rule* of which you speak a law of the land; is it a construction drawn from any article of the constitution, or is it a section of the articles of war? Is it a rule of practice, which, having been acted upon by any of your illustrious predecessors, comes down with the force of *authority* upon you? Did it govern the conduct of that great man in whose mould (according to your flatterers) you were formed? If so, why should you conceal it? The constitution and the laws, civil and military, will justify you, and all who obey *them*; and the robes of power which you wear cannot be stained by an act which finds a precedent in the conduct of any of your predecessors. Is it any old principle of new application in the art of government which, having escaped the searching mind of Washington, and the keen vision of succeeding presidents, has been grasped by your gigantic mind? Or is it a new, wholesome principle patented to you, and for which you alone are to receive all the rewards (of glory at least) which succeeding ages never fail to bestow on the first inventor of a public blessing?

The office harpies who haunted your public walks and your retired moments, from the very dawn of your administration, and whose avidity for office and power made them utterly reckless of the honorable feeling and just rights of others, cried aloud for *rotation* in office. Is that magical phrase, so familiar to the demagogues of all nations, and of times, your great and much vaunted principle of *reform?* If it be, by what kind of rotary motion is it, that men who have been but a few years, or a few months in office, are swept from the boards, while others (your friends) remain, who date their official existence, perhaps, from the time of Washington? What sort of adaption of skill to machinery is that which brushes away those only who were opposed to your election, and leaves your friends in full possession?

Your official organ would impose upon the public the belief that you had adopted the Jeffersonian rule of honesty and capacity, and that incumbents, as well as applicants, were tested by that infallible touchstone. The alleged delinquencies of one or two public officers have furnished a color, and the dye of their avowed iniquity has been spread with industrious cunning over the skirts of every innocent victim. Even of those few who have been thus charged, their misconduct (reported) was unsuspected until the prying eyes of their successors came to inspect the official records of their proceedings, when *their delegated ingenuity*, as in duty bound, could do no less than find them guilty, and therefore could not have been the cause of their dismissal. Yours, therefore, is not the Jeffersonian rule. You ask, respecting incumbents and applicants, other questions than, "is he honest, is he capable?" and the answer to your question decides the applicability of your rule. By thus ascertaining what your secret rule is not, we may easily come to the discovery of what it is. Supposing you to have when you say you are *controlled by a rule*, and that you do not move blindly like other storms, but that you have eyes which see, and ears which hear, and bosoms that I have not yet described your rule; there remains, however, but one motive which could possibly have governed you—"*punishment of your political opponents, and rewards for your friends.*" This is your rule, and however you may wish to disguise it, or to deceive the world into the belief that your secret principle is something of a nobler sort, the true one is visible to every eye, and, like a red meteor, beams through your midnight administration, portending and working mischief and ruin. It was prescribed to you before you had the power to pursue it, by one to whom you are allied by happy congeniality; whom you have neither the ability nor the wish to disobey, before whose omnipotent breath your presidential strength lies nerveless as infancy; who, while he suffers your heart to pursue its wonted palpitations, seems to have locked up the closet which confines your intellect. In this imprisonment of your mental powers, you see with his eyes, and hear with his ears. It is a misfortune for the great nation that you were born for him and he for you. At one and the same time he is your minion and your monarch, your priest and your demon—your public counsellor and your bosom friend. I blush for my country when I see such unnatural formations, such a cancerous excrescence fastened upon the body politic, and the footstool of the president converted into a throne for a slave.

The injustice of your new principle of "reform" would have been too glaring, had it been at once boldly unfolded; and hence is it that it was brought out by degrees. At first it was pretended that those only who had made use of office as an engine for electioneering purposes were to be "reformed away." But when it was discovered that there were in place very many of your own friends who had been guilty of this unconstitutional impropriety, as you have been pleased to call it, who, contrary to any feeling of gratitude or sense of duty, had stung the bosom which warmed, and the hand which fed them, making use of their office in the gift of Mr. Adams as the means of furthering your designs upon the presidency to his exclusion, and that your *rule* was a "two-edged sword," which, if honestly borne, would "cut upon both sides," it was so carefully withheld, and finally gave way to a much more comprehensive scheme of *reform*.

It was next declared that those in office who, in violence of opposition, had offended you in one particular, (I need not name it,) should meet with *condign punishment*. Indeed you intimated in your private conversation with my husband, that those who had passed that rubicon had sealed their destruction. But the misfortune attending this rule was, there were none in office upon whom it could operate. Has the charge alluded to been fixed upon any individual of the multitude of those who have been *reformed* away? Was it ever even whispered in regard to my unfortunate husband? You know that it was not.

But I boldly declare that such a rule is altogether unworthy of the presidential office of a magnanimous nation! What! wield the public vengeance for your private wrongs! Hurl from the armory of the nation the bolt of destruction on your private foes! Was the power, dignity, and wealth of the union concentred in your person so misused? Had a foreign prince or minister committed a like offence, with the same propriety might you have made it a cause of public quarrel, and sent from the ocean and the land hecatombs of appeasing ghosts.

The whole circumference of your *rule* at length expanded itself full to the public view; the reign of terror was unfolded, and a principle unprecedented even in the annals of tyranny, like a destroying angel ranged through the land, blowing the breath of pestilence and famine into the habitations of your enemies. Your enemies, sir? No; your political opponents.—You called them *enemies*; but were they so? Can there be no difference of opinion without enmity? Do you believe that every man who voted for Mr. Adams, and who had not received from you some personal injury, preferred him because he hated you? Think you, sir, that there is no medium between idolatry and hate? It is not because you think there is no such medium, but because your *elevated* ambition will allow of none. This makes you look upon all those who voted against you, as your bitter foes. I most firmly believe that, saving those whom you had personally made your enemies, every honest man, in giving his suffrage to Mr. Adams, obeyed the dictates of his judgment, and that many did so in violence to their warmer feelings towards you.

My husband, sir, never was your *enemy*. In the overflowing patriotism of his heart, he gave you the full measure of his love for your *military* services. He preferred Mr. Adams for the presidency, because he thought him qualified, and you unqualified, for the station. He would have been a traitor to his country, he would have had even my scorn, and have deserved yours, had he supported you under such circumstances. He used no means to oppose you. He did a patriot's duty, in a patriot's way. For this he is proscribed—*punished!* Oh, how punished! My heart bleeds as I write. Cruel sir. Did he commit any offence worthy of punishment against God, or against his country, or even against you? Blush while you read this question; speak not, but let the crimson negative mantle on your cheek! No, sir, on the contrary, it was one of the best acts of his life. When he bared his bosom to the hostile bayonets of his enemies, he was not more in the *line of his duty*, than when he voted against you; and had he fallen a martyr on the field of fight, he would not more have deserved a monument, than he now deserves for having been worse than martyred in support of the dearest privilege and chartered right of American freemen. Careless as you are about the effects of your conduct, it would be idle to inform you of the depth and quality of that misery which you have worked in the bosom of my family. Else would I tell a tale that would provoke sympathy in any thing that had a heart, or gentle drops of pity from every eye not accustomed to look upon scenes of human cruelty "with composure."—Besides, you were apprised of our poverty; you knew the dependence of eight little children for food and raiment upon my husband's salary.—You know that, advanced in years as he was, without the means to prosecute any regular business, and without friends able to assist him, the world would be to him a barren heath, an inhospitable wild. You were able, therefore, to anticipate the heart rending scene which you may now realize as the sole work of your hand. The sickness and debility of my husband ... upon me to vindicate his and his children's wrongs. The natural timidity of my sex vanishes before the necessity of my situation; and a spirit, sir, as proud as yours, although in a female bosom, demands justice: At your hands I ask it: Return to him what you have rudely torn from his possession; give back to his children their former means of earning their food and raiment; show that you can relent, and that your rule has had at least one exception. The severity practised by you in this instance is heightened, because accompanied by a breach of your faith, solemnly pledged to my husband. He called upon you, and frankly told you he had not voted for you. What was your reply? It was, in substance, "that every citizen of the United States had a right to express his political sentiments by his vote; that no charges had been made against maj. Barney; if any should be made, he should have justice done; he should not be condemned unheard." Then, holding him by the hand ...

with apparent warmth, you concluded—" be assured, sir, I shall be particularly cautious how I listen to assertions of applicants for office."—With these assurances from you, sir, the president of the United States, my husband returned to the bosom of his family. With these rehearsed, he wiped away the tears of apprehension. The president was not the monster he had been represented. They would not be reduced to beggary—haggard want would not be permitted to enter the mansion where he had always been a stranger. The husband and the father had done nothing in violation of his duty as an officer. If any malicious slanderer should arise to pour his poisonous breath into the ears of the president, the accused would not be condemned unheard, and his innocence would be triumphant—they would still be happy. It was presumable also, that, possessing the confidence of three successive administrations (whose testimony in his favor I presented to you) that he was not unworthy the office he held, besides the signatures of a hundred of our first mercantile houses, established the fact of his having given *perfect satisfaction* in the manner he transacted the business of his office. In this state of calm security, without a moment's warning—like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, your dismissal came, and, in a moment, the house of joy was converted into one of mourning. Sir, was not this the refinement of cruelty? But this was not all—The wife whom you have thus agonized, drew her being from the illustrious Chase, whose voice of thunder early broke the spell of British allegiance, when, in the American senate, he swore by Heaven that he owed no allegiance to the British crown—one, too, whose signature was broadly before your eyes, affixed to the charter of our independence. The husband and the father whom you have thus wronged, was the first born son of a hero, whose naval and military renown brightens the page of your country's history, from '76 to 1815, with whose achievements posterity will not condescend to compare yours; for he fought amidst greater dangers, and he fought for independence.

By the side of that father, in the second British war, fought the son; and the glorious 12th of September bears testimony to his unshaken intrepidity. A wife, a husband, thus derived; a family of children drawing their existence from this double revolutionary fountain, you have recklessly, causelessly, perfidiously, and therefore inhumanly, cast helpless and destitute on the icy bosom of the world; and the children and grand children of judge Chase and commodore Barney, are poverty stricken upon the soil which owes its freedom and fertility, in part, to their heroic patriotism.

Sir, I would be unworthy the title of an American matron, or an American wife, if I, did not vindicate his, and my children's wrongs.—In this happy land, the panoply of liberty protects all without distinction of age or of sex. In the severity practised towards my husband, (confessedly without cause,) you have injured me and my children—you have grievously injured them without achieving any correspondent good to individuals, to your country, or yourself. Silence, therefore, would be criminal even in me; and when the honest and regular feelings of the people of this country (who cannot be long deluded) shall have been restored, and when party frenzy, that poison to our national happiness, liberties and honor, shall have subsided, I have no doubt that the exterminating system of 'reform' will be regarded as the greatest of tyranny, though now masked under specious pretexts and executed with some of the formalities of patriotism and of liberty. It is possible this communication from an unhappy mother, and from a female, who until now had many reasons to love her country, will be regarded by you as unworthy of notice; if otherwise, and your inclination corresponds with your power, you have still the means of repairing the injury you have done. I am, sir, your obedient serv't,

MARY BARNEY.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MAY 26, 1830.

U. S. SENATOR.—We congratulate the public upon the election of Governor Tomlinson to this office by so decided a majority. This result was not however obtained without strong efforts made to produce a different result. Caucus after caucus was held, and the most strenuous efforts were made to put in nomination some decided Jacksonian, and it was not until the Jackson party found that even in caucus Gov. Tomlinson had a majority of the meeting not of their own party, that they concluded to make a merit of necessity, and give him their vote. If they had voted for Gov. Tomlinson at the commencement, without an eager but unsuccessful effort to elect one of their own party, they would have been entitled to some credit for his election.—As it is, he is elected *in spite of them*.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—The subject of planting, in the streets and public grounds of this town, ornamental forest trees, has been often before the public, and although much has been said on the subject, and the plan has been almost universally approved, nothing has been, as yet, done towards the accomplishing this highly important object. The beauty which they give to a place must all acknowledge and most fully enjoy. The value which is attached to a good and handsome tree, when full grown, for its beauty and the comfort of its shade, is very great, even among those who profess to be indifferent about matters of mere ornament. Now, however much these considerations of ornament, and of pleasure and comfort, are entitled to weight, there is a more universally forcible and urgent motive existing for the cultivation of shade trees—the pecuniary interest of every man in any trade or profession, and particularly of the owners of property, and more particularly the proprietors of land. The principal attraction of any village in the country, in the summer season, is its [illegible]. It is its trees that makes it an attractive place of residence for all, and particularly for persons tired of the heat and dust and bustle of a large city. Full grown handsome trees on the borders of any street, add to the value of the land in that street at least twenty per cent. for the purposes of building. The existence of handsome avenues of trees induce the proprietors of houses to cultivate taste and neatness in the erection of their buildings, fences, &c., and the operation of this is by bringing purchasers for our lands, and tenants for our houses, and customers for our merchants and mechanics, to restore twenty fold the sum originally expended. There certainly is no extravagance in this. Indeed it is almost impossible to exaggerate the pecuniary advantages flowing to a place, direct and remote, from its trees. We say nothing of the intrinsic value of trees for timber or the fire-wood, for although that will pay the cultivation, it is universally regarded of so small value to the advantage of shade and ornament, as not deserving to be taken into the account. Look at the towns in the State celebrated for their beauty, and [illegible] to those strangers from all quarters, and see [illegible] they derive this valuable distinction. It is from their trees—principally the fine elms and maples [illegible] line their streets and public squares, but partly, from the fruit trees and shrubbery in their gardens. It is probably not exaggeration to say, that there are towns in [illegible] in which the value of real estate is very nearly [illegible] doubled by their trees, for all of which, originally, any one extensive proprietor would have found [illegible] in paying from his own purse for the benefit [illegible] in common with the other citizens had received. [illegible] out these suggestions, at this time, hoping [illegible] subscription will be started to raise funds for the [illegible] of procuring, planting and rearing trees on the [illegible] of every street in town, which will admit of [illegible] being planted with advantage. That there will be any holding back or refusing to subscribe, on this subject, we do not anticipate, and we hope that an ample sum may be raised for carrying this excellent design into effect.

MRS. BARNEY'S LETTER.—We wish to say no more in relation to the Letter of Mrs. Barney to Gen. Jackson, which we publish to-day, than sufficient to induce every one to read it. If any one can read it without being moved by its contents, we envy them not their feelings. Any comment upon it would only serve to weaken the impression which its bare perusal cannot fail to make.

BATHING HOUSE.—This very ample and excellent establishment for warm, cold and shower baths, is now in the very best order, and is under the charge of persons who devote themselves to the comfort of those wishing baths. The necessity of personal cleanliness to the health and comfort of the individual is universally acknowledged, and can only be preserved by frequent ablutions. The luxury of a warm bath is such, that those who have ever adopted warm bathing need not be urged to its continuance.

A meeting of the Windham County Temperance Society was held at Canterbury on the 21st ult. The Advertiser states that "The number of societies reported at the meeting was fourteen, containing an aggregate of 1974 members, exclusive of the five following Societies, viz: Ashford, Eastford, N. Killingly, N. Woodstock, and Thompson. The Society in South Killingly has been organized since the last meeting, in January.

An interesting and appropriate address was delivered by George S. Catlin, Esq.; after which several Resolutions were offered, supported by addresses, and adopted.

Rev. Messrs. Whitmore and Cleveland, and C. Fenton, Esq. were appointed to designate a place for the annual meeting of this Society in July next, and publish the same in the Brooklyn paper, the Connecticut Observer and Norwich Courier.

Rev. Mr. Whitmore, D. Frost, Esq. and Dr. Vinton, were appointed a committee, in concurrence with the Windham Colonization Society, to select an orator for the next anniversary."

The first meeting of the Franklin Temperance Society was held on the 19th inst. It was opened and closed with an appropriate prayer by Rev. Doct. Nott—addresses were delivered by the delegation from the Norwich Temperance Society, and also by the Rev. Doct. Nott; after which the Secretary (Mr. Griswold) read the articles of association, and the President (Mr. McCall) invited all who were friendly to the institution to sign the articles of agreement.

Mr. Isaac Hill continues to discharge the duties, and to receive the salary of second comptroller of the Treasury, maugre the decision of the Senate, and the provisions of the Constitution.

EMIGRANTS.—Twelve hundred strangers, all seeking 'the West,' arrived in the village of Buffalo, during the three days ending the 11th inst. and have most of them taken passage up the Lake, for various ports. A large proportion of this number consists of English emigrants, who are seeking a home in our new states and territories.

Rev. Mr. Gallaudet has resigned the office of principal of the American Deaf and Dumb Institution at Hartford, on account of the decline of his health. Mr Weld, of the institution in Philadelphia, is spoken of as his successor.

THIRD REPORT

Of the Committee on Education, presented at the Norwich Lyceum, by Rev. D. Hemenway.

The Committee on Education, in prosecuting the labors devolved upon them, beg leave to notice one plea in justification of employing poorly qualified teachers, which, in their last report, they felt themselves constrained to omit, through fear of exhausting the patience of the Lyceum. "Our children are small, and it is of little consequence that their teacher be very extensively informed." That an intimate knowledge of different languages, and a deep acquaintance with the whole circle of sciences is absolutely essential to the individual, who directs the first efforts of the infant mind is by no means maintained by your Committee. And yet, would such attainments be at all likely to detract from his usefulness as a teacher, or impede the progress of your child's intellectual improvement? But though they do not insist upon such attainments, as absolutely necessary to the instructor of very small children, they are decidedly of the opinion, that the plea, as it is practically understood, is one whose influence is most unhappy upon the mental character of our youth. The question occurs—"What is the object of instruction?" The answer is—The discipline of the mind. It is the training the intellectual powers to correct habits of reflection and reasoning. It is the strengthening the several faculties of the soul, by appropriate exercise. It is not the exercise of one susceptibility, or one power of the mind. It is the giving to each its due prominence. It is the preserving and promoting a beautiful symmetry. It is the teaching the mind to think correctly and effectually. Now when is it important that this process commence? We are creatures of habit; and when shall our habits begin to assume a desirable form? The attainments of a Newton stand forth the admiration of all, who have any acquaintance with science. Or, to take a more familiar example, a thousand hearts have been borne away in triumph by the gigantic powers of a Webster. A thousand bosoms have been filled with admiration, in following him through the extensive range of his intellect—in witnessing the firmness with which it grasps its subject—the accuracy and niceness of its discriminations, and its almost irresistible conclusions. Even those who reject the deductions, to which he himself arrives, are constrained to do honor to the powers of his mind. And what is this mind, towards which the gaze of the nation is turned, with an almost idolatrous veneration? Trace it back a few years, and where do you find it? In the cradle, where every child is nursed, uninformed and powerless, as to its control of other minds. And to what is this mind indebted for its Herculean strength, and more than Herculean achievements? To discipline—to habits of correct and long continued and intense thought. Other minds may have surpassed this, in brilliancy of imagination—in quickness of perception—and in native strength and compass, even. And when shall the mind be put upon this train of discipline? Will you leave it, during its first and most easily impressible years, at the mercy of chance, or resign it up into the hands of unskilful bunglers, who, if they give it any impressions, will be sure to give it those which are wrong? Is this the wisdom of men, in other concerns of life? Were you promising yourselves a prolific harvest from your fields, would you entrust the preparation of the soil, and the planting of the seed, to ignorant and unskilful workmen, flattering yourselves that in the progress of weeding and hoeing, you could correct any and all the oversights and mistakes, of which your servant had been guilty? Were you about to construct a permanent and ornamental dwelling, would your wisdom dictate that it is of little consequence by whom the site is selected—the ground marked out—the foundation laid—or of what form or materials it may be? Would there be no economy in time, and materials, and strength, and beauty, in securing for these preparatory measures a workman, accurately instructed in the theory and practice of architecture? He may exact a larger sum for his services, but your building is completed in much less time, and is superior in its style and its value.

The paradoxical sentiment is often uttered, that the main business of education is to forget what we know. In the actual experience of many a scholar, and many a teacher, this sentiment is no paradox. The most difficult, and the most expensive, and the most humiliating efforts, are those required to correct erroneous habits, contracted through the neglect or ignorance of previous teachers. The entire energies of the mind are exhausted in removing rubbish, which had not existed, had judicious instruction commenced with its first efforts, and continued through the successive stages of its progress. If there is any period in a child's education, when accurate instruction and judicious treatment is more important than at any other, that period is the early stage of his advancement. If, at any time, children must be visited with the curse of incompetent teachers, let it be at an advanced period of their lives, when the maturity of their judgment, and the fruits of early judicious instruction, may secure them, in a measure, from its unhappy influence.

The committee have now completed what they deemed it their duty to report, on the qualifications of teachers. There are other evils in our common schools, resulting from the method of their arrangement. They will enter the interior, and survey the internal economy of the school-room. They will suppose the teacher to possess the requisite qualifications for a successful discharge of his responsible duties. He finds himself surrounded by a group of forty, fifty, or more children, of every age almost, from helpless infancy to adult years, and of every stage of advancement. Instruction is required, in the alphabet, in spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, rhetoric, philosophy, and chemistry. In some of our common schools algebra, geometry, book-keeping, mensuration and surveying, navigation, Latin and Greek, even, are professedly taught. In many of these branches of study, the classes must be divided and subdivided, to suit the difference of age and attainments in the pupils, and the difference of books used by them. In addition to this, if the school be under the superintendence of a female, each little miss, and some of the little masters, indeed, come charged with articles of work, as various in their character as are the branches professedly taught in the school. And with many, this is by no means an unimportant appendage. The amount of manual labor performed, is made the criterion by many, to judge of the character of the school. In the midst of this variety, & almost necessary confusion, what prospect has a teacher of benefitting, in any very essential manner, the children committed to his care? Who has that versatility of talent, that he can give to each class the instruction which is requisite to a moderate improvement—might it not be said, that activity of limbs, that he can even turn to each in the space of the six hours, to which the duties of the school are limited, and give it a partial glance of the eye?

Your committee avow the conviction, that the number of branches professedly taught in most of our common schools, is too great for one instructor to do them any kind of justice. The consequence of this multiplicity of studies is, that no one branch is thoroughly taught. The teacher is obliged to do two things at a time, to maintain the semblance of attending to them all. While his classes are occupied in the exercise of reading, for instance, his attention is engrossed with individuals, who are engaged in writing, or arithmetic. From this results the contraction of a careless or unnatural manner of reading—a manner which, in too many cases is never corrected. He is obliged to hurry through the lessons of the several classes, and to infer, from the recitation of a part, the fidelity with which the whole has been studied. There is no time for illustration—there is none for explanation. If the pupil is able to acquire a tolerable notion of the principles and facts, laid down in his text book, it is all that can reasonably be expected of him. If he is unable to do this, there is no remedy. It is not possible that he receive any effectual assistance from the superior knowledge and experience of the teacher. So far as any benefit from the oral instructions of the teacher come into the account of his improvement, the pupil might, with just the same profit sit down by the family fireside, and con over the pages of his text book. The principal purpose which the school room, under this arrangement subserves, is that of a general resort for all the children of the neighborhood, and it is perhaps a cheap method by which to secure, to parents, a few hours respite from the perplexities of watching over their children, to hire an individual to exercise over them a common authority, and subdue the buoyancy of their spirits, by the imposition of unnatural restraints.—Certain it is, that the children of very many families would make better progress, with a very moderate share of the parents' time and attention, in forming their habits of reading, and answering their frequent inquiries respecting the nature and design of the objects with which they meet.

The evil here introduced is one, not confined, by any means, to our common schools. It may be, indeed, more obvious and more extensive in the arrangement of some schools of a higher grade. As an illustration and a proof of this remark, the committee take the liberty to copy the advertisement of a single school, which has in successive years, come before the public—a single school as a specimen of many:

Mrs J. A. will commence a school for the reception of young ladies, in B. on the first of April, in which will be taught Reading, Orthography and Defining, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Philosophy, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Botany, the use of globes, and the French language—also, plain sewing, lace and muslin embroidery, rug work, gold lace, purse, net and bead work, on velvet and canvass, Painting, on velvet, satin and paper, map drawing, &c.

The *and so forth* is a very indefinite phrase, and it is impossible to know what branches it is designed to include. Enough, however, is promised without them, to convince any one, that instruction must be very superficial and of little value, where the attention of one teacher is divided among so many branches.

The committee are constrained to confine themselves to the simple exhibition of the evil in operation, as it respects our common schools. It requires more practical wisdom than they can claim to possess to suggest any effectual remedy. They exhibit the evil, in the hope its magnitude will be more distinctly seen, and that some compassion may be excited in the bosoms of parents, in behalf of those teachers who are thus unfortunately situated. It is not a legitimate inference, that the instructor has not been fully occupied, during the hours of school; nor that he has not the acquirements necessary and an aptness to teach, if under such circumstances children have made but little advances under his instructions.—They exhibit the evil, also, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the community may direct to its removal.

(Remainder next week.)

CONGRESS.

Saturday, May 15.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of sundry revolutionary officers and soldiers, after being amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill to organize the Navy of the United States, was passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill authorizing a subscription to the stock in the Maysville, &c. Turnpike Road Company was ordered to a third reading, ayes 24, nays 18. By general consent the bill was then passed. On motion of Mr. Seymour, one of the majority that the Senate consider the vote on the question to engross for a third reading, the bill to provide for the appointment of a solicitor of the treasury, and on motion of Mr Chambers, the motion was laid on the table. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Taliaferro moved that the House take up the resolution laid on the table by him yesterday, proposing to repeal the duty on salt. Mr. Earll, of New York, demanded the yeas and nays on the question of consideration, and they were ordered and decided in the affirmative, ayes 90, noes 76. Mr. Taliaferro, to prevent any discussion on the question, called for the previous question. Mr. Barringer requested Mr. Taliaferro to withdraw his motion for the previous question, to allow him to submit his substitute, understood to embrace a gradual reduction of the salt duty, a reduction of the duty on molasses, and some other modifications of the tariff, which would probably meet with general approbation. No debate being in order pending the question which had been made, and the hour having elapsed, Mr. Martin moved that the bill be suspended, and the discussion allowed to proceed. The question on suspending the rule was negatived, 67 to 90; and the House went into the consideration of the bill relative to the removal of the Indians.

Monday, May 17.

In the Senate, the bill for the more effectual collection of the import duties, was reported by the committee on commerce, with amendments, which were ordered to be printed. The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution to rescind the subscription of the Senate to the compilation of public documents proposed to be printed by Gales & Seaton. On the question being taken to agree to the resolution, it was determined in the affirmative, ayes 24, nays 21. Mr. Woodbury then reported the joint resolution relative to re-printing the said documents, which was read and passed to a second reading. The bill from the House of Representatives, "for the relief of sundry revolutionary and other officers and soldiers, and for other purposes," was read the third time, and passed with amendments, which were sent to the House for concurrence.

The House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr Taliaferro to repeal the duty on salt. Mr. T's resolution proposes to reduce the duty on salt progressively until the public debt of the U. S. be extinguished, and after that to be repealed, and the importation of salt duty free. Mr. Hoffman moved that the resolution be laid on the table. This was negatived, ayes 87, nays 97. Mr. Martin, in order to ascertain whether the House intended to do any thing on the subject of the salt duty after some explanation, moved to take up the bill "to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles." [This was Mr McDuffie's bill which had been ordered to lie on the table.] Mr. M. wished to have the bill committed to a committee of the whole house, and gave his reasons, that in doing so he was not to get up a tariff discussion. The tariff gentlemen might strike from the bill by acclamation, every provision but that which proposed a reduction on salt." The bill was then called for and read, when the question was put on taking up the bill, and decided in the negative—yeas 92, nays 98.

The bill from the Senate to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on public lands was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Bell, was postponed to the 26th inst. ayes 113. The bill for the adjustment of land claims in Missouri, was also postponed, as were the other special orders of the day, when the House took up the bill for the removal of the Indians. Messrs. Lumpkin and Foster of Georgia, supported the bill, and Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut spoke about an hour against it. Mr. Evans of Maine, having obtained the floor, on his motion the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 18.

No important business was transacted in the Senate. A considerable time was spent in executive business. A number of unexceptionable nominations, says the National Intelligencer, were confirmed. The only contested one was rejected, being the nomination of Samuel Mc Roberts to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Illinois. No other contested nominations were acted upon, though it is understood that there are several yet depending, which will be the subject of contest.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Miller, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the U. S. schooner Wild Cat—committed.—The resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro, to repeal the duty on Salt, was again taken up, when Mr Reed moved an amendment, and addressed the House at length on the subject. Mr. Taliaferro then withdrew his resolution; and thus the subject has, for the present, been removed from before the House. The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of certain (additional) officers and soldiers of the Revolution, were concurred in. The several special orders of the day were then, on motion of Mr. Bell, further postponed, and the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wickliffe in the chair, on the bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indian tribes, and for their removal beyond the Mississippi. Mr. Evans, of Maine, addressed the committee upwards of three hours, in opposition to the bill, and in reply to its advocates. Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, followed in a speech of nearly the same length on the same side. Mr Johns, of Delaware succeeded, and addressed the committee at great length, also against the bill.

Wednesday, May 19.

In the Senate, the bill from the House, for the more effectual collection of impost duties, was taken up, together with the amendments reported by the Committee on Commerce, and, after a discussion, in which Messrs. Woodbury, Dickerson, Chambers, Tyler, Silsbee, Webster, King, Livingston, Johnson, Forsyth, Hayne, and Grundy, took part, passed—yeas 30, nays 14. No other business of importance was transacted.

In the House, Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bill:

"Be it enacted &c. That the duty on Salt be 15 cts. per bushel, of 56 lbs. from the 31st of December, until the 31st of December, 1831, and after that time 10 cts. a bushel and no more."

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, expressed briefly his objections to the bill, and concluded by moving to postpone the bill to the next session of Congress. Mr. P. P. Barbour moved the previous question. The main question was put, "Shall the bill be rejected?" and was negatived—ayes 85, noes 103. Of course the bill was ordered to a second reading. The bill for the removal of the Indians was reported to the House. The bill being taken up, certain amendments were offered by Mr. Storrs, of New York, and Test, when the debate was resumed, and continued to a late hour at night.

Thursday, May 20.

In the Senate, the bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury, and the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the U. S. schooner Wild Cat, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A considerable time was spent in executive business.

The House of Representatives acted on several bills relating to the District of Columbia, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, having refused to suspend the rule for the purpose of taking up the Indian bill. Having finished these bills, another motion was made to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take up the Indian bill, but a motion to adjourn prevailed.

SALT DUTIES.

The bill reported by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of ways and means, for the reduction of the duties on salt, was taken up. Mr. Ingersoll proposed an amendment to reduce the duty on Molasses, after the 30th of September, to 5 cents a gallon, and that from and after that time, a drawback be allowed on all spirits distilled in this country of foreign molasses, on the exportation thereof to any foreign country, the same as was allowed before the tariff of the 19th May, 1828. This was rejected, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Friday.

Friday, May 21.

In the Senate, the bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury, and the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the U. S. schooner Wild Cat, were read the third time and passed. Mr. Foot's resolution was again taken up, and, after some remarks by Mr. Benton, it was ordered to lie on the table.

In the House, Mr. M'Duffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bill:

A bill to reduce the duty on Molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign materials.

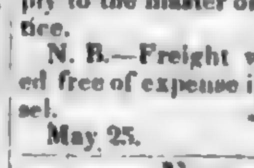
Be it enacted &c. That, from and after the 30th day of September, 1830, the duty on Molasses shall be five cents per gallon, and no more, and from and after that time, there shall be allowed a drawback of four cents upon every gallon of spirits distilled in the U. States, or the territories thereof, from foreign molasses, on the exportation thereof, to any foreign port or place, other than the dominions of any foreign State, immediately adjoining the United States, in the same manner, and on the same conditions, as before the tariff of May the 19th, 1828.

The bill being read the first and second time, Mr M'Duffie moved that the bill be engrossed for a third reading. A call of the House was moved and ordered, but suspended before the Clerk had got through the roll. Mr Wickliffe moved to lay the bill on the table, and asked for the yeas and nays on the motion, which being ordered, the question was taken, and the motion decided in the negative—ayes 55, noes 120, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time by a large majority.

Died,

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. ERASTUS COREY, aged 55 years. During his sickness, which was long and painful he was never heard to murmur. Reposing his whole confidence in God, he departed in the full triumph of faith in Christ.

For Philadelphia.



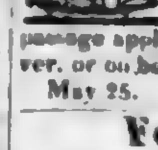
The Schooner Industry, D. Wilcox, Capt., will ply between this port and Philadelphia, the ensuing season, leaving Norwich on Thursday next, the 27th inst., and will take freight to Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to John Prentice.

N. B.—Freight will be received and stored free of expense in the absence of the vessel.

JOHN PRENTICE.

May 25. 9

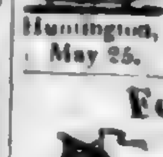
For Albany.



The sloop Teazer, J. Williams, master, will sail for New York and Albany on Saturday, May 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to John Lathrop, Gallup & Culver, or on board.

May 25. 1w

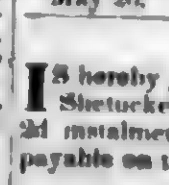
For New-York.



The sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Friday, May 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

May 25. 1w

For New-York.



Sloop Maria, Coit, will sail on Wednesday, June 2d, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board.

May 26. 2w9

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that the 2d instalment of $25 is laid on each share payable on the 17th June next, to

J. W. KINNEY, *Treasurer.*

May 29. 9

CITY BATHS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the Bathing House will be open every day except Sunday, through the season, after Tuesday next.

WM. HARRIS.

May 25. 9

NEW BOOKS.

Sermons by the late Rev. Edward Payson, D. D. Pastor of the second church in Portland.

Memoir of the late Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her Diary and Correspondence.

An elementary Treatise on the construction and use of the Mathematical Instruments usually put into portable cases.

Payne's Elements of mental and moral science.

A Pocket Dictionary of the Bible, prepared for the American S. S. Union, and adapted to general use, by Archibald Alexander, D. D.

A brief outline of the evidences of the Christian Religion, by Archibald Alexander, D. D.

Abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament. Abridged from Clarkson. Together with a brief view of the present state of the slave-trade, and of slavery.

The life of the Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, Scotland.

A visit to my Birth-Place.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

May 25. 9

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber, agent of the American Sunday School Union, offers for sale their publications, at the same prices as they can be obtained at the general Depository in Philadelphia.

R. HUBBARD.

May 25. 9

ANOTHER CHEAP STORE.

DANIEL B. MINER

HAS taken the store lately occupied by Andrew Y. Austin, next west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, where he offers for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, uncommonly low for cash. Country produce of all kinds wanted, in exchange for Flour, bag Salt, &c.

Farmers are requested to call and judge for themselves.

May 25. 9

WOODEN WARE.

20 doz. Pails; 10 nests Tubs,
10 doz. Wash Boards,
2 " nests Sugar Boxes,
400 set Wooden Bowls,
1 doz. nests Cup Tubs,
20 doz. Clothes Pins; 1 doz. Churns,
Mop Handles, Dippers, &c.

—ALSO—

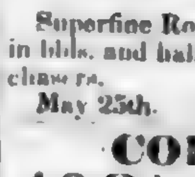
30 doz. patent Wheel Heads,
100 Willow Baskets.

For sale low by

GALLUP & CULVER.

May 26. 3w9

WHEAT MIDDLINGS.



14 bbls. Western Wheat Middlings, just received per sloop Teazer, and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

—ALSO—

Superfine Rochester Flour, N. Y. Rye do. in bbls. and half bbls. in quantity to suit purchasers.

May 25th. 9

CORN, &c. &c.

400 bush. Southern Corn bright and heavy,
50 bush. clear Buckwheat for sowing,
50 sacks fine Salt.
1 tierce Honey; 1 " Rice.

For sale low by

GALLUP & CULVER.

May 26. 3w9

MESS BEEF AND PORK.

20 bbls. City Mess Pork,
15 bbls. Conn. Mess Beef,
5 half do. do. do.
Beef and Pork Hams,

Just received and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

May 26. 9

SALT.

300 bush. Turks Island salt,
500 do. Liverpool and American do.
100 sacks blown salt, for sale by

FITCH & SMITH.

May 25. 9

FRESH FRUIT.

10 boxes Lemons; 20 do. Raisins,
10 drums Figs; 3 sacks Filberts,
3 " Almonds; Citron, &c. &c.

For sale at reduced prices by

GALLUP & CULVER.

May 26. 3w9

OIL, LIME, &c.

10 bbls. linseed oil;
50 casks Thomastown lime;
10 bbls. Rosin, for sale by

FITCH & SMITH.

May 26. 9

NOW LANDING,

20 hhds Demarara Molasses,
15 drums Figs,
40 bbls. L. O. Smith Flour.
300 lbs. Madeira Nuts, for sale by

E. A. BILL.

May 26. 9

DANIEL B. MINER,

OFFERS for sale at his cheap store, superior molasses, at 30 cents by the keg, 11 lb. handsome sugar for a dollar.

May 25. 9

OIL.

25 bbls. sperm oil, for sale by

FITCH & SMITH.

May 25. 9

RICE FLOUR.

ONE bbl. superior Rice Flour, just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

May 25. 9

SUGAR LUMPS.

DOUBLE refined Sugar, in small lumps, for a cup of tea, for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

May 25. 9

MOLASSES.

25 hhds. Molasses. Also, a few bbls. Starch, for manufacturers use, for sale by

FITCH & SMITH.

May. 26. 9

THOMASTOWN LIME.

75 casks fresh Thomastown Lime, now landing and for sale at a reduced price, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

May 26. 9

LIME.

JUST received and for sale uncommonly low, 60 casks Thomastown Lime.

DURKEE & MINER.

May 25. 6

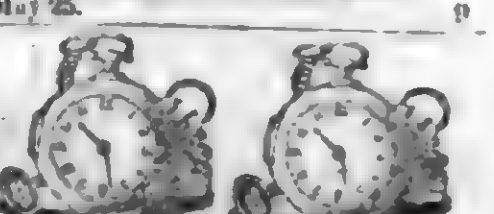
NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

IS THIS DAY OPENING AND OFFERING FOR SALE,

New Calicoes, fancy gauze and barrage Hdkfs.
3-4 German yellow Nankeen,
Hamilton Stripe; Vestings,
Linen and cotton Hose,
Horseskin and silk Gloves,
First quality Ribbons,
Shell Combs; Florences,
Gentlemen's bombazine, Cambrics,
Shirtings; Reeds; Bang-up-cord,
Green Lustring, and Navarino Hats.

May 25. 9



NEW GOODS.

R. W. ROATH

HAS just returned from New York with a very rich assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Hardware, &c. &c.

May 25. 9

DANCING ACADEMY

MR. J MORGAN,

PROFESSOR OF DANCING, FROM HARTFORD,

HAS now the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will open a School at the Masonic Hall, on Monday the 31st inst. at 3 o'clock p. m. for Ladies, and at half past 6 p. m. for Gentlemen.

Mr. Morgan teaches in the most fashionable Parisian style; and particular attention is paid to the morals and general deportment of his pupils. Terms $6 for 24 lessons.

Young Ladies who are engaged in Seminaries, can receive instruction at such hours as may best suit their convenience.

Mr. M. has been engaged in the principal Seminaries in New Haven, Middletown and Hartford.

☞ Those who wish to become members of Mr. Morgan's School, will please leave their names at N. Kinney's Hotel.

May 25. 9

MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a complete assortment of Music, and Musical Instruments, which he will sell, at wholesale or retail, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere.

R. W. ROATH.

May 25. 9

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that all orders for painting houses, vessels, gilding and imitation painting, will be faithfully and expeditiously executed on application to him.

N. B. WHITING.

Norwich, May 25th. 3w9

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,

Providence, R. I.

May 25. tf9

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 25. 9

HARD WORK MADE EASY.

THE subscriber would earnestly request the attention of the citizens of Norwich to the following:—

Whereas, I, SANDY BAKER, of the town of Norwich, County of New London, and State of Conn., have purchased of Samuel Silliman, of the town of Saybrook, and County of Middlesex, in said State, a new and useful improvement in a *machine for washing clothes*, called the *Vibrating Washing Machine*, for the Counties of New London and Windham, in said state, (except the towns of Lyme, Colchester, and Lebanon) for which said improvement in said *Washing Machine* said Silliman has secured to me Letters Patent, issued under the great seal of the United States, and whereas I have for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assignees, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, within and throughout the town of Norwich, in said New London County, for the term of fourteen years from the third day of February, A. D. 1830, &c.

The Machine needs no praising, as it possesses the qualities of praising itself—that is, by washing clothes clean, without any rubbing with the hands, to so doing. It is hoped that it will prove itself by the patronage of a liberal public.

S. BAKER.

N. B.—The citizens are requested to try the machine before they purchase, which they can do by calling on S. Baker, Sign and Chair Painter, and Gilder, or Barstow & Coit.

May 25. 9

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 19th day of May, A. D 1830.

Present Denison Wattles Jr. Judge.

COL. Joseph Tilden, as he is administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels, credits and estate of John Sullard, late of said Lebanon, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, Thereupon ordered by this Court that said administrator give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order one week in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on some public sign post in said Lebanon, to appear, if they see cause, at the Probate office in said district on the 28th day of May instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. and be heard relative to the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

[1w9] Attest. Wm. Wattles Clerk.

LOST,

ON Monday the 24th inst., a bundle of papers consisting of accounts, notes, and executions in favor of and against different and sundry persons; several notes in my own name and favor; and one quit claim deed of about 80 acres of land. They were wrapped in a blank deed tied with a string. Supposed to have been dropped on the road leading from Mr. Daniel A. Carew's to Mr. Jonathan Bushnell's, in Norwich, passing over long hill so called, thence back into town street by Elisha Congdon's to the Alms house, thence to my own place of residence. The debtors in said accounts and notes and executions, are cautioned against paying or receiving said accounts, notes, or executions, as I have not transferred them to any one, nor have I authorized any one to receive payment for the same. Whoever has found or shall find the same, and will return them to me, or give information so that I can get them, shall be liberally rewarded for so doing. They can be of very little value to any one but the owner.

ROSWELL MORGAN.

Norwich, May 26th. 3w9

POETRY.

GREECE.

BY P. H. WHETMORE, ESQ.

Land of the pencil and the lyre,
The marble and the dome!
Whose name is to the muse a fire,
Whose temples are a home
Clime of a wealth unbought!
Where genius long embowered
Her treasury of thought,
The Fern of the mind!

Land of that unforgotten few!
The breathing rampart-rock,
That towered a Pelion to the view,
When burst the battle-shock!
Clime of the fair and brave!
When will the tale be o'er,
Of warriors to the grave?
Of maidens in their gore!

Land of the fettered slave!
Thy bonds shall burst asunder—
Freedom is on the wave,
Hark to the echoing thunder!
The red cross banner gleaming—
And Gaul's white field streaming—
And the black eagle screaming—
Sweep o'er the Egean sea;
The Moslem horde is shrinking—
The crescent's glory sinking—
And the land of song is free!

SONG.

The world is a changeable ocean,
Where sunbeams and shadows abound,
Where the surface seems least in commotion,
The wrecks of misfortune are found;
And man is the pilot, who steering,
Of every billow the sport,
Sees the breeze of prosperity veering,
That promised to bear him to port.

Our hopes are the gales which serenely
Waft onward our bark as we float;
Our passions, the whirlwinds that keenly
Do vex our poor perishing boat.
And reason's the beacon that gives us
Its light through life's perilous way—
But folly's the ray that deceives us,
And leads us too often astray! YORICK.

MEDLEY.

Miss Burney, afterwards Madame D'Arblay, wrote her celebrated novel of Evelina when only 17 years of age, and published it without the knowledge of her father, who, having occasion to visit the metropolis soon after it had issued from the press, purchased it as the work then most popular, and most likely to prove an acceptable treat to his family. When Dr. Burney had concluded his business in town, he went to Chessington, the seat of Mr Crisp, where his family was then on a visit. He had scarcely dismounted and entered the parlor, when the customary question of 'What news?' was rapidly addressed to him by the several personages of the little party. 'Nothing,' said the worthy doctor, 'but a great deal of noise about a novel which I have brought you.' When the book was produced, and the title read, the surprised and conscious Miss Burney turned away her face to conceal the blushes and delighted confusion which otherwise would have betrayed her secret; but the bustle which usually attends the arrival of a friend in the country, where the monotonous but peaceful tenor of life is agreeably disturbed by such a change, prevented the curious and happy group from observing the agitation of the sister. After dinner, Mr. Crisp proposed that the book should be read. This was done with all due rapidity; when the gratifying comments made during its progress, and the acclamation which attended the conclusion, ratified the approbation of the public. The amiable author, whose anxiety and pleasure could with difficulty be concealed, was at length overcome by the delicious feelings of her heart; she burst into tears, and throwing herself on her father's neck, avowed herself the author of Evelina. The joy and surprise of her sisters, and still more of her father, cannot easily be expressed. Dr. Burney, conscious as he was of the talents of his daughter, never thought that such maturity of observation and judgment, such fertility of imagination, and chasteness of style, could have been displayed by a girl of seventeen, by one who appeared a mere infant, artless and inexperienced, and whose deep seclusion from the world had excluded her from all usual knowledge of its ways.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.—By a gentleman, we mean not to draw a line that would be invidious between high and low rank and subordination, riches and poverty. The distinction is in the mind. Whoever is open, loyal and true; whoever is of humane and affable demeanor; whoever is honorable to himself, and in judgment to others, and requires no law but his word to make him fulfil an engagement—such a man is a gentleman; and such a man may be found among the tillers of the earth. But high birth and distinction, for the most part, insure the high sentiment which is denied to poverty and the lower professions. It is honor only, that the great claim their superiority; and honor, what has been so beautifully said of honor, the law of kings, is no more than true—

It aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not.—DE VERE.

PROFANE LANGUAGE.—One word only as to swearing, and that I hope and believe is more than is necessary. You may sometimes hear some people in good company, interlard their discourses with oaths, by way of embellishment, as they think; but you must observe too, that those who do so, are never, those who contribute in any degree, to give that company the denomination of good company. They are always subalterns, or people of low education; for that practice, besides that it has no one temptation to plead, is as silly and illiberal as it is wicked.

From the New York Evangelist.

Letter from a Merchant to the Secretary of the New York City Temperance Society.

Dear Sir,—Without undertaking to answer the specific questions proposed in your letter as Secretary of the City Temperance Society, I will relate some facts that have come under my own observation. I have been engaged in trade and commerce in this city upwards of 22 years; and occupied the store I am now in during the whole time. Not an individual originally near me, is now to be found, save three [illegible] merchants. In casting my eyes around the neighborhood, and looking back to the period above mentioned, I ask, where are they now? On my left were a father and his two sons, grocers, in prosperous business. The sons went down to the grave several years since, in poverty, confirmed drunkards.—On my right was a firm of long and respectable standing, engaged in foreign commerce, the junior partner of which some years since died, confirmed in this habit.—Five or six doors above, was one building a highly responsible situation under our State Government, at first he was seen to stop and take a little gin and water, soon he was seen staggering in the street; presently was laid in the grave, a victim to intemperance. On the corner immediately opposite my store was a grocer doing moderate business. Being addicted to drink, in a state of intoxication, he went into the upper loft of his store at noon day, put fire to an open keg having powder in it, blew off the roof of the store, and himself into eternity. One door beyond this corner, was a father, an officer in one of our churches, a grocer, and his two sons; both sons have long since been numbered with the dead, through the effects of drink—a son-in-law of the above father, pursuing the same business, following the practice of the sons, has come to the same end,—a young man, clerk and successor in the same store, has also gone down to the grave from the same cause. On the other side of the slip, a wealthy grocer died, leaving a family of several young men, three of whom, together with a sister and her husband, have since died in poverty, confirmed drunkards. Next door to this, a junior partner of one the most respectable grocers in this city, has long since followed the above from the same cause, leaving behind him two brothers, comparatively young in years, but old in the vice, now living on the charity of their friends. On looking down the street in front of my store, there were some three of middle age, grocers; but a few years since in prosperous business, now numbered with the dead from the same cause. In the same square in which I now am, was an individual at the head of an extensive shipping house, owning several stores, renting from six to ten hundred dollars each a year—owning and occupying a house in Broadway, worth twenty thousand dollars, with a family of several sons and daughters living in affluence. From a moderate drinker he became a confirmed drunkard—his property is now all gone, his family scattered, and himself a vagabond about our streets. His next door neighbor, a partner in one of our most respectable shipping houses, has gone to his grave in early life from the same cause, not having had time to spend the large amount of his previous earnings. Near me was one in the prime of life, and of respectable and pious parentage, liberally educated, engaged extensively in foreign commerce, and a whole one of our City Council. In the short space of three years, he was a bankrupt, a drunkard, and in his grave! But my heart sickens at the detail, which I could extend.

Most of those mentioned were men with whom I have had daily intercourse in the way of business, and but for this cause, might at this moment, in the ordinary course of Providence, have been useful members of society.

REPORT.—Mr. Forsyth, in his speech the other day in the Senate, on the Indian bill, said—"Georgia will have the penalty of her bond—even to the pound of flesh!" To which Mr. Sprague, of Maine, happily replied—"Georgia shall have her bond fulfilled—but the cutting of the pound of flesh—there's the rub! She must take care that no blood be drawn!"

Sting of a Wasp or Bee.—The following has been asserted to be a remedy for this painful sensation. Over the spot where the sting has entered, apply the pipe of a key, press it for a minute or two, and the pain or swelling will disappear.

HATS.

A great variety of superfine black and drab HATS, of the newest style, are kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the old Store of

S. NOURSE & CO.

Also CAPS of every description.
May 18, 1830. 3w8

A. WICKHAM'S

FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE.

PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Where he will (by a fair deportment,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard times* well grounded.
April 6. tf2

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of

SETCHELL & KELLEY,

and have commenced the *Tanning, Currying* and *Shoe Making* business, in East Chelsea. They solicit the patronage of the public in those branches of business.

They offer for sale Leather, Shoes, Boots, and all articles in their line.

Boots and Shoes made at the shortest notice.

They will pay cash for Hides, Calf Skins, and Oak Bark.

WM. K. SETCHELL,
JOHN B. KELLEY.

Norwich, May 17, 1830. 3w7

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

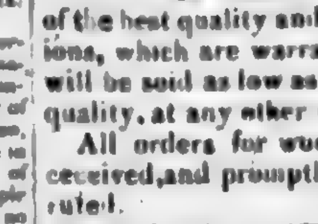
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $200. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

CLOTH DRESSING.
TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 30th. tf27

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the north-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

CARRIAGE MAKING.

The subscriber has taken the shop near the east end of the wharf bridge in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins as a machine shop, where he will carry on the carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, & warranted to be done in the best manner and on short notice and on reasonable terms. People from the country can have their carriages painted and varnished, leather tops and harnesses cleaned and oiled in the best manner, for which country produce and timber will be received in part pay. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited and the smallest favors will be thankfully received. The subscriber flatters himself that from eighteen years experience in this business he can give satisfaction to those gentlemen who will favor him with their custom.

N. FAY.

P. S. Wanted immediately some good white ash and white oak plank, for which work in my line will be paid.

May 5th. 6

GEO. O. GOODWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

ELIHU GALLUP,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, bringing the latest Spring Fashions, and a most splendid assortment of

BROADCLOTHS and VESTINGS,

which will be made to order on the shortest notice.

Also, a variety of Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c.

☞ Those in want of clothes cut and made in *New York style* can be favored with an opportunity by calling at the subscriber's Fashionable Clothing Establishment, as he has employed an experienced workman, direct from the New York Emporium.

N. B.—All clothes cut and made are warranted to fit.

April 19, 1830. 6w3

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory, in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, June 15. tf21

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c, which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

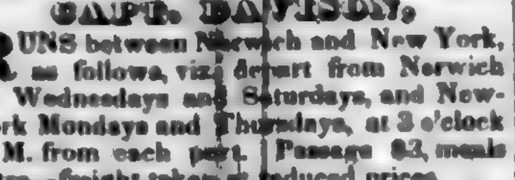
I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddardmy agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, and all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz: depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 9

PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1

TO THE PUBLIC.
SUMMER RETREAT.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the house on Pine Island is opened for the reception of company. Some improvements have been made which have much contributed to the convenience of the house, among these are a new wharf, which makes it very convenient for landing in boats, &c.

Parties from the city or other places, may rest assured that they will here find good accommodations and every necessary attention paid to make it agreeable to the company. While he gratefully acknowledges past favors, he solicits future patronage, and assures the public that no pains will be spared to give the most ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

ORIN STODDARD,

Pine Island, May 18th. 6w8

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A dwelling house and store, with other out buildings, with two acres of land, situated one mile south of Plainfield meeting-house and academy—on the turnpike road leading from Plainfield to Norwich; one of the best situations for a store in Plainfield. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, March 25. 2

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built, and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

April 6. 2

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge-street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

TO LET,

A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchan

Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 5. tf50

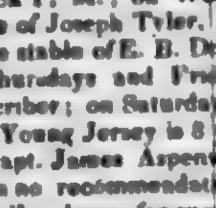
TO LET,

A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY.

April 14, 1830. 3

YOUNG JERSEY.

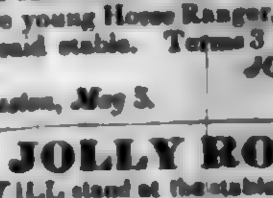


This celebrated horse will stand this season at the following places, viz: On Mondays from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Tuesdays at the stable of Russel Downing, in Montville, from sun-rise until 4 o'clock P. M.; on Wednesdays, A. M. at the stable of Joseph Tyler, Poquetannuck; P. M. at the stable of E. B. Downing, in Preston city; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of the subscriber; on Saturday, at different places.—The Young Jersey is 8 years old, and is owned by Capt. James Aspenwall of Canterbury, and needs no recommendation, he will recommend himself as being far superior to any other horse in this state. Terms 3, 5, and $7.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

Griswold, May 3. 9w6

JACK.



The celebrated full blooded Maltese Jack, Barbary, will stand at the stable of Jonas Ayer, in Preston, thro' the present season.—Terms, 3 and 6 dolls. or the subscriber will contract for Mules.

The young Horse Ranger, will stand at the aforesaid stable. Terms 3 and 6 dolls.

JONAS AYER.

Preston, May 3. 9w6

JOLLY ROGER,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Canterbury, the ensuing season, at the moderate price of 3, 4, and 6 dollars.—Jolly Roger is rising 15 hands high, his color is bright bay, is well formed and very active.

JAMES ASPENWALL.

May 5th. 9w6

LIVER COMPLAINTS,
JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and to all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lestess & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. 19w8

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous;

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 5th. 6

VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for their kind and beneficial effects on the human system, to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those afflictive complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy ever the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance in the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables and there is no danger attending the use of them to either age or sex, under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

MANUFACTURERS
AND
WOOL CARDERS,

WHO are in want of Cotton or Wool Cards, of the Leicester, Mass. manufacture, can be accommodated with those of a good quality, and warranted, on application to the subscribers. The great demand for the above cards, throughout the United States, is a sufficient test to prove the superior quality of them over others made elsewhere. W. P. BROWN & Co.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *of hand*.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 29

FARMERS,
IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

TO sell or let, a first rate full blooded Alderny BULL, 2 years old. Those to whom the making of butter is an object, will find it for their interest to raise a breed of cows, 3 quarts of whose milk is equal for that purpose to 13 of the common native cow.—Their cheese readily sells in any of our large cities for 20 cts per lb.

Enquire of H. & J. CARPENTER.

Norwich, Great Plains, April 15. 6w4

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and Colgate's No. 1 and 2 *Starch*, manufactured in New York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, bags, and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.

BACKUS & NORTON.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BONNETS, LEGHORNS, AND SHAWLS.

MRS. WATSON,

FROM Paisley, respectfully informs the Ladies of Norwich, and its vicinity, that she will cleanse, bleach, and trim Bonnets and Hats, of every description. Also, wash, dye and remove the stains from silk, merino, and other shawls, in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms. Having obtained general patronage from the Ladies of her own country, she feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may please to call at her house one door west of Doct. Thomas, where may be had Navarino and Leghorn flats and trimmings.

Norwich, May 18.

PLAINFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 20th inst., under the Preceptorship of Mr. John Witter. A [illegible] The branches taught in this Academy differ in nothing essential from those branches taught in similar institutions in New England. Young gentlemen are here prepared for College, and also for active life.

Board, at a very moderate price, can be had in good families; and the flourishing condition of the Academy warrants the Trustees in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ORIN FOWLER, Chairman.

Plainfield, May 3, 1830. 7

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home*.

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment*.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.

Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13wl

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27.

LACKAWANA COAL.

THE Rail Road from the Coal Mines at the head of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, recommenced operations on the 15th of April. Water is now letting into the Canal, and coal boats will begin to arrive about the 1st of May, after which arrivals will be daily at Bolton, one mile from the Hudson, and 90 miles above New York, where vessels may load drawing ten feet water. The price of first quality coal is [illegible] second quality, of which the proportion will be small, $5 50 per ton, payable on the 1st November and 10th January. Discount for cash, ½ per cent. per month, for quantities of 50 tons and over, under 50 tons, and no less than a boat load (about 25 tons) cash.

Applicants for credit will address their letters, with references, to S. Flewwelling, Treasurer, New York, who will forward their orders to the subscriber, at Bolton, near Kingston, New York.

JOHN BOLTON

Pres't Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.

April 24, 1830.

LEATHER.

400 sides Sole Leather,

Upper Leather, Calf Skin, black Morocco, colored do., brown do., Shoe Thread, Lasts and Bindings—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS.

Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins, and Sheep Skins, and the highest price given.

April 27, 1830.

FOUND,

ON the new road leading from Mr. G[illegible]dard's to the Falls, a bundle containing about 7 yards of Calico, and a new [illegible] Bag, with the price mark pinned to it. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

SIMEON JORDON.

May 11, 1830.

LOST,

ON or about the 6th day of February between Norwich Landing and Town, on the road by way of the [illegible] bundle of Nail Rods. Whoever has found them, and will leave them at the store of Backus & Norton, or inform them or the subscriber where they may be had, shall be generously rewarded.

JONAH LINCO[illegible]

Windham, May 18th.

LOST,

ON Saturday, May 15th, 1830, between Norwich and Stonington Point, a Wallet, containing from 10 to 15 dollars in bills, mostly on the Norwich Banks: also a $2 bill on Phenix Bank R. I. Also a note dated May 14, 1830, for $20, payable at Norwich Bank and made payable to [illegible]throp or bearer, signed by W. L. W[illegible]. Any person finding the above and leaving the same with the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JONATHAN E. CULV[illegible]

Norwich, May 17th.

LOST,

A large silk umbrella, with a hook-handle. The finder shall be rewarded by leaving it at the Courier office.

May 19.

PATENT COCOA.

AN agreeable, wholesome, and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate without its oily and unctuous quality, [illegible] being extracted. It is recommended to [illegible] in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to [illegible] a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. B[illegible]

March 31.

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash [illegible] delivered or affixed soon.

Lisbon, April 16th.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 10. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1830. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1663

NEW BOOKS.

Sermons by the late Rev. Edward Payson, D. D. Pastor of the second church in Portland.

Memoir of the late Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her Diary and Correspondence.

An elementary Treatise on the construction and use of the Mathematical Instruments usually put into portable cases.

Payne's Elements of mental and moral science.

A Pocket Dictionary of the Bible, prepared for the American S. S. Union, and adapted to general use, by Archibald Alexander, D. D.

A brief outline of the evidences of the Christian Religion, by Archibald Alexander, D. D.

Abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament. Abridged from Clarkson. Together with a brief view of the present state of the slave-trade, and of slavery.

The life of the Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, Scotland.

A visit to my Birth-Place.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

May 25. 9

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber, agent of the American Sunday School Union, offers for sale their publications, at the same prices as they can be obtained at the general Depository in Philadelphia. *R. HUBBARD.*

May 25. 9

DANCING ACADEMY

MR. J MORGAN,

PROFESSOR OF DANCING, FROM HARTFORD,

HAS now the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will open a School at the Masonic Hall, on Monday the 31st inst. at 3 o'clock p. m. for Ladies, and at half past 6 p. m. for Gentlemen.

Mr. Morgan teaches in the most fashionable Parisian style; and particular attention is paid to the morals and general department of his pupils. Terms, $8 for 24 lessons.

Young Ladies who are engaged in Seminaries, can receive instruction at such hours as may best suit their convenience.

Mr. M. has been engaged in the principal Seminaries in New Haven, Middletown and Hartford.

☞ Those who wish to become members of Mr. Morgan's School, will please leave their names at N. Kinney's Hotel.

May 25. 9

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that all orders for painting houses, vessels, gilding and imitation painting, will be faithfully and expeditiously executed on application to him. *N. B. WHITING.*

Norwich, May 25th. 3w9

CITY BATHS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the Bathing House will be open every day except Sunday, through the season, after Tuesday next. *WM. HARRIS.*

May 25. 9

BONNETS, LEGHORNS, AND SHAWLS.

MRS. WATSON,

FROM Paisley, respectfully informs the Ladies of Norwich, and its vicinity, that she will cleanse, bleach, and trim Bonnets and Hats, of every description. Also, wash, dress, and remove the stains from silk, merino, and other shawls, in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms. Having obtained general patronage from the Ladies of her own country, she feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may please to call at her house one door west of Doct. Thomas, where may be had Navarino and Leghorn flats and trimmings.

Norwich, May 18. 3mos8

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.

Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is an excellent medicine for dispepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypochondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For evidence of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to the bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley, Lester & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 18. 1mo8

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, shuttles repaired, (by way of economy in these hard times) together with all kinds of turning, done of hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

NEW GOODS.

R. W. ROATH

HAS just returned from New York with a very rich assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Hardware, &c. &c.

May 25. 9

MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a complete assortment of Music, and Musical Instruments, which he will sell, at wholesale or retail, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere.

R. W. ROATH.

May 25. 9

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of Norwich has limited and appointed six months, from the first publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of George W. Hillard, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscriber, in Norwich, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

MOSES HILLARD, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, May 19, 1830. 3w8

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Ridgway & Jones,* are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLES THOMAS.

May 18, 1830. 8

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that the 2d instalment of $25 is laid on each share payable on the 17th June next, to

J. W. KINNEY, *Treasurer.*

May 20. 9

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this notice is allowed by the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, for the creditors to the estate of Mrs. Eunice Avery, late of the town of Bozrah, in said District, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscribers appointed by said Court Commissioners on said estate, to receive, examine, adjust and allow said claims. Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet at the office of James Stedman, Esq. in Norwich, on the 2d Monday of June, and on the 4th Monday of November, 1830, on the business of our appointment, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, } *Com'rs.*
ROSWELL MORGAN, }

Norwich, May 17, 1830. 3w8

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken the merchant's Store in Voluntown owned by Doane & Treat, formerly occupied by Paul & Wylie, and lastly by Joel Kinne, would inform the public that he intends keeping at said Store the ensuing year, general assortment of Goods; also, a constant supply of Cotton Yarn, which he wishes to be woven into cloth by hand looms. Good weavers are requested to call. Terms for weaving & prices of Goods in payment for weaving, will be reasonable. Goods will be sold low in exchange for cash or country produce. Friends and the public are invited to call.

DANIEL PACKER.

Voluntown, April 28, 1830. 6w5

LOST,

ON Monday the 24th inst., a bundle of papers consisting of accounts, notes, and executions in favor of and against different and sundry persons; several notes in my own name and favor, and one quit claim deed of about 60 acres of land. They were wrapped in a blank deed tied with a string. Supposed to have been dropped in the road leading from Mr. Daniel A. Carew to Mr. Jonathan Bushnell's, in Norwich, going over long hill so called, thence back into town street by Elisha Congdon's to the Alms-house, thence to my own place of residence. The debtors in said accounts and notes and executions, are cautioned against paying or receiving said accounts, notes, or executions as I have not transfered them to any one, save I authorised any one to receive payment for the same. Whoever has found or shall find the same, and will return them to me, give information so that I can get them, shall be liberally rewarded for so doing. They are of very little value to any one but the owner.

ROSWELL MORGAN.

Norwich, May 25th. 3w9

LOST,

ON or about the 6th day of February last, between Norwich Landing and the Town, on the road by way of the Falls, a bundle of N. Rods. Whoever has found them, and will leave them at the store of Backus & Nea, or inform them or the subscriber where they may be had, shall be generously rewarded.

JONAH LINCOLN.

Windham, May 18th. 3w8

LOST,

ON Saturday May 15th, 1830, between Norwich and Stonington Point, a small Wallet, containing from 10 to 15 dollars in small bills, mostly on Norwich Banks; including a $2 bill on the Bank R. I. Also a check, dated May 14 1830, for $20, payable at the Norwich Bank made payable to James Lathrop or bearer signed by W. L. Williams & Co. Any person finding the above and leaving the same with the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JATHAN E. CULVER.

Norwich, May 20th. 3w8

LOST,

A large umbrella, with a buck-horn handle. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Courier Office.

May 19. 8

PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Those of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage $2, including stores. For further information apply on board any of the packets in port, Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, May 31. 1

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker,* at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS, *Providence, R. I.*

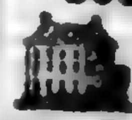
May 25. tf9

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of *SMITH & GODDARD.*

May 25. 9

TO THE PUBLIC. SUMMER RETREAT.



The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the house on Pine Island is opened for the reception of company. Some improvements have been made which have much contributed to the convenience of the house, among these are a new wharf, which makes it very convenient for landing in boats, &c.

Parties from the city or other places, may rest assured that they will here find good accommodations and every necessary attention paid to make it agreeable to the company. While he gratefully acknowledges past favors, he solicits future patronage, and assures the public that no pains will be spared to give the most ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

ORIN STODDARD,

Pine Island, May 19th. 6w8

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 36 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and shops, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting-house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built, and pleasant dwelling house. Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

April 6. 9

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 30

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern-built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 30

TO LET,

A *Store,* pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 5. tf 30

TO LET,

A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY.

April 14, 1830. 3

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed. Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, changeable blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.
foot Shetucket Street.

Norwich, April 1, 1830. 1

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

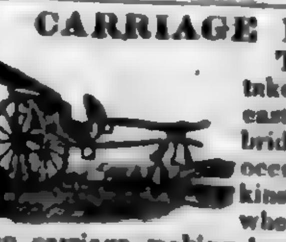
RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

CARRIAGE MAKING.



The subscriber has taken the shop near the east end of the wharf bridge in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins as a machine shop, where he will carry on the carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, & warranted to be done in the best manner and on short notice and on reasonable terms. People from the country can have their carriages painted and varnished, leather tops and harnesses cleaned and oiled in the best manner, for which country produce and timber will be received in part pay. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited and the smallest favors will be thankfully received. The subscriber flatters himself that from eighteen years experience in the business he can give satisfaction to those gentlemen who will favor him with their custom.

N. PAY.

P. S. Wanted immediately some good white ash and white oak plank, for which work in my line will be paid.

May 5th. 6

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion,* will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, June 15. tf21

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 30

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HATS.

A great variety of superfine black and drab HATS, of the newest style, are kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail, at the old Store of

S. NOURSE & CO.

Also *CAPS of every description.*

May 18, 1830. 3w8

A. WICKHAM'S

FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE.

PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Where he will (by a fair deportment,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down so e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard times* well grounded.

April 6. tf2

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

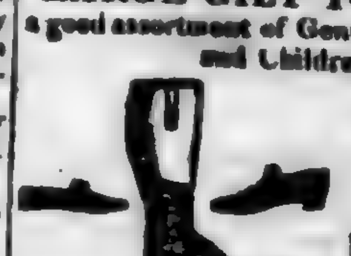
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

CLOTH DRESSING.

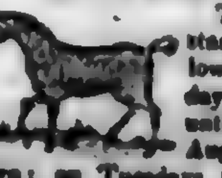
TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 30th. tf27

YOUNG JERSEY.

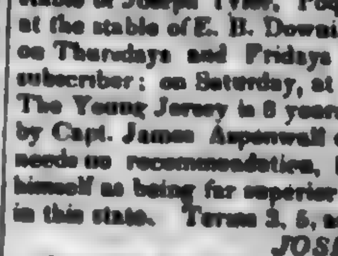


This celebrated horse will stand this season at the following places, viz: On Mondays from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Tuesdays at the stable of Russel Downing, in Montville, from sun-rise until 4 o'clock P. M.; on Wednesdays, A. M. at the stable of Joseph Tyler, Poquetannuck; P. M. at the stable of E. B. Downing, in Preston city; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of the subscriber; on Saturday, at different places.—The Young Jersey is 8 years old, and is owned by Capt. James Aspenwall of Canterbury, and needs no recommendation, he will recommend himself as being far superior to any other horse in this state. Terms 3, 5, and $7.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

Griswold, May 3. 9w6

JACK.



The celebrated full blooded Maltese Jack, Barbary, will stand at the stable of Jonas Ayer, in Preston, thro' the present season.—Terms, 3 and 6 dolls. or the subscriber will contract for Mules.

The young Horse Ranger, will stand at the aforesaid stable. Terms 3 and 6 dolls.

JONAS AYER.

Preston, May 5. 9w6

JOLLY ROGER,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Canterbury, the ensuing season, at the moderate price of 3, 4, and 6 dollars.—Jolly Roger is rising 15 hands high, his color is bright bay, is well formed and very active.

JAMES ASPENWALL.

May 5th. 9w6

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Co. with a Capital of $[illegible], continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MISCELLANY.

DR. JOHNSON'S PUDDING.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Last summer I made an excursion to Scotland, with the intention of completing my tour of views, and went over the same ground described by the learned tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell. I am in the habit of taking very long walks on these occasions; and perceiving a storm threatening, made the best of my way to a small building. I arrived in time at a neat little inn, and was received by a respectable looking man and wife, who did all in their power to make me comfortable. After eating some excellent fried mutton chops, and drinking a quart of ale, I asked the landlord to sit down and partake of a bowl of whiskey punch. I found him as the Scotch generally are, very intelligent, and full of anecdote, of which the following may serve as a specimen:

"Sir," said the landlord, "this inn was formerly kept by Andrew McGregor, a relation of mine; and these hard-bottomed chairs (in which we are now sitting) were years ago, filled by the learned tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell, travelling like the bear and jackall. Boswell generally preceded the Doctor in search of food, and being much pleased with the look of the house, followed his nose into the larder, where he saw a fine leg of mutton. He ordered it to be roasted with the utmost expedition, and gave particular orders for a nice pudding. 'Now,' said he, 'make the best of all puddings.' Elated with his good luck, he immediately went out in search of his friend, and saw the giant of learning slowly advancing on a pony.

'My dear sir,' said Boswell, out of breath with joy, 'good news! I have just bespoke, at a comfortable and clean inn here, a delicious leg of mutton; it is now getting ready, and I flatter myself we shall make a most excellent meal.' Johnson looked pleased—'and I hope' said he 'you have bespoke a pudding.' 'Sir, you will have your favorite pudding,' replied the other.

Johnson got off the pony, and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the Doctor into the house, and left him to prepare for his delicious treat. Johnson feeling his coat rather damp, from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on the hob, near a little boy who was very busy attending the meat. Johnson occasionally peeped from behind his coat, while the boy kept basting the mutton. Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladle from one hand, the other hand was never idle, and the Doctor thought, at the same time, that he saw something fall upon the meat, upon which he determined to eat no mutton on that day. The dinner was announced; Boswell exclaimed, 'My dear Doctor, here comes the mutton—what a picture! Done to a turn, and looks so beautifully brown.' The Doctor [illegible]. After a short grace, Boswell said—

"I suppose I am to carve, as usual; what part shall I help you to?" The Doctor replied—

"My dear Bozzy, I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to-day."

"O dear! this is a great disappointment," said Bozzy.

"Say no more; I shall make myself ample amends with the pudding."

Boswell commenced the attack, and made the first cut at the mutton. "How the gravy runs; what fine-flavored fat, so nice and brown too. Oh, sir, you would have relished this prime piece of mutton."

The meat being removed, in came the long wished for pudding. The Doctor looked joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly *finished all the pudding!* The table was cleared, and Boswell said—

"Doctor, while I was eating the mutton you seemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray tell me what tickled your fancy?"

The Doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire, about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned as pale as a parsnip, and, sick of himself and the company, darted out of the room. Somewhat relieved, on returning, he insisted on seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson. The poor boy cried; the Doctor laughed.

"You little, filthy, snivelling hound," said Boswell, "when you basted the meat, why did you not put on the cap I saw you in this morning?"

"I could'nt, sir," said the boy.

"No! why could'nt you?" said Boswell.

"Because my mammy took it from me to boil the pudding in!"

The Doctor gathered up his herculean frame, stood erect, touched the ceiling with his wig, stared or squinted—indeed, looked any way, but the right way. At last, with mouth wide open (none of the smallest,) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath and looking at Boswell with dignified contempt, he roared out, with the lungs of a Stentor—

"Mr. Boswell, sir; leave off laughing, and under pain of my eternal displeasure, never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe.' 'And so, sir,' said mine host, 'you have the positive fact from the simple mouth of your humble servant.'—*Angelo's Reminiscences.*

STRANGE DEPRAVITY.—Some wretches, either through wanton mischief or depraved malignity, took up and removed part of the floor of the Macon Bridge—leaving a dreadful chasm of five or six feet in width, immediately over the swiftest and deepest part of the river! The enormity of the crime may be imagined, when it is known that the bridge, connecting the two parts of the town, is travelled at all hours of the night—that it is over a deep, wide, and rapid stream, some fifty feet from the water, and that a fall from it would be inevitable destruction! Whether the plan was laid for the especial murder of a particular individual, or through a general hatred of mankind, is not known. Two individuals, who crossed the bridge before light next morning, came near falling through. One who had approached the chasm without any suspicion, and did not discover the hole until his foot was half way beyond the last plank, and was about putting down the other foot, suddenly saw his danger and saved himself by falling backwards on the bridge. Another gentleman was even further advanced, and was only saved from going through by making a sudden effort and springing across. Two or three persons have been taken on suspicion of the crime and bound over to the next court for a trial.—*Macon Telegraph.*

The above reminds us of a singular incident that was said to have occurred near Waterford a few years ago. There is a bridge over the Mohawk just below the Cohoes Falls—some fifty feet above the rocky bed of the river. It seems they were repairing the bridge and forgot to close up the entrance on one side, when a horseman, ignorant of the risk he was incurring, entered upon the dangerous passage. When he reached the other side he found the toll gate closed and the keeper in bed, the bridge being deemed impassable to any but a ghost or a goblin. The traveller, however, succeeded in knocking the fellow up, and induced him to come out with his lantern, after, with some difficulty, persuading him that he had not dropped from the clouds. The recently awakened man, however seemed so shy of the wet and shivering stranger, and cast so many fearful looks towards the dark alley from which he had just emerged, that the other impatiently snatched the lantern from his hands, and wheeled his horse towards the bridge. The moment the light struck upon the skeleton beams and glanced on the water far beneath, the traveller was so electrified with his narrow escape from so horrible a fate that he fainted on the spot. His horse one and sure footed beast had crossed upon the central timber of the bridge—the plank having been all taken up—and if he had swerved the width of a fetlock from his perilous way, would have involved his rider in the certain death that awaited him on either side.—*N. Y. American.*

From the Richmond Whig, April 30.

MR. CLAY.

A letter from an intelligent source in Alabama, mentions the names of several distinguished individuals, who, lately opposed to Mr. Clay for the Presidency, are now disposed to support him, and expresses a confident belief that that State will hoist his colors. The low detraction and abuse with which his name was assailed, have given place to conciliatory and moderate language, and come to open admiration and applause. The bad whisper of the bargain has died away. Some who formerly pretended their belief, have recently taken opportunity to declare they never did believe.

The history of the 'bargain' is like that of all other slanders. The purpose effected, it has been permitted quietly to descend, and sleep in the grave of exploded calumnies. The intelligence to which we refer from Alabama, is equally true of all parts of the country—even of Virginia, where two or three men who seemed to hate Mr. Clay for his pinions [illegible], contrived to infuse into the public feeling much of their own personal rancor.—Well informed persons here [illegible] the opinion that at this time he was more popular in the interior of New York than Mr. Van Buren, and the friends of the latter alarmed at the late demonstration, and the avowed design of a grand attack on the system of [illegible] as soon as the Public Debt is paid off, were necessarily rallying around him as their natural head. [illegible] and confidence of the great party which supported Mr. Adams, and which is [illegible] the national [illegible] and all probability by Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, [illegible] aided by the unwavering [illegible] vindictive administration, which [illegible] hands into opposition, Mr. Clay [illegible] will begin the contest with [illegible] of confidence [illegible]. A Kentucky [illegible] Mr. Clay would get the vote of [illegible] [illegible].

He was a political, if not a personal enemy—we believe both.

Those then explain the solicitude to run Gen. Jackson [illegible] which Mr. Peter V. Daniel [illegible] up in 1828, as tending to purify [illegible] Republican institutions [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of the 'danger' of electing the [illegible] to the Presidency—[illegible] professions that he only desired to be President for one term. Let them assail Mr. Clay's friends with confident hopes of removing the Government from the hands of the barbarians who now possess it. Let them be constant and true to a cause which they believe both honorable and patriotic.

Connecticut Legislature.

Saturday morning, May 22.

The committee on new towns, &c. to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of the towns of Stafford and Union, to be made a probate district, reported a bill in favor of the petitioners. Read once.

The same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Collins and others, praying to be annexed to the town of Canton, reported a bill in their favor. Laid upon the table.

Bill for releasing Homer Sherman from the State Prison, passed.

Bill appointing Joseph Eaton chief Judge, and John Holbrook and Uriel Fuller associate Judges of Windham county passed.

Bill appointing Justices of the Peace for the county of Windham, passed.

The report of the joint committee on the State Prison, was read and accepted.

Bill allowing sixty-two additional firemen to the city of New Haven, and twenty four to the city of New London, read second time and laid upon the table.

Bill for licensing taverns and suppressing unlicensed houses, read second time. Messrs. Whittlesey, Lowry, Lathrop, and Ellsworth, spoke in favor, and Messrs. Cooley, Simons and White of Windham, against the bill. The rules of the House being dispensed with, the bill received its third reading, and was laid upon the table. Bill to repeal an act for the encouragement of fisheries, read third time, and passed.

The committee on the State Prison, to whom was referred the petition of William M'Carty, praying to be released from prison, reported in favor of the petitioner. Report accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of William Holmes, for a pension, made a report that the prayer of said petitioner ought not to be granted. Laid upon the table.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Pomfret, obtained leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

Mr. Lowry moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next, at 10 o'clock. Negatived—ayes 71, noes 83. The hour of nine was then agreed to—and the House adjourned.

Monday morning, May 24.

Committee to receive military returns, to whom was referred the remonstrance of Richard Rogers and others against granting a commission to Benjamin S. Scovill, reported that, in their opinion, the said Scovill was duly elected, and ought to be commissioned accordingly. Report accepted.

Bill incorporating the borough of Stamford was read a third time and passed.

Bill constituting the towns of Tolland and Willington a probate district, by the name of the district of Tolland, read second time.

Bill for laying a duty of 10 per cent. on all premiums collected by insurance companies not incorporated by this State, read third time.—The bill was advocated by Messrs. Ellsworth and Burrall, and opposed by Mr. Boyd, and passed.

The bill in alteration of and in addition to an act entitled "An act to regulate the inspection of provisions and other articles of commerce," read third time and passed. Bill provides that each town in this State may appoint two inspectors.

The bill providing that the Supreme Court of Errors for the county of New Haven, shall be held on the first Tuesday in July, read once.

The bill authorizing process to be served on Sunday in certain cases, came from the Senate with the following amendment: "That if process be served between the rising and setting of the sun on Sunday, it shall be void." The House reconsidered and concurred.

The joint committee on the State Prison to whom was referred the petitions of Wm. Fuller, Thomas Prentice, Abraham Carey and Wm. S. Stone, convicts in the State Prison, praying to be released therefrom, reported that the prayer of said petitioners ought not to be granted. Report accepted.

The same committee to whom was referred the petition of George Butler, recommended that the petition be continued to the next session of the General Assembly; report accepted.

Committee on the judiciary to whom was referred the petition of Augustus Hyde of Norwich, reported in favor of granting the petitioner $46 73; read first time.

Afternoon.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal an act entitled an act for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent, passed 1829, read the third time and passed.

The bill appointing James Dodd Judge of Probate for the district of Hartford; Lorraine T. Pease for the district of East Windsor; John O. Pettibone for the district of Simsbury; Romeo Lowrey for the District of Southington for the year ensuing, passed.

The joint committee on banks, to whom was referred the petition of David Daggett and others for a bank in the city of New Haven, reported that the petitioners wished to withdraw their petition and recommended that they have liberty—report accepted.

Tuesday morning, May 25.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pratt.

A resolution annulling an act passed in the year 1829, locating the courts of the county of New London in the town of Norwich, was lost by a vote of 105 to 57.

Bills passed the house appointing Thos. Day, Lorraine T. Pease, and Nathan Johnson, Esqrs. the first as chief judge, and the latter associate judges of the county court for the county of Hartford, for the year ensuing.

Bills also passed appointing Asa Willey, Ingoldsby W. Crawford and Eliphalet Young, the first a chief judge, and the latter associate judges of the county court for the county of Tolland, for the year ensuing.

A bill for the appointment of justices of the peace for the county of Tolland, after an ineffectual attempt to erase therefrom the name of Nathan Bartlett, was laid on the table.

The committee on the State Prison reported a resolution releasing Samuel Delaver from imprisonment, which, with the report, was accepted and passed.

Messrs. John Russ, John S. Peters and Martin Welles were appointed directors of the Connecticut State prison, for the year ensuing.

Afternoon.

A bill postponing the session of the Supreme Court until the 14th day of July, passed.

A bill constituting the towns of Tolland and Willington a probate district, passed.

A bill regulating the choice of bank officers by proxy, was taken up on its third reading, amended, and laid upon the table.

A committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of purchasing for the use of the State, the copies of Stewart's "Washington," and Trumbull's "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," now deposited in the Senate chamber and Representatives' hall, and painted by Mr. Patrick, a resident in the State.

A resolution passed, appointing Solomon Porter and Samuel H. Huntington, directors of the Phoenix Bank at Hartford, on the part of the State, for the year ensuing.

The bill proposing an alteration in the Constitution of the State, providing that each town shall be entitled to one representative only, came to its second reading, and after some debate was laid by for its third reading.

Wednesday morning, May 26.

The joint committee on the militia reported that in their opinion it was inexpedient to make any alteration in the present system, except the exemption of all persons who arrive at the age of thirty-five years, provided that they be enrolled and subject to drafts from this State on the United States. The committee reported a bill to that effect, read first time.

The house now resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Thomas Shepard and others of the town of Farmington, annexing them to the town of Windsor, report accepted, and bill passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of Samuel W. Collins and others, praying to be annexed to the town of Canton, was now taken up, and a long discussion took place, in which Messrs. Boyd, Wheaton, Lee of Madison, Burrall, Woodruff, and Ellsworth, took part in favor, and Messrs. Pardee, Gray, Sage, Mussey, Marks of Burlington, and Cooley, in opposition to the report.

Mr. Marks moved to amend the bill by providing that the dwelling house of the petitioner be annexed to Canton; carried. Ayes 93, noes 89. Mr. Loomis of Lyme, moved to amend by inserting the words, together with the land on which the same stands. Mr. Burrall moved to amend the amendment by inserting five acres of land. The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Burrall and Miner of Stamford, and opposed by Messrs. Betts, Marks, and Cooley.—Mr. Ellsworth moved that the bill be re-committed. Mr. Sage moved that the main question be now put; carried—ayes 106, noes 72.—The question was then put, and the bill passed.

Resolution appointing Eli Warner chief judge, and Franklin G. Comstock and Geo. Carter associate judges of the county court for the county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing, passed.

Resolution appointing John Alsop judge of probate for the district of Middletown, Samuel Ingham for the district of Saybrook, and Franklin G. Comstock, for the district of Chatham for the year ensuing, passed.

Afternoon.

Bill to prohibit banks from issuing small notes, read first time.

Bill concerning the forming and conducting the militia force, read first time.

Bill for the appointment of justices of the peace for the county of Tolland, was now taken up. Mr. Holt moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the names of John Warren and Carlos Chapman—motion advocated by Messrs. Holt, White of Bolton, and Baldwin; opposed by Mr. Lathrop—carried.

A motion was then made to erase from the list the name of Nathan Bartlett, which was advocated by Mr. White, and opposed by Messrs. Whittlesey and King, and lost. The bill then passed.

Resolution appointing Linus Coe Sheriff of the county of Middlesex for the year ensuing, was read. A motion was made to amend the bill by erasing therefrom the name of Linus Coe and inserting the name of Gideon Higgins, was lost—the resolution then passed.

Bill relating to Sheriffs read second time.—(Bill provides that Sheriffs shall not receive a greater sum from their deputies than ten dollars.) Mr. Sedgwick moved to amend the bill by adding an additional section providing that Sheriffs may appoint a deputy in each town—motion to amend lost.

Bill constituting the town of Ashford a probate district read second time.

Resolution to amend the Constitution of this State, was, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, ordered to be read third time on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock. The House then adjourned.

Thursday morning, May 27.

Report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin E. Palmer and others, for an academy incorporation, was now taken up—report accepted and resolution passed.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee to receive militia returns, made a further report—accepted.

Report of the commissioners appointed to select and designate deaf and dumb persons to be educated at the American Asylum, at the expense of the State, with the accompanying documents, were, on motion of Mr. Ellsworth, referred to the committee on the deaf, dumb and blind.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Amos Kirby, reported a resolution allowing the petitioner $27 for the arrest of a prisoner—read first time.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Leonard Goodwin, reported a resolution in favor of allowing said petitioner the sum of $50 for the arrest of a prisoner—read once.

The joint committee on the School Fund, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Cooke and others, praying for a portion of the School money to educate colored children of the city of Hartford, reported a resolution granting the prayer of said petitioners—report accepted and resolution passed.

Bill to exempt the members of the fire company in Watertown from the performance of military duty, read second time.

Bill extending exemptions from the performance of militia duty, read second time. Mr. Loomis, of Lyme, moved to amend the bill by exempting all under the age of 21 from the performance of military duty. A long debate now took place, in which Messrs. Loomis, Gray, Mussey, Lathrop, Fellows, Goff, and Whittlesey took part in favor, and Messrs. Raymond, Woodruff, Merrill of Barkhamsted, Durand, and Holt in opposition. The amendment was lost, ayes 81, noes 92.

Mr. Mussey moved that the House now adjourn; carried, ayes 94, noes 80.

Afternoon.

Bill to extend exemptions from the performance of Military duty, was resumed. Question being upon an amendment offered by Mr. Sedgwick, providing that the commanding officer may give legal warning to the members of his company, by posting an order upon the sign post in each town where the company may be located, 10 days before such time.

This motion was opposed by Messrs Miner of S., Loomis of L., Woodruff, Mussey, and Marks of B., and lost.

Mr. White, of Bolton, moved a re-consideration of the vote passed this forenoon on the amendment of Mr. Loomis, which was opposed by Messrs. Raymond and Cooley, lost—ayes 84, noes 106.

Mr. Gray then moved to amend the bill by inserting "and all minors who are not at present enrolled in the Militia in this State—motion lost. Bill passed to third reading.

Bill prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars of banks not incorporated by this State, after the 1st of Sept. next, on penalty of five dollars—read second time.

Resolution from the Senate that Mr. Pease be a joint committee on the part of the Senate to inquire and report what alterations if any be necessary to be made in the Senate Chamber in the State House at Hartford, and the probable expense attending the same—laid upon the table.

Bill constituting each town in this State a probate district, came from the Senate with a different vote. A committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Marks and Brinsmade, was appointed.

Resolutions appointing John Holbrook and Uriel Fuller associate Judges of the County Court for the County of Windham, came from the Senate with the name of Vine Robinson and John Dunlap. A committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. White and Kinney, was appointed.

Resolution appointing Wm. P. Cleaveland chief Judge, and John Hyde and Wm. Randall associate judges of the County Court for the County of New London, for the year ensuing, passed.

Resolution appointing Denison Wattles, Jr. judge of probate for the district of Lebanon, Wm. Williams for the district of Stonington, Benj. Trumbull for the district of E. Haddam, and Geo. Hill for the district of Norwich, for the year ensuing, passed.

Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the County of New London, for the year ensuing, read.

Mr. Dean moved to amend the bill by erasing therefrom the names of Enoch Burrows, George Hubbard, Giles R. Hallam, and Alexander G. Smith. Motion to erase was opposed by Messrs. Watrous, Whittlesey, and Sedgwick, and advocated by Messrs. Dean, Miner of S., Fellows, Mussey, and Gray. Motion to erase prevailed—ayes 99, noes 56.

Mr. Whittlesey moved to erase from the bill the names of Richard Tiffany, David Patten, and John C. Daniels—negatived.

He then moved to add the name of Joseph Morgan—negatived.

Resolution appointing Alfred Doolittle, of Cheshire, Justice of the Peace for the year ensuing, passed.

Remonstrance of the inhabitants of the town of Berlin respecting Peddlers and Hawkers, referred to the Committee on that subject.

Bill authorising assignees of notes of hand in certain cases to prosecute in their own name came from the Senate with a different vote. A committee of conference consisting of Messrs. Ellsworth, and Phelps, was appointed.

Friday, May 28.

Resolution appointing Chas. De Forest Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade Connecticut Infantry, passed.

Committee on roads and bridges, to whom was referred the petition of Harris Arnold and others, for a Turnpike Company incorporation, reported a bill in form in favor of granting the prayer of said petitioners—report accepted and the bill passed.

Report of the committee on Banks on the petition of Noah Buckley and others, for a bank in E. Haddam, was taken up, and after some debate was accepted—ayes 111, noes 55.

Committee appointed to take into consideration measures requisite to encourage the growth of mulberry trees for the culture of silk, reported that in their opinion legislative aid was unnecessary, and requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject—report accepted.

Report of the Committee on Banks on the petition of Charles Brewer and others, for a Bank at Middletown, came from the Senate (not accepted) together with a Bill incorporating the Middlesex County Bank, which was read first time. Report laid upon the table.

Committee on Manufacturing Incorporations, to whom was referred the petition of William Cleaveland and others for the incorporation of a Hotel Company in the town of Norwich, reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners. Report accepted.

Committee on Lotteries to whom was referred the memorial of Yates and McIntyre, reported that no testimony to substantiate the fact therein contained had been produced, and requested to be discharged from further consideration of the subject laid upon the table.

Committee on New Towns &c. reported a bill constituting the town of Killingly a Probate district. Read first time.

Committee on Banks, &c. reported a bill incorporating the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Wethersfield. Report accepted and bill passed.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, May 29.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, arrived from Liverpool, bringing us London papers to the 25th of April, Liverpool to the 26th, Lloyd's List and London Shipping List to the 23d, and Liverpool Prices Current to the 26th, the day on which the Napoleon sailed.

It appears by the bulletins of the physician, and the newspaper accounts, that the King's health was improving. It is to be hoped that he may recover. We should think it a calamity to Europe if he should die at the present time, and make room for a successor, in whose judgment less confidence can be placed than in that of the present sovereign. Many parts of Europe appear to be in a feverish state; and the consequence that might follow a new coronation in Great Britain, cannot be foreseen. They may, in our opinion, be seriously disastrous.

The French government were still engaged in making preparations for the invasion of Algiers; but the rumor that the Viceroy of Egypt was preparing to join them appears to be doubted, if not positively contradicted. It was an improbable story at first. We do not believe that the provincial powers of the Mahometan empire, are yet prepared to make war upon each other.

Strong presumptions were entertained in Paris, that the dissolution of their parliament was determined upon, though a proclamation to that effect had not been published. If the nation becomes earnestly engaged in a war upon the African coast, there it will probably, for a time at least, occupy the public attention.

Advices from Cadiz state that the new expedition, destined against Mexico, sailed on the 20th ult. for Havana. It consisted of one 74 gun ship, four brigs of war, and six transport vessels, on board of which 3,000 troops were embarked. Another expedition was in a forward state of preparation, intended to be of equal force, and to be sent round by Manilla, to act against the western coast of Mexico.

Notwithstanding all this, however, we still believe that no such preparations are making, and this for the entire want of means. Spain has not the money necessary at command, and she has made no arrangements to obtain it from Cuba.

A private letter received at Liverpool, dated Patras, Dec. 25, says that the French Savans had all returned home or died in Greece; that never was expedition so unfortunate, and that the researches they had made were so superficial that little benefit could accrue from them to the literary world. The zoological member lingered fast.

Petitions were in circulation in England in favor of removing the disabilities of the Jews.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

GREAT & INTERESTING NEWS FROM COLOMBIA.—The revolution against Bolivar has proceeded so far, that his power is now probably entirely overthrown. Gen. Urdaneta has placed himself at the head of the friends of liberty, at Bogota, declared in favor of the revolution of Venezuela, and been joined by most of the troops. This we have in papers brought by the brig Olive, for which we are indebted to a friend. We translate the following most important extracts.

Veturas Bogodo, Cabedura, 20th April, 1830—Most Excellent Sir, Civil and Military Chief. On arriving at this place, I was charged by the military commandant with the communication which, under this date, was sent him by the commandant of the district, giving the following most interesting news.

In the capital of Bogota, a revolution has occurred in favor of the cause of Venezuela, proclaimed by the inhabitants. At the head of whom was Gen. Urdaneta; and a great part of the troops of the line have joined us, as also several chiefs and officers, while what remained of the other party have taken to flight. This important news has been communicated officially to the Commandant of this district, Col. Ramon Burgos, by his Excellency Gen. Marino, who has marched to Cucuta. I have the honor to give your Excellency information of it—Pedro Celis—True copy—Antonio Carmona, first officer of the general Secretary's office.

The Electoral College of Caracas passed an act, on the 4th of April, stating the grounds on which they would have the Constitution formed. They are briefly as follows, ranged under 20 sections. That the government be popular, representative, elective, alternative and responsible. That the powers be carefully balanced, to protect forever the public liberty—The Executive to be made responsible by law; that the "Extraordinary powers" be abolished, because they are the essence of despotism; and the people did not sacrifice themselves to become subject to one or more men; care to be taken to prevent future infractions of the Constitution and Laws; that every individual, as well as the House of Representatives, shall have the power to impeach the President, Vice President, &c.; individual rights to be secured; the President or Vice President never to command the army in person; the President and Vice President to be nominated by the electoral assemblies; military grades from Colonel and upwards not to be conferred by the President without the approbation of the Senate, and the same of honorable and important *civil appointments*; the liberty of the press to exist in perfect exercise; trials by Jury to be established; Departmental and Municipal Assemblies to be recommended to treat of the project of a constitution proposed at Ocana; the National militia to be the armed force of the Republic, and the troops of the line to be reduced; the interest of agriculture and commerce to be cherished; private correspondence never to be violated; and that manumission be carried into effect more rapidly by the sole application to this object of the appropriated funds.

We trust that this important revolution at Bogota, which appears to have been bloodless, will be the signal for the restoration of peace, good order, and better prospects, throughout South America generally, as well as Colombia.

We had almost overlooked several following interesting paragraphs, in a Guanare paper, of March 20, which give the following news:—That the people on the frontiers of Venezuela and New Granada have declared against Bolivar with great enthusiasm; and the troops from Tachira had not come further than Rosario, and many had returned from that place. Accounts from San Antonio, and the valley of Cucuta, represent the inhabitants as on the point of following the example. It is stated as positive, that the Battalion Callao, which was coming from Ocana to Cucuta, has returned to Pamplona; and this is taken as evidence that the report of the declaration of the province of Socorro is true.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv.

Extract of a private letter, dated

(P. S.) LA GUAIRA, May 1st, 1830.

"The political business of Venezuela goes on very well. By a letter here received, and in which great confidence may be placed, we are informed that the Revolution which lately happened in Bogota, has been of greater importance than was previously supposed. A large portion of the Deputies of the admirable Congress have been killed, and Gen. Bolivar has been compelled to fly with a few of his troops. He has taken the way of Magdalena, intending to fortify himself at Carthagena. But it is here believed he will not succeed, as the battalion Cayna, and an other which lately pronounced itself in our favor, are thereabouts, and have received orders to cut off his retreat."

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Salem Gazette, May 29.

THE MURDER.

Two other persons were arrested at Wenham on Wednesday evening last, as accomplices in the murder of Capt. Jos. White. Their names are Capt. Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. and Capt. John F. Knapp, masters of vessels.—They are young men, belonging to a very respectable family, and the first is son-in-law of the lady who was a niece of Capt. White, and for many years had lived in his family as housekeeper.

This arrest, we understand, has been made in consequence of disclosures recently made by a man arrested a few days ago near Belfast, in the State of Maine, by the name of Palmer. Palmer was in this town from the 22d Feb. till the funeral of Capt. White. In his disclosure he mentions that he staid at the Lafayette Coffee House some time under the assumed name of Carr; and on recurring to the books of that establishment, it appeared that a stranger who called his name Carr, remained there two weeks, without appearing to have any business or any acquaintance in town, and spent his time in reading and in retirement.

The arrest of Palmer was made in consequence of a letter received here about ten days ago, by mail, from the vicinity of Belfast, addressed to "Capt. J. Knapp," purporting to come from one Grant, demanding money to be sent to him by mail, to be left at the Post Office in the town of Prospect. A person then went from this town, deposited in that Post Office a letter with money in it, addressed to Grant. After waiting a few days, a person appeared and called for the letter, saying his name was Grant. The letter was delivered to him, and as he was about to retire from the Post Office with it, an officer stepped forward and arrested him.—It turned out that his name was not Grant, but Palmer, and that his place of residence was in another town. He is now in custody, and is to be brought to this town.

A search was made yesterday, under a warrant from Mr. Justice Savage, about the premises of the Crowninshields, in Danvers, but we believe the objects sought for were not discovered.

The Knapps are committed to jail for examination.

The Portland Courier says, on Palmer's calling for the letter, the Postmaster observed, that he wished to be certain that the letter was delivered to the right person, as it probably, from its appearance, contained money. He replied, that is my name, and I expected a letter to-day from Salem containing money. The letter was accordingly delivered, and the man immediately taken charge of by an officer. We learn that he made some disclosure, such as, he could show them the hatchet with which the first fatal blow was inflicted on Mr. White, and that the dirks had been melted up.

From the Salem Journal.

As every thing connected with this mysterious, cold-blooded and unnatural murder is still interesting to the public, we hasten to narrate facts which throw new light upon the transaction. A young man, who is known to be an associate of the Crowninshields of Danvers, was apprehended at Prospect, a town adjoining this, and examined before a magistrate, when from a disclosure of facts, circumstances and questions of the prisoner, not a doubt exists that he is in possession of the whole mystery—knows the persons who committed the murder—the persons who procured it to be done—and the inducements and motives which operated upon the minds of both parties. A letter, written by the prisoner to a gentleman in Salem, requesting the loan of $350, threatening a disclosure of a transaction which would "harrow up his soul" in case of refusal, which letter providentially fell into other hands, led to the detention. From the responsibility of other persons implicated in the murder, we forbear at present to mention their names. A further examination will probably develope the constituting links of a chain of the most extraordinary circumstances ever disclosed to the public.

The Salem Murder.—We have this day received official intelligence that the elder Knapp has made a full confession of all the facts connected with the bloody transaction, and he will probably be used as a witness by the Government in the prosecution. We have received a series of particular facts disclosed by Knapp, many of which we forbear to insert upon the suggestion of some of the Committee of Vigilance that they wish very little published at the present moment. The public, however, are impatient to understand what are the essential circumstances developed by Knapp's disclosure. We can only say that they implicate himself as an accessary before the fact—and Richard Crowninshield as the villain who perpetrated the murder. The confessed motives which led to the act on the part of either Knapp or Crowninshield—and other parts of the disclosure, we omit. Parts of the dirk, with which the stabs were inflicted, have been found.—*Bost. Eve. Gazette, May 29.*

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated

WASHINGTON, May 20th, 1830.

The Senate now and then perform acts which would do honor to that dignified and intelligent branch of the government, in its purest and best days. The nomination of Mr. Rector, as Indian Agent of the Delaware, and some other tribes in Arkansaw, was rejected to day, by two votes. Mr. Rector has been, and now is, a fugitive from justice. Was convicted by a Jury, and made his escape from the Sheriff. He fled into Arkansaw, but neither the boundless prairie, nor the dense forest, could hide him from "the purest and best of men." This deed was so similar, in all its particulars, to several performed by the President, that it was only necessary for him to discover the fugitive, to reward him. An Indian agency, being the most lucrative of any in that quarter, in the gift of the President, it was bestowed on him. A majority of the Senate, however, could not, in the face of a bill of indictment, charging the offence of stabbing, with intent to kill, conscientiously give their votes for the confirmation. One would suppose, from the late dismissals, that the President was opposed to duelling; and if his mind has undergone any change as to the enormity of this offence, it is very certain that it has not as to stabbing, with intent to murder. The Senators expose themselves to much personal abuse from the hireling presses, when they exercise their advisory powers in favor of morals, law, and order, but the country will sustain them; and it is to be hoped that they will be neither intimidated or flattered by them or the President. Mr. Tazewell returned home in August; and although as a Senator he maintained the doctrine that he could not inquire into the causes of removal, still he has declared, that if he was a member of the House of Representatives, he would institute an enquiry into the causes of removals, and if it was found that they proceeded from party considerations alone, he would prefer articles of impeachment against the President. The arrival of almost every gentleman from the southern and western states confirms the information heretofore received that the popularity of the President is fast declining.

From the Windham County Adv. May 28.

The execution of Oliver Watkins, now under sentence of death, has been postponed by the General Assembly, until the 5th day of November next. This, we understand, has been done to give the prisoner an opportunity to apply to the Superior Court for a new trial; and also that the application will probably be heard and disposed of at the session of the Supreme Court, in this County, on the 4th Tuesday in July next.

Wednesday last was the day assigned by the Court for the execution of its sentence upon Watkins; and although he had finally been reprieved, some days previous to that time, until the 18th day of June, a collection of people amounting to from three hundred to five hundred, (many of them *females*) assembled to witness the execution. They went away, however, disappointed; and the sickly appetite for beholding one of the most painful scenes, which it sometimes is necessary to exhibit, was unsated. The great question of guilt or innocence is now probably to pass in review before the proper tribunal.

It is due to an impartial administration of justice and to the rights of the prisoner, that the public mind should be free, entirely, of all improper bias. The accused may be guilty. On this subject we express no opinion. The Court and Jury are the legal judges in this question; and the Constitution of the State has guaranteed to him "an impartial trial." We know that the good sense and good policy of our fellow citizens would induce them to wish that this all-important pledge should be redeemed; and we cannot but hope that no direct or indirect interference will be suffered to exert an influence.

We are led to make these remarks, by a perusal of the late pretended account of the life of the prisoner, which has been extensively circulated in this region. Such a pamphlet is directly calculated to injure the public morals and prejudice the public mind against the prisoner. We cannot avoid expressing our opinion that such a book, at any time can do no good, and at this time is a very injurious production; and with it a sincere hope that the love of money will hereafter lead no one to speculation of this kind, while the question of guilt remains to be solved.

Some prints have volunteered to inform us, that, "Gov. Tomlinson," according to their understanding, "has given pledges, so far as could be done without compromising his integrity and independence." What authority exists for such understanding, is not, and probably cannot be shown. If, however, pledges of the character stated have been given, they are no pledges at all,—they are no pledges of change or of dereliction of former principle. Every body knows that Governor Tomlinson was elected with the knowledge of decided friendship and support, on his part, in favor of the last administration; and that the Times Jacksonian Connecticut submitted only after unremitted but fruitless efforts to defeat his success.—*N. H. Register.*

The President and the Senate.—More than six weeks have elapsed since the Senate of the United States solemnly resolved that Isaac Hill should be Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Why is it that, in utter contempt of that body, and in violation of the spirit at least of the Constitution, Gen. Jackson has permitted Hill ever since to exercise the functions of that office? Does he consider the Senate no more Registers of his edicts, and their authority constrained whenever they refuse to record them? Are we freemen, or are we slaves?

Nat. Journal.

SALT.—There were imported into the United States, in the year 1829, 5,948,547 bushels of 56 lbs. which cost, at the places from whence it was imported, $714,81[illegible] and the duties on the same amounted to $1,18[illegible]. There was made in the United States, during the year 1829, 3,804,220 bushels, exclusive of what was manufactured in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Florida, of which no returns were made to the Treasury Department. It is estimated that there were manufactured in these states and Territories, 760,000 bushels, making a total of 4,564,220 bushels. It is supposed that a much larger quantity was made in 1830. Should Congress remove the duty on salt, the business would be destroyed by foreign competition, and the price of salt would no doubt be enhanced. The article has not been so cheap as at this time for many years. Salt is bought in the States of Delaware and Maryland, at 30 cents per bushel at the works; and the highest in Tennessee, $1 60 to $2 a bushel.

"On dit."—It is rumored that Mr. Calhoun has since Isaac Hill's rejection, been very urgently importuning the "Greatest and Best" to appoint his friend Mr. Virgil Maxcy, of Maryland, to fill the vacancy; and that the reply was, that the fate of the application would depend on the votes of Mr. Calhoun's friends in the Senate, on the then pending nomination of Kendall. This rumor we have heard from a source entitling it to credit; and it is certainly quite characteristic of the Purist now at the head of affairs.—*National Journal.*

Twenty-first Congress.

Saturday, May 22.

In the Senate the bill "in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports" was lost, on the question to its third reading, by a vote of 20 to 22. The bill authorising a subscription of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company was considered, and, on the motion of Mr. M'Kinley, was ordered to lie on the table, by a vote of 21 to 19.

The House of Representatives were occupied, during the morning hour, in the consideration of the motion, reported by Mr. Ambrose Spencer, to print 6,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Agriculture, and of Mr. Duponceau's and Mr. L. Hasenclever's work on Silk. The hour expired before the discussion was concluded.

Monday, May 24.

In the Senate much time was spent on the bill to secure the faithful collection and disbursement of the revenue, and to displace defaulters, which was still under consideration at the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the motion offered by Mr. Ambrose Spencer, to print 6,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Agriculture and on the Manufacture of Silk was adopted. The House then resumed the consideration of the Indian Bill, which led to a long and animated discussion.

Tuesday, May 25.

The proceedings in the case of the Impeachment of Judge Peck began to occupy the day's business in both Houses of Congress. Little was done in the Senate beyond the hearing of Judge Peck's argument and plea by his counsel, to the article of Impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives. An early day in the next Session was then fixed upon for entering upon the trial of the Impeachment. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business, but nothing material done. The rumor of Mr. Randolph's nomination as Minister to Russia is confirmed. It is said Heman Allen, of Vermont, who has been nominated Chargé d'Affaires to Brazil, but Ethan Allen Brown, of Ohio. John Hamm, of the same State, was at the same time nominated as Chargé d'Affaires to Chili. Neither of these three nominations has been acted upon.

In the House of Representatives, after their withdrawing from the Senate, the Indian bill came up; and one or of those votes was taken which are almost without precedent in the history of Congress. On the motion of the previous question on the passage of the bill, the vote were 99 to 98—a single vote only of a majority; and the House having determined against having the main question now put, the whole business has over to the next day—the fate of the bill being yet uncertain. The previous question has become an every-day question—as familiar almost as that of the third reading of a bill.

Wednesday, May 26.

In the Senate, a message was received from the President of the U. S. on the subject of the negotiation respecting the Colonial Trade. The Senate concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the Indian bill. The greater part of the day was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, after the disposal of various resolutions lying on the table, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Indian bill. Mr. [illegible]more, of Pennsylvania, demanded the previous question. The call was seconded by a vote of 96 to 96. The main question was then ordered to be taken, by a vote of [illegible] to 97; and the bill finally passed, by a vote of 102 to 97. A message was received from the President of the United States on the subject of an expected despatch from Great Britain, in relation to the pending negotiation on the Colonial Trade, which might either call for the action of Congress, or require that some authority should be vested in the President, to enable him to act during the recess of the Legislative branch. It was referred to the committee on commerce. There were several bills acted on subsequently by the House.

Thursday, May 27.

In Senate, on motion of Mr. Foot, the bill to authorise a subscription of stock in the Farmington Canal Company, and in the Hampshire and Hampden Canal Company, was read a second time, considered in committee of whole, and Mr. Dickerson's motion was laid on the table. This being the last day of the present session on which any bill could pass the house in which it originated, the Senate passed a number of private bills and adjourned at an early hour.

In the House of Representatives, a bill entitled "An act to reduce the duty on salt," and the bill to allow a drawback on rum, distilled from foreign molasses, were passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The Speaker announced that he had a message from the President of the U.S. of a confidential nature; whereupon the galleries were cleared and the House, with closed doors from 5 till about half past 6, when the doors were opened, and it appeared (the injunction of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings tho' not from the message) that the bill to amend the acts to regulate the commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain, had been under consideration, and was read a third time and passed by a vote of 105 to 28. The President has sent his veto upon the bill, which had passed both Houses of Congress, authorising a subscription for stock of the Washington and Maysville Turnpike Road Company. The reasons for his refusal to sign this bill are contained in a message, of considerable length, addressed to the House of Representatives, in which house the bill originated. The reading of the message produced a very perceptible excitement in the house. The editor of the National Intelligencer says—"As far as we could understand the principal points of the message, from hearing it read in that vast edifice in which they were read, the President admits the power of the General Government over the subject of Internal Improvements; insists on discrimination between the objects to be selected for its exercise; denies the nationality of the particular object embraced in this bill, and disputes the expediency of entering upon an extensive system of internal improvement, in the present state of the finances of the country. We think it likely the message will not be acceptable to either of the parties into which the country is divided on the question of Internal Improvement by the General Government. Whilst it disclaims the power on the one hand, it restricts its exercise on the other.

Friday, May 28.

In the Senate, the re-nomination of [illegible] Noah, to be Surveyor of the port of New York, was confirmed—yeas 23, nays 22, the Vice President voting in favor of it, and deciding the question. The nomination of James B. [illegible] of N. H. was appointed Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in place of Isaac Hill, [illegible] confirmed by the senate.

In the House of Representatives, after an angry debate, the question upon passing the Maysville and Washington Turnpike Road Bill (the objections of the President notwithstanding,) was decided—yeas 96, nays 90. As there was a majority in favor of the bill, but not being the majority in such cases required by the constitution, (of two-thirds) the bill was rejected.

The injunction of secrecy not having been removed from the confidential message of the President, we can only speak of it as [illegible] from general rumor. There is no doubt the bill which the house took up after the reading of the message, that the communication [illegible] information from our minister [illegible] touching his negotiation with the [illegible] Government respecting the United [illegible]

and it is said—notwithstanding the House immediately passed the bill which had originated in the anticipation of a different result—that the despatches furnished but little if any hope of any satisfactory arrangement being effected by our Minister, on the subject of the trade in question.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JUNE 2, 1830.

THE INDIANS.—The bill providing for the removal of the Indians, has at last passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 102 to 97. The interest felt on the subject by the members, as well as the community at large, appears to have been intense. If a single member was absent, who was in town, or indisposed and unable to be present, it was made the ground of a motion to postpone the consideration of the subject. The votes on all of the questions were very close, there being a majority only of two or three votes. The friends of the bill, however, were determined to crowd it through, and as far as possible without argument. They seemed to fear, as well they might, an exposition of the subject. They did not vindicate their own course, nor did they seem willing that the opponents of the bill should have a fair opportunity for its discussion. The previous question was moved and sustained in every stage of the business. All amendments were put down without discussion, by the weight of the majority. The object with the Government and its supporters seems to have been, without any regard to the rights of the Indians or our obligations to them, or contracts with them, to drive them out from among us. It has been in vain that the demands of strict right have been urged, in addition to those of magnanimity,—generosity towards those who have been greatly injured by us, and protection to those who are feeble and unable to protect themselves. The course taken bears strong marks of meanness and unfair dealing, and there is no wonder that its vindicators should blush at the measures adopted. The silent and despotic course which has been adopted, by the continued suppression of all discussion, is well worthy the arbitrary measures provided by the bill itself. It is in vain to say that the bill only provides for their voluntary removal. The real design and aim cannot be disguised. The whole tenure of the measure adopted, and the language of the President and of the supporters of the bill, shows that the design is that of forcible removal. We regret the infamy and deep disgrace attending this transaction.—The only alleviating circumstance is the strenuous opposition which it has received from so many of our Representatives. Our own Representatives, to a man, voted against the bill.

The acts of the President, on the closing of the session of Congress, form a fit conclusion of the course adopted at the commencement, and since pursued by him. Mordecai M. Noah, after having been once rejected by the Senate, by a majority of two votes, has been re-nominated, and passed by the casting vote of the Vice President. A more undignified and indecent course on the part of the President, or more disgraceful on the part of the Senate, can scarcely be conceived. It might be supposed to be sufficient for them once to reject the nomination of an officer by the President, with a full knowledge of his character, and with all the facts before them, without the occasion being sought of the absence of a member to harass the Senate, and forced through the rejected candidate. The Senate are certainly most to blame, for enduring this trifling with their important privileges, and by this undignified and time serving course. If they were disposed to be the creatures of the President, and subservient to his will, they might have had the modesty to make a little less public display of their cringing.—The President also, by his message to Congress, as that body have shown themselves so subservient, and done little more than echo his sentiments and adopt his views, has made the modest request, that Congress would invest him with their power during the recess, in reference to certain negotiations with England in relation to our commercial affairs. Our President is certainly a modest *Republican President*, and of the accommodating spirit of Congress, he is doubtless well assured.

The call from the post office department for help in its fiscal concerns, after the parade about economy, and turning out the *rusty clerks*, whose long tried zeal in business enabled them to get on without bustle, so much so, that it was even thought that they did almost nothing—puts us in mind of the economy of George the third's kitchen. In the beginning of that king's reign, Lord Talbot being appointed to a great department in the household, undertook, among other reforms, to lessen the tables of the cooks in the Royal Kitchen, and commenced with the honest maxim, that frugality is founded on the principle, that all riches have limits, and that by reducing a number of the tables in the house, and placing the servants entitled to them, on board wages, much money would be saved. It so happened, unluckily, that subsequent duties required the constant attendance of the servants, and they were fed as usual, and thus his Lordship's first step towards economy, doubled the expense. On this rock his whole adventure split, and his whole scheme of economy dashed in pieces—his department became more expensive than ever—Why? it was because the King's turn-spit was a member of Parliament. In all the cases which have been before the U. S. Senate, where officers of Government have been removed on the ground of their political opinions, and new appointments approved by a majority of that august body—the majority stand on the same ground with the King's turnspit, and not a peg higher.

STATE PRISON REPORT.—The present highly prosperous state of the Prison at Wethersfield, is a source of pride and honor to this State. The report now before us gives an additional proof that it possesses all the requisites of a well managed penitentiary. The punishment of those confined is severe, being confined in solitary cells by night, and hard labor, with no communication, by day. The reformation of the prisoners is promoted by preventing all communication between them, and by moral and religious instruction; and instead of being an expense to the State, as well as a disgrace to it, as was the old prison, it has made an actual gain of $3068 56 to the State during the past year—and this is not a mere nominal gain made out by over-estimates, or arising out of miscalculations on large sums which afford room for error by visionary estimates. The whole amount of capital, except debts due and cash on hand, is $9,346 86—which includes raw materials and manufactured goods, as well as the tools, beds, bedding, clothing, provisions, and hospital stores. Including debts and cash on hand, the amount of property is $14,469; of which sum $9,365 51 are profits earned by the prison in this and the two preceding years. We state these statistics more particularly because a suspicion arises to the mind, in hearing statements of the profits of such establishments, that there is some fallacy in the calculations, that a too favorable statement is presented, in which the error of a wrong estimate is not easily detected. There is plainly, it appears from the statement of the Warden and from the facts above mentioned, no room for any material error, even supposing that the Directors and Warden were disposed to give a coloring to the state of the prison finances. We are, however, happy to say that the frank and candid manner in which the whole subject is treated by the Directors, the Warden, and the Physician, in their respective reports, is in the highest degree creditable.—Any errors which they may have adopted, either with regard to the nature of the employment of the convicts, or the mode of treating the sick, or of any other kind, they frankly state, and also the better views which experience may have suggested.

On the subject of the confinement of female prisoners, the Directors remark—

"As it respects the confinement of female prisoners in the State Prison, we have heretofore expressed our views to the Legislature. The law which subjects them to this confinement, is in our opinion, one of at least doubtful expediency. At the time of erecting this prison there was but one female prisoner, and the opinion very generally prevailed, that the law would be repealed. Indeed a bill repealing it, had but the year before passed one branch of the Legislature, by nearly an unanimous vote. Under these circumstances, in building the Prison, accommodations were provided only for a small number of females, and without the expectation that it would ever be such as to justify the employment of a matron. The number which is now fourteen, will probably continue to increase while the law remains as at present.

If then, it is the settled policy of the Legislature, to continue the imprisonment of females at this Institution, it is indispensable that suitable buildings be provided, for the organization of a separate department to be placed under the care of a matron.

The present state of things in relation to that department, cannot continue, consistently either with the health or morals of that class of prisoners, or the reputation of the Institution. We have devised a plan for a cheap and substantial building for this object, & procured estimates of the expense—but as it is difficult to explain it in this report, we shall be ready to make any oral explanations which the Legislature may require.

We are not without hopes that this department when placed under the order and discipline which prevail in other parts of the prison, may be made to defray the expense. At present it is nothing but a charge to the Institution."

By the report of the Warden, it appears that there are under 20 years of age 20; from 20 to 30, inclusive, 60; making nearly three fourths of the convicts under the age of 30. Among the 22 different crimes for which they are committed, there are 64 for the single crime of burglary, and 14 for horse stealing, and 14 for passing counterfeit money. Seventeen are confined for life. Out of the 167 convicts, ninety-six are natives of our own State.

The Physician remarks, in the conclusion of his report,—"The practice of withholding spirituous liquors from the intemperate, as well as all others, immediately upon their commitment, still prevails, and with the same good success as heretofore. Not a case of *delirium tremens*, or any other disease peculiar to intemperate has occurred since the opening of the Prison."

But at the same time that we congratulate ourselves in the possession of probably one of the best regulated prisons in the country, we should not be unmindful of the valuable services of those who have so largely contributed to produce this result. To the Directors and excellent Warden great thanks are due, and more particularly to Mr. Welles, to whom, more than any other one man, the State is indebted for the economy and the prosperous state of this prison. Public services of such value are too rarely rendered not to receive at least the cold reward of the thanks of the public.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.—We have before us a "Report of a Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society, respecting an Asylum for Inebriates—adopted at their annual meeting, May, 1830." The object of the Society is indicated generally by the title of the pamphlet, and that object is urged upon the community with much force and much sound reasoning, in their report.—They very justly and humanely consider intemperance as a disease, weakening the body and impairing the mind, and although it originates in the criminal voluntary indulgence of the diseased person, they still very justly consider him as entitled to their sympathies and assistance. Most of the diseases which fall to our lot, weakening the frame and destroying the mind, arise doubtless from our own misconduct; but it is a most uncharitable and unsound distinction from that circumstance, that the sufferer is to receive no sympathy or relief from his fellow offenders and fellow sufferers, but is to be left to his fate. It is justly remarked that the temperance societies of the present day, which are working such an immense reformation in the community, seek not to deal with the drunkard. They have wisely taken a higher ground, and one more practicable, of inculcating abstinence to the temperate—of addressing arguments to those whose minds were capable of receiving them, and, if convinced, of following their dictates in practice. They have been extremely wise, in confining themselves almost exclusively to this high ground, and although in some cases reformations have been effected in drunkards, by the operation of temperance societies, they have not been the persons on whom the society professed to operate.—They have been uniformly disposed to turn them over to the physician as proper subjects for medical consideration—as men whose weakened intellect and debilitated frame did not admit of cool reflection or free action.

In our criminal code, drunkenness has been only considered as a crime, and been so treated, and the offender been consigned to a temporary abode in a work-house with all manner of degraded beings, and the uniform result has been, as might be anticipated, more assured and perfect and entire ruin to the unfortunate man. No drunkard was ever reformed by work-house discipline. With no protection or countenance from the public—with no united effort on the part of the charitable—a public scorn and an outcast—he is well deserving of the charity of a humane public. There is, however, the highly important consideration of pecuniary saving to the State. On this subject, and also on the main benefits of the institution, we copy from the Report:—

"From these considerations, it appears that no measures calculated to check the career of the intemperate, will be efficient, till we have an *Institution*, furnished with whatever is necessary for their maintenance and employment;

Where they shall be subjected to salutary discipline, and needful restraint;

Where they shall have no access to intoxicating liquors;

Where they shall be constantly and usefully employed;

Where they shall not be contaminated by evil associates, and where they shall have no opportunity of exerting an unfavorable influence upon others;

Where they shall receive whatever medical aid is necessary to restore their debilitated constitutions—to relieve the sufferings occasioned by past habits of intemperance, and to eradicate the strong but artificial propensity, which they may have acquired for indulgence in the use of inebriating drink;

Where they shall receive the benefit of moral precepts, correct examples, and such instruction as will induce them permanently to abandon their former vicious courses, and prepare them for the performance of those long-neglected duties, which they owe to others and to themselves;

Where, in short, by an enlightened system of physical and moral treatment, they may be reformed; and whence, if reformed, they may be restored, welcome guests of their families, and useful members of society.

In estimating the benefits which would result from such an establishment, we ought candidly to examine the evils which it is intended to correct, and to compare the expense which must be incurred, with the advantages which will result from its successful operation.

Intemperance is the great avenue to pauperism and crime.

The State of Connecticut annually pays twenty thousand dollars, and the several towns in this State unquestionably pay ten thousand dollars more, for the prosecution of offenders, whose crimes may be traced to intemperance.

The State also pays from five to ten thousand dollars a year for the support of paupers, and the several towns pay not less than thirty thousand dollars for a similar object. The amount paid for the maintenance of insane persons in this State, cannot be less than twenty thousand dollars annually, one third of which, according to official documents, which have been published in New York and Philadelphia, is occasioned by indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors. Our citizens are, therefore, annually required to pay $70,000 for the relief of those sufferers, and the suppression of those crimes, which are occasioned by intemperance. No one, who has carefully watched the progress of the inebriate from respectability to dishonor, to pauperism and crime, can for a moment doubt, but it would be essentially diminished by the contemplated institution.

The amount annually paid for ardent spirits, the time devoted to revelry, and the languor and illness which follow in the train of dissipation, constitute important items of expense, which we leave for others to calculate. By this convention no such estimate will be required: but if each member will form an opinion from his own personal observation, and state what might be annually saved, within the range of his professional practice, by removing drunkards from the haunts of dissipation to a quiet, well regulated establishment, where they should be made to earn their livelihood, he would furnish us with arguments which can neither be gainsayed nor refuted.

But the Institution which we recommend will save what is more valuable than money: it will rescue many individuals from destruction—many families from distress—and wipe a foul blot from the fair fame and good character of our State. Nay more, it will be an honor to that State, and with those other charities which have been established for the restoration of health and reason, for the instruction of mutes, and for the suppression of 'wickedness and vice,' it will continue to diffuse blessings over our land, long after its founders shall have slept in the dust."

It certainly is proper that a measure of this importance should receive the fullest examination and the utmost mature reflection, and should not be hastily and without full enquiry adopted. There appears, however, nothing visionary or unsound in the plan, but in the highest degree beneficial and valuable. Recommended, as it is, by the obvious importance of the object—its kind and humane features—its public value and the necessity of it, urged by the responsible physicians of the State, the proposed plan is eminently worthy of the attention of the community, and particularly of the Legislature. The measure, we are sure, will not find any avowed or open enemies—a repugnance to the introduction of any thing new, an undefined apprehension of unknown evils which haunt the minds of those who, from inertness or indifference will not examine any measure, may afford a barrier the most difficult to surmount, but one which with a little perseverance we are assured cannot fail to lay prostrate.

LOTTERIES.—The following are the provisions of the bill reported to the Legislature, by the Committee on Lotteries. It was drafted by the Hon. Mr. Beach, of the Senate, one of the committee on the part of that body.

Section 1, prohibits the sale of tickets and parts of tickets. Sec. 2, prohibits the making of any scheme in which the scheme price of tickets shall be less than ten dollars. Sec. 3, prohibits the sale of tickets for a greater sum than the scheme price, and provides that the purchaser of any such ticket may recover of the vender the money paid for it, &c. and authorises the plaintiff in any such action, to call upon the defendant to disclose on oath; and if he refuses to make such disclosure, judgment shall be rendered against him as in case of *nihil dicit*. Sec. 4, provides that no greater discount than 6 per cent. can be made on payment of prizes before they become due. Sec. 5, provides that the drawing of lotteries upon the principle of combination of numbers, shall be prohibited; all lotteries to be drawn upon the old plan of blanks and prizes in one wheel, and numbers in another. Sec. 6, provides that no lottery shall be drawn, or the drawing commenced, until all the tickets shall have been *bona fide* sold; and when once commenced, the drawing to be continued on each successive day, at the rate of 300 per day until completed. Sec. 7. All actions, whether in writing or otherwise, brought to recover the sum agreed to be paid for lottery tickets, barred if not brought within three days after the right of action shall accrue. Sec. 8. provides that in any action, the defendant may file his complaint that the contract was made in violation of the act, and that the parties may be examined on oath; and if upon the hearing it shall appear that the complaint is true, judgment for the defendant. Sec. 9. Purchasers may be witnesses on trial of prosecutions. Sec. 10. provides for the appointment of [illegible] of lotteries, to whom shall be submitted the accounts of the managers within thirty days after the drawing of each class. Sec. 11. Fines to be disposed of, one half to the person giving information, and the other half to the State Treasury.—Sec. 12. Lotteries to be drawn in this state, and not elsewhere. Sec. 13. limits the existence of all the lotteries excepting the Enfield Bridge and Retreat for the Insane, to six months from the termination of the present session.

FOR THE COURIER.

There never was a time in our country, when there was more need of the most rigid economy, than the present. Much of the pecuniary embarrassment and distress prevalent throughout the community, are in consequence of extravagance in dress, furniture, equipage, &c. &c. so generally witnessed. Many complain of great scarcity of money and hard times; but let every one be industrious in some honest calling, and live within his yearly income, hard times will soon pass away, and better times arrive in their stead. Let not your pride run away with your sober judgment. Permit not your wife or children to run to the store unless you can send the pay for what you get. Pay your debts as fast as you can get a dollar. Join the Cold Water Society, and honestly and perseveringly adhere to the doctrine of entire abstinence—and with the ordinary blessing of divine Providence, you need not fear being thrown upon the town.

FRANKLIN.

THIRD REPORT

Of the Committee on Education, presented at the Norwich Lyceum, by Rev. D. HATHEWAY.

(Concluded.)

The economy of the practice of dividing labor, in the apparently most unimportant branches of the arts, is obvious to the most cursory reflection. How is it that a pin or a needle can be procured at a price so inconsiderable? The manufacture of a pin, embraces several distinct professions. This fact, at first view, it might seem, would enhance the price of the manufacture. But the result of actual experiment, proves the reverse of this. Now the principle of division of labor is no less important, in its application to the business of instruction, than in the various departments of manual skill. You would not devolve upon the same individual, the care of your fields—your garden—your dairy—the making and repairing your farming utensils—the furniture of the kitchen—the parlor—the chamber, and the drudgery of the wardrobe. Economy forbids it. Elegance forbids it. Time would fail him; and then, being occupied with such a variety, he could perform any one thing neither with the same despatch nor nicety. Thus, in the business of instruction, how fails the teacher to give proper attention to so many studies—neither is it possible that he possess the same experience in conducting each branch, in so many, as he might in a few, were his attention confined exclusively to them.

The introduction of the monitorial system is designed to meet and obviate, as it actually does meet and obviate, to some extent, the evil in hand. In the application of this system to practice, difficulties have been experienced—difficulties of such magnitude, as in the minds of some very active promoters of schools, to render the utility of the system problematical. It is not, in our common schools, so easy a matter to find those who are qualified to be the instructors of others. Though they have made the necessary proficiency in knowledge, there are, very frequently attached to them, deficiencies, which greatly detract from, if not wholly impair, their usefulness as monitors. Not every pupil, who has the requisite knowledge, possesses an aptness to teach. His natural disposition may be such as to alienate the affections of his associates. His circumstances in life may be such as to divest him of that influence, among his fellows, without which, his instructions will be little heeded. The assistance of monitors, must be limited to a very small part of the extensive routine of a teacher's duties. Where the lesson involves, simply, an effort of memory, as in the recitation of tables, in arithmetic, or of rules, in grammar, a scholar may be competent to hear it.—But where explanation and illustration are required, no pupil ought to be expected to equal his instructor. 'When rightly understood, the system is,' your committee believe, in the language of one of its warmest and ablest advocates, 'a very efficient instrument, in promoting improvement.'—That it is not to be understood, we need hardly say, it is an aid chiefly connected with the mechanical part of instruction—not, as has sometimes been supposed, a remedy for every evil and a guaranty for every benefit. Nor is there any system, among the many of our own day, or of times past, that can take the place of intelligence and vigilance, on the part of the teacher, to work out for him those results, which must be the fruit of the operation of his own mind. The best instruction which can be furnished, is that, which one teacher gives to one pupil—nothing can be so effectual—nothing so well adapted to personal circumstances and character.

But to the introduction of this system, however many and obvious might be its advantages, there are almost insuperable difficulties, in the very unfavorable construction of most school rooms. Another difficulty would arise, at the outset, in procuring teachers, thoroughly acquainted with the system, and possessed of those peculiar talents, requisite to its complete success. For it is altogether a mistaken notion that it requires no experimental knowledge of the system, and no peculiar qualifications in order to its success. To the prevalence of this notion may be traced the many abortive attempts to introduce the system, and the disrepute, into which it has in many places fallen. Could the public become convinced of the utility and practicability of the system, as applied to our common schools, and be willing to incur the moderate expense of procuring suitable accommodations, and the necessary apparatus, and could able teachers be procured, there might much benefit result to the youth of our country.

The committee would suggest, whether good economy would not warrant the employing an increased number of teachers, in our district schools, and the division of the scholars according to the advance they have made, so as to secure for each, a much greater share of the teacher's attention. In our populous towns and villages, there are no obstacles to the adoption of this course. This is the course actually pursued, in the public schools in Boston, and this is one of the causes, which have operated to give to the schools of that city, the celebrity, throughout the country, which they so justly deserve. They have their infant and their primary schools—their grammar—their writing—their English High school, and their Latin school. By such a classification, they are able to apply the principle of division of labor. The same, or a similar course, is adopted in the village of Worcester, Mass.; the schools of which place are second, probably, only to those of Boston. The number of children in the district, entitled to share in the public money, raised for the schools, is it is understood, amounts to between 400 and 500. Eight schools are sustained, the whole year—two male, and six female. They have a High school with a male and female department. From this, the schools descend, in some measure at least, according to the age and improvement of the pupils, till they embrace the infant. Would not such an arrangement, in our own city, result in the improvement of our schools? Could not many, if not all the district schools, in our several towns, be divided in two divisions, during a part, if not the whole year; and the one class be committed to a male, and the other, to a female teacher? These suggestions, the committee take the liberty to present for the contemplation of the Lyceum. Different minds will, probably, attach to them different degrees of importance. That any thing will be done, in the present state of public feeling with regard to schools, they can not hope. But may they not hope that the tone of public sentiment, upon this subject, will be elevated?

It is a part of the object of the committee to take a still nearer survey of our common schools, and discuss the methods of discipline and instruction, pursued in them. In their opinion, the plainest dictates of nature have been obviously outraged, both in respect to the mode of discipline, and instruction. A little boy was asked by a gentleman, who met him, returning home, what he did at school—'Sir, I read A—B, and sat on a bench' was his answer. A doctor of Laws, would hardly have surpassed the boy, in the appropriateness of his description of the employment of children at many schools. It might, perhaps, occur to the older disciple, that there is here an omission of a very prominent requisition, viz: That the child drown his senses in sleep, as soon as possible, after having, in this very captivating manner, repeated his task and taken his seat. Now this method of confining small children is at variance with the most obvious indications of providence. What is the bent of their inclination? To inaction and drowsiness? The reverse of this entirely. Motion is their element. Activity is essential to the expansion and vigor of the material frame. It is no less essential to the vigor and development of the mind. Doctor Payley remarks it, as, to his mind, one of the most affecting proofs, of the benevolence of the deity that he has made motion itself to children a source of enjoyment. And what is the effect of counteracting this law of nature in the management of small children? They cannot understand the propriety of the restraints imposed upon them—not, perhaps, so much from the circumstance of their limited capacity, as from the entire absence of propriety. The effect is to induce aversion of disposition and sluggishness of intellect,—to associate with the notion of a school, in the child's mind, every thing that is dull and tedious and irksome—to create a dislike to the school room and all its employments. This is a natural, if not an inevitable, result.

It requires not the ken of a philosopher to discover that, with their activity, children possess inquisitiveness and a relish, more or less strong, for the beauties of nature. And what is the design of providence in thus endowing the mind of the child, and what use will a judicious parent make of these endowments? They are the inlets of knowledge to the mind, and refinement to the heart, and the parent will avail himself of them, as God evidently designed he should, to impart instruction, refine the taste and elevate the tone of moral feeling. He will watch the operations of the child's mind and seize the favorable moments to associate instruction with amusement. In these respects, the teacher stands, in loco parentis, and it should be his aim to promote the comfort and even the amusement of his pupils, at the same time that he imparts knowledge. It is a source of very great surprise that men have been so slow to receive hints from nature, and adopt the course to which she points. Wilderspin, though himself not very bountifully endowed, and entitled to no very great eminence, on account of his delivery of taste or stores of knowledge, by simply following, in the management of infants, the suggestions, which nature distinctly gives, has secured to himself a renown which the ambitious may well envy. The establishment of infant schools is designed, it is believed, to be an important era, in the history of popular education. The system of infant schools, is capable of a happy adaption, to a certain extent, to our common schools. The committee do not speak here from conjecture merely. The experiment has been made, and the result is the confirmation of the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Could this system be introduced into our common schools, under *judicious teachers*, the result would be that the school room instead of being approached, by children, with all the dread with which they would visit the walls of a prison, would be sought, as the place of their most delightful recreation. The committee say, *judicious teachers*, from the conviction that the community at large, cherish erroneous views with regard to the qualifications requisite in the teachers of these schools. The opinion is too prevalent, that little skill and still less knowledge, are required in the person who presides over these infant seminaries. If a lady can plead a tolerable education, and a decent common education, it is all that is needful, as a passport to the station of an infant school instructer. There is very great reason for the apprehension that this system will fall into disrepute in our country, through the prevalence of this opinion, and the consequent failures of attempts to sustain infant schools. There is no situation, the presidency of our highest seminaries is not excepted, so difficult to be properly supplied, as that of infant school teachers. There is no situation where so much patience—so much judgment—so much nice discrimination of character—so much skill at invention, is requisite.—Then a knowledge of the laws of mind, as well as of the laws of matter, is of the very first importance, to these instructors of babes.

The committee are gratified to learn that this system is coming more into notice, as respects its utility in our ordinary schools. The school committee of Worcester, have voted to procure apparatus, & extend the system to those schools, to which it has been formerly thought inapplicable.

There are other respects, in which the dictates of nature have been too little consulted. The operations of nature would suggest that names should succeed ideas.—In the ordinary process of instruction, however, the law is reversed. The child is put upon studying the orthography, and treasuring up in the memory, names, of the definition and application of which, he knows little more, than of the form and size and employments of the inhabitants of Herschel. The business of the school room is not associated with the multiplicity of objects, with which he is surrounded. He is not taught to carry the principles and facts exhibited in the school, and compare them with objects, as they meet him abroad. Within the school room, the pupil has the reputation of being a very good scholar. He can spell correctly all the hard words in the spelling book. He can, at least, after having an example wrought out under the several rules, perform all the sums contained in his arithmetic. But when he goes abroad, he is not able to apply those terms to the uses for which language is designed. He knows not the object for which the term stands; & let a question in figures occur—until he is informed under what particular rule to class it, and has access to his book, he can give you no solution. In the first case, the memory alone is exercised, in retaining the combinations of sounds, which constitute the word proposed, and the several letters of the alphabet, which stand for those sounds. This is all well so far as it extends. But it comes short of the object for which language is invented, and for which it should be studied. The pupil ought to be taught the meaning of the terms, and this, not by consulting a vocabulary simply, but by being directed to the particular circumstances or things to which they are actually applied. In the other case, the operation is purely mechanical. The pupil adjusts the several parts of his sum, according to the model before him, without any regard to, or knowledge of the philosophy of figures.

In the communication of knowledge, too little use has been made of the organ of sight. The eye is altogether the most important organ, in the acquisition of knowledge. By the assistance of this sense, we gain, at a glance, that information, respecting objects, which, without it, could not be obtained in hours. At a glance, we obtain that information which we could never possess, with any considerable degree of distinctness or accuracy. For instance, let a mechanic sit down and describe the several parts of an intricate machine. It requires a great length of time for the description, and when he has done, what is the accuracy or distinctness of your views of it? Let him present his model, and at once you understand distinctly the several parts, and their mutual relations and uses. Besides, impressions received thro' the medium of this organ, are much the longest retained. Hence the great advantage of apparatus for illustrating, in a familiar manner, the principles of arithmetic—philosophy—astronomy and chemistry. It is with reference to the two particulars, last mentioned, that the committee would value the infant school system, in its application to common schools. The result which they anticipate, is, that children will become better acquainted with the world within them, & the world without. That a habit of more accurate observation, and more deep reflection will be induced. That they will study the philosophy of the several occurrences with which they meet, and thus be better qualified for the stations in life which they may severally occupy.

The committee would recommend, to every school district, and, almost, to every family, the economy of procuring the apparatus, prepared by Mr. Holbrook, for the use of schools and Lyceums. Economy would be consulted by this course, from the circumstance, that with a far less amount expended for books, a much better knowledge of the branches of which they treat, may be obtained. Great credit is due to Mr. H. for the preparation of this apparatus, at an expense, so far below what it has usually cost, and thus placing it in the power of families and schools to possess it—and the committee are happy to know, that he is, already, reaping a rich reward, in the improvement and gratitude of many youth.

INSTALLATION.—The Norwich Falls Church and Society, having invited the Rev. Charles Hyde, late of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, to become their Pastor, he has accepted their invitation, and the installation is expected to take place this day. Public exercises to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Married,

In Franklin, by the Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, Mr. SAMUEL N. BILL, of this city, to Miss ESTHER M. LEE, of Glastenbury.

Died,

In this city, on the 28th ult. Capt. ELIAS LORD, aged 68 years.

In Lebanon, Goshen Society, on the 23d inst. Mr. WM. RANDALL, aged 27.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Lecture—Political Economy—"Banking."

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

A Dictionary of the English Language; abridged from the American Dictionary, for the use of primary schools, and the Counting House. By Noah Webster, LL.D.

Putnam's Analytical Reader.

Putnam's Sequel to the Analytical Reader.

June 1. 10

ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, the third volume of the very popular Dictionary of arts, science, literature, history, politics and biography, under the above title.

This work will be completed in twelve volumes. Price $2 50 cts. a volume.

June 2. 10

FINE JEWELRY.
EDWARD COIT

HAS this day received from New York a few sets gold Studs, or Shirt Buttons, set with diamonds, pearl, jet, Cameo, &c. a very fashionable article for gentlemen; also an elegant assortment Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Chains, Pins, &c. &c. &c.

June 1. 3w10

WOOL CARDING, &c.
T. GREEN & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebediah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 1810

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by
W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

WOOL.

4000 lbs. Smyrna Wool, for sale low by
SMITH & GODDARD.
June 2. 3w10

AUCTION.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the Norwich Market Room, on Thursday, June 3d, 1830, 612 articles of personal property, belonging to the U. S. Army, viz.

One four wheel coach, with harnesses in order, and well worthy the attention of mail contractors. Also, various parts of harnesses, such as hames and hames collars, bridles, trace chains, &c. &c., axes and axe slings, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
EDMUND SMITH, Auctioneer.
June 1. 1w

Pay your Taxes.

THE Collector will meet the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, for the purpose of receiving their taxes on list 1829, at Newcomb Kinney's Hotel, on the 4th of June next; on the 5th at Samuel M. Downer's Hotel, in the First Society, at 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. on each day.

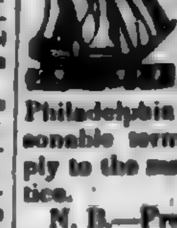
☞All those that do not comply with this invitation, must expect to pay travel fees.
STEPHEN TRACY, *Collector.*
Norwich, May 27, 1830. 3w10

THOSE who take Newspapers of the subscriber, are notified that six months pay falls due the 2d June inst. Strict attention to the subject is solicited.
OLIVER CLARK.
June 2, 1830. 10

For New-York.

Sloop Maria, Coit, will sail on Wednesday, June 2d, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board.

For Philadelphia.



The Schooner Industry, D. Wilcox, Capt., will ply between this port and Philadelphia, the ensuing season, leaving Norwich on Thursday next, the 27th inst., and will take freight to Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to John Prentice.

N. B.—Freight will be received and stored free of expense in the absence of the vessel. *JOHN PRENTICE.*

For New-York.

The sloop Splendid, M. Williams master, will sail on Wednesday, June 9th, at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.
June 2. 10

For New-York.

Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, will sail on Friday, June 4, at 5 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.
June 1. 1w

For Boston.

The regular trading sloop Jasper, I. Scudder, master, will sail on Friday, June 4, at 8 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, or on board, at Brown's Wharf. June 2. 1w

SALT! SALT!!

1000 bush. Turk's Island Salt, 800 bush. cheap quality do. 200 sacks fine Salt,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
June 1, 1830. 10

OATS.

THE subscribers will pay cash for two hundred bushels Oats.
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
June 2. 10

SELLING OFF
☞AT FIRST COST!☜

THE goods at the *New York Store*, consisting of Broadcloths, Shirtings, Lawns, Linens, Cambrics, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Silks, Shawls, Circassians, Bombazetts, Flannels, cotton and worsted Hose, Calicoes and Ribbons—will be sold at the original cost in New York—some of which are very cheap. The subscriber intends to close the business of that store as soon as possible.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
June 2, 1830. tf10

SCYTHES, &c.

50 doz. Thayer's, Blanchard's and Torrey's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
1000 Scythe Rifles, fine and coarse grit,
500 Rakes, Abel and Wilcox,
100 quaker Snaiths, made of the best of timber and iron, warranted equal to any ever made,
100 Pitch Forks, warranted,
1000 bush. heavy Maryland Corn,
20 firkins Lard,
40 half bbls. No. 1. and 2. first quality Mackerel—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
June 2, 1830. 10

PERFUMERY.

OTTO of Rose, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Milk of Roses, Macassar Oil, Preston's Salts—for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
June 1. 3w10

CAPE SALT, &c.

500 bush. Cape salt, now landing, per sloop Caroline,—also, per sloop Jasper, 40 quintals codfish, for sale cheap by
E. A. BILL.
June 2. 10

FARMING TOOLS.

20 doz. Blanchard's stamp Scythes, cast steel, steel back and common, warranted as heretofore,
120 doz. patent Scythe Rifles, cheap,
25 doz. Scythe Snaiths, made by the Shakers,
15 doz. patent Hay Forks,
10 doz. Tyler's Rakes,
2 doz. " Cradles—for sale lower than usual, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
June 2. 10

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 20 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.
CHARLES LEE.
Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

RUSSELL'S
STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum*. Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by Lathrop & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above articles at wholesale and retail at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NOVEMBER ROWEN, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. M. WASHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.
June 2, 1830. 13w10

50 Shares Thames Bank Stock for sale. Enquire at this Office.
June 2. 3w10

POETRY.

From Willis' Magazine.

CHANGES.

The billows rang along in gold
Over the yielding sand,
And when upon the shore unrolled,
They gather up again;
They get themselves a different form,
Those children of the wind,
And, or in sunlight, or in storm,
Leave the green land behind.

Life's billows on life's changing sea
Come alway to Death's shore,
Some with a calm content, and free,
Some with a hollow roar;
They break and are no longer seen,
Yet still defying time,
Divided, and of different mien,
They roll from clime to clime.

All water courses find the main;
The main sinks back to earth;
Life settles in the grave—again
The grave hath life and birth;
Flowers bloom above the sleeping dust,
Green grass from scattered clay;
And thus from death the spirit must
To life find back its way.

Life hath its range eternally,
Like water, changing forms;
The mists go upward from the sea,
And gather into storms;
The dew and rain come down again,
To fresh the drooping land;
So doth this life exalt and wane,
And alter, and expand. J. O. R.

MEDLEY.

Whitfield.—Doctor Franklin, in his memoirs, bears witness to the effect which was produced by Whitfield's preaching in America. "I happened," said he, "to attend one of his sermons, in the course of which I perceived that he intended to finish with a collection, and I silently resolved that he should get nothing from me—I had in my pocket a handful of copper money, three or four silver dollars, and five pistoles in gold. As he proceeded, I began to soften, and concluded to give the copper. Another stroke of his oratory made me ashamed of that, and determined me to give the silver; and he finished so admirably, that I emptied my pocket wholly into the collector's dish, gold and all."

Punctuation.—When Lord Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, wrote his famous book, entitled, "A Pickel for the Knowing Ones," there happened to be many heresies, schisms, and false doctrines abroad in the land, regarding punctuation; and as many diverse systems appeared, for the location of commas, semi-colons, periods, dashes, etc. as there were works published. To obviate this difficulty and to give every one an opportunity of suiting himself, he left out all marks of punctuation from the body of his work, and at the ending of the book, has printed four or five pages of nothing but stops and pauses, with which he said the reader could pepper his dish as he chose.

The Philadelphia Enquirer publishes the following anecdote, related by a friend and contemporary of the lamented Dr. Godman:

"Some years ago, in conversation with us, he said that in a voyage to sea in early life, he had seen a lad who had just begun to be a sailor, going out to some projecting part of the rigging. His arms were supported by a spar, and he was looking below him for a rope which ran across, on which his foot should be. The ropes flew from side to side, and it was evident that the poor fellow was becoming dizzy, and in danger of falling, when the mate shouted to him with all his force, "Look aloft! you lubberly lubber!" By thus turning away his eyes from the danger, the dizziness was prevented, and he found his footing. And this incident, the Doctor said, often occurred to his mind in after life, when his troubles grew heavy upon him, and he hardly could find ground whereon to tread. At such times he heard the mate's shout in his ears, and turned his eyes 'aloft' to the prize upon which he had fastened his hopes. We cannot part with this beautiful illustration, without asking each of our readers to apply it to a still nobler purpose; to steady themselves in all the tempests of adversity by looking toward that life in which there is rest and peace evermore—and when our flesh and heart shall fail us, and we can find no support under our feet, to seek it by 'looking aloft' to Him, who is the strength of our hearts, and our portion forever."

"Better is a poor and wise child, than an old and foolish king." To behold the excellence of wisdom in the poor Christian, in all its depth, and in all its solidity, you must examine his mind, and there see the vastly higher elements, with which it is conversant, than those among which the children of this world are groveling; there see how, in the hidden walk of the inner man, he treads a more elevated path than is trodden either by the daughters of gaiety or the sons of ambition; there see, how the whole greatness and imagery of heaven are present to his thoughts and what a richness & sublimness of conception have gathered upon his soul, by his daily approaches to heaven's sanctuary. He lives in a cottage, and yet he is a king and priest unto God. He is fixed for life to the ignoble drudgery of a workman, and yet he is on the full march to a blissful immortality. He is a child in the mysteries of science, but familiar with greater mysteries. That preaching of the cross, which is foolishness to others, he feels to be the power of God and the wisdom of God! That faithfulness which assents to all the promises of the Gospel; that righteousness which is unto the believer; that fulness in Christ, out of which the supplies of light and of strength are ever made to descend on the prayers of all who put their trust in him; that wisdom of principle and wisdom of application by which, through his spiritual insight into the Bible, he is enabled both to keep his heart and to guide the movements of his history, these are his treasures; these are the elements of that moral wealth, by which he is far exalted above the monarch, who stalks his little hour of magnificence on earth, and then descends a ghost of departed greatness into the land of condemnation. He is rich, because the word of Christ dwells in him richly in all wisdom. He is great, because the spirit of glory and of God rests upon him.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

Perjury.—We have a horrid idea of the principles of a man who would deliberately take a false oath.—Perjury, in this sense, is a crime of the deepest magnitude. An individual, who, with deliberation, would call upon God so to deal with him, as he should deserve to be dealt with, in reference to the truth of the matter he was about to relate, and then to speak falsely—such a man, we say, would not hesitate to commit murder.—There should be nothing indistinct in the recollection of him who calls upon heaven to bear witness to the truth of his attestation. If the thing is not as certain as sight, he should never depend upon the clearness of his memory. Above all others, he is a villain, who can be bribed to perjure himself.

The same villain, under other circumstances could be bribed to assassinate. Such an act evinces total and absolute depravity.—Yet we have seen men stand up and commit perjury, as coolly as they would drink wine.—We have seen them ready to swear to any thing, and every thing, and yet afterwards talk of principle, and honesty, and religion. If a curse of desolation does not mark the paths of such, justice cannot be satisfied. A perjured man is lost to all the attributes of virtue—he is an apostate from integrity and principle.

The love of a Mother.—If the love of a mother surpasses all other love, you, who are a son, ought with the full measure of gratitude to return her affection. You are bound to her by the strongest ties: treat her with never failing tenderness. She will love you whatever may be your character; but let her have cause to glory in her child. Disappoint not her hope: do not by your vices plunge a sword into her bosom: do not break her heart; do not compel her to wish that God would hide her in the grave. Look unto Jesus, the pattern of every excellence. Love your mother as he loved his mother: obey, honor, cherish, and protect her, as he obeyed his earthly parent. Finally, imprint on your mind the words of the wise man, he that is obedient unto the Lord will be a comfort to his mother. Remember that thou wast born of her, and how canst thou recompense her the things she hath done for thee? Forget not thou the sorrows of thy mother!—*Dr. Freeman.*

Printer's troubles.—As we were going home, [illegible] the Wednesday, we met a man inquiring for our office. Expecting a job, we promptly returned with him, and gave him an inquiring look, as much as to say, Well, I'm ready to wait on you. 'I want (said he) to buy a paper.' Yes, sir, here's one—the latest. 'I want an old one, the one with the account in it of the storm in [illegible].' So we commenced a search, and at last found one, which we handed him. 'How much is it?' he asked. Six cents. 'What, six cents for an old paper; I thought you'd let it go free!' No sir, we never take less, without we give it away, was the answer. 'Well, me you have the account in it?' Oh yes, here it is. 'Well now, then, (said he,) if you'll just sit down and read it for me, I needn't buy it.' This was almost too much; but it was a good one, and we read the [illegible] account, faithfully and honestly. After which the chap coolly said, 'Oh it an't so bad as I thought for,' and walked out. In half an hour after meeting him I got to the same part of the street again, thinking to myself that though he brought no fish, I'd had a glorious nibble.
Winchester Republican.

Isinglass, boiled in spirits of wine, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass, so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, and perfectly secure.

WOODEN WARE.

20 doz. Pails; 10 nests Tubs,
10 doz. Wash Boards,
2 " nests Sugar Boxes,
400 set Wooden Bowls,
1 doz. nests Cup Tubs,
20 doz. Clothes Pins; 1 doz. Churns,
Mop Handles, Dippers, &c.
—ALSO—
30 doz. patent Wheat Heads,
100 Willow Baskets.
For sale low by
GALLUP & CULVER.
May 26. 3w9

WHEAT MIDDLINGS.

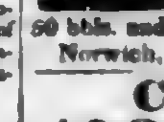
14 bbls. Western Wheat Middlings, just received per sloop Teazer, and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
—ALSO—
Superfine Rochester Flour, N. Y. Rye do. in bbls. and half bbls. in quantity to suit purchasers.
May 25th. 9

SALT, &c.

30 sacks fine salt,
20 bbls. Rochester flour,
2 sacks very prime coffee,
4 doz. hoes,
2 chests hyson skin tea,
1 tierce rice; just received and for sale by
DURKEE & MINER.
—ALSO—
A new supply of Lumber.
May 18. 8

BACKUS & NORTON

OFFER FOR SALE, ON CONSIGNMENT,



40 hhds. Crain's New Rum,
25 hhds. Bach's do.
50 bbls. La Fayette Gin,
25 boxes Philad. lump Sugar,
50 bbls. and boxes Colgate's No. 1 Starch.
Norwich, May 18. 8

CORN, &c. &c.

400 bush. Southern Corn-bright and heavy,
50 bush. clear Buckwheat for sowing,
50 sacks fine Salt.
1 tierce Honey; 1 " Rice.
For sale low by
GALLUP & CULVER.
May 26. 3w9

MESS BEEF AND PORK.

20 bbls. City Mess Pork,
15 bbls. Conn. Mess Beef,
5 half do. do. do.
Beef and Pork Hams,
Just received and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
May 26. 9

SALT.

300 bush. Turks Island salt,
500 do. Liverpool and American do.
100 sacks blown salt, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
May 25. 9

FRESH FRUIT.

10 boxes Lemons; 20 do. Raisins,
10 drums Figs; 3 sacks Filberts,
3 " Almonds; Citron, &c. &c.
For sale at reduced prices by
GALLUP & CULVER.
May 26. 3w9

OIL, LIME, &c.

10 bbls. linseed oil;
30 casks Thomastown lime;
10 bbls. Rosin, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
May 26. 9

NOW LANDING,

20 hhds Demarara Molasses,
15 drums Figs,
40 bbls. L. O. Smith Flour.
300 lbs. Madeira Nuts, for sale by
E. A. BILL.
May 26. 9

DANIEL B. MINER,

OFFERS for sale at his cheap store, superior molasses, at 30 cents by the keg, 11 lb. handsome sugar for a dollar.
May 25. 9

OIL.

25 bbls. sperm oil, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
May 25. 9

RICE FLOUR.

ONE bbl. superior Rice Flour, just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
May 25. 9

SUGAR LUMPS.

DOUBLE refined Sugar, in small lumps, for a cup of tea, for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
May 25. 9

MOLASSES.

25 hhds. Molasses. Also, a few bbls. Starch, for manufacturers use, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
May. 26. 9

THOMASTOWN LIME.

75 casks fresh Thomastown Lime, now landing and for sale at a reduced price, by
GALLUP & CULVER,
May 26. 9

LIME.

JUST received and for sale uncommonly low, 60 casks Thomastown Lime.
DURKEE & MINER.
May 23. 6

MOLASSES.

30 hhds. New Orleans and English Island molasses, of superior quality, for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
May 18. 8

CIDER.

45 bbls. best refined Cider,
10 do. do. common do.—for sale at very low prices by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
May 18. 8

WANTED,

1000 bush. oats, for which cash will be paid if delivered immediately, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
May 19. 8

BRISTOL BRICK

For sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
May 18. 3w8

DUN FISH.

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, three quintals superior Dun Fish.
May 19 3w8

GRINDSTONES.

6 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, for sale by
E. A. BILL.
May 18. 8

HOPS.

FRESH pressed Hops for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
May 18. 3w8

ANOTHER CHEAP STORE.

DANIEL B. MINER

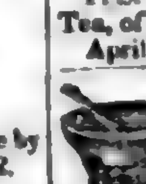
HAS taken the store lately occupied by Andrew Y. Austin, next west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, where he offers for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, uncommonly low for cash. Country produce of all kinds wanted, in exchange for Flour, bag Salt, &c.

Farmers are requested to call and judge for themselves.
May 25. 9

CHAMPAIGN, Muscat, Claret, and Port Wines, for sale by the bottle by
S. L. HYDE.
May 18. 3w8

TEAS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly for sale the best and newest Teas, of all kinds that can be found; and when sold, if not approved, can be returned, and the money, together with the expenses, will be refunded.
SAMUEL L. HYDE,
two doors west of the Episc. Church.
P. S. A few canisters 2 lb. each Imperial Tea, of a choice quality, for sale as above.
April 27. 9w5



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	2 casks flos. sulph.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	20 boxes roll brims.
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	60 lbs. cantharides,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	100 lbs. calomel,
	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	100 lbs. flos, cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	100 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
	300 lbs. fine sponge,
150 lbs. calcined do.	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
500 lbs. refined borax,	
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	
balsam honey,	Rogers' " syrup,
British oil,	Rochelle powders,
bears' oil,	soda do.
cephalic snuff,	Indian lotion,
cream of amber,	Indian specific,
Dean's pills,	Newton's bitters,
Frink's pills,	Russell's do.
Godfrey's cordial,	Clay's itch ointment,
Goulard's ext. lead,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Hooper's pills,	" asthmatic pills
Haarlem oil,	" aromat. fen. "
James' pills,	" anti-bilious "
Jesuit's drops,	" vegetable specific,
Lee's pills,	Albion corn plaister,
Mead's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Tyler's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,	Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses.
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c

May 5, 1830. 6

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
	Jesuit's drops,
Rogers' cough do.	Columbian syrup,
Cooley's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
Lockyer's "	Liquid opodeldoc,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Steer's do.
	Wine bitters,
Thompson's eye water,	Itch ointment
	Culver's corn plaister,
Charlton's do.	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Turlington's balsam,	
Butt's American balsam,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Bateman's drop,	Extract Humuli,
Genuine Hull's physic,	" butternut,
Sanford's bark,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Godfrey's cordial,	Hydriodate "
British oil,	Sulphate quenine,
Haarlem do.	Elaterium & Croton oil,
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER & SON.
Jan. 19, 1830. 49

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

60 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; a great variety of silks, consisting of satin Levantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crapes; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Canton, Nankin and Italian crapes; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and Bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslins; jackonett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloths, flannels, cassimeres, and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; false curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; tea waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; Boston new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal eratus; nutmegs; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c., comprising in the whole as grand an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for men's and boys stockings and socks, striped mittens, good sewing silk, segars, butter and cheese, and almost all kinds of barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.
EDWARD S. MOSELEY, & Co.
Hampton, April 27, 1830. 5

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

IS THIS DAY OPENING AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
New Calicoes, fancy gauze and barrage Hdkfs
3-4 German yellow Nankeen,
Hamilton Stripe; Vestings,
Linen and cotton Hose,
Horseskin and silk Gloves,
First quality Ribbons,
Shell Combs; Florences,
Gentlemen's bombazine, Cambrics,
Shirtings; Reeds; Bang-up-cord,
Green Lustring, and Navarino Hats.
May 25. 9

MAY 18, 1830.
THIS DAY RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING BY
STORRS & CO.

A very handsome addition to their former stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

selected in New York the last week with great care from the Domestic Ware Houses, and from the latest importations.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Fifty pieces elegant Prints and Ginghams,
Sarsnett, medium and cambric Muslins,
Book and mull Muslin,
Figured and barred Cambrics,
Black Gro de Naples; India Satin,
Satin Levantines; Sinchews,
Sarsnetts and Florence Silks,
Irish Linens; linen Cambrics; Lawns,
Linen cambric Hdkfs.; Dimities,
Damask, birdseye and Russia Diaper,
White and brown linen Drillings,
Black and mixed Lasting,
Rouen Cassimere,
Storment, French Bombazines,
Printed Jeans, all adapted to men's summer clothing,
Vestings; Cravats; Gloves; Mitts,
Bleached and brown Sheetings,
Dorchester Tickings, &c. &c.
Also, superfine Saxony, black, blue, brown, and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
One case Navarino Hats, superior quality,
Two cases men's and boys' black and drab water proof Hats,
Six doz. men's and boys' palm leaf Hats,
Elegant gilt framed Looking Glasses,
—ALSO—
A complete and full assortment of *Groceries, Crockery* and *Glass Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Hardware, Sole Leather, Shoes, &c.*—all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the county for cash, good credit, or in exchange for Butter, Cheese, Lard, Corn, Rye, Oats, Lumber, Shingles, Stockings and Socks, mixed Yarn, &c.
Plainfield, Cent. Village, May 17. 4w8

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELEY & Co.

Have returned from New York the last week, with a more splendid stock of Goods than they ever offered before, suitable for the present and approaching season.
—AMONG THEM ARE—
Black, blue and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
Flannels; Bombazetts; Circassians,
Bombazines,
Italian, Sinchew, Sarsnett, Marceline and Gro de Naples Silks,
Black, Nankin, Canton and French Crapes,
White, pink and green do.
Green and white Gauze,
Pink and white pressed Crapes,
India and black Italian Levantine Silks,
Pongees of superior quality,
Black and white silk Gloves,
Women's silk Hose,
Black and white wide bobbinett Laces,
Black and white lace Veils; white gauze do.
Ribbons; Threads; Tapes,
Valencia, Cashmere and Chintz Shawls,
A very large assortment Calicoes from 9d upwards,
15 pieces fancy and mourning Ginghams,
Battist for ladies dresses and hats,
Figured and plain Swiss Muslins, very low,
Figured and plain sarsnett and mull Muslins,
Corded and plain Cambrics,
Common and cambric Dimities,
Black worsted, mixed and white cotton Hose
Beaver and kid Gloves; do. Mitts,
A large assortment fancy cloths, for men', and boys' summer wear,
French Drillings,
Bang-up Cords, a new style superior goods,
Artificial Flowers,
250 pair Lynn, Morocco and prunello ladies' and children's Shoes,
Very small fancy do.; black cambric,
Black and brown linen Linings,
Buckram; Irish Linens; Long Lawns,
Table Cloths, very cheap,
A great variety fancy silk Hdkfs.
Black Barcelona do.; flagg do. silk & cotton,
Men's white and fancy Cravats; Suspenders,
Silk barrage Gauze; Vestings; Stripes,
Plaids; Checks; Bed Ticks; Sheetings,
Ladies' Work Baskets,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats, very cheap,
300 yds. Osnaburgh, very cheap and good,
Tabby Velvets—and many small articles not mentioned.
—ALSO—
A large assortment *Crockery, Glass and Hardware; Drugs and Medicines*; a large assortment *Looking Glasses*, from 75 cts. to 11 dollars,
A general assortment *Groceries*—Flour, per barrel, at Norwich prices, exclusive of carting—in short, almost every article which is called for in a country store.
On hand and for sale—6000 lbs. good mess Pork; 3000 lbs. Bacon; 300 bush. Oats; 2 new one horse Wagons; 6 one horse wagon Harnesses.
☞Any or all the above goods will be sold very low for cash or good credit. The prices and quality can be determined by those who will please to favor them with calls.

WANTED
Corn, Rye, Oats, Beans, Flax Seed, and Butter, for which as many goods will be given in exchange as at any store in this vicinity.
—LIKEWISE—
Men's blue mixed Stockings and Socks of large sizes, blue and white Stocking Yarn, also men's blue striped Mittens of large sizes, and boy's Stockings of large sizes—for which a fair price will be paid, and in any quantities of the two last articles named.
Also, flannels, tow cloth, &c.
Windham (S. S.) April 20. 1830 tf5

DOMESTIC.

WHITE Cotton Hose; brown, blue and fancy print Calicoes—just received and for sale very cheap by
WM. D. RIPLEY.
May 12. 7

W. HUNTINGTON

HAS just received a new assortment of Goods, which he will sell low for cash.
Norwich, April 28, 1830. 5

FASHIONABLE STRAW HATS.

THE diamond, plain, and open Cottage Hats, with bands of different patterns; Straw Trimmings of different kinds—just received and for sale cheap by
Mrs. Huntington & Misses Clarke.
May 18. 3w8

MORE NEW GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York with a new supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which are as follows, viz.
A large assortment of Calicoes and cambric Prints, new style, cheap,
Printed Mandarins, a new article for ladies' dresses,
Satin Brilliant,
Barrage and Palmarines, for ladies' dresses,
A handsome assortment of Ginghams,
Bl'k Lavender Barrage for mourning dresses,
Fine cambric Muslins, very nice, for dresses,
White plaid Cambric, a new article, for do.
A great variety of fancy Hdkfs.
Gloves and Mitts,
Italian, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Naples Silks,
German Nankeen; fine French Bombazine,
Fine black Circassian for gentlemen's wear,
Drillings and Jeans for do.
Rouen Cassimere; Irish Diaper,
Damask Table Cloths, very elegant,
Irish Napkins; Russia Diapers,
Fine Swiss Cravats,
Cotton and silk Hose, very cheap,
Laces; white gauze Veils; Broadcloths,
Navarino Hats, common and new style of patterns,
Handsome plain colored Ribbons, for trimming,
Bed Tick; Baskets; Trunks, &c.—all which he is disposed to sell cheap.
May 18. 8

MAY 17, 1830.
JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING BY
WM. D. RIPLEY,

An assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, some of which are entirely new style.
—CONSISTING OF—
A great variety fancy Prints,
Black and white and black and purple Ginghams,
Black Nankin and Canton Crapes—heavy goods,
Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool hdkfs.,
A great variety of goods for gentlemen's summer wear,
Russia Diapers; Irish birdseye do.
Long Lawns and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain Ribbons, all colors,
Colored Florences; black Italian Lustring,
Vestings,
Parasols, with brown and green silk covers, with rich borders and heavy fringe,
Extra size silk Umbrellas,
—ALSO—
In addition to a large stock before on hand, a few pieces superfine *Ingrain Carpetings*, rich patterns. 8

TO CLOSE A CONCERN!
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Having bought the stock of DRY GOODS at the New York Store, offers to sell them much below the first cost or real value, to close the business there. Among them are many valuable staple goods, consisting in part of—
A heavy stock of blue, black, brown, mixed, olive and drab Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
Black Levantines and Lustrings,
Calicoes, (old patterns, but cheap,)
Cotton and worsted Hose,
Bombazines, Bombazetts, Circassians,
Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Linens,
Cambrics and Muslins,
Crapes, Hdkfs., Linen Cambrics,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls. Call and see others.
May 12, 1830. tf7

MAY 4th, 1830.
NEW DRY GOODS.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just returned from N. York with a choice & elegant assortment of extra *NEW SPRING GOODS,* which is now open for examination at No. 2 Boswell's Row, opposite H. B. Buckingham, consisting of the following articles, viz:
Black, blue black and colored Grosdenaps,
black Grosdeindia; colored Grosdenaines,
Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Marseline Silks,
Figured and plain Swiss & book Muslins,
White Jackonett and Swiss Cambrics,
Fine colored do.
Pongees of elegant colors,
Nankin, Canton, and Italian Crapes,
Fine black Bombazines and Circassians,
Fine Irish Linens,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Cashmere do.
Black, white and steel colored Cotton Hose,
Black and white worsted do.
Black and white silk "
Horse skin Gloves of different colors; Silk "
300 pieces Prints of elegant patterns,
Brown and white Satteens,
Brown French Drillings; brown Linens,
Bangup Cords and Beaverteens,
Russia Diaper,
Auburn, O. Dean and Mathues Tickings,
1 case Leghorn *Bolivar* Hats; 1 " Navarino,
And many other articles which will with pleasure be shown to customers. The above named articles will be sold unusually low for *Cash.*
J. Y. NILES.
May 5th. 6

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.
The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by
E. A. BILL.
March 24. tf52

FRESH TEAS, of all kinds, that cannot fail to please, at reduced prices, for sale by
GALLUP & CULVER.
May 18. 8

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
THE subscribers are appointed Agents for for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and Colgate's *No. 1 and 2 Starch*, manufactured in New York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, bags, and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.
BACKUS & NORTON.

LEATHER.

400 sides Sole Leather,
Upper Leather, Calf Skin, black Morocco, colored do., brown do., Shoe Thread, Linings and Bindings—just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS Jr.
Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins, and Sheep Skins, and the highest price given.
April 27, 1830. 5

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.
Lisbon, April 10th. tf3

HARD WORK MADE EASY.

THE subscriber would earnestly request the attention of the citizens of Norwich to the following:—

Whereas, I, SANDY BAKER, of the town of Norwich, County of New London, and State of Conn., have purchased of Samuel Silliman, of the town of Saybrook, and County of Middlesex, in said State, a new and useful improvement in a machine for washing clothes, called the *Vibrating Washing Machine*, for the Counties of New London and Windham, in said state, (except the towns of Lyme, Colchester, and Lebanon) for which said improvement in said *Washing Machine* said Silliman has secured to me Letters Patent, issued under the great seal of the United States, and whereas I have for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, within and throughout the town of Norwich, in said New London County, for the term of fourteen years from the third day of February, A. D. 1830, &c.

The Machine needs no praising, as it possesses the qualities of praising itself—that is, by making clothes clean, without any rubbing with the hands, in so doing. It is hoped that it will prove itself by the patronage of a liberal public, &c. S. BAKER.

N. B.—The citizens are requested to try the machine before they purchase, which they can do by calling on S. Baker, Sign and Chair Painter, and Gilder, or Barstow & Carr.
May 25. 9

LACKAWANA COAL.

THE Rail Road from the Coal Mines to the head of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, recommenced operations on the 15th of April. Water is now letting into the Canal, and coal boats will begin to arrive about the 1st of May, after which arrivals will be daily at Bolton, one mile from the Hudson, and 90 miles above New York, where vessels may load drawing ten feet water. The price of first quality coal is $6, second quality, of which the proportion will be small, $5 50 per ton, payable on the 15th November and 10th January. Discount for cash, ½ per cent. per month, for quantities of 50 tons and over, under 50 tons, and not less than a boat load (about 25 tons) cash.

Applicants for credit will address their letters, with references, to R. Flewwelling Treasurer, New York, who will forward their orders to the subscriber, at Bolton, near Kingston, New York.
JOHN BOLTON.
Pres't Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
April 24, 1830. 1mo6

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to
BENJ. T. ROATH.
Norwich, April 27. 5

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.
Lewis Dovy, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.
Joseph Brewster, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.
Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
May 5th. 6

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for their kind and beneficial effects on the human system to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those afflictive complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy even the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels throughout the system, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance to the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables and there is no hazard attending the use of them in either age or sex, under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 11. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1664

SCYTHES, &c.

50 doz. Thayer's, Blanchard's and Torrey's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
1000 Scythe Rifles, fine and coarse grit,
300 Rakes, Abel and Wilcox,
100 quaker Snaiths, made of the best of timber and iron, warranted equal to any ever made,
100 Pitch Forks, warranted,
1000 bush. heavy Maryland Corn,
20 firkins Lard,
40 half bbls. No. 1. and 2. first quality Mackerel—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
June 2, 1830. 10

FARMING TOOLS.

20 doz. Blanchard's stamp Scythes, cast steel, steel back and common, warranted as heretofore,
10 doz. patent Scythe Rifles, cheap,
25 doz. Scythe Snaiths, made by the Shakers,
15 doz. patent Hay Forks,
10 doz. Tyler's Rakes,
9 doz. " Cradles—for sale lower than usual, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
June 2. 10

WOODEN WARE.

20 doz. Pails; 10 nests Tubs,
10 doz. Wash Boards,
2 " nests Sugar Boxes,
40 set Wooden Bowls,
1 doz. nests Cup Tubs,
20 doz. Clothes Pins; 1 doz. Churns,
Mop Handles, Dippers, &c.
—ALSO—
30 doz. patent Wheel Heads,
100 Willow Baskets.
For sale low by
GALLUP & CULVER.
May 26. 3w9

SALT! SALT!!

1000 bush. Turk's Island Salt,
800 bush. cheap quality do.
200 saks fine Salt,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
June 1, 1830. 10

OATS.

THE subscribers will pay cash for two hundred bushels Oats.
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
June 2. 10

CAPE SALT, &c.

500 bush. Cape salt, now landing, per sloop Caroline,—also, per sloop Jasper, 40 quintals codfish, for sale cheap by
E. A. BILL.
June 2. 10

CORN, &c. &c.

400 bush. Southern Corn bright and heavy,
20 bush. clear Buck wheat for sowing,
30 sacks fine Salt,
1 tierce Honey; 1 " Rice.
For sale low by
GALLUP & CULVER.
May 26. 3w9

WOOL.

4000 lbs. Smyrna Wool, for sale low by
SMITH & GODDARD.
June 2. 3w10

MESS BEEF AND PORK.

20 bbls. City Mess Pork,
15 bbls. Conn. Mess Beef,
5 half do. do. do.
Beef and Pork Hams,
Just received and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
May 26. 9

SALT.

300 bush. Turks Island salt,
300 do. Liverpool and American do.
100 sacks blown salt, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
May 25. 9

FRESH FRUIT.

10 boxes Lemons; 20 do. Raisins,
10 drums Figs; 3 sacks Filberts,
2 " Almonds; Citron, &c. &c.
For sale at reduced prices by
GALLUP & CULVER.
May 26. 3w9

OIL, LIME, &c.

10 bbls. linseed oil;
30 casks Thomastown lime;
[illegible] bbls. Rosin, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
May 26. 9

NOW LANDING,

20 hhds Demarara Molasses,
15 drums Figs,
40 bbls. L. O. Smith Flour.
300 lbs. Madeira Nuts, for sale by
E. A. BILL.
May 26. 9

DANIEL B. MINER,

OFFERS for sale at his cheap store, superior molasses, at 30 cents by the keg, [illegible] lb. handsome sugar for a dollar.
May 25. 9

OIL.

25 bbls. sperm oil, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
May 25. 9

RICE FLOUR.

ONE bbl. superior Rice Flour, just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
May 25. 9

SUGAR LUMPS.

DOUBLE refined Sugar, in small lumps, for a cup of tea, for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
May 25. 9

MOLASSES.

25 hhds. Molasses. Also, a few bbls. Starch, for manufacturers use, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
May. 26. 9

LIME.

JUST received and for sale uncommonly low, 60 casks Thomastown Lime.
DURKEE & MINER.
May 25. 6

THOMASTOWN LIME.

[illegible]5 casks fresh Thomastown Lime, now landing and for sale at a reduced price by
GALLUP & CULVER.
May 26. 9

WHEAT MIDDLINGS.

14 bbls. Western Wheat Middlings, just received per sloop Teazer, and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
—ALSO—
Superfine Rochester Flour, N. Y. Rye do. in bbls. and half bbls. in quantity to suit purchasers.
May 26th. 9

ANOTHER CHEAP STORE.

DANIEL B. MINER

HAS taken the store lately occupied by Andrew Y. Austin, next west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, where he offers for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, uncommonly low for cash. Country produce of all kinds wanted, in exchange for Flour, bag Salt, &c.

Farmers are requested to call and judge for themselves.
May 25. 9

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant.	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	130 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes roll brims.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
300 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
	500 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. calcined do	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
500 lbs. refined borax,	
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	30 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	
balsam honey,	Rogers' " syrup,
British oil,	Rochelle powders,
bears' oil,	soda do.
cephalic snuff,	Indian lotion,
cream of amber,	Indian specific,
Dean's pills,	Newton's bitters,
Frink's pills,	Russell's do.
Godfrey's cordial,	Clay's itch ointment,
Goulard's ext. lead,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Hooper's pills,	" asthmatic pills
Haarlem oil,	" aromat. lin. "
James' pills,	" anti-bilious "
Jesuit's drops,	" vegetable specific,
Lee's pills,	Albion corn plaster,
Mead's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Tyler's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,	Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses.
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

60 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; a great variety of silks, consisting of satin Levantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gro de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crape; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Canton, Nankin and Italian crapes; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and Bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslins; jackonett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloths, flannels, cassimeres, and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; false curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; tea waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; Boston new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal eratus; nutmegs; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c., comprising in the whole as good an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for men's and boys stockings and socks, striped mittens, good sewing silk, sugars, butter and cheese, and almost all kinds of barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, & Co.
Hampton, April 27, 1830. 5

TEAS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly for sale the best and newest Teas, of all kinds that can be found; and when sold, if not approved, can be returned, and the money, together with the expenses, will be refunded.

SAMUEL L. HYDE,
two doors west of the Episc. Church.

P. S. A few canisters 2 lb. each Imperial Tea, of a choice quality, for sale as above.
April 27. 9w5

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.
March 24. tf3

SELLING OFF AT FIRST COST!

THE goods at the *New York Store*, consisting of Broadcloths, Shirtings, Laces, Linens, Cambrics, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Silks, Shawls, Circassians, Bombazetts, Flannels, cotton and worsted Hose, Calicoes and Ribbons—will be sold at the original cost in New York—some of which are very cheap. The subscriber intends to close the business of that store as soon as possible.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
June 2, 1830. tf10

MAY 10, 1830.

THIS DAY RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING BY

STORRS & CO.

A very handsome addition to their former stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

selected in New York the last week with great care from the Domestic Ware Houses, and from the latest importations.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Fifty pieces elegant Prints and Ginghams,
Sarsnett, medium and cambric Muslins,
Book and mull Muslin,
Figured and barred Cambrics,
Black Gro de Naples; India Satin,
Satin Levantines; Sinchews,
Sarsnetts and Florence Silks,
Irish Linens; linen Cambrics; Lawns,
Linen cambric Hdkfs.; Dimities,
Damask, birdseye and Russia Diaper,
White and brown linen Drillings,
Black and mixed Lasting,
Rouen Cassimere,
Storment, French Bombazines,
Printed Jeans, all adapted to men's summer clothing,
Vestings; Cravats; Gloves; Mitts,
Bleached and brown Sheetings,
Dorchester Tickings, &c. &c.
Also, superfine Saxony, black, blue, brown, & and mixed Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
One case Navarino Hats, superior quality,
Two cases men's and boys' black and drab water proof Hats,
Six doz. men's and boys' palm leaf Hats,
Elegant gilt framed Looking Glasses,
—ALSO—
A complete and full assortment of *Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Hardware, Sole Leather, Shoes, &c.*—all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in the county for cash, good credit, or in exchange for Butter, Cheese, Lard, Corn, Rye, Oats, Lumber, Shingles, Stockings and Socks, mixed Yarn, &c.
Plainfield, Cent. Village, May 17. 4w8

MORE NEW GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York with a new supply of Spring and Summer Goods, which are as follows, viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and cambric Prints, new style, cheap,
Printed Mandarins, a new article for ladies' dresses,
Satin Brilliant,
Barrage and Palmarines, for ladies' dresses,
A handsome assortment of Ginghams,
Bl'k Lavender Barrage for mourning dresses,
Fine cambric Muslins, very nice, for dresses,
White plaid Cambrics, a new article, for do.
A great variety of fancy Hdkfs.
Gloves and Mitts,
Italian, Gro de Berlin, and Gro de Naples Silks,
German Nankeen; fine French Bombazine,
Fine black Circassian for gentlemen's wear,
Drillings and Jeans for do.
Rouen Cassimere; Irish Diaper,
Damask Table Cloths, very elegant,
Irish Napkins; Russia Diapers,
Fine Swiss Cravats,
Cotton and silk Hose, very cheap,
Laces; white gauze Veils; Broadcloths,
Navarino Hats, common and new style of patterns,
Handsome plain colored Ribbons, for trimming,
Bed Tick; Baskets; Trunks, &c.—all which he is disposed to sell cheap.
May 12. 8

MAY 4, 1830.

NEW DRY GOODS.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just returned from N. York with a choice & elegant assortment of extra *NEW SPRING GOODS*, which is now open for examination at No. 3 Roswell's Row, opposite H. B. Buckingham, consisting of the following articles, viz:
Black, blue black and colored Grosdenaps,
black Grosdeindia; colored Grosdezines,
Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Marseline Silks,
Figured and plain Swiss & book Muslins,
White Jackonett and Swiss Cambrics,
Fine colored do.
Pongees of elegant colors,
Nankin, Canton, and Italian Crapes,
Fine black Bombazines and Circassians,
Fine Irish Linens,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Cashmere do.
Black, white and steel colored Cotton Hose,
Black and white worsted do.
Black and white silk "
Horse skin Gloves of different colors; Silk "
300 pieces Prints of elegant patterns,
Brown and white Sattteens,
Brown French Drillings; brown Linens,
Bangup Cords and Beaverteens,
Russia Diaper,
Auburn, O. Dean and Methuen Tickings,
1 case Leghorn *Bolivar* Hats; 1 " Navarino,
And many other articles which will with pleasure be shown to customers. The above named articles will be sold unusually low for Cash.
J. Y. NILES.
May 5th. 6

BONNETS, LEGHORNS, AND SHAWLS.

MRS. WATSON,

FROM Paisley, respectfully informs the Ladies of Norwich, and its vicinity, that she will cleanse, bleach, and trim Bonnets and Hats, of every description. Also, wash, dress, and remove the stains from silk, merino, and other shawls, in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms. Having obtained general patronage from the Ladies of her own country, she feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may please to call at her house one door west of Doct. Thomas, where may be had Navarino and Leghorn flats and trimmings.
Norwich, May 12. 3mos8

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

IS THIS DAY OPENING AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
New Calicoes, fancy gauze and barrage Hdkfs
3-4 German yellow Nankeen,
Hamilton Stripe; Vestings,
Linen and cotton Hose,
Horseskin and silk Gloves,
First quality Ribbons,
Shell Combs; Florences,
Gentlemen's bombazine, Cambrics,
Shirtings; Reeds; Bang-up-cord,
Green Lustring, and Navarino Hats,
May 23. 9

MAY 17, 1830.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING BY

WM. D. RIPLEY,

An assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, some of which are entirely new style,
—CONSISTING OF—
A great variety fancy Prints,
Black and white and black and purple Ginghams,
Black Nankin and Canton Crapes—heavy goods,
Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool hdkfs.,
A great variety of goods for gentlemen's summer wear,
Russia Diapers; Irish birdseye do.
Long Lawns and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain Ribbons, all colors,
Colored Florences; black Italian Lustring,
Vestings,
Parasols, with brown and green silk covers, with rich borders and heavy fringe,
Extra nice silk Umbrellas,
—ALSO—
In addition to a large stock before on hand, a few pieces superfine *Ingrain Carpetings*, rich patterns. 8

NEW BOOKS.

Sermons by the late Rev. Edward Payson, D. D. Pastor of the second church in Portland.

Memoir of the late Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her Diary and Correspondence.

An elementary Treatise on the construction and use of the Mathematical Instruments usually put into portable cases.

Payne's Elements of mental and moral science.

A Pocket Dictionary of the Bible, prepared for the American S. S. Union, and adapted to general use, by Archibald Alexander, D. D.

A brief outline of the evidences of the Christian Religion, by Archibald Alexander, D. D.

Abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament. Abridged from Clarkson. Together with a brief view of the present state of the slave-trade, and of slavery.

The life of the Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, Scotland.

A visit to my Birth-Place.

Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
May 23. 9

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

A Dictionary of the English Language: abridged from the American Dictionary, for the use of primary schools, and the Counting House. By Noah Webster, LL.D.

Putnam's Analytical Reader.

Putnam's Sequel to the Analytical Reader.
June 1. 10

ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, the third volume of the very popular Dictionary of arts, science, literature, history, politics and biography, under the above title.

This work will be completed in twelve volumes. Price $2 50 cts. a volume.
June 2. 10

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber, agent of the American Sunday School Union, offers for sale their publications, at the same prices as they can be obtained at the general Depository in Philadelphia. *R. HUBBARD.*
May 25. 9

PERFUMERY.

OTTO of Rose, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Milk of Roses, Macassar Oil, Preston's Salts—for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
June 1. 3w10

THOSE who take Newspapers of the subscriber, are notified that six months pay falls due the 2d June inst. Strict attention to the subject is solicited.
OLIVER CLARK.
June 2, 1830. 10

Pay your Taxes.

THE Collector will meet the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, for the purpose of receiving their taxes on list 1829, at Newcomb Kinney's Hotel, on the 4th of June next; on the 5th at Samuel M. Downer's Hotel, in the First Society, at 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. on each day.

☞ All those that do not comply with this invitation, must expect to pay travel fees.
STEPHEN TRACY, *Collector.*
Norwich, May 27, 1830. 3w10

50 Shares Thames Bank Stock for sale Enquire at this Office.
June 2. 3w10

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and *Colgate's No. 1 and 2 Starch*, manufactured in New York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, kegs, and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.
BACKUS & NORTON.

LEATHER.

400 sides Sole Leather,
Upper Leather, Calf Skin, black Morocco, colored do., brown do., Shoe Thread, Linings and Bindings—just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS Jr.
Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins, and Sheep Skins, and the highest price given.
April 27. 1830. 3

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.
Lisbon, April 16th. tf8

MR. HOLMES' SPEECH.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Holmes of Maine, on the resolution calling upon the President for the number, names, &c., of officers removed by him since the last session of the Senate, with the reasons for such removal.

"I never expected to witness the time when a majority of the Senate should surrender its powers to the Executive chief, nor even when it should be slow to stand for its rights. What, Sir, the Senate of the United States, the representatives of twenty-four sovereignties—once the most august assemblage in the world—once the inflexible guardians of State rights against federal encroachments, now yielding to the President almost the last vestige of its executive power. What patriot, who observes 'the signs of the times,' but must deplore this abandonment and humiliation of the Senate of the U. States!"

* * * * * * *

"Sir, I would not look upon 'the signs of the times' with a jaundiced eye; it is not my habit to despond. I would hope even against hope; but when the Senate gives way, where is the ground of hope. Once the American people regarded it as the Bulwark of their liberties. It was the rock in the midst of the ocean, defying the storm. The tempest of executive power had burst in vain upon its brow, the billows of popular fury had broken harmless at its base; but alas! they now see, to their unutterable disappointment, that it was but a house built upon the sand, and the rains descended, and the winds blew, and the floods came, and beat upon that house, and it *fell, and great was the fall thereof.*—Aye, great indeed, for it contained within it the ark of our liberties, and when the house fell, that ark was crushed to atoms. We, the representatives of the States—we, their watchmen upon their walls—we, the guardians of their sovereignty, have surrendered up all executive discretion to a single executive Chief, who can create vacancies in offices, supply them at his will, and is responsible to no earthly tribunal."

* * * * * * *

But we were promised 'reform,' 'retrenchment,' a correction of existing abuses, a 'saving of the public money.' The Augean stable was to be cleansed. This was the cry out of doors, and echoed even from the halls of Congress. Many, I have no doubt, repeated the expression without understanding a word of its meaning, or its application. I dont mean the Senators, for they no doubt are all *very classic.* And I would not now repeat the story, but to show that there is no *analogy.* Augeas, as you recollect, was some petty King of some petty province or city of Greece. What was its name? *Elis*—aye, that is it. It seems he had a stable which had always contained three thousand oxen, and it had never been cleansed out for three hundred years. Hercules undertook to cleanse it, (this was his fifth labor,) and he was to have for his compensation, one tenth of all the cattle, three hundred—a pretty good fee, equal at least, to the salary which you are about to provide for the chief of your new '*Law Department.*' Well, Hercules, by turning the current of the river through the stable, cleansed it in one single day, and then demanded his reward. Augeas refused to pay him, alleging that he had practised an artifice. In consequence they made war. Hercules killed him, and gave his crown to his son; and here is the whole story. Now, where is the analogy? Had Hercules swept out the cattle, only, it might have resembled your case. You have removed the whole herd, and replaced them by a much more numerous and scurvy set, and made the filth ten times worse than it was before. So much for your 'Augean Stable.'

Now, sir, what has been gained by all this devastation, this prostration of all principle, this concentration of executive power in a single Chief? Once, the people of the United States would never have made their rights and liberties a question of profit and loss. But, even making it a mere matter of *calculation*, I repeat the question—*what have we gained?* Draw your comparisons between the present and last year's expenditures, and with all the subtlety and cunning which belongs to the head of the Treasury, and what do you make? The attempt to stifle the truth has been detected, and it is manifest even to the eye of a superficial observer, that your expenditures are and must be, necessarily more. *The fact has been proved beyond controversy.* But whether less or more, is not the question. The question is, have the expenditures be they what they may, been prudent or prodigal, more, or just as much, as the public exigencies require? If my agent, last year, expended $100,000, all for my benefit, I have no right to blame him; if he this year, has expended less than half that sum, and has wasted in the expenditure one half of this, it is a lame apology to recur to a comparison of the two years. We ask you, then, what was wasted in the last year of Mr. Adams' Administration? Put your finger upon the single item. Do you retort the question? We are ready with the answer. In the removal and appointment of foreign ministers in the recess of the Senate, forty thousand dollars have been drawn from the Treasury against the law and the Constitution, without any earthly benefit, and for no other ostensible purpose, but to reward partizans, far less qualified than their predecessors. In the collecting of the revenue, that 'searching operation,' what have you gained? Fifty additional officers in this single Department.

* * * * * *

Sir, if your party had talents, and, as a general remark, I do not think they are over-burdened, is it possible that a machine, so complicated as the Treasury Department, can be successfully managed with raw hands? Can mere 'land lubbers' navigate the ship? I put this question to experienced statesmen—to Senators; and I ask them frankly if, in all this, they can see any thing of public good?

What has been gained, I ask, in removing one thousand connected with the Post Office Department? Mr. McLean was no partizan, and certainly he had done nothing to throw the influence of his Department into the hands of the late Administration. What good motive could have induced this universal proscription? Every post officer whose emoluments are worth even less than ten dollars a year, if he has not hurrahed for the Chieftain, is hunted down as a ferocious wild beast, and every hole, every corner is searched for this small game. All this, I suppose, is 'retrenchment,' and yet we learn that more officers must be provided, or this topical chief of this new department cannot make the machine work.—Now, this is not strange, at all. The General Post Office is in utter confusion—every thing is in error, and 'at sixes and sevens,' the assistants and clerks have been running against each other, and have got into such confusion that they don't know where to go or what to do, and very prudently conclude, therefore, to stand still and do nothing.

But this is not all; *they are asking for money.* Mr. McLean had made the post office support itself; and it has hitherto produced a surplus. In one year, we find that there is likely to be deficit of $100,000. Now, how does this come to pass? The question is easily answered—it is removing the experienced and faithful, and placing in their stead those who cannot or will not fulfil their duties. It is reported, too, that contractors have been remunerated beyond their contracts. At any rate, we are reduced to this: we must add one hundred thousand dollars to the funds of the Department, or strike off some forty or fifty mail routes, and thus deprive the people of the remoter settlements of the means of information, or the machine must STOP. This is another of the effects of this retrenching, reforming administration.

* * * * * *

The specimens of reform, not yet noticed, are many, but will be passed over briefly. You proposed to raise the salaries of your district judges about fifty per cent, and this bill has passed the Senate. The House [illegible] ed the compensation of the marshals for taking the census thirty-three per cent and the Senate raised it to a hundred. You have a bill before you, reported by the Judiciary committee, to establish 'a law department,' in obedience to the recommendation of the President in his message, with a salary for the Attorney General of 6,000, and an assistant, Clerks and messengers, to the bargain. Additional officers are appointed to your revenue cutters to increase their emoluments, when they are only to perform the duties which belong to the custom-house officers, notwithstanding you have increased their number at least *fifty.* All these things constitute reform and retrenchment. Reform on, and retrench in this way, and very soon you will reform and retrench the people out of both their money and their liberty!

On another occasion in my defence of New England, I referred to this proscription which I have here exposed, and remarked that this administration had glutted its vengeance on the purest patriots on earth; that neither age, condition, sect or sex, had escaped. For this I have received a rebuke from the Senator from Louisiana, by which it appears that this language is too plain and too strong for the delicate sensibility of this very sensitive administration. Our friends have been swept off by hundreds, nay, thousands; we have not been permitted to know or even to ask for the reason, and now we are to be denied the poor consolation of complaining. It appears that I spoke in a tone that was not acceptable to that Senator. I regret exceedingly that the sound of my voice does not better harmonize with his refined taste. But he should recollect that our conditions are very different. He was 'brought up at the feet of Gamaliel,' received his education in the first city, and has since been improving it in the most polite and accomplished city in the Union. I am from the woods; yclept, 'a plain, blunt man who speaks right on,' and, perhaps, tells you only what you yourselves already know. I have no ear, nor any accomplishment. I have no fashionable modulations of [illegible] attitude, nor grace, nor eloquence, theatric practised, premised at the glass.

But, as to the substance. Is it not true that the Executive has glutted its vengeance upon the purest patriots on earth; that neither age, condition, sect or sex, has escaped? I shall speak plain—call things by their right names. *How!* must I sacrifice the rights of my constituents to a fastidious delicacy? Have I a right here to indulge in affectation? No, sir, in man or woman, but most in man, and most of all in man who assumes to maintain the people against their oppressors, I, from my soul loathe all affectation. It is the object of my utter—my implacable disgust. What! is man the only thing in God's creation that must appear in disguise? All nature else is ruled by unerring laws, pursued by no [illegible] hand—the brutes even obey their God, and fulfil their destiny. Inanimate creation, these orbs which wheel and sparkle around us, all concur to fulfil their great Creator's purpose. And shall man, the creature of an hour—man, 'whose breath is in his nostrils,' who to-day is, and tomorrow slumbering in his humble tomb, and mingling with his kindred dust—shall he alone put on airs, and 'play his antic tricks before high heaven?' No—no—*Let him speak as he thinks, and act [illegible]—and [illegible] cant hypocrisy and deceit.*

Then let us speak out, and speak the truth. The venerable *Melville* was the last of the 'tea party'—the last of 'the cocked hats.' He was always a republican from the destruction of the tea to the present moment, without 'the shadow of turning.' He has been proscribed. To be sure he is not poor—he has by his economy and fidelity acquired a small pittance—has a little change in his pocket, to bear his expenses on the small remnant of the road he has to pass, and from which 'no traveller returns,' to pay his toll at that gate which is very soon to close after him. But *Elbridge Gerry*—he was a republican from the first to the last. He was one of those fearless patriots, who took their lives in their hands, and signed your Declaration of Independence. He was one of the framers of this constitution, the basis on which we now stand. He had been successively Minister to France, Governor of Massachusetts, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, occupying the very chair which you, sir, fill with so much talent. He died here, and is a mouldering yonder. He was poor and penniless, as every honest revolutionary patriot necessarily was. He left a widow, three helpless daughters and a son, his own 'image and superscription' in every thing. The patriotic and kind-hearted Monroe gave this son an office, to which he was every way qualified, upon the express and special condition that he should appropriate the avails to the support of his widowed mother and orphan sisters. The pledge was fulfilled to the letter. He even denied himself the ordinary consolations of domestic life, without which, nine-tenths of a man's happiness is cut off. He was never a partisan; but he is swept off with a relentless hand, and the venerable relict of that departed revolutionary patriot, with her helpless daughters, is cast off in the winter of her days, upon the cold charity of a cold and uncharitable world. Need I go farther to prove that every age, condition, sect and *sex*, had become the victim of this relentless tyrant? Sir, let the Senator from Louisiana compare the expression with the *facts* and answer the question himself, if every word I have said is not justified. *I take nothing back—it is all true—I have proved it all.*

I again repeat the inquiry—what have you gained? The President, in his message, proposed certain important measures for the consideration of Congress. One was a modification of the Judiciary, dividing the courts into two equal parts, each to hold the sessions alternately, so that a majority of one half might settle constitutional law and a majority of the other half might unsettle it. It is some consolation that no lawyer in either House has had the courage, so far, to hazard his own reputation as even to propose an inquiry into the expediency of adopting such an absurdity.

Another (the conceit probably of the arch-Secretary of State) was to dispense with the United States' Bank, and to substitute another based on the public revenues. The officers, I presume, to be the creatures of the Executive, and the management and facilities to suit his purpose, and conform to his will. A President, with unlimited discretion in removals and appointments, the army, the navy, post office, and press, and this bank, at his control, has only to will it, and he is the tyrant. It is done, it is finished, and the liberties of the people are gone forever. Thank heaven, that scheme has got its quietus.

Another 'reform' was, to establish a law department, the Attorney General its chief, with an assistant, and all the other *paraphernalia.* This is knocked down.

The Indians were to be removed from the limits of the States. This is uncertain. A free trade with the West Indies and other British provinces was *promised*; this has ended, as every rational man believed it would, in *smoke.* Then, what is the sum and substance of all you have done, but to remove good men from office, and put bad ones in their stead? Give us a solitary instance where there has been a single improvement in favor of the interests and liberties of the people—one principle in which your own party shall all agree, and I consent *post take it for your text.*

Sir, I might go on, and perhaps repeat cases to the Senate even as flagrant as these; but I have exhausted myself, and, no doubt, the patience of the Senate. I have omitted many things which I intended to say. It was my object to open the eyes of the people, that they might see their danger. This is a *crisis* in our affairs—it is a state of things unparalleled in our history. Look at the consequences. The distresses of the proscribed are comparatively a small matter. The public interest is put in jeopardy, by displacing experience and fidelity, and substituting mere partisans without regard to qualifications. But if these were all, I should not despond.—The *principles* inculcated are most alarming—the right of the sovereign to do all this 'of his own mere motion,' which is so obsequiously yielded—the unlimited, illimitable discretion so unquestionable—these are the '*signs of the times*' which induce the most gloomy forebodings.—If the *discretion* were only surrendered to a *discreet* man, we might be safe for *the present*, though we should look out *for the future.* But, strange as it may seem, it is yielded to the last man to whom it ought to have been confided. One who has always gone to the utmost bounds of the Constitution, and in the opinion of very many, has often transgressed them. It is the time, above all others, when we should have kept a jealous eye upon the exercise of Executive power; and yet, this very period is selected to surrender every thing. There seems a mysterious apathy, a sleepy carelessness, a lethargy, a paralysis, in the public mind. A dark and dead silence reigns in your Executive halls. Your Chief sits in solemn mysterious reserve, intrenched behind his 'high responsibility,' issuing his fierce decrees, and immolating his victims with cold blooded indifference, and we dare not ask him *why?* *We, the Senate of the United States, are so fallen*, that we cannot summon the firmness to whisper the single monosyllable in his royal ears! Is this a reality, or is it a dream? If what we now witness had been presented to my mind in the fantastic visions of the night, the dream would have awakened me, and I should have started from my pillow with horror.

Sir, I have done. I make no apology for detaining you thus. I have, so far as my feeble talents would permit, performed a duty which I owed to myself, my country, and my God.

From the Salem Register, May 31.

MURDER OF MR. WHITE.

The substance of the disclosures of Joseph J. Knapp, Jun., the person who has turned *State's Evidence*, we learn to be as follows:

'Knapp is the son-in-law of Mrs. Beckford, the niece and Housekeeper of Capt. White, and has been married about three years. He relates that in February last, he declared to his accomplice his desire to procure the death of Capt. White by assassination or other violent means, and that by his request and accomplice undertook to make a negociation with two other persons (brothers) for the accomplishment of this object. An arrangement was concluded with one of them upon a promise to pay him the sum of one thousand dollars, and the person thus engaged to perform the deed, appears to have placed great reliance upon the expectation of obtaining the large amount of treasure generally supposed, and in fact represented by Knapp to be probably contained in the iron chest.

Knapp says that he entertained the notion (not uncommon, though erroneous,) that if Capt. White should die without a Will, his wife's mother would have been entitled by law to *one half* of the estate of Capt. W. as Mrs. B. was the only legal representative of a deceased sister of Capt. White, and the children of his deceased brother were the only other heirs, and entitled to the other half.

He knew that Capt. W. had made a Will by which his mother would be entitled only to a moderate legacy—after he had tried, upon what agreed to assassinate Capt. White for 1000 dollars, which he agreed to pay, the first step was to purloin or destroy the Will; as he had free and frequent access to the house, he agreed to do this himself, and to unbar and unfasten the back window of the house, so that the assassin might gain entrance. Various modes were thought of to take the life. He confesses that he went into Capt. W.'s chamber on 2d April, four days before the murder, and finding the key in the iron chest, unlocked it and took out the Will, put it in his coat, carried it up with him, carried it to Wenham and kept it till after the murder, and then burned it. After the Will had been secured, he gave notice to the assassin that all was ready. On the appointed evening, previous to his going to Wenham, he had a meeting on the centre of the Mall with the assassin, who showed him a bludgeon and the dagger with which he intended to perpetrate the deed; that on (Knapp) examined them, and asked the other if he intended to do it that night, he said that he thought not—he did not feel like it. Knapp then returned to Wenham.

On Sunday afternoon, (4th of April) he ascertained that Capt. W. had gone to Salem [illegible]

with a relative, and the assassin then determined to dirk him in the street on his return; but it turned out that he returned home before dark, so that the design was then frustrated. It was next arranged for Tuesday night; and in the forenoon of that day, he says he made a protest to prevail on his wife's mother to depart from Capt. W.'s house, and to ride to Woodstock to visit her daughters, and to spend the night with them.

He says that, all preparations being thus made, the assassin and his accomplice met about 10 o'clock in the evening in Brown-street which passes the rear of Capt. W.'s garden, and stood some time in a spot from which they could observe the movements in the house, and perceive when the family retired to bed.—the assassin then went round through the street and entered the back yard of Capt. W., in front, went round the house to the back window, as designated, lifted it, entered the house alone, passed up the stair-case, opened the door of the chamber where Capt W. slept, approached the bed-side, and with a bludgeon previously made by himself for that purpose, gave him a heavy and mortal blow on the side of the head, while he was sleeping, then with a dirk gave him the stabs on the body—then retired from the house, hastened back with the club in Brown-street, where he met his accomplice; ran down Howard-st.; hid the club under the steps of the Howard st. meeting-house, and then went off.

He says that several days after the murder, the assassin and accomplice went to Woodstock to call for the thousand dollars—that he could not pay the whole, but gave him 100 five franc pieces. The assassin related to him the particulars of the murder, told him where the club was concealed, and said he was very sorry Knapp had not got possession of the right will, for had he known another had been in the room, he would have had it. Knapp sent the accomplice to get the club and destroy it, but the accomplice was unable to find it, as he afterwards said.

Knapp, when he made the confession, designated the place where the assassin told him the club was concealed—and the persons to whom the confession was made, went on Saturday last to find it. They went exactly according to the directions he gave, and at their first attempt, placed their hands on it, and drew it out from under the steps of the Howard street meeting house. It is a weapon well adapted to the purpose—a heavy bludgeon, *or Indian Club*, made of hickory, twenty-two inches and a half long, with a smooth surface and large oval head, loaded with lead, and of such form as is best adapted to give a mortal blow on the skull without breaking the skin or drawing blood. The handle is very ingeniously contrived for taking hold of it with a firm grasp. He says the assassin told him he turned the club in a lathe.

Knapp acknowledges himself to be the writer of two anonymous letters one addressed to the chairman of the Committee of Vigilance, charging the gentleman who is the Executor and residuary legatee of Capt. White, with being the murderer—the other addressed to the gentleman thus charged, and purporting to be from the assassin himself, demanding $5000 as the promised reward for his services, &c.

The wretched criminal in a few days after the murder, found that all the designs which he expected to accomplish by the murder and the destruction of the Will were totally frustrated—for the paper he had taken from the iron chest turned out to be an *old Will* and in his guilty haste he left behind him the *real Will*, just made.

We have not ourselves seen his confession, but have endeavored to state only such particulars as we believe authentic; we have taken the more pains to do it, because we perceive the journals in neighboring towns are misled by rumor into erroneous statements.

Whether Palmer took part in the murder, or only knew the particulars from information received from some one or more of the accomplices, the disclosures as yet made by Knapp, we know do not determine. Palmer, it is said, in his disclosures, stated that he was in this town from the 23d Feb. till the funeral of Capt. White; that he boarded at the Lafayette Coffee House for some time under the assumed name of *Carr*; and that he was and had been for some time intimately connected with some of the persons now under arrest for the murder. On recurring to the books of the Coffee House, it was found, that a stranger who called his name *Carr*, remained there two weeks without appearing to have any business or acquaintance in town, and spending his time in reading and retirement. He is about 23 years of age, and it is said has already been a tenant of a State Prison.

The sensation which has been created in town by these appalling disclosures is beyond description. The person who has made the confession, and who appears to have been the instigator of the deed, and the employer of assassins to perpetrate it, has heretofore sustained a fair character, and the suspicions of the public had never been directed towards him. The depth of grief and misery into which his amiable young wife, and numerous respectable connections have been thrown by this dreadful developement, has caused the hearts of thousands to bleed for them.

Connecticut Legislature.

Friday afternoon, May 28.

Report of the committee on the memorial of Yates & McIntyre, was now taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Morgan, recommitted to the committee.

Committee appointed to adjust the claims of the revisers of the criminal code, reported that there is due the sum of $356 71, and that the Comptroller be authorized to draw on the Treasurer in their favor for that amount—report accepted.

Committee to whom was referred the petitions of the inhabitants of Norwich, Preston and other places, were discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Resignation of *John S. Peters*, commissioner of the State Prison, was read and accepted.

Resolution appointing Samuel H. Huntington commissioner of the State Prison, in the place of John S. Peters resigned, was laid upon the table.

Resolution that the Comptroller report to this assembly what sum is now due from the United States to this state for expenditures in the late war, passed.

Resolution that the military parade on Election days be hereafter dispensed with, and that the Legislature will hereafter assemble without such escort.

Mr. Barber moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee, which was opposed by Mr. Raymond, and lost.

Mr. Watrous moved that it be laid upon the table—negatived—ayes 54, noes 52. The resolution passed.

The House then adjourned.

Saturday, May 29.

Mr. Williams, of Stonington, obtained leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

Committee on pedlars, hawkers, &c. reported a bill providing that all pedlars shall be prohibited from trafficking without first obtaining a license of the town clerk, for which they shall pay the sum of $15 annually into the treasury of the State, on penalty of $50, no license to be granted for a longer period than one year, nor for a shorter period than three months—read first time.

Resolution appointing Charles Dunghan, Judge of Probate for the District of New London passed.

The committee on banks, and to whom was referred the petition of Elisha F. Brandegee and others, reported a bill in form incorporating a Fire Insurance Company in the town of Berlin. Report accepted and bill passed.

Report of the Adjutant General was received and laid upon the table.

Bill in form granting James O'Neil, a foreigner, permission to hold real estate, passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of Joseph Burnham, Jun. was recommitted.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the State House Building Committee reported that the sum necessary to complete the building was $2500, and recommended an appropriation not exceeding that amount. After some debate the report was laid upon the table until Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bill constituting the town of Voluntown a Probate District read second time.

Bill for an act in addition to and in alteration of an act entitled an act for forming and conducting the military force, read second time, and referred to a select committee. This bill provides for the repeal of an act exempting students of colleges, &c. from the performance of duty. Sec. 2. provides that the military companies shall not be called out but one day in each year.

Bill relating to highways and bridges read second time.

Bill constituting the town of Ashford a Probate District read third time and passed.

Bill for the regulation of civil actions read third time and laid upon the table.

Bill constituting the town of Killingly a Probate District read third time and passed.

Bill in form upon the petitions of Amos Kirby and Lemuel Goodwin read third time and passed.

Bill for the relief of Augustus Hyde read third time and passed.

Bill prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars, of banks not incorporated by the State, after the 1st September next, read third time, and, after several unsuccessful attempts to amend by excepting the banks of New York City, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the bill passed.

Bill extending exemptions for the performance of military duty, read third time; a motion to refer the bill to a select committee was lost, ayes 65, noes 74.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, May 31.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the expediency of making a further appropriation for the education of indigent deaf and dumb in the State, reported a resolution appropriating the sum of $2,500 annually, for three years. Resolution passed and report accepted.

Bill to suppress pedlars, hawkers, and petty chapmen read a second time.

Bill for the regulation of civil actions was resumed. The bill provides that property attached need not be removed, the officer attaching the same shall leave a copy of the attachment, together with an inventory of the property so attached, with the town clerk, in such town where the property shall be attached. After several unsuccessful attempts to amend the bill; passed—ayes 69, noes 68.

Bill in addition to and in alteration of an act entitled an act for forming and conducting the military force, read a second time and referred to the select committee, to whom was referred a similar bill.

Bill extending exemptions from the performance of military duty was now taken up, the question being upon an amendment offered by Mr. Sedgwick providing that the commanding officer of any military company may empower any subaltern or indifferent person to serve any warning, the amendment was adopted, the bill thus passed.

Bill constituting the town of Voluntown a probate district, read third time and passed.

Bill providing that sheriffs shall not receive a greater sum from their deputies than ten dollars read third time and passed—ayes 108, noes 24.

Tuesday, June 1.

A resolution from the Senate, on the petition of Thomas Wesley, now under sentence of death in New London county jail, for the crime of rape, commuting his punishment to confinement in the State Prison, during his natural life—passed.

A resolution appropriating $900 for the purchase of the copies of Stuart's Washington, and Trumbull's Signing of the Declaration of Independence, was lost.

A resolution passed, authorising the Directors of the State Prison to proceed on the erection of a separate building for the confinement of female prisoners.

A bill passed, constituting the town of Meriden, a Probate District.

Afternoon.

A bill passed, constituting a part of the town of Farmington, (Northington) a new town, by the name of the town of Avon.

A bill passed, incorporating a bank at Middletown, to be called the Middlesex County Bank—ayes 114, noes 77.

A bill authorising the nomination and appointment of 62 additional firemen in the city of New Haven—passed.

Wednesday, June 2.

Bill in alteration and in addition to an act entitled an act for forming and conducting the military force, read third time. The bill provides that the military companies shall be called out for inspection, &c. on the 1st Monday in May, annually; and that the law requiring them to appear on any other day, be repealed. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Harrison, Morgan, Mills, J. Loomis, and opposed by Mr. Woodruff. Mr. Mather of Simsbury, moved an indefinite postponement, which was opposed by Messrs. Kellogg and Massey, and Minor of Stamford.—Mr. J. Loomis called for the yeas and nays on this motion, but the call was not sustained.—The motion to postpone prevailed—ayes 86, noes 57.

Committee of Conference on a resolution for the appointment of an associate Judge of the county court for the county of Windham, reported that the Senate adhered to the amendment by substituting the name of Vine Robinson in the place of John Holbrook. Mr. White of W. moved that the house adhere to their vote.—This motion was opposed by Messrs. Bacon, Woodruff, Gray, and Minor of S. and lost—ayes 59, noes 99. The house reconsidered and concurred.

Resolution appointing Uriel Fuller associate judge of the county court of Windham, came from the Senate with the name of John Dunlap. The house reconsidered and concurred.

Resolution appointing James Gordon, Judge of Probate for the district of Plainfield, came from the Senate with a different vote. A committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Gladding and White, of W. were appointed.

Bill for the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the county of Windham, came from the Senate with an amendment. The house reconsidered and concurred—ayes 98, noes 54.

Bill to confirm and establish the doings of assessors and boards of relief, came from the Senate with an amendment. The house reconsidered and concurred.

Resolution to amend the constitution of this State, was postponed until next session.

Committee appointed to ascertain at what time the present session can be brought to a close: reported that it is expedient to adjourn on Friday morning next—report accepted. Resolution appointing Patrick Clark of Windham, a Justice of the Peace negatived.

Mr. Raymond from the committee on finance, reported a resolution authorising the Treasurer to borrow a sum not exceeding $25,000 to meet the current expenses of the present year—and that a tax of one cent on the dollar be laid, payable on the 20th of February next. Resolution passed, and report accepted. The reports of the Treasurer and Comptroller were then accepted.

Resolution appointing Epaphroditus Champion, Sec. a director of the Middletown Bank on the part of the State, for the year ensuing—passed.

Report of the committee on the petition of David Grant, came from the Senate with a vote of continuation to the next session—concurred.

Messrs. Lowrey, Simons, and Massey, were appointed a committee to audit the contingent expenses of the present session of the General Assembly.

Bill relative to religious societies read second time and indefinitely postponed.

Bill to suppress pedlars, hawkers, &c. read third time, and after a long debate was continued to next session of the General Assembly.

Thursday, June 3.

A re-consideration was moved upon the bill to suppress pedlars, hawkers, and petty chapmen, negatived—ayes 70, noes 78.

Committee to whom was referred the memorial of John Stokes and others, of Saybrook, relative to deepening the channel in Connecticut River, recommended that the memorial be continued to the next session of the General Assembly, and that a committee be appointed to report facts. Report accepted, and Messrs. Ebenezer Hayden, Samuel B. Mather, and Timothy Greene, appointed.

Bill constituting the town of Lyme a probate district, read third time and passed.

Bill concerning the Eagle Bank, read third time and passed.

Bill to regulate the election of Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the U. S. read third time and passed.

Bill constituting the town of Tolland and Willington a probate district, came from the Senate with an amendment—the house concurred.

Bill constituting the town of Ashford a probate district, came from the Senate with an amendment—house concurred.

Resolution authorising the Governor to commission military officers appointed during the recess of the General Assembly, passed.

Friday, June 4.

The bill reported by the committee on lotteries passed both houses of the Legislature, after being amended by striking out the 2d and 6th sections—one of which limited the price of tickets, and the other provided that all the tickets in a lottery must be bona fide sold before the drawing commenced. A proviso was also added to the bill that it is not to interfere with the Enfield Bridge Company, and the Retreat for the Insane.

A bill has passed both houses, taxing lottery venders with a license of one hundred dollars.

In compliance with a resolution of the legislature, the Comptroller has made a report of the amount due this State from the United States for disbursements during the last war, from which it appears that there is due on the books about 90,000 dollars.

Among the appropriations that have been made, are $500 dollars to furnish the State House in this city, 3000 dollars for repairing the arsenal, 400 to repair Hartford State House, 2500 to erect a building for female convicts in State Prison.

The committee on the Tariff reported a resolution that the tariff laws are constitutional and that the system constitutes the true and only policy for this government.

Noyes Darling, W. W. Boardman and Joseph N. Clarke have been appointed auditors of lotteries, in compliance with the lottery bill.

A bill passed the house prohibiting the circulation of small notes, but has been negatived by the Senate.

A bill passed the house to exempt from military duty all persons over 55 years of age, but has been rejected by the Senate.

A bill for the incorporation of the Middlesex County Bank, to be located in Middletown has passed both houses. The petition for a bank at Haddam has been continued to the next session of the General Assembly.

BY LATE MAILS.

Loss of the packet ship Boston by fire.—The Camilla, arrived at Boston on the 1st inst., brought in Capt. Harvey C. Mackey, crew and passengers late of the Boston and Liverpool Company's ship Boston. She sailed from Charleston May 10, for Liverpool, and on 25th, lat. 39 30, lon. 64, was struck by lightning, which knocked down two men, and filled the vessel with electric fluid—immediately afterwards the cotton in the hold was found to be on fire, communicated by the fluid—all attempts to extinguish it being unavailing, the boats were got out, and all on board, 22 in number, embarked, saving only a small quantity of provision and about 40 galls. water—the ship then being in a complete blaze. The boats continued near the spot until the 27th when they were taken up by the brig Atlas of Liverpool, N. S. from Demarara for Halifax (on board of which vessel Capt. M. was treated with much kindness,) and on the 30th they were put on board the Camilla.

The lightning struck the main royal at 11 P. M. and she abandoned at half past 3, A. M. it raining at the time with a rough sea. The cargo in the main hold was found to be on fire fore and aft, on both sides, and burnt with great rapidity—at the time the long boat was got over the side, the flames had burnt through the deck and sides of the vessel.

Cabin passengers on board the Boston—Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin and servant, Dr. Wm. Boag, (his sister Miss Amelia B. died day after the disaster, of fatigue and exposure) Messrs. Neil M'Neil and S. S. Ogden. The different individuals on board lost their clothing, watches and other valuables.

The Boston had on board 733 bales Upland and 351 Sea Island Cotton, and 12,000 horn tips.

We understood last evening that Sir Admiral Coffin, after landing from the brig Corinda yesterday, authorised his agent in this city to present Capt. Mackey with a check for $500.

Boston Courier.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. June 3.

COLOMBIA.—We would direct attention to an important letter we published yesterday, from a high source. It contains the latest news and may be believed.

There was a report in Baltimore on Monday, that a number of Spaniards, or persons speaking the Spanish language, arrived from Norfolk in the steam boat Pocahontas. They had been taken from on board a vessel from Carthagena, in Hampton Roads, by a steam boat, by which they were conveyed to Norfolk, whence they came to Baltimore. Among them or among those who were left on board the vessel in Hampton Roads, report stated was the Liberator.

Although we place no reliance on this report, we look upon the speedy departure of Bolivar from Colombia as a natural, a necessary and a desirable step. His power is now, we are confident, entirely overthrown; and we are expecting to learn, by the very first accounts, that he ceases to contain even the semblance of authority, and that his party have been entirely dissolved. There do not appear any materials remaining for resistance to the great revolution, which commenced at Caracas, on the memorable 26th of November last, and which has proceeded, by the force of opinion alone, from city to city, and province to province, until it has absorbed the whole people. We do not anticipate any bloodshed; but we confidently hope that by a perseverance in the course to which the patriots have thus far adhered, they will gain a character for moderation, intelligence and virtue, to which, in our opinion, they have many claims, hitherto not justly appreciated in Europe nor even in the United States. We believe it will now begin to appear, that Bolivar, by his own ambitious designs and arbitrary and unpatriotic measures, has cast upon his countrymen many of those reproaches, which he would fain charge on their want of talent and virtue; and that results will show that Columbia does not depend on one man. There has been but one Washington—may there never be but one Bolivar!

From the N. Y. Daily Adv., June 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the British barque Diana, Capt. Sugden, arrived yesterday from Hull, England, we have been furnished with a paper of that town of the first of May, containing London dates to the evening of the 29th of April.

Private letters from London, dated at half past 7 in the evening, state that the intelligence from Windsor, received that evening, was of a less satisfactory nature than for some time past on the subject of the King's health. The physicians of the King were in constant attendance. It is stated from good sources, that His Majesty experiences difficulty in breathing, and his recent attacks yield less readily to the medicine administered.

Much alarm existed in London, and at the Royal Exchange. The Bulletin of the King's health was the theme of general conversation. On the publication of the Bulletin, Consols fell from 92¾ to 92½, and the market left off very heavy. The King's complaint is said to be dropsy in the chest.

Little of interest was transacted in Parliament on the evening of the 29th of April. The King engrossed all attention.

The bill for the relief of the Jews was not, for the present, it was understood, to pass into a law. Ministers, it was said, had discovered that there was danger in completing the great work of emancipation from the thraldrom of penal disability, on account of religious opinion.

The Lord Lieut. General Governor of Ireland, has issued a Proclamation, ordering the suppression of the Association in Dublin, under the name of "The Society of the Friends of Ireland of all Religious persuasion." The Proclamation created great sensation.

It appears that extensive plans for smuggling goods into the United States, were in progress among the manufacturers in England.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Adv., under date of Washington, May 21st, alluding to the case of Wharton Rector, whose appointment the Senate have lately rejected, thinks Mr. Smith of South Carolina spoke substantially in the following terms:—"Mr. President, although the Senate has refused to call on the Chief Magistrate of this nation, to assign reasons for making the nominations about which he asks our advice and consent, still we have the right, and it behoves us in its exercise to scrutinise the character of those he has nominated to high & important trusts. He has thought proper to nominate one person, who, under the most aggravating circumstances, seduced his wife's sister; another who was guilty of forgery; others who have been guilty of divers offences against the laws of God and man; and now he has sent us the name of a person who has been found guilty, by a jury of his own selecting, of the crime of stabbing, with an intent to murder; and what class of felons he will next select as proper objects of reward, I cannot anticipate. My advice to him is, if he wishes to maintain his administration, and have it respected, either at home or abroad; if he has any respect for the opinions of the religious or moral part of community, that in future he bestow his favors on those who have not been inmates of our penitentiaries, or fugitives from justice."

It should be borne in mind that the gentleman who gives this wholesome but unpalatable advice to President Jackson, is not a New Englander, nor a supporter of Henry Clay, but a friend of the President and of the principles of the "generous south."

From the Boston Palladium.

Novel and Successful Speculation.—We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser, that Miss Frances Wright, on the 10th January last, chartered a brig at New Orleans, to take herself and thirty negroes to Hayti. Three of these, it is stated, were purchased by Miss W. for the purpose of emancipation, and the other twenty seven were prevailed upon to go with her, with a view to better their condition, tho' they were already free. For the use of the brig Miss Wright paid $1600; and the captain had the privilege of carrying freight, on his own account, to the amount of 200 barrels. The following stipulations in reference to the freight, formed a part of the charter party: "And the said Lawrenson (the captain) further agrees with the said Wright, to permit whatever freight he may put on board the said brig, to be entered by the said Wright, in her name, at the Custom-house in the said port of Port au Prince. *The said Lawrenson to allow the said Wright the regular duties on the said articles, as are charged in the Tariff of duties of that Island.*"

Upon the arrival of the vessel at Port au Prince, the goods were, accordingly, entered in the name of Miss F. Wright, and the President, Boyer, of course, could not deny to her sex and philanthropy the courtesy of remitting the duties on the goods. These duties, amounting, it is said, to *nine thousand dollars*, were actually paid to Miss Wright, as per agreement, in the charter party. The Commercial also states that the President ordered his poet-laureat to celebrate the lady in his verses; and that, as a more substantial token of his esteem, he presented upon her a purse of *one hundred doubloons*.

HENRY CLAY.

It was rumored some days ago, that the members of Congress favorable to the elevation of this distinguished statesman to the next Presidency, would formally express that opinion before leaving Washington. We never added currency to these rumors, because we never supposed that there was any foundation for them. The eyes of the nation are now resting on Mr. Clay: he is an object of more interest than any other man in the States: he is at once the terror of the administration, and the hope of all who are opposed to its unprincipled measures. He has been persecuted by official threlings, till persecution itself has cried out enough. Still his cause has daily gained strength ever since the election of Gen. Jackson: his prospects still brighten: his progress is still onward, and so will be, till he reaches the chair of State in 1833.

This we regard as the inevitable result; every thing tends thither, and if Mr. Clay continues to enjoy health, he will come in with acclamation. He will unite the votes of the East and the West: very little doubt, he will receive all the votes of New England. He will also be supported by the Western States for the following reasons, many of which operated last time in favor of Gen. Jackson.

All the friends of the late administration in the West will vote for him of course; to these may be added a variety of classes of Jackson men: for instance, those who, two years ago, regarded Jackson as a persecuted man, now are a violent persecution heaped on Mr. Clay; this is a large class; another class, who voted for Jackson for one term, will now vote for Mr. Clay for the same; a third class, in the West, will now vote for Mr. Clay because he is a western man, and is now for the first time directly before the people! before, they had to favor Mr. Clay by placing him second to Mr. Adams, an Eastern man; a fourth class will vote for Clay, because they are ambitious of having a second President come from the West. But by far the greater class will vote for him because they are satisfied that the present administration has utterly failed of its boasted "reform," and is in all respects incompetent to manage the national affairs with advantage.—These, and a variety of other reasons, which are deep and wide, and of permanent and certain operation, reduce it to a moral certainty, that Mr. Clay will be the next President. Let any man of common understanding consider these things, and he will come to this conclusion.—But more on this subject anon.

Boston Centinel.

THE MURDER AGAIN.—John C. R. Palmer, the person arrested a few days since at Belfast, in Maine, was brought to town last evening, in the custody of Mr. Jones, one of the Boston Constables. Palmer was immediately committed to our goal.

The whole number now in goal, charged with the murder of Mr. White, either as principals or accessories, is seven, viz: Richard Crowninshield, Jr., George Crowninshield, Daniel Chase, Benjamin Selman, Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. John Francis Knapp, and John Carr R. Palmer.

Palmer, like the others, is a young man of good personal appearance, prepossessing manners, and of good education. He was a prisoner two years in the Thomaston State Prison, and had for many years before been the intimate associate of the Crowninshields.

The Knapps are the same young men who, a few weeks ago, pretended to have been attacked by highwaymen, on the road, near Wenham Pond, an account of which was published in the newspapers. J. J. Knapp acknowledges that the whole was a fabrication.

Salem Gazette.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv., June 5.

Arrest of Vagrants.—On the evening of the 3d inst., Alderman Strong, of the Sixth Ward, aided by Messrs. Hayes, Hyman, Sparks, Merritt, B. Hayes, Thomas, and Farrington, police officers, with a posse of the Watch, proceeded to that notorious quarter for thieves and vagrants, the Five Points, and arrested nearly one hundred and forty males and females, of all colors and ages, and conveyed them to the Watch House. Yesterday they were brought before the Police Magistrates for examination, Alderman Strong taking a seat with the other magistrates, assisting in the examination of the motley group, and despatching them to prison. Of those arrested, seventy-four were committed to Bridewell and the Penitentiary for various periods from forty to sixty days, and of this number upwards of sixty were females. One of the men, after being in prison, was robbed by a fellow prisoner of his hat, &c., for which the thief was committed for trial.

The West and the President.—The bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Maysville Turnpike Road Company, in Ky., which was returned to the House of Representatives by the President with his reasons for refusing to sign it, was taken up on Friday and lost by a vote of 96 to 90, two thirds not voting in its favor. The yeas and nays show a decided difference of opinion between the President and his friends from the West. Among those who voted to sustain the doctrines of the Message, we find but nine from the Western and South Western States, four of whom are from Tennessee, two from Kentucky, and one from each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Louisiana. Thirty-five voted in favor of the bill—13 from Ohio, 9 2 from Kentucky, 5 from Tennessee, 2 from Alabama, 2 from Indiana, 1 from Missouri, 1 from Illinois, and one from Louisiana. It would not be strange if the excitement on the subject should influence some votes at the next election.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The House of Representatives very properly restored on Saturday evening the office of *Draughtsmen* and thus destroyed the only memorial of Retrenchment which the present Administration has furnished. And this instance, like the whole system of Jackson retrenchment, was fallacious. The office is necessary; the salary is $1,500, and the debate on abolishing it is estimated to have cost the nation about $10,000.—*National Intelligencer.*

The following extract from the "Cherokee Phœnix" of the 15th of last month (at which time the decision of the Senate in favor of the bill was known) contains a suggestion which seems to confirm the impression, which some have entertained, that the ultimate decision of the conventional rights of the Cherokees will be referred to the Supreme Court.

"Very soon the House of Representatives will decide, if it has not already decided, on this important question. It is much to be feared the Representatives of the people will not respond to the views and feelings of their constituents, but deliver their weak allies to their enemies. Be that as it may—let both Houses of Congress decide as they may, we confidently think justice will be done, even if the Cherokees are not in the land of the living to receive it—posterity will give a correct verdict. But we are not now making such an appeal—we hope we are not yet at the end of our row—hope there is yet a *tribunal* where our injured rights may be defended and protected, & where self interest, party and sectional feelings have nothing to do. Let then the Cherokees be *firm* and *united*. Follow citizens, we have asserted our rights, we have defended them thus far, and we will defend them yet by all lawful and peaceable means. We will no more beg, pray and supplicate, but we will *demand* justice, and before we give up and allow ourselves to despondency, we will, if we can, have the solemn adjudication of a tribunal, whose province is to interpret the treaties, *the supreme law of the land*. Let us then be *firm* and *united*."

Much business of an Executive nature, was transacted on Saturday. A part of it was the ratification of a Treaty recently concluded with Denmark: and another part of it was the rejection of the nomination of Wharton Rector to the office of Indian Agent, for which he was nominated, unsuccessfully, a few days before, and the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Broadhead, (son of the Representative from N. Hampshire of the same name,) to be Navy Agent at Boston, in the place of Mr. Harris, reformed.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Putting a man out of Country.—The town council of Coventry, in the state of Rhode Island, have banished the Rev. Mr. Fuller from that town, under an old law, authorising town councils to banish vagrants. Mr. Fuller is a liberally educated and highly respectable minister, and the only charges seem to have been, that he preached the necessity of sinners turning to repentance, and was laboring to organize a Temperance Society! We heard another queer circumstance, the other day, from Rhode Island. An old member of the Legislature, who has served for many years, lost his election because he had joined a Temperance Society. His opponent, a Jackson man, took a barrel of rum to the polls, and beat him all hollow.—*New York Spectator.*

It was doubted, for some time, whether the President would sign the joint resolution, explanatory of the act concerning the pay of the officers of the Marine Corps. The doubt was ended by the bill being returned with his signature, on Saturday, but accompanied by a message, stating in substance, that as the estimates for the naval service had been founded upon the new construction of the law, an additional appropriation was rendered necessary to carry the joint resolution into effect. A bill making such an appropriation was accordingly reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, but, in the hurry and rush of business, it was impossible to get it considered, and it is another bill to not upon it. So that, until that most unwieldy other the department or officers must go upon tick.—*National Intelligencer.*

Twenty-first Congress.

Saturday was the last business day of the present session of Congress; that is, the last day on which any bill could pass either House. And on the day, probably in the history of Congress, have so many questions of importance, (whose fate was doubtful up to the moment of their passage) been decided. The previous question was used freely; and both Houses sat, with little intermission, from ten o'clock in the morning of Saturday, to five o'clock in the morning of Sunday.

We shall, for the more direct information of our readers, condense the most important decisions in a few words.—*National Intelligencer.*

1. *The Cumberland Road.*—The bill upon the subject which passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, passed the Senate by a large majority, (after some time spent, as in the other House, in direct negatives,) and has been approved and signed by the President of the United States, and becomes a law.

2. *Duty on Molasses.*—The bill to reduce the duty on Molasses, & enlarge the drawback on Rum, which passed the House some days ago, passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 8, has received the signature of the President and becomes a law.

3. *Duty on Salt.*—The bill to reduce the duty on Salt, in like manner has become a law, having passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 15.

4. *Solicitor of the Treasury.*—The bill which originated in the Senate to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, passed the House, and has become a law.

5. *The Cumberland Road.*—The bill which provides for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and of surveys for objects of Internal Improvement, passed the House of Representatives. An amendment was made there, striking out the appropriation for continuing the road from St. Louis to Jefferson City, on the ground that that was a road of the description upon which the President of the United States recently put his veto. The bill is not known to have been signed by the President.

6. *Rivers and Harbors.*—The bill embracing a number of provisions for light houses, beacons, piers, and improvement of harbors, and embracing also an appropriation of $60,000 for deepening Back Creek (in the head of Chesapeake Bay, and forming the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) which was contained in a bill, and some smaller items of like character, passed both Houses, and is before the President.

7. *Louisville and Portland Canal.*—The bill authorising an additional subscription to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House by a vote of 79 to 26, and is before the President.

8. *Frederick and Rockville Road.*—The bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Washington and Frederick Turnpike Road Company, (the only difficulty left in the road from Washington to the waters of the Mississippi) passed the House of Representatives (having already passed the Senate) by a vote of 76 to 57, is now before the President.

9. *The Massachusetts Claim.*—The bill providing for the adjustment in part of the long continued claim of the State of Massachusetts, for services rendered during the war of 1812—15, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House by a vote of 83 to 21, and is before the President.

10. *Public Lands.*—The bill which had passed the Senate for graduating the price of the Public Lands was taken up, and by a vote to lay it on the table, postponed to the next session.

Monday, May 31.

In the Senate the following message from the President of the U. States was read, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, 29th May, 1829.

To the Senate of the U. States:

I submit herewith a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the information called for by a resolution of the Senate of the 2d March, 1829.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[The report referred to is accompanied by three statements:

1st. Of the funds appropriated by Congress for specific objects within the several States, and showing the proceeds of the three per cent fund to the 31st of December, 1828. The total amount of land is 5,085,438 acres, and of the three per cent fund is $610,416 67.

2d. Of the amount of disbursements made by the United States from the commencement of the Government to the 31st December, 1828, exhibiting as nearly as can be ascertained, the States and Territories in which the wars were made. The aggregate is stated to be $38,235,005 76.

3d. Of the value of exports from the several States and Territories from the commencement of the Government to the 30th September, 1828. The amount is stated to be $2,438,358,784.]

The following original bills from the House of Representatives were received, read three times, and passed, viz.:

An act to authorize the President of the U. States to cause the present site of the National Mint to be sold, and making an appropriation for the completing the new building now erecting.

An act, making a re-appropriation of a sum heretofore appropriated for the suppression of the slave trade.

An act making a further appropriation for the support of the Marine Corps.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, the committee on the Militia was discharged from all subjects referred to them, and not acted on.

On motion of Mr. Rowan, leave was granted to Joseph Nourse to withdraw his petition and papers.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, and read as follows:

Washington, 30th May, 1829.

To the Senate of the United States:

Gentlemen—I have considered the bill presented to me authorise a subscription of stock in the Washington Turnpike Road Company," and now return the same to the Senate, in which it originated.

I am unable to approve of this bill, and would respectfully refer the Senate to my message to the House of Representatives, on returning to that House the bill to authorise "a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company" for a statement of my objections to the bill herein returned. The message referred to bears date on the 27th inst., and a printed copy of the same is herewith transmitted.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The bill referred to in the foregoing message, having originated in the Senate, the Senate proceeded to reconsider said bill in the manner prescribed in the 7th section of the 1st article of the Constitution; and two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted for the passage, it was rejected—yeas 21; nays 11. Three eight members present—sufficient to pass the bill sixty-six.

A message was then received from the House of Representatives, that they had appointed a committee to join such committee as might be appointed by this house, to wait on the President of the United States to inform him that the two houses having finished the business before them, stand prepared to adjourn, unless he should have further communications to make—in which the vote concurred, and Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Barnard were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Woodbury reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make, except that he has detained the act in relation to a subscription for the stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; and an act in relation to certain Light Houses and Harbors, for further consideration.

The usual messages were interchanged between the two houses, of their intention to adjourn.

The President then adjourned the Senate, sine die.

[Some executive business was transacted in the course of the morning.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Last day of the Session—May 31.

The House met at six o'clock A. M.—a full quorum soon after in attendance.

The various enrolled bills were reported, signed, and sent to the President of the United States, as usual.

On motion of Mr. M'Duffie, by unanimous consent, a bill making further appropriations for the support of the Marine Corps; the bill concerning the old navy yard and other buildings at Philadelphia; the bill appropriating the unexpended balance of 50,000 dollars for the suppression of the slave trade, passed through a committee of the Whole, and received their final readings. The bills have become laws.

Mr. Test and Mr. Boon of Indiana, and Mr. Bond of Illinois, endeavored to vote on the bills in which their States were peculiarly interested.

Unanimous consent being necessary to take up a bill, the House refused every question for that purpose.

The bills which originated in the House, were carried to the President for his approbation, some passed for his signature.

The following messages accompanied some of them:

To the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—I have approved and signed the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for improvements of rivers and harbors, and also for various works of internal improvement," but as the phraseology of the provision appropriating the sum of eight thousand dollars to the road from Detroit to Chicago, may be construed to authorize the application of the appropriation for the continuance of this road beyond the limits of the Territory of Michigan, I deem it to be understanding, in signing the bill with this understanding that the sum thus appropriated by this section is not to be considered beyond the limits of the said Territory.

ANDREW JACKSON.

May 31, 1829.

The business of the session being finished, the House at 10 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

Things left Undone. Notwithstanding the length of the Session of Congress which has

terminated, there were many subjects, on which bills had been matured and reported, which were not acted upon. Among these bills may be enumerated the following:

A bill fixing the ratio of apportionment of Representatives among the States, &c. A bill establishing a uniform militia throughout the U. States. A bill to provide for more effectual execution of the Ministerial duties of Navy Department. A bill to abolish the office of Major General of the Army. A bill imposing regulations on sales at auction, &c. A bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. A bill to establish the Territorial Government of Huron. A bill making an appropriation for Public Ware-houses. A bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of silk. A bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Norwestern frontier. The report of the Select Committee on the entombment of Gen. Washington. An act to authorise the mounting and equipment of a part of the army of the United States. A bill for the protection of the Western frontier of the U. States. A bill extending the privilege of debenture to merchandise transported by land, or by land and water. A bill authorizing the transportation of merchandise, with the benefit of draw back, between the Atlantic ocean and the Northern Lakes. A bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings. A bill to enable the President to extinguish Indian titles in Indiana. A bill for the erection of an Armory on the Western waters. A bill for the payment of the Militia of Missouri. A bill to establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, &c. &c. An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandize, imported into Louisville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Natchez, and Nashville, to be secured and paid at those places. A bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State. A bill making further appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, &c. An act for the benefit of institutions for Deaf and Dumb in the United States. A bill confirming acts of Virginia, relating to Chesapeak and Ohio Canal Company. An act to establish the office of Surgeon General, Navy U. S. A bill to authorize an additional number of clerks in the Treasury and War Departments. A bill to authorize an additional number of clerks, Post Office Department. A bill to amend the acts authorizing the granting licenses to steam boats, &c. A bill to encourage ship building in the United States. A bill for the gradual increase of the Corps of Engineers. A bill for the organization of the Topographical Engineers. A bill for the settlement of the Georgia Militia claims. A bill providing for the organization of the Ordnance Department. A bill to increase the pay and the number of Surgeons in the army of the U. States. A bill for the settlement of the claim of S. Carolina. A bill for the settlement of the claim of Delaware. A bill for the final settlement of State claims for interest on advances in the last war. A bill authorizing the exchange of the 16th sections granted for the use of Schools. A bill to amend the act to reduce into one the several acts regulating the Post Office Establishment. A bill to improve the condition of the Army, and prevent desertion. A bill to prevent Suttlers selling ardent spirits, &c. A bill providing for the further adjudication of claims of citizens of Georgia, &c. A bill to abolish brevet rank in the army, &c. A bill to alter the organization of the Marine Corps. An act to amend the act, to set apart public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the Vine and Olive. A bill providing for refunding of money to purchasers of public lands, paid thro' error, &c. An act to authorise the inhabitants of Louisiana to enter the back lands. A bill for the relief of certain importers of cloths. A bill for the relief of the representatives of Samuel Wagstaff.

Besides the above, were some thirty bills for making appropriation for different works of internal improvement; as many concerning different land offices; a dozen or more concerning the District of Columbia; in all, including private bills, perhaps three hundred.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JUNE 9, 1830.

VETO.—The President, in the unquestionable exercise of his constitutional right, has seen fit to resort to this most unusual power. The bill making an appropriation for the Maysville & Lexington Road passed both houses of Congress, a short time before the close of the session. To this bill the President refused his signature, and sent it to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with his reasons. On the receipt of this message, a most warm and animated debate is said to have arisen and a strong excitement to have prevailed. The claim on the part of the President was, that it was not a National object, being within the limits of a single State, and of benefit to only a part of that State. So that the friends of Internal Improvement still hoped that they might find in the President a partial supporter at least, of national objects. Subsequent matters, however, have satisfied all that this hope is entirely groundless. Among the bills passed on Saturday before the close of the session, was one making an appropriation for the Rockville & Frederic Road—"a bill," the Intelligencer remarks, "of great importance to this District and the upper part of the State of Maryland, and the whole Western country, and in which, as a connecting link of the great national road to the West, the whole Union was interested." To this bill the President on Monday, returned his Veto, thereby taking an open stand against works of Internal Improvement.

In addition to these, there is a bill in which we have, in this vicinity, particular interest, which has not, as far as can be learned, as yet received the signature of the President. This bill is the general bill concerning light-houses, buoys, harbors, &c. and has for many years received, as a matter of course, the sanction of the General Government in all its various branches. Although the aggregate amount is not large, twenty States in the Union, besides Territories, are said to be more or less interested in this bill. Among the other appropriations, there is the sum of ten thousand dollars for commencing the works on the Thames, with the view of removing the obstructions to its navigation, which will share the fate of the other parts of the bill—the President having no power to separate the different provisions. This bill, together with a bill making an additional appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal, has been retained by the President. This unusual measure has given rise to some discussion as to its operation. Some contending that the President may sign the bill at any time during his presidency, and that it will then become a law.—Others, that the adjournment of Congress, with the bill unsigned, defeats it entirely. The constitution, on this subject, provides, that "if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." To us it appears that the fair construction of this provision is, that if the President sign the bill in ten days it will be a law, notwithstanding the adjournment of Congress, and his omission to do so in that period, will defeat it entirely.

The President has, by his course in relation to all these bills, shown himself hostile to Internal Improvements, but we cannot believe that he will adopt the strange and inconsistent course of refusing his signature to the general act for light-houses, &c., above mentioned. As it is, however, he has shown himself sufficiently hostile to this highly important system. If the President has adopted this course with the view of conciliating the South, some of whose representatives have recently shown so unruly and ungovernable a temper, he will find it, we think, a losing game—for a measure more unpopular in the Middle and Western States cannot be conceived. If, however, in spite of his previous frequent declarations on this subject, of friendship to Internal Improvements, he has adopted this measure honestly, he will have that to console him. He may have the approbation of his own conscience, and he will need it, for he certainly will not have that of the community.

We feel no disposition to complain of the President for the constitutional exercise of his powers. Notwithstanding the system had become a part of the regular operations of the Government, he had a right to impose his veto—and the only remedy which the people have, is to elect in his place some one less perverse and wrong-headed, and who has more the interests of his country at heart. Gen. Jackson has heretofore been supported by both sides of this question, as of some others of great importance. It is very fortunate that his views are at last known and that he has taken his ground.

SILK.—The inhabitants of the town of Mansfield, in Windham County, have carried on the business of raising and manufacturing silk far more extensively than in any other portion of the country, and in all the discussions before the public and in the report and publications from Congress on this subject, the Mansfield silk has been referred to as being far more important, in point of quality and the extent of manufacture, than in any other part of the country. The raising of worms and the manufacture of silk, is now occupying the interested attention of the community. Our object in presenting this subject is therefore two fold—to communicate to those already engaged the information derived from silk countries, and those from abroad most conversant with the subject, hints derived from their greater experience, which may be of value to them and facilitate their operations. Another object, and one at least equally important, is the obtaining from those heretofore engaged in the culture of silk in Mansfield and in the neighboring towns, minute but plain and practical accounts of the whole system of operations—the history of their silk business—the difficulties they have had to encounter, and the mode in which they have overcome them. They owe it to the public, who have in every shape and on every occasion referred to them as a prominent example on the subject, but in all cases with a very partial knowledge or with entire ignorance of their system of operations, to inform them particularly of these matters.

Among the works most recently published, and of peculiar interest, on this subject, are the "Manual," published under the authority of Congress, and a work which we have before us entitled "Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth, with directions to farmers for raising Silk Worms, by John D'Homergue, Silk Manufacturer, and Peter Duponceau," &c. The work is one which contains much matter of very general interest, and is evidently written by a man thoroughly conversant with the subject, and highly capable to give information of the first importance, to those who have heretofore engaged or may design to engage in the raising of silk and its manufacture. The principal part of the book is occupied with statements of the quality & mode of manufacturing the silk after it is obtained from the worms—but towards the close there are some general directions to American planters and farmers for raising silk worms. The directions are embraced under several general heads or divisions. The main subject of the work, as it more properly succeeds that part of it, we shall defer to a future time and give the first three of the divisions. These directions were designed for the South, and may not all of them apply to our climate—to each of these heads we have therefore subjoined queries, asking information from those of our readers who have practical knowledge on the subject, and to all of which or any part, we wish every one to give us answers. The information thus communicated will be of value to each other and to the country, who very properly look to Connecticut for the most thorough practical knowledge on this subject.

"1. *Of the Eggs of Silk Worms.* The eggs of silk worms exactly resemble in their appearance and color the seeds of the poppy. Hence these seeds are sometimes sold in Europe by dishonest men as silk worms' eggs, or mixed with them. But it is easy to detect the fraud, and at the same time to separate the good or live eggs from the bad ones. [The eggs must be washed in pure water; all that are good will go to the bottom, and the bad ones will swim. This separation ought to be made by every one who purchases worms' eggs. It is also necessary to keep them clean, and free them by washing from a kind of gum which adheres to them.—Those who purchase or receive from others the eggs of silk worms, will do well always to observe this direction, although the eggs may have been washed by those who raised them, as many of them may have perished by dampness, excessive heat, or want of care.

After the eggs have been washed, they must be dried by exposure to cool and dry air. As the eggs are produced in the month of July, which is a hot month, they must be kept in some cool place until the proper season for hatching them, which is in May. No degree of cold can hurt them, provided they do not freeze. If they are purchased or received in the hot season, they must not be dried in the sun after being washed, but in the cool of the morning or evening, when the air is perfectly dry and the dew is not falling.

q. Do you adopt the plan of washing the eggs in pure water and separating the good from the bad? Do you dry them and keep them cool in the hot season?

2. *Of Hatching the Eggs.* The general rule in Europe is to put the worms' eggs to hatch as soon as the mulberry trees begin to bud. The tree here spoken of is the *Italian white mulberry*, (the proper food of silk worms,) which should be every where extensively planted. It buds generally about the 11th of May. Ten days afterwards, say about the 21st, they put forth their leaves. These ten days are employed in France in hatching the eggs, by exposing them to a heat which is graduated by means of stoves and thermometers. But in this country nature seems to have done every thing, and I can see as yet no need of recurring to art. The worms' eggs may then here be put to hatch when the leaves of the mulberry begin or are ready to appear. I think in this country this happens about the 21st May, when the sun passes from *Taurus into Gemini*. If, however, by some change in the temperature, the mulberry trees should put forth their leaves later than usual, the time of hatching should be delayed proportionally. But I am inclined to think that this has seldom happens in this country.

The manner of putting the eggs to hatch is as follows: They should be put in a pasteboard or wooden box, not covered at the top, and the sides not more than half an inch high, so that the worms, when hatched, may easily crawl out, as will be presently mentioned. The size of the box should be suited to the quantity of eggs to be hatched, so that they be not on the top of one another; but they may touch each other. The box then should be covered with paper, perforated with holes of the size of a large pin's head, so that the worms when hatched may easily pass through them. I have found that the worms in this country, as far as my experience goes, are generally hatched in three days after being put into the box. When they are near coming out, young mulberry leaves should be put on the top of the box, leaving space. The worms, as soon as hatched, will smell these leaves, crawl up to them through the holes in the paper cover, and begin feeding. Then the leaves, covered with worms, are gently taken up, and laid on the table or hurdle that has been prepared to receive them.

The eggs should be put to hatch in a warm place.—The heat should be at least 80 degrees Fahrenheit.—When I arrived in this city, on the 19th of May, the thermometer was at 82 1-2 degrees within doors. It is therefore probable that about the same period it does not often fall below 80 degrees, particularly in the south.—The European writers have taken great pains to graduate the heat during the ten days which are employed in those countries for hatching worms' eggs. All these precautions do not appear necessary in this country.

q. At what time do you put the worms' eggs to hatch? Is the White Mulberry extensively planted, and are any other leaves given to the worms? At what season does the Mulberry put forth its leaves? Do you resort to any artificial mode of hatching the eggs? Do you practice the mode of putting the eggs to hatch as mentioned above—if not what mode do you adopt? Have you ever found any precautions necessary to produce an artificial heat?

3. *Of the Rearing of Silk Worms.* In Europe the silk worms, after they are hatched, are generally laid, with the leaves on which they are feeding, on wicker hurdles, in order, as it is thought, the more easily to keep them clean. I think they may as well be laid on clean pine tables, and may in that manner also be kept clean, as I shall presently show.

During the first day after the worms are hatched, the room in which they are should be kept at the same degree of heat; but afterwards, as the heat and the strength of the insect increase together, the room should be cooled from time to time, by letting in a draught of air. In general, the windows should be now and then opened to let in the dry air from the north and north west. Dampness is fatal to the silk worm, and should be constantly guarded against.

Cleanness is also of the greatest importance; when it is wished to clean the table on which the worms are, it is only necessary to place close to it another table, on which are put mulberry leaves; the worms will immediately crawl to them, and leave the other table empty, which may then be cleaned. This is necessary to be done the oftener as they increase in size, as they then make more ordure. In the beginning it should not be done until after their first moulting. They generally moult or shed their skin four times. During the moulting, which lasts 24 hours, they lie torpid, and do not feed. They should then be left quiet.

Care should be taken that the worms do not lie on each other, as it prevents them from feeding. When they do, they should be separated. They should have as much space as possible; the more they are at their ease the better they thrive.

Nothing is more prejudicial to the silk worm than to be fed with damp leaves. A quantity of dry leaves should therefore always be kept in reserve, in case of rain. Wet leaves must be dried in the hot sun. The leaves should not be gathered until the sun has absorbed all the dew.

The quantity of food to be given to the worms must be calculated according to their ages. In the first days they should not be overfed.

In plucking the leaves to feed the worms, the buds should not be touched, nor the branches of the tree broken. Nothing but leaves should be gathered. The mulberry puts forth three times to each season; if the branches are broken, or the buds plucked off, the tree suffers considerably, and does not produce so much. All the leaves should not be plucked off, but some left on the tree."

q. After the worms are hatched do you lay them on tables, or on what do you lay them? Do you keep an equal temperature of the room the first day after the worms are hatched—supply them afterwards with cool dry air? Do you resort to the mode of cleaning above mentioned? What space do you allow worms? What quantity of leaves do they consume? At what hour of the day do you collect the leaves, and do you dry them? Is the Mulberry luxuriant, and are you careful in gathering the leaves?

At the annual city meeting, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing:

James Lanman, John DeWitt, George Hill, Joseph Williams, *Aldermen*.

John Lathrop, Newcomb Kinney, Wm. C. Gilman, Samuel Tyler, Shubael Story, John Hillard, Asa Roath, Peter Lanman, Peleg Hunt, Appleton Meech, Erastus Coit, Shubael Breed, *Common Council*.

Frederic Prentice, and Jos. Breed, *Sheriffs*.

The National Journal of Friday contains the following, relative to the bill which embraces the appropriation for clearing out the River Thames:

"The Telegraph of Wednesday evening gives what it terms a 'synopsis' of the Light House Bill, and says 'No one can mistake the feelings of gratification with which the opponents of the President, who believe that it will diminish his popularity, will hail this bill.'

His VETO of this Bill! The naked truth then has come out. Gen. Jackson's pretended "detention" of the Light House Bill is admitted to be what we have contended that it really is, a *Veto*. This is an era of *Vetos* as well as of *Reform*; and more of both may be expected from Gen. Jackson, until the People have an opportunity of exemplifying their *ideas of Reform* by putting their VETO upon *him*."

Speaking of the President's veto on the Maysville road bill, Niles' Weekly Register says:—"We are entirely confident, that, had the veto appeared half an hour previous to the final vote on the Indian bill, *it would have been rejected by a much larger majority than that by which it was carried*, being only five votes. [Indeed, after the reception of the veto, an earnest enquiry was immediately instituted to ascertain if the Indian bill had passed into the possession of the President, with a resolution to reconsider the vote—but it was found to be beyond the control of the House.] Those who were friends of the administration, were privately and publicly entreated to support that bill, and others were excited; indeed, Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, in our hearing, went so far as to proclaim, in the house, with extraordinary heat, those of the party to be 'traitors' who should not uphold the leading measure of the executive. These things were not sufficient to divert or drive all from their purpose—and subsequent events, with the declarations of some gentlemen who might be named, if it were proper, certainly shewed, that a disposition to support, or rather not to embarrass the administration, had had much influence on the minds of several members—enough to have reversed the fate of the bill, had they believed that their own favorite principle would not have been met with a corresponding spirit of accommodation."

FOR THE COURIER.

FOURTH OF JULY.

I propose the celebration of American Independence, on the coming anniversary, by the union of parties from the several points in the State, where Steam-boats are employed, to assemble at some central point in or near the Sound, as at Fisher's, Gardiner's or Faulkner's Islands.

Parties from New Haven, Connecticut River, the Thames and Newport, (if the weather prove fine, and they move in season,) might come together early enough to join in the accustomed exercises, partake a cold collation, and drink one toast to the Heroes of the Revolution.

If this proposition is likely to meet general approbation, it might be discussed in a meeting at the town house, at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the preparatory steps taken, by the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence and Arrangements. SEVENTY-SIX.

ITEMS.

A letter from Washington, to the Editor of the United States Gazette, Philadelphia, dated at Washington on the 29th May, says—"There was a long discussion on the nomination of Wharton Rector, of Missouri, who had been nominated, after a rejection, and who is again doomed to disappointment, having been again rejected."

It is said that Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio, and several other distinguished Jacksonians from the West, resolved to abandon the President, immediately after hearing his message on the Maysville road bill. The United States Telegraph says, 'Mr. Stanberry took occasion (on the floor of the house) to declare his opposition to the President, and to charge the message to an electioneering motive,' and Judge Isaacks and Mr. Sutherland openly declared their intention to vote for the bill notwithstanding the veto of the President.

The National Journal says, "The late despatches from our Minister in England, about which such a bluster was made by Gen. Jackson, turn out to be of no kind of importance. Mr. M'Lane informed the messenger that they were so unimportant that he might deposit them in the first post office he reached. This is another specimen of Jackson *Idoling*."

Mr. M'Lane, our Minister to London, has written private letters to his friends, stating that no advances had been made in the negociation respecting the Colonial Trade, but that the matter stood as it did two years ago. There is very little probability of any thing being done that will be important to the interests of this country.

Niles' Register of the 5th inst. says—Accounts from Kentucky shew great rejoicings of the people on information obtained of the passage of the Maysville road bill—with extraordinary manifestations of indignation against Mr. Bibb, one of the Senators from that State, who had voted against it. There is also much feeling in Maryland because of the fate of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road bill, and the rejection by the President, of the Washington and Rockville road bill.

People who buy "silver" spoons of Pedlars, should be careful not to buy too great a bargain. Those who seek to obtain articles of silver, at less price than the metal itself, of pure, would cost, may expect to be imposed on. It is said that many people, even traders, have been deceived, lately, in purchasing from pedlars, articles supposed to be silver, which proved to be at least one third part of copper.

Virgil Maxcy, of Maryland, was nominated by the President of the United States, on the 29th ult., to the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, which has just been created; and the nomination was confirmed without opposition.

INSTALLATION.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst. Rev. CHARLES HYDE was installed as Pastor of the Norwich Falls Church. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Seth Bliss; Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Nott; Installing Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Everest; Charge by Rev. Mr. Nelson; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Cleveland, and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hemenway. The exercises throughout were peculiarly appropriate and interesting.

☞ The Executive Committee of the New London County Temperance Society, acknowledge with pleasure the politeness of Capt. Davison, who will make a trip to New London, in the Steamboat Fanny, on the 18th inst. to accommodate those persons from Norwich and vicinity, who wish to attend the meeting of the Society.

Married,

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. JAMES L. RIPLEY, of the house of Gilman & Ripley, to Miss RUTH L. HUNTINGTON, daughter of Chas. P. Huntington, Esq.

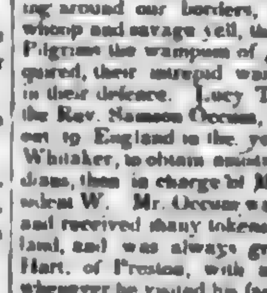
Died,

At Addison, New-York, on the 15th ult., HENRY BREWSTER, aged 33 years, formerly of this city.

Another of the Mohegans gone to her death bed!!

Died, at the farm which her great grand father tilled, LUCY TANTIQUGION, at the advanced age of 97, having descendants of the seventh generation. Lucy was born in the sixth year of George the second's reign, and retained in her memory many events of the early settlement of the white people, who came from beyond the great waters. Although she could not boast of any connection with the House of Hanover, or with the white or red rose of York or Lancaster, she sprang from a race of kings on the maternal side, whose uniform friendship to our Pilgrim Fathers, should never be forgotten by their children. While other surrounding tribes were prowling around our borders, creating alarm by the war whoop and savage yell, the family of Uncas gave to the Pilgrims the wampum of peace, and, when occasion required, their intrepid warriors wielding the tomahawk in their defence. Lucy Tantiquigion was the sister of the Rev. Samson Occum, the Indian Minister, who went out to England in the year 1766, with the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, to obtain assistance for the School for the Indians, then in charge of Mr Wheelock, afterwards President W. Mr. Occum was graciously received at court, and received many tokens of kind feeling while in England, and was always greeted by the late Doct. Levi Hart, of Preston, with a uniform smile of benignity, whenever he visited his family.—*Communicated.*

NOTICE.



THE quarterly meeting of the Mechanics' Society of Norwich, will be held at their hall *this evening*, at half past 7 o'clock. Prompt attendance of all the members is requested.

EDWARD COIT, Sec'y.

June 9. 3w11

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE members of the N. London County Temperance Society, and its various auxiliaries, are invited to attend the *Annual Meeting*, to be held at *New London*, on Friday, the 18th inst. The Rev. Dr. Edwards, Agent of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, is expected to be present, and address the meeting on this occasion.

Public exercises to commence at 3 P. M.

WM. C. GILMAN, Secretary.

June 8, 1830. 1w

NOTICE!

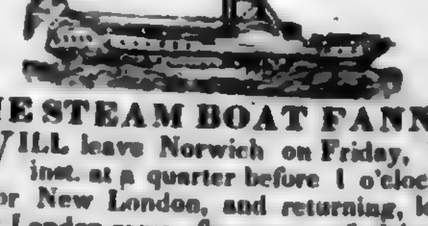
A BALLOON, 11 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, will be raised with *hydrogen gas*, in front of the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. at half past 7 o'clock P. M. if the evening be calm.

A. VAN HAUN.

N. B. Subscription papers will be circulated, to defray the expense.

Norwich, June 8, 1830. 2w11

FOR NEW LONDON.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,

WILL leave Norwich on Friday, 18th inst. at a quarter before 1 o'clock P. M. for New London, and returning, leave New London same afternoon, at 6 o'clock—to afford an opportunity for those persons in Norwich and vicinity, who may wish to attend the meeting of the County Temperance Society.

Passage on this occasion will be only 25 cents.

Norwich, June 8. 1w

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. DANIEL HAVENS,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. THOMAS STOW.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

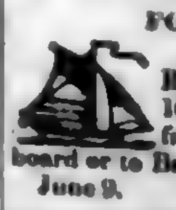
CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

For New-York.

The sloop Splendid, M. Williams master, will sail on Wednesday, June 9th, at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

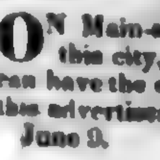
For New-York.



The packet sloop Exchange, G. W. Geer, master, will sail on Friday, 11th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Backus & Norton, Jed. Huntington or the master on board.

June 9. 1w

FOR NEW-YORK.



Packet sloop Jupiter, Captain Rogers, will sail on Wednesday, 16th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

June 9. 11

FOUND,

ON Main-street, near the Sign Post, in this city, a *Cotton Shawl*. The owner can have the same by paying the expense of this advertisement.

June 9. 11

BLACK

ITALIAN LUSTRING,

OF the *first* quality, received by the Fanny this morning—also straw, pink and blue Ribbons, and Navarino Hats. Just opened and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

June 8. 11

NOTICE.

THE connexion in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, was, on the 1st day of May, 1830, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All persons having demands against said concern, will present them for payment to Jesse Y. Niles, who is to pay the same.—Those indebted are requested to make payment to him.

JESSE Y. NILES,
JOHN W. HULL.

Norwich, June 7, 1830. 3w11

JUNE 8, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

Painted Muslins; blk. and white Ginghams,
Handsome light and dark Prints,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Book and Swiss Muslins; Italian Lustrings,
Black and blue black Gro de Naps,
Sinchews; green Lasting,
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's black Italian Cravats,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black, white, pink and green Italian Crapes,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Fine Irish Linens; Table Diapers,
Table Linens; table and bed Spreads,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats,
Straw, pink, blue and green lustring Ribbons.

☞ All of the above named articles will be sold low for cash. 11

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

CROCKERY, GLASS,

AND

EARTHEN WARE.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of the most fashionable kinds of Crockery, Glass, and Earthen Ware, which is for sale at small profits.

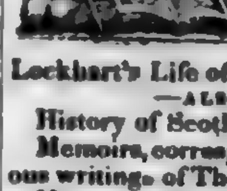
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

June 9. 11

FAMILY LIBRARY.

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,



The very excellent and cheap works under the above general title. The parts which are published are Milman's History of the Jews; Lockhart's Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.

—ALSO RECEIVED—

History of Scotland, by Sir Walter Scott,
Memoirs, correspondence and miscellaneous writings of Thomas Jefferson,
Missionary Herald for June,
The Mechanics' Magazine, &c.

June 9. 11

FARMING UTENSILS.

10 doz. Blanchard's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
5 doz. Scythe Snaiths,
6 " Hay Rakes,
10 " Darby's and Austin's Scythe Rifles,
2 " Rub stones.
5 " Hoes and Handles; 5 do. Shovels,
1 " Wooden Scoops,

For sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, June 9th. 3w11

LUMBER.

100,000 cedar Shingles—this day landing from the schooner Harriet and Eliza, for sale at $1 50 cts. per m.

300,000 pine and cedar,
150,000 merch. and clear boards,
50,000 timber and joist,
25,000 patent clapboards,

For sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

June 8. 11

WANTED,

TWO Coopers, a Carpenter, and ten or twelve Landsmen, or Seamen, stout and active, to complete the crews of the ships Electra and Stonington, to sail from New London in all this month, on whaling voyages, to the South Atlantic Ocean.

Apply at Norwich or New London to

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.

or at Chelsea to

Capt. JOHN LATHROP.

June 8, 1830. 3w11

BREAD STUFF.

50 bbls. comprising a variety, super, scratched, fine and middlings, Wheat Flour,
10 bbls. Rye Flour, 1 do. Rice do
5 bbls. Corn Meal,
3 bbls. Rye Meal, for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

June 9. 3w11

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Samuel Tyler & Son, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL TYLER.

June 9. 11

TAKEN

FROM the counter of my store, last Wednesday, a small parcel, containing 2 pair clock'd silk Stockings. [It is presumed they were taken through mistake.] The person having them, will please return them to

WM. D. RIPLEY.

June 9. 11

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

THE subscriber has discovered that accounts lying more than three months unsettled, are attended with more or less difficulty. For the benefit of my good customers and myself, all accounts will be balanced at the end of every three months.

N. B. All past accounts, not settled in 30 days, will be left with an attorney for collection.

ASA WITTER.

Norwich, June 7, 1830. 3w11

PARASOLS,

BROWN and green silk covers, with rich embossed borders and heavy fringe—for sale by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

June 9. 11

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grant mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all casts paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

FRESH FRUIT.

ORANGES, Lemons, Raisins of various kinds, Figs, Currants, Citron, Almonds, Filberts, &c. &c. just received, and for sale by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

June 9. 3w11

CITY BY-LAWS.

A By-Law in relation to the Streets and Public Roads within the city of Norwich.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That the Court of Common Council of said city be and they are hereby authorised to take charge of the streets, highways, public squares and walks, and public commons and burying grounds, and all public grounds in said city, and to adopt such regulations in reference to the same as they may think expedient, and appoint suitable persons to carry the same into effect.

Passed in Court of Common Council, June 7, 1830.

Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*
Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.
Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*

A By-Law in alteration of a By-Law entitled "A By-Law relative to accounts against the city of Norwich."

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That so much of the first section of said By-Law as authorises the Mayor and Aldermen of said city, or the major part of them, to liquidate and adjust all accounts and demands against said city, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. Be it further ordained, That the Court of Common Council of said city be, and they hereby are, authorised to liquidate and adjust all accounts and demands against said city.

Passed in Court of Common Council, April 7, 1830.

Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*
Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.
Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this notice, is allowed by the Court of Probate for the district of Lebanon, for the creditors to the estate of John Sullard, late of the town of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscribers, appointed by said court commissioners on said estate, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of said deceased, which shall be proved by legal evidence to be justly due.—Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet at the dwelling house of Col. Joseph Tilden, in said Lebanon, on the 2d Monday of August, and on the 5th Monday of November, 1830, on the business of our appointment, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES ABEL, } Commissioners.
LOT McCALL BUTLER, }

Lebanon, June 1. 11

NOTICE.

THE Superior Court for Tolland County, held at Tolland, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of April, 1830, having appointed the subscribers commissioners to act on the estate of Asahel Kingsley, of Columbia, in said county, an insolvent debtor; and the said Asahel having made an assignment to us of all his estate, agreeable to law—we do hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Asahel, that we will meet at the office of Silas Fuller, in said Columbia, on the 3d Tuesday of July and September, and on Tuesday the 7th of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days, to attend to the duties of our said appointment.

S. FULLER, } Commissioners.
S. D. TILDEN, }

June 7, 1830. 3w11

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Mr. Daniel Roath, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Capt. Moses Hillard, of Norwich, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. [11

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 5th day of June, 1830.

Present Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

THIS court limits and allows six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of William Randall, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John C. Randall, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—and notice is to be given of this limitation, by publishing a copy thereof three weeks, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on some public sign post in said District. [11

Attest Wm. Wattles, *Clerk.*

STRAYED.

From the subscribers, a two years old bay mare Colt, a star in the forehead, one or more white feet, went away with a yoke, on or about the 5th of May last. Whoever will take up said Colt, and give information thereof to the subscribers, shall be well rewarded.

ELI GATES.
ABEL GATES.

Salem, June 8. 3w11

For Philadelphia.

The Schooner Industry, D. Wilcox, Capt., will ply between this port and Philadelphia, the coming season, leaving Norwich on Thursday next, the 17th inst., and will take freight to Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to John Prentice.

N. B.—Freight will be received and stored free of expense in the absence of the vessel. *JOHN PRENTICE.*

POETRY.

THE SABBATH BELL.

The Sabbath Bell!—how sweetly breathes
Over hill and dale that hallowed sound,
When Spring her first bright chaplet wreathes
The cottor's humble porch around—
And glistening sands of vernal green—
The blossomed bough—the spiral corn—
Smile o'er the brook that flows between,
As shadowing forth a fairer morn.

The Sabbath Bell!—'tis stillness all,
Save where the lark's melodious lilting,
Or the lone wood-dove's plaintive call,
Are mingling with its cadence sweet;
Save where the lark, on soaring wing,
At heaven's gate pours her matin song—
Oh! then shall feathered warblers sing,
Nor man the grateful song prolong!

The Sabbath Bell!—how soothing flow
Those greetings to the peasant's breast!
Who knows not labor, no'er can know
The blessed calm that sweetens rest!
The day spring of his pilgrimage,
Who, freed awhile from earthly care,
Turns meekly to a heaven-taught page,
And reads his hope recorded there.

The Sabbath Bell!—yes, not in vain
That bidding on the gale is borne—
Glad respite from the echoing wain,
The sounding axe, the clamorous horn—
For other thoughts these notes inspire,
Where youth forgets his frolic pace,
And sage and matron, son and sire,
Their church-way path together trace.

The Sabbath Bell!—are yes the peal
In lessening murmurs swells away,
'Tis sweet with reverent step to steal
Where rests around each kindred clay!
Where buried love and severed friends,
Parent and offspring, shrouded lie!
The tear-drop falls—the prayer ascends—
The living mass, and learn to die!

The Sabbath Bell!—'tis silent now—
The holy fane the throng receives—
The pastor bowls his aged brow,
And slowly turns the sacred leaves,
Oh! blest where blending ranks agree
To tread the paths their fathers trod,
To bend alike the willing knee,
One field before one fostering God!

The Sabbath Bell!—Oh! does not thou
In that still voice all eloquent breathe?
How many have listened to that chime,
Who sleep those grassy mounds beneath!
How many of those who listen now
Shall wake its fate-recording knell,
Blessing if one brief hour bestow
A warning in the Sabbath Bell!

MEDLEY.

LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

The nearest approach to manliness that it is allowable for a female to make, conformably with the preservation of her feminine character for grace and delicacy, is when riding on horseback. She sits with an air of dignity, which an occasional inclination forwards and the easy curve of the bridle arm, contrasting with the pendant position of the whip one, prevents from appearing stiff or constrained. And then her hat and feathers—her worked collar, and braided coat, studded with small buttons, give an air of out-door adventure, made wonderfully interesting by her sparkling eye and the rich carnation of her cheek, while her falling ringlets shade the deep suffusion of her temples. Let us suppose a fair companion thus mounted and equipped, adding to the charm of her appearance the additional fascination of a ready smile and playful remark, and who shall resist her power? No drawing room belle in all the decorations of pearl and diamonds, can look half so lively or enchanting. We do not while thus admiring a lady on horseback, recommend that she should be able to keep up with the hounds in a stag or fox chase, like Lady ——; nor run races for high bets, like Mrs. Thornton, the wife of the celebrated English sporting colonel of that name. It is enough that she should guide her steed with readiness, and not be alarmed when its gait is accelerated, or it displays occasional restiveness. Should she be ignorant of this art, and desirous of gaining the requisite information, we would refer her, after her father, or brother, or cousin, to the "Principles of Modern Riding for Ladies,"* a work which the author says, "will insure the security, ease, and grace of the riders." Mr. Allen is no charlatan in the business. He lays down every thing methodically, and teaches the requisites for successful horse riding—we were going to say, horsemanship. His description of what ought to be the character of a lady's horse, strikes us as excellent. We could hardly wish for better in her companion on the road, we might say, through life. He should, says Mr. Allen, be neither choleric or impatient in company: he ought to be smooth in all his paces—steady and safe on the road—and certainly dreamed or broke. But as a well educated horse, such as would correspond with this description, is as rare as a highly polished and accomplished gentleman, the ladies in the country, generally, must put up with steeds which may have some awkward tricks, such as occasionally shying, if not kicking and rearing. To sit well, and manage a horse, demand not only dexterity but patience; and hence another advantage of a female becoming an equestrian. She will find the little arts of soothing the quadruped, such as slacking the reins—patting its neck—and an encouraging word, excellent preparations for the management of a restive biped with whom she may choose to pass years of her life. On the subjects of what Mr. Allen calls aids—animations—coachings—corrections—as well as the use of the hand, he gives suitable directions in his book. He discusses also, the topics of walk—trot—gallop and canter, which last he considers as the natural pace of the horse; also of the saddle and bridle—curb and stirrup—mounting—dismounting—of the seat and of the balance. He points out the best method of circling and leaping, if the lady's ambition should tempt her, like Diana Vernon, to clear a fence which should obstruct her passage. The better to illustrate his meaning he has given no less than twenty-three plates of the different positions, movements, and situations described in his work.

The beneficial effects on the health of females of riding on horseback, are of a very decided character. In all those ailments indicated by the vague epithets of nervousness, without pain or much fever, where there is palpitation, tremors, paleness of complexion, sick headache, deficient or irregular appetite, and the many disturbances associated with indigestion, this kind of exercise will often do more good than all the art medicinal. But there is one condition, of indispensable performance, for the accomplishment of the desired end; it is, that the rider shall not be so corseted, tied, or buckled up, as at all to impede the free expansion of her chest, and movement in every direction of her arms. She is not expected, nay, she is expressly forbidden, to sit on her horse unbending, and unyielding, as where in a drawing room, or at a dinner table. Such a position is as ungraceful as it is adverse to the healthful enjoyment of equestrian exercise.

* By John Allen, Riding-master—London, 1825.

Blessings of Intemperance.—One of the best anecdotes on the effects of Intemperance we have heard for some time, was related to us a few days since, by a respectable eye witness. Some lads in a neighboring town within a week past, highly delighted with the new law giving a bounty of 8 cents on crows, but thinking the bounty too low for powder and shot, took the following method of testing the law, as well as the profits by killing crows with something more sure and deadly in its effects than powder and shot, viz.: *New-England Rum!!!* They soaked some corn in a quantity of Rum until it was saturated therewith, and then spread it in a corn-field infested with crows. The boys were in ambuscade—the crows came on as usual, in platoons, and commenced devouring the corn. In a few moments the young rogues had the satisfaction of seeing their sagacious foe so completely corned, to use their own phrase, as to tumble about in high stuff. They cautiously approached; but what was their surprise as they drew nigh, to find them as drunk as David's sow, and in this situation they knocked 14 of them in the head in one harvest! It is said the boys are still driving their profitable game; and *crow* prodigiously over their rapacious foe who surrender to them without firing a gun.—*Winnsed Citizen.*

Do People love to be Cheated?—If not, why is it that quacks are more run after than men of science? Why are the shops of *charlatans* more frequented than those of men who sell at regular and fair prices? Why are demagogues more popular than true patriots? Why are literary scoundrels preferred to men of true wisdom? Why is it that cheap school-masters are so better patronized than good ones? Why are the most *flimsy* pretenders well patronized, while the labors of a *Stillman* go unrequited? Why do men drain their purses, and expend their bounties and lands, for poisonous drinks, while the *pure* water provided by heavenly benevolence, is spurned as unwholesome and dangerous?—*National Philanthropist.*

Character of a well bred man, by a lady.—Some have supposed the fine gentleman and the well bred man to be synonymous characters; but I will make it appear that nothing can be more widely different; the former leaves nature entirely, the latter improves upon her. He is neither a slave nor an enemy to pleasure, but he approves or rejects as his reason shall direct. He is above managing to flatter a brave though in an exalted station, nor even overbears parent, though he should find it in a cottage. He behaves to all his acquaintance respectful, yet not cringing or formal, and his manners easy and unaffected. He misses no opportunity wherein he can oblige his friends, yet does it in so delicate a manner that he seems rather to have received than to have conferred a favor. He does not profess a passion he never felt, to impose upon the credulity of a silly woman, nor will he injure another's reputation to flatter her vanity. He cannot have where he does not esteem, nor ever suffer his passions to overcome his reason. In his friendship he is steady and sincere, and loves him or himself than his friend.

HATS.

A great variety of superfine black and drab HATS, of the newest style, are kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, at the Hat Store of

S. NOURSE & CO.

Also *CAPS* of every description.
May 18, 1830. 3w8

A. WICKHAM'S
FASHIONABLE
HAT STORE.

PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Whereby will (by a fair department,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to o'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard times* well grounded.
April 6. tf9

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

CLOTH DRESSING.
TRUMAN SAFFORD,
OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 30th. tf27

GEO. O. GOODWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c opposite the Norwich Bank.
May 11. 7

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.
Plainfield, April 10, 1830. 4—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curoos,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.
Norwich, June 15. tf21

JOLLY ROGER,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Canterbury, the ensuing season, at the moderate price of 3, 4, and 6 dollars.—Jolly Roger is rising 15 hands high, his color is bright bay, is well formed and very active.

JAMES ASPENWALL.
May 5th. 3m5

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York be confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.
April 7. 2

CARRIAGE MAKING.

The subscriber has taken the shop near the east end of the wharf bridge in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins as a machine shop, where he will carry on the carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, & warranted to be done in the best manner and on short notice and on reasonable terms. People from the country can have their carriages painted and varnished, leather tops and harnesses cleaned and oiled in the best manner, for which country produce and timber will be received in part pay. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited and the smallest favors will be thankfully received. The subscriber flatters himself that from eighteen years experience in this business he can give satisfaction to those gentlemen who will favor him with their custom.

N. FAY.

P. S. Wanted immediately some good white ash and white oak plank, for which work in my line will be paid.
May 5th. 5

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.
March 10. 50

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.
Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

YOUNG JERSEY.

This celebrated horse will stand this season at the following places, viz: On Mondays from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M. at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Tuesdays at the stable of Russel Downing, in Montville, from sun-rise until 4 o'clock P. M.; on Wednesdays, A. M. at the stable of Joseph Tyler, Poquetanuck; P. M. at the stable of E. B. Downing, in Preston city; on Thursdays and Fridays, at the stable of the subscriber; on Saturday, at different places.—The Young Jersey is 8 years old, and is owned by Capt. James Aspenwall of Canterbury, and needs no recommendation, he will recommend himself as being far superior to any other horse in this state. Terms 3, 5, and 7.

JOSEPH UTLEY.
Griswold, May 3. 9m6

JACK.

The celebrated full blooded Maltese Jack, Barbary, will stand at the stable of Jonas Ayer, in Preston, thro' the present season.—Terms 3 and 6 dolls. or the subscriber will contract for Mules.

The young Horse Ranger, will stand at the aforesaid stable. Terms 3 and 6 dolls.

JONAS AYER.
Preston, May 5. 9m6

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhoea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per bot. $2 per doz.
May 15. 12m6

HARD WORK MADE EASY.

THE subscriber would earnestly request the attention of the citizens of Norwich to the following:—

Whereas, I, SANDY BAKER, of the town of Norwich, County of New London, and State of Conn., have purchased of Samuel Silliman, of the town of Saybrook, and County of Middlesex, in said State, a new and useful improvement in a machine for washing clothes, called the *Vibrating Washing Machine*, for the Counties of New London and Windham, in said state, (except the towns of Lyme, Colchester, and Lebanon) for which said improvement in said *Washing Machine* said Silliman has secured to me Letters Patent, issued under the great seal of the United States, and whereas I have for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assignees, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, within and throughout the town of Norwich, in said New London County, for the term of fourteen years from the third day of February, A. D. 1830, &c.

The Machine needs no praising, as it possesses the qualities of praising itself—that is, by washing clothes clean, without any rubbing with the hands, in so doing. It is hoped that it will prove itself by the patronage of a liberal public.

S. BAKER.

N. B.—The citizens are requested to try the machine before they purchase, which they can do by calling on S. Baker, Sign and Chair Painter, and Gilder, or Barstow & Cost.
May 25. 9

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *J. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.
May 25. tf9

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.
May 25. 9

TO THE PUBLIC.
SUMMER RETREAT.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the house on Pine Island is opened for the reception of company. Some improvements have been made which have much contributed to the convenience of the house, among these are a new wharf, which makes it very convenient for landing in boats, &c.

Parties from the city or other places, may rest assured that they will here find good accommodations and every necessary attention paid to make it agreeable to the company. While he gratefully acknowledges past favors, he solicits future patronage, and assures the public that no pains will be spared to give the most ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

ORIN STODDARD,
Pine Island, May 19th. 6m8

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 38 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city, and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.
April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house, in the 1st society of said town, containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.
April 6. 2

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.
March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.
March 9. 50

TO LET,

A Store, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant

Apply to *WILLIAM BOON, Jr.*

TO LET,

A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY.
April 14, 1830. 3

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.
Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

NEW GOODS.

H. W. ROATH

HAS just returned from New York with a very rich assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Hardware, &c. &c.
May 25. 9

FINE JEWELRY.

EDWARD COTY

HAS this day received from New York a few sets gold Studs, or Shirt Buttons, set with diamonds, pearl, jet, Cameo, &c. a very fashionable article for gentlemen; also an elegant assortment Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Chains, Pins, &c. &c. &c.
June 1. 3w10

MUSIC.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a complete assortment of Music, and Musical Instruments, which he will sell, at wholesale or retail, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere.

R. W. ROATH.
May 25. 9

WOOL CARDING, &c.

Y. GREER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6mow10

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 1810

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, that all orders for painting houses, vessels, gilding and imitation painting, will be faithfully and expeditiously executed on application to him.

N. B. WHITING.
Norwich, May 25th. 3w9

CITY BATHS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the Bathing House will be open every day except Sunday, through the season, after Tuesday next.

WM. HARRIS.
May 25. 9

DANCING ACADEMY
MR. J MORGAN,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING, FROM HARTFORD,

HAS now the honor to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich, that he will open a School at the Masonic Hall, on Monday the 31st inst. at 3 o'clock p. m. for Ladies, and at half past 6 p. m. for Gentlemen.

Mr. Morgan teaches in the most fashionable Parisian style; and particular attention is paid to the morals and general deportment of his pupils. Terms, $6 for 24 lessons.

Young Ladies who are engaged in Seminaries, can receive instruction at such hours as may best suit their convenience.

Mr. M. has been engaged in the principal Seminaries in New Haven, Middletown and Hartford.

☞ Those who wish to become members of Mr. Morgan's School, will please leave their names at N. Kinney's Hotel.
May 25. 9

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO
LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.
Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.
Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *of hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—viz. from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2 including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are counterfeited, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the unthinking purchaser, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true seal of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.
Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathesome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworm, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTERS & Co and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOWE, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. M. WETHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of said together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rate of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

Dec. 11. 36

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's vermifuge,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Stoors' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaster,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Batemen's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Burnett,
Godfrey's cordial,	" " "
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER & SON.
Jan. 19, 1830. 2

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that the 2d instalment of $25 is laid on each share payable on the 17th June next, to

J. W. KINNEY, Treasurer.
May 29. 3

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 12. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1665

FAMILY LIBRARY.

RECEIVED AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

The very excellent and cheap works under the above general title. The parts which are published are Milman's History of the Jews; Lockhart's Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.

—ALSO RECEIVED—

History of Scotland, by Sir Walter Scott,
Memoirs, correspondence and miscellaneous writings of Thomas Jefferson,
Missionary Herald for June,
The Mechanics' Magazine, &c.

June 9. 11

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

A Dictionary of the English Language; abridged from the American Dictionary, for the use of primary schools, and the Counting House. By Noah Webster, LL.D.
Putnam's Analytical Reader.
Putnam's Sequel to the Analytical Reader.

June 1. 10

ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, the third volume of the very popular Dictionary of arts, science, literature, history, politics and biography, under the above title.

This work will be completed in twelve volumes. Price $3 50 cts. a volume.

June 2. 10

JUNE 6, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

Painted Muslins; blk. and white Ginghams,
Handsome light and dark Prints,
Jacknett Cambrics,
Book and Swiss Muslins; Italian Lustrings,
Black and blue black Gro de Naps,
Sinchews; green Lasting,
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's black Italian Cravats,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black, white, pink and green Italian Crapes,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Fine Irish Linens; Table Diapers,
Table Linens; table and bed Spreads,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats,
Straw, pink, blue and green lustring Ribbons.

☞ All of the above named articles will be sold low for cash. 11

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

BLACK
ITALIAN LUSTRING,

OF the first quality, received by the Fanny this morning—also straw, pink and blue Ribbons, and Navarino Hats. Just opened and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

June 8. 11

SELLING OFF
☞ AT FIRST COST ☜

THE goods at the *New York Store*, consisting of Broadcloths, Shirtings, Lawns, Linens, Cambrics, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Silks, Shawls, Circassians, Bombazetts, Flannels, cotton and worsted Hose, Calicoes and Ribbons—will be sold at the original cost in New York—some of which are very cheap. The subscriber intends to close the business of that store as soon as possible.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

June 2, 1830. tf10

PARASOLS,

BROWN and green silk PARASOLS, with rich embossed borders and heavy fringes—for sale by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

June 2. 11

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's eghdrops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's hark,	Extract Humull,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the pike,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19, 1830. 42

TEAS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly for sale the best and newest Teas, of all kinds that can be found; and when sold, if not approved, can be returned, and the money, together with the expenses, will be refunded.

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

two doors west of the Epsc. Church.

P. S. A few canisters 2 lb. each Imperial Tea, of a choice quality, for sale as above.

April 28. 9w5

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. 12

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of the most fashionable kinds of Crockery, Glass, and Earthen Ware, which is for sale at small profits.

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

June 9. 11

BREAD STUFF.

50 bbls., comprising a variety, super, scrached, fine and middlings, Wheat Flour,
10 bbls. Rye Flour, 1 do. Rice do
5 bbls. Corn Meal,
3 bbls. Rye Meal, for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

June 9. 3w11

FARMING UTENSILS.

10 doz. Blanchard's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
5 doz. Scythe Snaiths,
6 " Hay Rakes,
10 " Darby's and Austin's Scythe Rifles,
2 " Rub stones,
5 " Hoes and Handles; 5 do. Shovels,
1 " Wooden Scoops,

For sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, June 9th. 3w11

SCYTHES, &c.

50 doz. Thayer's, Blanchard's and Torrey's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
1000 Scythe Rifles, fine and coarse grit,
500 Rakes, Abel and Wilcox,
100 quaker Snaiths, made of the best of timber and iron, warranted equal to any ever made,
100 Pitch Forks, warranted,
1000 bush. heavy Maryland Corn,
20 firkins Lard,
40 half bbls. No. 1. and 2. first quality Mackerel—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

June 2, 1830. 10

FARMING TOOLS.

20 doz. Blanchard's stamp Scythes, cast steel, steel back and common, warranted as heretofore,
120 doz. patent Scythe Rifles, cheap,
25 doz. Scythe Snaiths, made by the Shakers,
15 doz. patent Hay Forks,
10 doz. Tyler's Rakes,
2 doz. " Cradles—for sale lower than usual, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

June 2. 10

FRESH FRUIT.

ORANGES, Lemons, Raisins of various kinds, Figs, Currants, Citron, Almonds, Filberts, &c. &c. just received, and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

June 9. 3w11

SALT! SALT!!

1000 bush. Turk's Island Salt,
800 bush. cheap quality do.
200 sacks fine Salt,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 1, 1830. 10

OATS.

THE subscribers will pay cash for two hundred bushels Oats.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

June 9. 10

CAPE SALT, &c.

500 bush. Cape salt, now landing, per sloop Caroline,—also, per sloop Jasper, 40 quintals codfish, for sale cheap by

E. A. BILL.

June 2. 10

LUMBER.

100,000 cedar Shingles—this day landing from the schooner Harriet and Eliza, for sale at $1 50 cts. per m.
300,000 pine and cedar,
130,000 merch. and clear boards,
50,000 timber and joist,
25,000 patent clapboards,

For sale by

JOHN P. BUNTINGTON.

June 8. 11

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

60 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; a great variety of silks, consisting of satin Lavantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crape; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Chintzes, Nankins and Italian crapes; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and Bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslins; jacknett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloths, flannels, cassimeres, and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; false curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; tea waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; Boston new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal aeratus; cinnamon; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c., comprising in the whole as good an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for men's and boys stockings and socks, striped mittens, good merino wool, eggs, butter and cheese, and shingles at cash or barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, & Co.

Hampton, April 27, 1830. 5

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 26. 9

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort pern pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant.	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks Sos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 bottles rotrima.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. lbs. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. lbs. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. imp. disc C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. Dr. Oliver's.
100 gr. phials assr'ted,	50 lbs. dyspeptic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 gall. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
200 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed,
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's egh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills.	Rogers' galvanic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fan. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's tissues,
scales and weights,	rupture plasters, &c

May 5, 1830. 6

WANTED,

TWO Coopers, a Carpenter, and ten or twelve Landsmen, or Seamen, stout and active, to complete the crews of the ships Electra and Stonington, to sail from New London in all this month, on whaling voyages, to the South Atlantic Ocean.

Apply at Norwich or New London to

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.

or at Chelsea to

Capt. JOHN LATHROP.

June 8, 1830. 3w11

TAKEN

FROM the counter of my store, last Wednesday, a small parcel, containing 2 pair clock'd silk Stockings. (It is presumed they were taken through mistake.) The person having them, will please return them to

WM. D. RIPLEY.

June 9. 11

FOUND,

ON Main-street, near the Sign Post, in this city, a *Cotton Shawl*. The owner can have the same by paying the expense of this advertisement.

June 9. 11

Pay your Taxes.

THE Collector will meet the inhabitants of the town of Norwich, for the purpose of receiving their taxes on list 1829, at Newcomb Kinney's Hotel, on the 4th of June next; on the 5th at Samuel M. Downer's Hotel, in the First Society, at 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. on each day.

☞ All those that do not comply with this invitation, must expect to pay travel fees.

STEPHEN TRACY, *Collector.*

Norwich, May 27, 1830. 3w10

50 Shares Thames Bank Stock for sale—Enquire at this Office.

June 2. 3w10

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf4

YOUNG JERSEY.

This celebrated horse will stand this season at the following places, viz: On Mondays from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Tuesdays at the stable of Russel Downing, in Montville, from sun-rise until 4 o'clock P. M.; on Wednesdays, A. M. at the stable of Joseph Tyler, Pequetonuck; P. M. at the stable of E. B. Downing, in Preston city; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of the subscriber; on Saturday, at different places.—The Young Jersey is 8 years old, and is owned by Capt. James Aspenwall of Canterbury, and needs no recommendation, he will recommend himself as being far superior to any other horse in this state. Terms 3, 5, and 6 $.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

Grinwold, May 3. 9w6

JACK.

The celebrated full blooded Maltese Jack, Barbary, will stand at the stable of Jonas Ayer, in Preston, thro' the present season. Terms, 3 and 6 dolls. or the subscriber will contract for Mules.

The young Horse Ranger, will stand at the aforesaid stable. Terms 3 and 6 dolls.

JONAS AYER.

Preston, May 3. 9w6

JOLLY ROGER,

WILL stand at the stable of the subscriber, in Canterbury, the ensuing season, at the moderate price of 3, 4, and 6 dollars.—Jolly Roger is rising 15 hands high, his color is bright bay, in well formed and very active.

JAMES ASPENWALL.

May 5th. 9w6

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CITY BY-LAWS.

A By-Law in relation to the Streets and Public Roads within the city of Norwich.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That the Court of Common Council of said city be and they are hereby authorized to take charge of the streets, highways, public squares and walks, and public commons and burying grounds, and all public grounds in said city, and to adopt such regulations in reference to the same as they may think expedient, and appoint suitable persons to carry the same into effect.

Passed in Court of Common Council, June 7, 1830.

Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*
Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.
Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*

A By-Law in alteration of a By-Law entitled "A By-Law relative to accounts against the city of Norwich."

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That so much of the first section of said By-Law as authorizes the Mayor and Aldermen of said city, or the major part of them, to liquidate and adjust all accounts and demands against said city, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. Be it further ordained, That the Court of Common Council of said city be, and they hereby are, authorized to liquidate and adjust all accounts and demands against said city.

Passed in Court of Common Council, April 7, 1830.

Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*
Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.
Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this notice, is allowed by the Court of Probate for the district of Lebanon, for the creditors to the estate of John Sullard, late of the town of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscribers, appointed by said court commissioners on said estate, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of said deceased, which shall be proved by legal evidence to be justly due.—Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet at the dwelling house of Col. Joseph Tilden, in said Lebanon, on the 2d Monday of August, and on the 5th Monday of November, 1830, on the business of our appointment, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES ABEL, } *Commissioners.*
LOT McCALL BUTLER, }

Lebanon, June 1. 11

NOTICE.

THE Superior Court for Tolland County, held at Tolland, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of April, 1830, having appointed the subscribers commissioners to act on the estate of Asahel Kingsley, of Columbia, in said county, an insolvent debtor; and the said Asahel having made an assignment to us of all his estate, agreeable to law—we do hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Asahel, that we will meet at the office of Silas Fuller, in said Columbia, on the 2d Tuesday of July and September, and on Tuesday the 7th of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days, to attend to the duties of our said appointment.

S. FULLER, } *Commissioners.*
S. D. TILDEN, }

June , 1830. 3w11

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Mr. Daniel Roath, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Capt. Moses Hillard, of Norwich, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. [11

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 5th day of June, 1830.

Present Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

THIS court limits and allows six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of William Randall, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John C. Randall, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—and notice is to be given of this limitation, by publishing a copy thereof three weeks, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on some public sign post in said District. [11

Attest Wm. Wattles, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE connexion in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, was, on the 1st day of May, 1830, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All persons having demands against said concern, will present them for payment to Jesse Y. Niles, who is to pay the same.—Those indebted are requested to make payment to him.

JESSE Y. NILES,
JOHN W. HULL.

Norwich, June 7, 1830. 3w11

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

THE subscriber has discovered that accounts lying more than three months unsettled, are attended with more or less difficulty. For the benefit of my good customers and myself, all accounts will be balanced at the end of every three months.

N. B. All past accounts, not settled in 20 days, will be left with an attorney for collection.

ASA WITTER.

Norwich, June 7, 1830. 3w11

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Samuel Tyler & Son, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL TYLER.

June 9. 11

STRAYED,

From the subscribers, a two years old bay mare Colt, a star in the forehead, one or more white feet, went away with a yoke, on or about the 5th of May last. Who ever will take up said Colt, and give information thereof to the subscribers, shall be well rewarded.

ELI GATES.
ABEL GATES.

Salem, June 8. 3w11

SPEECH OF MR. YOUNG,
OF CONNECTICUT.

House of Representatives, Washington, May 7, 1830.

The Bill to enforce the collection of duties on imports, being under consideration in committee of the whole, and particularly the Hon. Mr. McDuffie's amendment, proposing the repeal of the Tariff of 1828 and 1824, Mr. YOUNG, of Connecticut, addressed the Committee as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I have hitherto, sir, left the exposition of my sentiments here, to the simple expression of aye or no. Respect for the wisdom of the Committee collectively, and the weight of character and full experience of many of its members, still inclines me to this course. But believing that the policy, now struggling between this bill and its amendment, seriously concerns an interest which has become important to the State I have the honor in part to represent, and of which interest, from my local situation with regard to no inconsiderable proportion of it, it might not be expected I should be unmindful here, and believing as I do that a healthy, active and vigorous state of society in general—the permanent growth, prosperity and general welfare of our entire country depend intimately and to a very great extent, on that system of measures now so directly and indirectly, and so furiously attacked, I trust the expression of my sentiments, at this time, some more at large, will not be considered as exceeding the limits of my place, or inconsistent with the deference I owe here.

I am not, Sir, insensible of the time in which I enter this debate, both in regard to the late hour in the session, and the progress of the discussion—that the prominent views and strong points in this subject have already been traced by master hands—that an extraordinary struggle of eloquence and energy, of intellect, has formed a kind of cross of interest and feeling, from which the mind with the most sincere devotion to the cause, must be wearing and more "silly beat" on what may follow.

I shall, therefore, as far as may be, avoid the track of those who have gone before me, and not, adhering to fill out a complete system for myself, attempt to re-establish, from primary considerations, those general principles of action and operations which have been so fully and so forcibly presented; but endeavor to illustrate them from other points of observation, that we may the more distinctly perceive their existence and actual operation upon us.

The Hon. Gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis,) who first addressed the Committee in opposition to the present amendment, exhibited to us the necessary effect of the accumulation of labor and capital on manufactures, and of the consequent abundance of production, in bearing down, with extending and general pressure, the price of the manufactured articles of all nations and countries, so far as exchange and mutual intercourse exist—presenting also our own manufactures as contributing their share in this operation. My object will be, to show a further effect and the particular operation of our manufactures, within our country, and amongst ourselves.—The Hon. Gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Crawford) who next addressed the Committee, on the same side, exhibited more particularly the favorable bearing of manufactures on our agricultural pursuits and production; and the Hon. Gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gorham) who immediately preceded me, illustrated his views on the subject more particularly from facts appearing in our foreign intercourse and mercantile transactions. My object will be to examine the more direct effects, proceeding more immediately from manufacturing operations themselves. And all who have preceded me on either side of the question, have for the most part drawn their conclusions from general views. My object will be to select some few specific palpable facts and results exemplifying the governing principles, that we may view them simply, singly and distinctly—not relying on their tendency merely, but the degree and extent of the effect, that we may, if we please, without any intricate or aggregate calculations, count, weigh, and measure them for ourselves. And are there, Sir, no such facts to be found? Has experience yet left no criterion amidst all the commended and deprecated operations of this all embracing tariff system? Is it not strange, Sir, that on this subject, there should so long be found to remain so much doubt—so much confusion of sentiment, so wide, so extreme a difference of opinion? A subject, as all agree, so intimately connected with the value of all we possess, affecting alike the city and the country, the producer, vender and consumer, entering into the composition of whatever we eat and drink, and wear, and even that of our dwellings, and bearing, in its effects, on all our great, continual, and instant interests, and so extended, minute, and diversified as the whole restless struggle and bustle for money, riches and power.

Will it not be strange, sir, if, amidst all this, we can find no one fact, no data, no fair view of cause and effect, by which we may satisfy ourselves, or demonstrate to others where the plain truth lays in this all important question?

In the varied and complicated operations of nature around us, which we can but partially approach or control, we have long since learned to seek out the cause from the effect, and by observing and noticing the naked facts, have thence deduced the governing principle; and whatever confusion, variety, or extent, the view may put on, we can trace the moving cause. When all the elements of the air are in commotion and at war in the storm, 'tis but the operation of a mute and simple principle, and all is calm again. We have learned to dissipate the thunder, and even to divert and ward off its bolts.

But amidst this mental excitement, amidst this storm of complaint and thunder of eloquence, we have yet found no sufficient philosopher, no one admitted fact, no defined result, no acknowledged principle, to which we will refer to solve the doubts and difficulties which surround us.

But instead of looking at the naked facts, a new era of argument and theory and representation, seems to have ensued; and amidst all the blessings which distinguish our country, our constitution and laws are represented as despotism itself, the government of majorities as a reflection of tyranny, and all our fostering and protecting policy as spreading ruin, disaster and desolation over the fairest fields of our country and our kindred, more doleful and sombre than has settled on the ill fated plains of Nineveh or Babylon.

And are we sir, in this country, at this day, to legislate on the premises?

Is our favorite system indeed a warlock spell to haunt the land? Or has God, for some strong purpose, mantled the hearts of men on this strange subject?

When evidence from any cause sorely the imagination, and one blacken his way, and all objects around seem to have changed their appearance and position, if he can but spy some hill, or tree or stump, or some small object, that he can recognise, all, at once, comes right again; and this small object, in calculating for home or certainty or safety, is worth all the world beside.

I will not, here, decide which side is right, or which is the wrong; but that there some where exists, on one side or the other, a sad mistake or unaccountable state of opinion and feeling on the subject, both in principle and extent, none who has witnessed this debate, can doubt.

In this state of mind we may theorize forever, calculate back the duties on imports to the exporter, the producer or his fathers; we may talk, at large, of revenue, and resources, and balance of trade; look abroad on agriculture and commerce, and manufactures, as we feel, but we must come down to the simple and primitive operations of the plough and the hammer, the spindle and the oar, to rest and start our sure calculation upon. Resting upon and supported by these primarily, sir, and not on the millions borrowed, as suggested by the honorable gentleman, (Mr. McDuffie,) was England enabled to sustain herself through the mighty struggle of modern days, and not sustain herself merely, but rise above the storm, and say with the complacency of Jove to the gods "hands! I march with majesty amidst the nations of the earth. And what ever makes her look so thoughtful, so hungry, and so early towards us.

Nothing so much, sir, as the spindle and the loom of America, the little spinner and weaver of America, alluded to in a former debate. Give her the control of these, sir, but a few years, give her your market—pass but this bill with its amendments, and you will soon see John Bull fall flat and something hale again, and as he passes by, will, with increased complacency, and affected solicitude for our welfare, inquire, in his turn, what makes brother Jonathan so ragged and so sober, as on if he had lost a friend.

I agree, sir, with the gentleman that money, circulating medium, is an omnipotent power in all these affairs, but without the action of these little springs to keep it in motion, it is a poor, dead, inert mass. What is money to Spain or Portugal? Take the food that nourishes not. What would it be if they had but the little spindles, and looms, and hammers of America? Sir, they would be other nations, at once, in the world, and we, without them, should be poor and shaggy; and the hideous one native colors, as they are now.

And, sir, but adopt this amendment, (for he sounds German, that figures in the morning hour,) and we shall have a Mexican treaty and all the degrading consequences that followed on Portugal will follow upon us.

But permit me here, sir, to mention the great principle which I consider to governing the prosperous system of all to parts, and in all countries. It is, that the encouragement and compensation of manufacturing industry tend to withdraw and withhold labor and capital from agricultural pursuits, and to accumulate and retain labor in manufacturing pursuits; thereby producing the double effect on the one hand, of making the price of agricultural products, by diminishing the number of producers, and enlarging the number of consumers; and on the other hand, reducing the price of manufactured articles, by increasing the competition, and increasing the production. Each other thing in favor of the agricultural and commerce. And must, therefore, be the true policy of all nations where the danger of a scarcity or extravagance of price of provisions, or other agricultural produce here, does not make it necessary to establish directly the opposite policy. This cannot be necessary in this country, above all others.

Yet, sir, the objection brought against this system here, is directly the opposite to this position, viz. that the operation of the protecting system increases the price of manufactures, and diminishes that of agriculture. The protecting system may be supported on the supposition of an increased price of the manufactured article, and a corresponding increased price of the agricultural article given in exchange. In this case the whole operation of the system would be for the benefit of the manufacturer, unless the farmer obtained a more uniform and permanent market thereby; but if a more extensive market for the former, and an increase of price, above that range, exists, the benefit accrues to both parties. But when competition, perfection and abundance, shall reduce the price of manufactures, it produces a double benefit to the consumer, and leaves but a contracting profit for the manufacturer. This will ever be the tendency of the system until it reaches that point, and will not reach on the agricultural interest until it has fallen below all other business, from the fact that permanent manufacturing capital cannot be converted or abandoned without an almost total loss of it. I will now proceed to illustrate these ideas, by facts, showing the direct effects of manufactures on our own country and on the present course of business amongst us. The general effects produced by manufactures of all kinds are much the same on the country at large. But I have selected an article from cotton manufacture, for the purpose of illustrating its bearing on the cotton growing States, and as exhibiting more fully than most others the effects already produced by protection. And I have selected a given quantity, that we may avoid any vague or aggregate estimates, and by calculating accurately the effect of a definite part, see so distinctly, by the rotation, the effect of the whole. And I will suppose it manufactured—New England, as she draws the supplies of her laborers mostly from abroad, and the operations on those states which supply themselves, is less distinctly seen.

I take, for instance, one square yard of common cotton cloth, at the price it bears, viz. from eight to nine cents—say nine cents for the convenience of proportions.—Four cents of this, or four tenths of the whole price, is made up of stock, or the cotton in its raw state. The cotton growing States cannot complain of this part of the price, as it is their own produce, at the market price, not diminished by rivalry of a growing market, save nearly one quarter of their whole produce. Nor can other parts complain, as they receive it, including less freight than they could from any other country that can manufacture for us. Four cents more of the price, or four fifths of the remaining part, is made up of the necessaries of life; for even on this subject, both sides agree, as a general rule, that the labor in production is a fair measure of the consumption that enters into it. And how, sir, is this part made up? Of the produce of every part of the Union.—The rice, corn and tobacco of the South, and the sugar and molasses from further south; the flour, pork, lard and grain, from the Middle and Western States, the fur and furs from further west; drawn, a short, with mixed and varied proportions, from every part of our country, and every class of producers, having but a minor part to be supplied by the local markets. Can any part of the Union complain of this portion of the price? It is their own produce at their own price. Is it the interest of the country to subtract any thing from this part of the price, or compare it of other materials, or the products of other countries? Can we, as far as we have yet proceeded, destroy any part of that manufacture, without, at the same time, and to the same extent, destroying the market and the consumption of our agricultural products? Or can any part of the price be reduced but by reducing the price of the agricultural products which compose it? Eight tenths, therefore, is not the manufacturer's price, but the agriculturist's price; it is his production converted into it; and when consumed or exported, it is virtually the consumption and exportation of his products. One cent of it, or one tenth, remains to go against the capital and care of the owner. And how is it with this? The capital is brought into operation by labor in erecting his building, his dams, his frames, his machinery and tools; and all this is done and paid for by the same kind of provisions and necessaries, drawn from every part of the country, including here the iron and coal of Pennsylvania, the lumber of Maine, and the oil of our South Sea whalemen, and some few materials from all other parts of the world, which we have not yet, but may soon supply ourselves with, from our own resources, and so to that share which goes for the care of the owner, which is not an curious portion at this time, not exceeding or equalling what belongs to every other business in the country, even the raising of cotton, rice and tobacco. And what is the condition of this small item, as the manufacturer is situated? If he supplies his own family with necessaries, if he extend his manufactory, he calls in and uses the same round of supplies and provisions; if he build a house, or if he even is enabled to improve his adjoining lands, the labor is principally paid for in that way. Thus the whole price is made up of, produced from, and sustained by agriculture, and all one continued round of operation upon the other labor and capital of the country. No part of the capital expended in establishing or operating manufactories in this country can be brought into operation till it has first been an agricultural operation in the same manner. If some few foreign articles, in some stage, are used, the demand for them is created by the manufacturer, and they are in general paid for by some article that we can export; and in this way a market is created for that article also. And then our whole manufacturing system is but one vast national machine, set manufacturing the staple or raw material only of which the article is composed, but converting into it all and every production of the earth which the producer chooses to bring into market. Those therefore, sir, who supply the stock and provisions for manufacturing labor, are also connected with, and interested in, manufactures, with those who supply the labor and the capital. The Southern, Western, and Middle States, as far as such supplies have a joint stock interest, and to all beneficial purposes are copartners in the whole manufacturing business of the Eastern states; one supplying the labor and capital for the agricultural product, the other supplying an equal quantity of labor and capital in consuming it.

Yet it is objected that the markets created by the Eastern manufactories are local. This will of course be local, so far as means and convenience make them so.—The expense of transportation will of course come into the account.

But the present facilities for transportation, and the richer side of other sections of the country, overcome it. The town of Providence only, calculating from years past, and the progress of things observable, will no doubt draw from the Southern, Middle, and Western States, during the present year, more than one hundred, probably more than one hundred thousand barrels of flour, more than half a million of bushels of corn, and pork and grain and other necessaries of life in equal or greater proportions, principally for the supply of the surrounding manufactories, and other business connected with them. Yes, sir, this one town is a greater market for the grain growing States than Great Britain, buys double the quantity of their flour, and nearly twice corn, pork and beef, receives three times the amount of their agricultural produce, notwithstanding the millions of her manufactures we annually export from her.

The demand for consumption this year, created by our Eastern manufactories and drawn from other parts of the Union, will probably exceed 1,000,000 barrels of flour, 2,000,000 bushels of corn with nearly an equal proportion of pork and beef—something more, probably, than one eighth of them to all the world besides. Sir, all the grain and provisions that England will take of us will hardly pay for the teas and goods she consumes from us.

I have spoken of things in general terms, but statistical accounts will bear me out with sufficient accuracy for this general view. It has been triumphantly asked, (by Mr. McDuffie) what concern has the West in manufactures? Is the market I have mentioned for them none half their surplus produce nothing? Is it not very great source of their present activity and prosperity; and has it not caused their country and their cities their rural towns, and their abundance, more continued means of life, and health and happiness?

Look over the states, look back in their situation eight or ten years ago. It is not the manufactories of New-England, but the business for them, that makes this change. Sir, the whole course of the business of the East, and West, and South, convinces the idea that our interests are local. The facilities which nature has furnished by the efforts of genius and enterprise, aided by honorable patronage, the hundreds of prosperity and success, are bringing all parts of our country together, into familiar intercourse—into more intimate and connected business relations. The rice or fish in the price of provisions in Portland or Boston, is felt in New Orleans or Cincinnati, as sure as the small seas reach there. When in passing on the Ohio canals to day, may be to our New England produce to-morrow.

The wind blows, sir, as to our business, sufficient for all some without inconvenience. It is not to our sir, "an idle, a contemptible, or even a pernicious," course "the principal staff" to remember the Louisville Canal, the improvements on the Mississippi, the appropriations for the embankments of Connecticut or of Illinois.

They may compare the prices of a barrel of flour, in New York or Maryland market, to the expense of transporting it to the other shore. They may the distance the transportation of a bale of domestic manufactures, going to market there, as much as the fine transportation of the manufactory or may where the wheat is may grow, for, where the business operate shall help prosper, commerce and improvement and manufactures flourish, and we shall be healed together by their united energies, and, amid peace and disposition, we may still continue and up unknown, my wish our country. "Go on sir."

The present is a new era in the world, in all manufacturing business. Some nations are pressing on each other, not merely from national policy, or individual gain, but with the violence and frenzy of starvation, and desperation; and some withdrawing as far as may be within their own native resources.

It might be otherwise in other times—but in the present state of the world, our laws are our protection. The necessity we have seen for the present bill, the immense sacrifices of foreign goods in our market, the distress of our rival, the precautionary policy adopted by most other nations, all show a desperate state of things that will press in upon us like a flood, where the least barrier is removed. But, suppose the friends of the anti-tariff policy shall prevail, the barriers to the introduction of foreign goods be removed, the business of New England be prostrated, the manufactories of the Middle States, with the agriculture dependent on them, be paralized, the market of the Western States to half their amount, be destroyed, and we begin to import from abroad, for the purpose of sustaining the market of rice, cotton, and tobacco, in England, according to the demands which have been pressed upon us. Half the ability of the nation to import and consume by the process, has been taken away. Nay, more, for consumption cannot long exceed exports, and we have been told in the protest, and we know by the stubborn fact itself, that two thirds of the Union supply but one third of its exports. The very efforts, therefore, which the South are making, will, by destroying the ability of the other two thirds of the Union, to consume what might be taken in exchange for their staples, prove their own ruin, to the same extent they may succeed.

But suppose again, that the free trade system shall prevail, and the whole world become one family, we must cast about over the whole, to see how we may then stand with it. We have all seen the time, when, with an immense drain of specie, our whole supply of coarse cottons came from the Indies, and we have seen this market, by the invention and introduction of labor saving machinery, wholly broken up. This machinery is now lately introduced there, and the myriads who feed on pulse, and work for life merely, may again be brought into competition with England and ourselves in our own market.

With this machinery, they now have the same comparative advantage in labor and material, which raised and sustained that trade. And chimerical as it may seem, in less time than we have seen it wholly swept away, and with a change far less extraordinary or uncalculated, we may again see the same thing return upon us. It is now much easier to transport machinery there or build it, than it was to invent, improve, and build up this whole system, and with an opportunity, its progress could hardly be counted—unless chance and prospect has changed the face of many nations. Again, Sir, if the protecting system is to be abandoned, it will be no more than fair that the duty on cotton should be repealed, and our manufacturers have an opportunity in our markets for the staples of Pernambuco and Surinam, or the finer and cheaper growth of some of the interior provinces, which enterprise and Internal Improvement may some time bring into the markets of the world. Great changes may produce great changes, which we may not think of—many of the great revolutions in trade and commerce, which we have witnessed, have been wholly uncalculated and unexpected. And, Sir, there is, in this state of the world, danger of changes for the South, as well as the North to consider.—One depends on his manufactures, and the other on his staples, and these (if we could but see it so) are dependent on each other. The Western and Middle States, have a middle and mixed interest, can manufacture and supply the material mostly within themselves, and are, in these affairs, more independent.

If there is any one cardinal imperative policy, never to be lost sight of by those States which either depend on supplying the agricultural products for the raw material or support of labor, it is to create, retain and establish somewhere, a dense population of consumers, giving competition and stability to their market, balancing foreign fluctuation and control, secure in peace or war, joining convenience of intercourse and mutual exchange. Sir, this contest between the South and the North, is most unfortunate, most unnatural—not suicidal merely, but like two fond lovers, sacrificing each other for fancied blisses, they know not where or what. I now come to my last position. The time has now arrived, when we may, in a great measure, lay aside theory on the subject—what has been but foretold by the friends of domestic industry, has become reality.

It may now be laid down as a proposition, established by our own experience, and demonstrated by existing palpable facts, and liable to fewer exceptions than most others in political economy, that those articles of domestic manufacture which are fairly protected, and have had time for experiment and maturity, now are, and can be supplied, by our own manufacturers, at a lower price than those of any nation of Europe do, or can or will supply them for us—leaving the great advantage of mutual exchange of products to be superadded.

I am sensible it will be said that woollen manufactures, which have been so long struggling with the many and various embarrassments which have haunted them, do not come wholly within this rule. Yet it is known that many parts of most articles in this manufacture, and many entire articles, are manufactured cheaper in this country, than in England or Germany, where, in some respects, as well as in France, there is now a superiority in this business, over even England.

But it will be recollected that these embarrassments were the principal cause of introducing the bill now before the Committee, and the principal object of the bill is to remove them; and that the principal effect of the amendment will be to increase them, and prevent this most important manufacture from gaining that stand which those more fortunate have already attained. The great struggle between England and America, at this time, is for the command of our market—not so much for present gain. England will not thank us, sir, for a market under the full operation of our own competition. Her present principal object is to worry out our manufacturers, and then avoid our competition, and thus command our market, and control the price. Were it not for this state of things, which their immense capital enables them, and their state of starvation urges them, to press, at all points, upon us, so long as there is life or hope, the necessity for protecting duties on those articles might cease. The better to illustrate the general positions I would establish, that the effect of the establishment of manufactures, generally is, to reduce the price of manufactured productions, compared with agricultural productions; and the effect of domestic manufactures to reduce the price in their own markets compared with those of other nations, it may be necessary to inquire more particularly whether the price of manufactures generally have, during this general depression, under which we all labor, fallen more than that of agricultural products; and whether our domestic manufactures have fallen in price below the common level of the manufactures of other nations.

As to the first proposition, a bare inspection of the prices each species of product has sustained, from year to year, for some time past, and their present prices, must be sufficient.—And though the proposition, particularly with respect to the extraordinary fall of coarse cotton goods, (which I have chosen for my illustration) is generally admitted, its force is attempted to be evaded by alleging that the effect in this case has arisen from peculiar causes not generally applicable, viz: the great improvements of late in cotton machinery. There is, sir, so far as I understand it, a great mistake in this suggestion.

Since the tariff of 1828 or 1824, sir, and for some time before that, while cotton goods of some kinds have fallen from forty to fifty per cent., the improvements in machinery in England have not amounted to one per cent., in the manufacture, nor has their skill in operation improved much in that time. The manufacturers used machines constructed on the same principles, the same drafts and proportions of the parts, and the same comparative speed between the several motions, and, for the most part, the same general movement, except some increase of speed in coarse work, and that not general.—Weaving was perfected in the introduction of the power loom and perfect roving, which was for a long time a desideratum in the manufacture, was supplied in the cone speeder, conceived and attempted by Sir Richard Arkwright, and long since perfected by others.

An improved machine for cleaning and batting cotton has more lately been introduced, but used but little, except for the finer and nicer fabrics, and of no account in the present calculation. Some evident improvements, particularly applicable to coarse work, have been seldom and doubtingly admitted into English manufactories. And though occasional attempts have been made there, at improvements, during the general depression, they have generally been abandoned for the operations and calculations used six or eight years ago.

The great reduction in price, therefore, is not attributable, but in a small degree, to late improvements. Competition is the wand that has brought it low. I will next inquire whether the American manufacturer can supply the same articles at as low or at a lower price than the English manufacturer. An idea is very prevalent, that the comparative price of labor in this country and England, must be conclusive against my position. The difference is conceived to be much greater than it really is. We know there is some difference in price, between their and our sailors, soldiers, fishermen, or farmers, or ordinary mechanics; but it is also known, that their foremen, overseers, and scientific mechanics, who constitute a large portion of the expense in manufacturing, command much better wages in England than in this country; and it is well known, too, that a much greater proportion of women's and children's labor is introduced into our manufactories; so that, on the whole, there is probably no great advantage on either side, in this respect.

Another objection commonly urged, is, that our manufactories and machinery are inferior to those of the English. On this subject, I believe, a great mistake prevails. I mean to confine myself to such manufactures as have had time to be perfected. It is well known, Sir, by those who are conversant with the business, that the manufactories and machinery of this country, for beauty, convenience, practical calculation and perfection, is fully equal, if not superior, to any in the world. Many English manufacturers acknowledge it; and, as satisfactory proof on this point, I may allude to the fact that the Agents of the Prussian government, after travelling over Europe and the United States, to obtain the most perfect models and machinery, for the establishment of cotton and woollen manufactories in their country, selected mostly American models and machinery of American workmanship.

Again, it is said, the British manufacturer has more skill, and can perform more in a given time and opportunity. Sir, on this point, the American manufacturer claims an advantage, in vigor, activity, versatility and perseverance. The moral and mental stay drawn from our institutions; the liberality of thought and action; the free choice of expedients; the unrestrained exertions of genius; the spirit of enterprise and ambition, which a land of freedom and independence inspires—all unite to render his exertions more effective and successful, than the dependent, monotonous, hireling labor of any despotic government on earth.

In all things, in this country, aside from manufacturing, by sea and by land, in peace and in war, a general complacent consciousness of superiority seems to prevail. In the regions embracing our South-western States, where under the dominion of kings and despots, population and cultivation, for centuries almost were confined to contracted, insulated settlements, with little intercourse, increase or extension. But when the banner of our constitution was spread over it, and the spirit of freedom breathed upon it, population and cultivation, activity and improvements, and all the blessings of civilization, spread around it, like enchantment. The spirit of liberty, sir, is as visible and prevalent in our youthful manufactories as in our youthful settlements. Add to these considerations that the price of provisions, especially, and many other of the necessaries of life, is at about one half the price in this country that it is in England; that the Englishman, for the expenses of the Government in tythes, taxes, imposts, excise and exactions, pays about seven dollars to the American's one—amounting, for a family of common size, to about seven dollars per month. To this add freight and ground rent, and all their other greater expenses and embarrassments, and we may, I think, readily conceive, that we can manufacture cheaper than England or any other nation of Europe. My next object will be to show this from existing facts.

I proceed, therefore, to give to the committee, in proof, the palpable facts I alluded in the fore part of my observations.

We know that coarse cotton cloths, below about number twenty five, has been fairly and fully protected—from that to about number forty five or fifty, partially protected. Above that very slightly, including what are termed in our tariff cambrics, muslins, &c. And what has been the result? Why, sir, while the fine cottons, which include a greater proportion of labor, and should have fallen lower, have, only fallen from 15 to 25 per cent. (not so much as your agricultural products in the same time) coarse cotton goods have fallen from 50 to 75 per cent. This case I have put for the double purpose of exemplifying the effects of our protection and competition in those articles we manufacture, and to show the use the foreigner makes of our market, as far as he supplies and controls it. I will give another instance, exemplifying the same effects, more palatable and decisive, probably. I mean common crockery ware, and common glass ware; both imported and sold by the same class of merchants, generally.

Glass and glass wares, we know, have received such protection as to excite powerful competition.

While the manufacture of common enamelled and printed wares has as yet scarcely been attempted in this country, some brown wares and imitation Delphian wares have been common, and some new manufactories of porcelain are now lately promising success. But the common *Liverpool* ware, (as it is often called) has at all times escaped, commanded and controlled our market and regulated its prices.—And what has been the result? Much the same as in the other instance; except as this article has had no rival in this country, the effect is more perceptible. While one has hardly fallen fifteen per cent. the other has in many branches of it fallen seventy five per cent. And the opposers of this system, who complained so much of its injustice and oppression, are now actually saving twenty five per cent. or more, on their glass ware, in consequence of this protection, and losing the same amount on their earthen wares, for the want of such protection.

I will illustrate the effect of protection ourselves, and the consequence of the command of the market by others, in another way.

It has been considered a paradox in trade that the American manufacturer should be able to compete in foreign markets, in South America and the Indies, with the British manufacturer, and yet need protection against him at home.—That we have done it, is evident from the fact, that our trade in domestics in those countries, at one time, was prosecuted extensively, and the effect of it is evident from the fact, that immediately on the knowledge of this, a duty of twenty five per cent. was laid on our domestics, to exclude them from those markets, and even this has not wholly effected the object. In the South American markets, too, the same dread of our competition is manifested, in the unceasing exertions and intrigue thereby English agents and English capitalists to procure discriminating duties, and embarrassing regulations against our trade; in which it is known they have too well succeeded, and we are in a great measure outmanaged by them in this business, in most of the American markets, except our own; and if this amendment succeeds, they will have accomplished their object here. Sir, the per centum ad valorem worth of the passage and rejection of this bill, has been already calculated from your gallery, certified and countersigned in New York, and stuck up in significant handbills in every magnanimous stall in Liverpool, where they vend political economy and manufactured patriotism (as well as fancy wares) for importation and consumption here. But, sir, the great mystery of our competition, in foreign market, is that the English manufacturer cannot, and if he could, he will not, where he can avoid it, sell his goods at our present reduced prices, where he cannot command the market.

The American manufacturer asks no better business than to sell his goods at the English market price, where the English manufacturer and merchant has the trade. One more instance, and I have done.

The English manufacturer, it is well known, has, for a long time, enjoyed a great and important trade in cotton yarn, with the nations in the the north of Europe. This is there manufactured into cloth. Any stuffing, imperfection, or deception, which might go off well enough in cloths sold here or there, must be avoided, to retain this market. It is, therefore, policy for the manufacturer to make this an honest, fair article to compare prices upon, a fair criterion, and probably the only exact one, in the whole range of our rival cotton and woollen manufactures. The English manufacturer, it is well known, is in the habit of putting the American stamp and mark on his own fabrics, from the consciousness of the difference in the value of goods of the same appearance.

How then stands the comparison? I have known for some time the general fact, that we were underselling the English manufacturer in this article. I have now a statement of the market prices of cotton goods generally, in Manchester and Philadelphia, and the price of yarns, collated and compared, from No. 12 to 30 inclusive, which any gentleman may examine if he please, and have evidence of its accuracy, and he will find that the difference is nearer six than five per cent. in our favor.—One thing more will appear from the examination, viz: that you can purchase one pound of good cotton cloth of American manufacture at about the same price that you can a pound of yarn in the English market. Sir, strange as it may seem, the American manufacturer, if he were permitted, could make a good business in sending cotton yarn and cotton goods to a British market, to Manchester itself.

In the other examples I have given, a general idea of the comparative difference of prices was intended. This permits of accuracy, and may serve as a sample of the general and comparative state of the whole business, so far as our policy has extended.

Need any thing more, sir, be said to prove or demonstrate what I have proposed or asserted on this subject, viz. that the protection of domestic manufactures has had the effect to reduce the price of them in our own markets below the average of the prices of the same manufacturers of other nations, and that American manufacturers do and can furnish their fellow citizens with all those articles, where the manufacturer is fairly protected, at lower prices than any other nation do or can or will furnish them or us.

If these things are so, it must settle this whole question, both in principle and practice; for however extensive or confined our reason, theory or speculation, on this subject, if the country obtains its manufactures at a reduced price, in consequence of their protection, injustice, violence and oppression, so much talked of, have ceased.

I had, sir, intended to have taken another and more general view of the relative claims and present attitude of the opposite parties on this question, but having already, as I find, extended my remarks to a greater length than I had proposed, at this late stage of the debate and the session, I shall close here satisfied, that if the intimate and friendly connexion between our manufactures and the agriculture of the South, Middle and West, is by some yet unappreciated—if the assistance of our manufactures in producing the present extraordinary reduction in their prices throughout the whole country, beyond all former precedent and calculation, is by some here, treated with indifference, the system is, by its own effects, fast establishing a character for itself.

BY LATE MAILS.

SALEM MURDER.—It is stated in the Salem papers that the chief offender, the originator of the diabolical plot, had been admitted as a witness on the part of the state. From a private letter, it appears that the Knapps were willing to screen themselves from legal punishment, by becoming the witnesses for the Government, and that a committee waited on the father of them, to know which should be excepted. The thoughts of seeing the doom of one of his own children was more than nature could support, and the feelings of the father for a season conquered those of the man. Pointing to the chamber in which the wife of his eldest son lay, he said "On account of that young creature, save my oldest." The scene is described as agonizing beyond human endurance.

The wife of J. J. Knapp, Jr., now about 20 years old, is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in Salem, and the entire devotion of her husband had become proverbial in that town. She has not yet been permitted to visit him in prison. Her grief and mental agony are beyond description, and she mourns as those "without hope." Although not permitted to visit her husband, she insisted on going to the Jail, where she was carried in a carriage; but she was unable to look up when she got there. Knapp went to the window of the prison to see her, and it is said he did not discover any extraordinary emotion.

It is lamentable, in the highest degree, that the fate of two such beings should be so intimately and so inseparably united. Yet so it is—an innocent, and a virtuous, young, and amiable female, made to adorn her sex, is united with a guilty wretch, whose crimes render him an outlaw from the favor and protection of society.

THE MURDER.—A special session of the Supreme Court will be held in Salem, on Tuesday, 20th July, for the trial of the persons accused of the murder of Mr. White. All the Judges will attend, and the law, just passed by the General Court, requires both the Attorney General and Solicitor General to officiate on the occasion. It is reported that Mr. *Webster* of this city, and Mr. *Mason* of Portsmouth, have been retained by the friends of the Crowninshields.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

From the Cherokee Phenix, May 26.

Before the next number of our paper shall be issued, the first day of June, the day set apart by Georgia, for the extension of her assumed jurisdiction over the Cherokees, and the execution of her laws touching the Indians, will have arrived. The day is now at hand—the Cherokees have looked to it deliberately—they have anticipated its approach, but they are still here, on the land of their fathers. So conscious are they of their rights as a people, that they have thought it not best to avoid the threatened operation of civilized and republican, not to say religious laws, by a precipitate flight to the western wilds. They are still here, but not to agree or consent to come under those laws.—This they never will do—they have protested against the measure, and will always protest against it.

When the time comes that state laws are to be executed with rigor, as they no doubt will be, backed by the executive of the United States, and the late decision of the Senate, upon the reprobate Cherokees, we are unable to say what the effects will be. To us, the future is but darkness. One thing we know, *there will be suffering*. The Cherokees will be a prey to the cupidity of white men—every indignity and every oppression will be heaped upon them.—They have already undergone much, when the time is merely in anticipation,—how will it be when full licence is given to their oppressors?

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. June 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the ship Hannibal, Captain Hebard, arrived here from London, bringing London papers to the 3d of May. The Hannibal sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th. We received from our Portsmouth correspondent, the Hampshire Telegraph of that date.

That great anxiety should exist in England at the prospect of the death of the sovereign, we can readily imagine. The internal circumstances of the nation are such, that such an event might easily produce a state of things far from desirable. What the feelings and propensities of the successor are, we do not know. We do not, however, believe he enjoys the confidence of the nation, in an equal degree with the present king; nor has he the advantage of much experience in the affairs of government.

On the 28th of April, Mr. C. Grant brought on for discussion in the House of Commons, the subject of the relations between Great Britain and Portugal. He introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the measures of the government were calculated to support the interests of Don Miguel, against those of the young Queen. A long debate ensued; but the motion was negatived by a majority of 113. The Ministry appear to have a strong majority in that house.

The German papers which arrived this morning, state that the Sultan has paid the second instalment due to Russia, and that the Russian army was to commence its march homewards on the 2d inst.

The French and German papers state that the Sultan has sent an agent to Algiers to urge the Dey to yield to the demands of France. The Pacha of Egypt is to take no part in the expedition against Barbary.

Prince Leopold was busily engaged in France in having a house built of wood, which is to serve as a model for a vast number of inns to be built on the roads through Greece. Prince Leopold and suite arrived at Dover, from France, on the 28th of April.

The Greenock Advertiser states that the ship Robert Stewart was to leave that port for New York with 146 individuals, besides children.—Several of the passengers are opulent. The ship General Pike was also preparing to leave with emigrants chiefly mechanics. Several others were preparing. The ship Amulet was to leave Port Glasgow for New York, full of passengers. The ship Brunswick is to sail from London, for New York, with 200 emigrants, chiefly agriculturalists. Besides the above, many vessels are advertised for America with passengers. Nearly 2000 passengers had sailed from Waterford. The rage for emigration was universal in England, Ireland, and had extended to Wales.

LONDON, May 3.

The second reading of the Jews' Relief Bill stands first on the orders in the Commons for this day. Were not Christianity an integral part of the law of the land, no material objection could be urged to this humane measure; but we doubt if Parliament could go further with it until there has been some expression of public opinion on the subject. We suspect that it has been only allowed to proceed so far in quiet merely because there is a general persuasion in the country that it will not pass.—*Courier.*

[From Galignani's Messenger.]

"A letter from Rome announces that 'the Pope is in such a weak state of health that his life is considered in great danger. This circumstance has been carefully concealed from the public; but on Easter-day, when his Holiness pronounced his benediction on the people, it was observed that his hand was supported by one of the Cardinals.'

The following account of the naval force comprising the squadron of the expedition against Algiers is given in a French paper:—Eleven ships of war, making a total of 5,273 men: 30 frigates, 1,158 men; thirty armed brigs, 3,300 men; eight armed corvettes, 1,280 men; thirty transports, 2,250 men; eight bomb-vessels, 680 men; five steam-vessels, 300 men; one ditto, with 120 men; one do. with 110. Total, 124 ships, 25,[illegible] men. To this may be added five companies of marines, of 85 men each—425.—Total of the naval forces, 25,930 men. The effective force of the land army is 33,770 men, making a general total of 59,700 men.

LATEST FROM CHINA.—The ship Israel, Capt. Prescott, arrived at Boston, on Monday from Canton. This ship brings intelligence that the English had settled their difficulties with the Chinese government, without gaining (according to the reports at Canton) a single point. The British ships had their pilots on board when the Israel passed Macao on the 4th of February, bound up to Canton.

At a theatrical exhibition in a village belonging to Canton district, the house took fire, from accident or design, and it is said upwards of 200 persons, men, women and children, were burnt or trodden to death.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv., June 12.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 7th, Liverpool to the 8th, and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to 6th of May.

The following are the principal items of interest which the papers afford.

THE KING'S HEALTH.—The King, notwithstanding the Court Newsman and the bulletin, continues extremely ill; we are sorry to say we believe his condition to be hopeless. One reason has been assigned for the ambiguous language in which the bulletins have been couched, which explains and accounts for it: it is said that his Majesty insists on seeing every bulletin before it is published, and that his physicians do not wish to give the royal patient more uneasiness by speaking decidedly of his Majesty's complaint. The private accounts concur in stating, that little hope can be reasonably entertained of his Majesty's recovery.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

The Pope was lately said to have fallen into a state of weakness, which excited apprehensions for his life; but it is now said that his complaint is not dangerous, being chiefly an attack of the gout in his knees.

Accounts from Smyrna state, that the Turkish government are about to increase the duty on goods imported from Great Britain.

The Hamburg Reporter, and other Hamburg papers, to the 1st inst. arrived yesterday. Some of the letters, in the absence of real news, contain accounts from the Turkish frontiers, which are evidently fabricated, of the Sultan having positively refused to order the evacuation of the different places in Greece still occupied by Turkish troops, and of his having otherwise resolved to oppose the execution of the Greek treaty.

If letters from Ancona are to be credited, the present state of Greece is very unfavorable.—The lower classes are said to be in want of the commonest necessary, and apprehensions of a political crisis were entertained.

The ship Canova, Whitney, arrived last evening, sailed on the the 5th of May, to which day we have received Liverpool papers. They contain a few items of intelligence, which we subjoin.

LONDON, May 3.

We have received the Paris papers of Saturday morning, and the Gazette de France dated Sunday. The ministerial journals affirm that, notwithstanding the contradictory assertions of the opposite papers, there was no doubt that the expedition against Algiers would be ready to put to sea on the 8th inst. All the army was to assemble in its cantonments before the 4th.—The same papers speak with the utmost confidence of the approaching dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. They add, that although the day that the Colleges will be convoked has not yet been fixed, there is no doubt that all the elections will be finished in the first fifteen days of July. The Gazette de France gives it as a positive fact, that the three allied powers have guaranteed to Prince Leopold an amount of subsidies equal to sixty millions of francs, (two millions and one third sterling,) so that there was no longer any doubt that the Prince would at last consent to set out for Greece. Our private correspondents state, that so great was the expectation that an ordinance, relative to the dissolution of the Deputies, would be ready to appear in the Moniteur of Friday, that the publication of that paper was delayed until 12 o'clock at noon. It ultimately appeared, however, without any decree of the kind.

Our news from Germany states, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia will meet at Warsaw in the course of the summer, for the purpose of consulting together on the actual political state of France and the Netherlands; and that, after this interview, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia will meet at the Hague for the same purpose. The embers of the holy alliance do not, therefore, seem to be entirely extinguished.

We gave credit and circulation in our last, to a statement of the New York Courier, relative to a proposed journey of the President of the U. States, which we presumed, from the known connections of the Courier, to be essentially correct. We learn, however, from a source here entitled to credit, that it is entirely erroneous as to the route by which the President means to travel to Tennessee. Instead of going by the way of Philadelphia, New York, the New England States, and the Lakes, he will go direct to his seat in Tennessee.

We are not surprised at the Courier's being led into error, it having been currently reported here, some days ago, that the President was going by the way of New York and West Point. *Nat. Intell.*

Every indication of public sentiment is decidedly in favor of HENRY CLAY. Those great principles for which he has contended, for the fourth of a century, are becoming every day better understood, and more highly prized; those prejudices raised against the American System, by the interested partisans and agents of foreign manufacturers, are hourly giving away to convictions of truth and the lights of experience; and those who are becoming converts to his doctrines, influenced by the double motive of interest and patriotism, are daily rallying round his standard, and adding to his strength. The current having thus begun with glorious flood, will move onward and onward, until it wafts HENRY CLAY to that proud eminence designed for him by his private worth, and as a testimony of their gratitude for his public services.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

DEAF AND DUMB.—The legislature of the State has granted $2,500 a year for three years, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, who need partial or total aid. It is very desirable that the friends of this unfortunate portion of the community, should immediately make application to the Governor, with the proper certificates from the Selectmen of the town with regard to the circumstances of the parents, as it is expected that a new class will be sent to the Asylum.—*Conn. Courant.*

Cloth manufactured from wool, without spinning or weaving.—The wool spinners' craft is in danger. Both in England and in America cloth is beginning to be manufactured from wool by felting—the process by which it is made into hat bodies. Several patents have been taken for this purpose. Mr. Raymond, of N. York, one of the patentees, says, that by his improved mode of felting "cloth may be made of any desirable length and width, and suitable for carpets, blankets, rugs, and gentlemen's wear, and other purposes, in greater perfection, with more despatch and less expense, than by any other method.—*Farmer's Herald.*

Colonial Trade.—The following is from the Philadelphia Inquirer, a paper friendly to the administration:

"We learn from Washington, that the progress of our negociations between our Minister at London and the British Secretary of State, in relation to the colonial trade, have been extremely limited indeed. The extent is, that Mr. McLane had addressed several pressing communications upon the subject to lord Aberdeen, & that, to all these communications, the British Minister replied in very brief notes, courteously acknowledging their receipt, expressing the friendly disposition of the British government towards the United States, and promising a more extended answer to the letters of our Envoy.—The latest note of Mr. McLane to our government states, that to another urgent communication from him to lord Aberdeen, he had received another laconic note; simply reiterating the professions previously made, and the promise of a more detailed answer on the subject of the negociation. While our Minister flattered the government with no strong hopes of a favorable result to the negociation, he suggested that it might be well enough for Congress to vest the President with certain contingent powers, to be [illegible] by him in the event of a treaty being made with Great Britain.

"The substance of the foregoing paragraph is derived from a source upon which we implicitly rely. The information which it furnishes leads us to the conclusion, that our Minister has gone quite far enough in supplicating the British government to open to us the Colonial Trade, and that the honor of our country requires that he should forbear from further supplications on the subject."

It is stated, in the National Intelligencer, that the Post Office Department had paid, [illegible]

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JUNE 16, 1830.

We understand that the Legislature, at its session which has just concluded, [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. YOUNG'S SPEECH.—We give, to-day, the speech of the Hon. Ebenezer Young, of this State, on the Tariff. It is, we think, decidedly the best speech which has appeared in Congress, on that subject, during the session. It contains more of practical good sense, a greater variety of important, well authenticated, and appropriate facts, illustrating the benefits and operations of the tariff, than is to be found in almost any previous speech. The people of this State, as well as the friends of the tariff every where, are greatly indebted to Mr. Young for his able and full vindication of a system in which they are so much interested.

The Hartford Times has seen fit to notice, at some length, some remarks of ours, on the Bill for the Removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi. [illegible]

[illegible]

...could easily prove that the Times thought that they were ... information on this subject. We can ... supposed that the bill, on the face of it, and in express [illegible] provided for the removal of the Indians, but, it is the height of folly to attempt to disguise the fact, that the real object is the forcible removal of the Indians. There is no man in the country who objects to their going, if they wish to go, and it is a most ridiculous pretence that the very general opposition to this bill, has been against a bill merely looking to a voluntary removal of the Indians. A single glance at the relative situation of the parties, and of the claims set up by them, will show this bill in its true complexion. What are the claims of Georgia, and what will be the effect of leaving the Indians to her mercies? Georgia has uniformly claimed, not merely a right to jurisdiction on the Indian territory, but a right to the soil. This claim she has uniformly set up, and has openly and distinctly declared it, not only by the voice of her Governor but by men who have vindicated her claims; besides, the very operation of depriving the Cherokees of their sovereignty and independence, necessarily throws the land-holders by the government into the hands of Georgia. Indeed, she has threatened time and again, if the Government would not remove the Indians, she would. She declares by her laws, "that no Indian, or descendant of an Indian, within the Cherokee nation of Indians, shall be a competent witness in any Court of Georgia, in a suit in which a white man is a party, unless such white man resides within said nation."—Again—"that all laws, orders, ordinances and regulations, of any kind whatever, made by the Cherokee Indians, in any way whatever, are declared to be null and void, as if the same had never existed, nor shall they be given in evidence on the trial of any suit whatever."—Such is the language of Georgia, and such her laws, and such the result which may be anticipated.

And what says the President? He tells them 'that if they remain within the limits of the United States, they must be subject to the laws; that they will be protected in their possessions which they have improved, but that it seemed to him absurd and visionary to suppose their claims can be allowed to tracts of country, merely because they have seen them from the mountain or passed them in the chase'—denying plainly not only the right of sovereignty, but of soil, over a large part of their territory. But what says the Committee of the House on this subject? 'In all the acts, first of the Colonies and afterwards of the States, the fundamental principle that the Indians had no rights, by virtue of their ancient possession either of soil or sovereignty, has never been abandoned, either expressly or by implication.' Again; 'No respectable jurist has ever gravely contended that the right of the Indians to hold their reserved lands could be supported, in the Courts of the country, upon any other ground than the grant or permission of the sovereignty or state in which such lands lie.'

Such being plainly the views and feelings of Georgia, and such the declared understanding of the President and the friends and fathers of the bill, it is the very height of absurdity to say, that the only object is their voluntary removal. If such was the object, why reject the amendment protecting them in case they did not wish to remove, and acknowledging their rights. The object of the bill plainly is, and it is idle to attempt to disguise it, to avoid the odium of a forcible removal by the United States, and cast it upon Georgia, who has heretofore shown herself most wonderfully indifferent on the subject. Again, the United States have every evidence that the Cherokees do not wish a removal. They petition Congress—they send a deputation, and the language of all is, that they wish no law passed—they wish no removal. To these remonstrances and petitions, Congress replies by saying, in the language of the bill, we dont force you to go, but here's the money to pay you for your travelling expenses. The language of their actions is understood, and is most expressive.

We have used the term *forcible* removal. No one supposes, that the United States will send its troops to drive them out of the country, nor that Georgia will do so, *in the first instance*. Oppressive legislative enactments will probably answer the purpose, and it requires little more than the operation of existing laws to bring about this result—a removal no more voluntary than if they were driven at the cannon's mouth.

We have been led far into this discussion, to disprove the idle assertion, that the Indian bill only contemplated the free removal of the Indians.

PROBATE COURTS.—We are extremely glad to find that the bill which passed the House of Representatives, during the late session of the Legislature, constituting every town a Probate District, was negatived in the Senate, and has not become a law. We had not before supposed, we confess, that this was a subject on which two men of ordinary judgment could differ, and have been always surprised that the question should be entertained seriously by any body of men. The powers of Probate Courts are most important, far more so than the public at large seem ordinarily aware of. The disposition of large amounts of property rests with the Judges of this Court, and frequently highly important results rest upon his decision. The discretionary power of the Court is very great, and necessarily so from the subjects with which it has to treat. But the office is not only highly responsible on account of the importance of the cases of which it treats, and the very interesting questions which arise, but it is of a most delicate nature, requiring the exercise of great firmness, and, at the same time, a kind and conciliating temper. Such being the importance of the duties devolving upon the Probate Courts, what perfect madness, and worse than madness, would it be to reduce these tribunals to such beggarly pay and emoluments as would attend this office in our ordinary towns. No man, who was fit for any thing else, would trouble himself about such a matter; and the thousand petty vexations of incompetent and perverse judges, and the [illegible] evils would be felt with the greatest force. The truth now is, that our Districts are too small. With a County for a District, it would be an object for a man of capacity and reputation to devote all his time to it.—As it is, when a professional man takes the office, it removes from him only the shreds and patches of his time, [illegible] otherwise profitably bestowed. But very rarely do the subjects which come before these Courts receive that deliberate and mature consideration and legal investigation to which they are entitled.

The plain result of creating a host of judges, as numerous as there are towns, would be, a most abundant and prolific crop of law suits, which would waste in litigation the property for which widows and orphans might be craving. The only class of the community which could gain by such a law, would be the gentlemen of the law; and yet, much to their praise would we say it, we have not heard one respectable lawyer speak on the subject, who did not deplore this measure.

We notice this subject at this time, so much at length, from the fact that there seems to be a systematic attempt to bring about this result. The measure brought forward [illegible] years ago, was fairly laughed out of the house. Last year, a few more were found in favor of the measure, and this year a large majority gave their votes for the bill, in the House of Representatives. This probably would not have been the fact, had not [illegible] the repeal of good sense, and great firmness and [illegible] in the course of the progress of the bill. We trust that before another [illegible], the people will consider the matter, and not, for the sake of creating a few offices to feed a [illegible] of hungry office-seekers, bring great mischiefs upon themselves, and entail upon their children an evil which, when it once finds existence, will be utterly [illegible].

The Philadelphia Gazette informs us, that the [illegible] has [illegible] from the President, the warrant for [illegible] of Porter and White, the mail robbers—[illegible] of July is the day appointed for their execution.

FOR THE COURIER.

"*Who can stand before Envy.*"—But few vices of the mind are more prevalent than Envy; but although so common in society, yet it is a vice which none are willing to acknowledge. It consists in harboring in the human heart feelings against those who are considered our superiors, in wealth, prosperity, fame or talents, and on account of which, such persons seek to reduce them to a level, at least, with themselves, by some means or other, whether right or wrong, or however mean or base.—If they are possessed of fairer characters, every vile story and slanderous tale is industriously propagated, to tarnish their fair fame. If talents distinguish them, these are secretly undervalued. No one can stand, or justify himself, before envy—because, so long as he possesses the qualities for which he is envied, so long will this base spirit rankle and fester in the bosom of him who harbors it. It is said of Charity, that it envieth not. So far from rejoicing at the ills of others, even their enemies, it rejoices in their prosperity. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor. How many are there, even of those who call themselves Christians, who would do well to examine whether they do not indulge this mean and detestable sin.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR:—I am informed that a piece has appeared in a paper, called the "Religious Inquirer," stating that Watkins, who is in prison, at Brooklyn, under sentence of death, for the murder of his wife in Sterling, in March, 1829, was a member of the Congregational Church, in Killingly, formerly under the pastoral care of Rev. Israel Day. I would now say, that said Watkins never was a member of said Church, nor even of the congregation. I have been Pastor of said Church between forty and fifty years, and know the report is false.

ISRAEL DAY.

I desire all printers friendly to truth to publish this.

MR. DURHAM.—It is extremely to be regretted that members of our Legislature should exert their influence to check the progress of Temperance. That man's patriotism ought to be strongly suspected, who can look with indifference upon the calamities brought upon individuals, families, and the country at large, by the intemperate use of ardent spirits; and he who can deliberately adopt measures, or exert himself to continue the evil, can be little short of a monster of depravity. I was sorry to notice that Judge Loomis of Lyme, while professing himself to have abstained from ardent spirits, should encourage the use of it in others. Can it be that the profits of his grog shop should induce him to do it; or does he think that it will promote his future popularity, or again obtain for him a seat in the Legislature, or the appointment of Judge of Probate, without the consent of his town or even that of his colleague. I hope that those who claim to be hot water men, will not first make it a political matter, and then charge it upon the friends of temperance. It is not yet forgotten that the Tyrant Nero first set fire to Rome and then charged it upon the Christians.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Dunham—Having perused the late report, of the (Hon. Mr. Beers) Commissioner of the School Fund, I was much gratified on noticing the ability displayed by him, in managing this very important fund, particularly in the claim of James T. Watson, to an undivided fourth part of 100,000 acres of land, lying west of the Genesee river, in the state of New York. I think, for the peculiar circumstances, in relation to that claim, and the untiring and successful efforts, on the part of the commissioner, to do away the claim of Watson, it certainly merits and will receive, the commendation of the public.—You will oblige a subscriber by publishing that part of the report.

"At the last session of the General Assembly, the Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Ralph I. Ingersoll, and the Commissioner were appointed agents in behalf of the State to investigate the claim of James T. Watson to an undivided fourth part of 100,000 acres of land lying west of the Genesee river, in the state of New York, (which this State several years since sold to settlers and others,) with power to compromise with said Watson, or submit the same to arbitration. Pursuant to the Resolve, several interviews were had with Mr. Watson. It was ascertained and admitted by the parties, that James Watson, (father of the present claimant,) and one James Greenleaf, purchased of Robert Morris an undivided moiety of the 100,000 acres in the year 1792,—that Greenleaf conveyed the same moiety to Oliver Phelps, who conveyed it to this State in April 1801. But notwithstanding a long and tedious examination by the former Commissioner in 1822, and the present Commissioner from the summer of 1826, of all the recording offices of the Counties in which the land was situated, and of the papers of those persons through whose hands the title deeds were supposed to have passed, no record or deed could be found from James Watson to Greenleaf or any other person, of the fourth part in question. On the absence of this link in the chain of the State's title, the validity of Watson's claim depended. Both Phelps and Greenleaf early became, and continued, insolvent. The facts that the Watsons had made no claim to the estate from the year 1794 till within a few years past, and that the State and its grantees had exercised exclusive acts of ownership over it for many years, left no doubt in the minds of the Agents but that James Watson had formerly given a deed of the estate to Greenleaf, but that it was lost. Several efforts had been made to ascertain which, or it was in the possession of Greenleaf, all of which had proved unsuccessful. The agents therefore having become well satisfied that the deed would never be discovered, and that the length of time which the state had been visibly possessing the property, was not of itself sufficient to acquire a title, particularly against a tenant in common, their first efforts were directed towards effecting a compromise with Watson; but the sum required by him being exorbitant, articles of submission, as the only alternative, were in December last made and executed by Mr. Watson on the one part, and the agents in behalf of the State on the other part, stipulating to abide the award of three respectable gentlemen therein named, belonging to the State where the land was situated. After the submission was executed, and before the time named for the meeting of the Arbitrators, the Commissioner made a journey to the interior of Pennsylvania and the City of Washington, with a view of making one further effort with Mr. Greenleaf for the discovery of the deed. He found him at Washington, but nothing could induce him to go to Philadelphia, (where his papers had lain from the year 1798,) unless the Commissioner would stipulate to pay for the deed, if discovered, the sum of $[illegible]000. Although the requirement appeared in itself unreasonable, yet as the sum was small compared to that required by Watson in case of a compromise, or to the hazard of an award where an estate of more than $200,000 in value was the subject matter in controversy, the Commissioner deemed it to be for the best interest of the State to comply with the proposition; and accordingly stipulated with Mr. Greenleaf that in case he would proceed immediately to Philadelphia, obtain and deliver him the deed within twenty days, to pay the sum demanded. They accordingly proceeded to Philadelphia, where after several days close examination, the original deed was discovered, and appears to be in every respect duly perfected. The Commissioner paid the sum stipulated, and without delay procured the deed to be recorded in the recording offices of the Counties of Ontario, Genesee and Orleans. On exhibiting the deed to Watson, he abandoned his claim, and gave up to be cancelled, the articles of submission. And the Commissioner is gratified in being able to state, that this payment has met the approbation of the gentlemen with whom he was associated in the negotiation with Watson.

The heirs of Sir Wm. Pulteney owned the other moiety of the 100,000 acres, and a partition was made between them and this State in 1810, under a belief that the title of the State to one moiety was perfectly sound. The claim of Watson, if established, it will be readily perceived, affected the title to one fourth part of each lot which had then been granted to the Pulteney family in severalty. Their Agent, (Col. Robert Troup of N. York,) though under no obligation to aid in perfecting the title of the State, was so highly gratified by the discovery, which thus perfectly quieted the title to the whole tract, that he generously paid to the Commissioner the sum of $500, and one half of his travelling expenses in the performance of two journeys to Philadelphia, and one to Allentown and Washington, on this subject. This sum being deducted from that paid to Greenleaf, the Commissioner has drawn only the *balance* (being $1500) from the School Fund. Thus, for a comparatively small amount, has been extinguished a claim, which has produced much anxiety and trouble, and for several years seemed to threaten a most serious diminution of the School Fund."

☞ The Ladies and Gentlemen of Norwich and vicinity, are invited to notice the arrangements for the Temperance Meeting at New London, on Friday next. The Steam Boat Fanny will take passengers down and return the same afternoon, at the trifling expense of 25 cents each—and it will be gratifying to see a goodly number improve the opportunity.

The Fourth of July next, our national Anniversary, will occur on the Sabbath day, and will therefore offer an occasion particularly appropriate for those of the Clergy throughout our country, who are favorable (and can there be one who is not?) to the cause of the Colonization Society, to make collections in their respective churches, for the funds of that patriotic and truly philanthropic Institution.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the Bill in the House of Representatives, for the Removal of the Indians.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Angell, Archer, John S. Barbour, P. P. Barbour, Barnwell, Baylor, Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Bockee, Borst, Bouldin, Brodhead, Brown, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Coleman, Conner, Hector Craig, Robert Craig, Crawford, Crocheron, Daniel, Davenport, Warren R. Davis, Desha, DeWitt, Drayton, Dwight, Earll, Findlay, Ford, Foster, Fry, Gaither, Gilmore, Gordon, Hall, Hammons, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Hoffman, Howard, Hubbard, Isacks, Jennings, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Perkins King, Lamar, Lea, Lecompte, Loyall, Lewis, Lumpkin, Lyon, Magee, Thomas Maxwell, M'Coy, M'Duffie, McIntire, Mitchell, Monell, Nuckolls, Overton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Powers, Ramsey, Rencher, Roane, Scott, W. B. Shepard, Shields, Speight, Sprigg, Standifer, Sterigere, Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Verplanck, Wayne, Weeks, C. P. White, Wickliffe, Wilde, Yancey—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, N. Barber, Barringer, Bartley, Bates, Beekman, Burges, Buchanan, Cahoon, Childs, Chilton, Clark, Condict, Cooper, Cowles, Crane, Crockett, Creighton, Crowninshield, Davis, Deberry, Denny, Dickinson, Doddridge, Dorsey, Dudley, Duncan, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Finch, Forward, Gorham, Green, Grennell, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Irvin, Johns, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, A. King, Leiper, Letcher, Mallary, Martindale, Martin, L. Maxwell, M'Creery, Mercer, Miller, Muhlenberg, Norton, Pearce, Pierson, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russell, A. H. Shepard, Semmes, Sill, Smith, A. Spencer, R. Spencer, Stanberry, Stephens, H. R. Storrs, W. L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taliaferro, Taylor, Test, John Thompson, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, Edward D. White, Williams, Wingate, Young—97.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have elected Isaac Hill to the Senate of the U. States, for six years from the 4th of March next.

From the Christian Secretary.

MEMOIR.

Died in Hartford, March 19, 1830, Deacon JOHN BOLLES, aged 78. On the 21st being the Lord's Day, his remains were followed to the tomb, by a very numerous procession of relatives and friends.

Previously to his interment, a sermon was delivered in the Baptist Meeting House, to a crowded and deeply affected auditory, by his pastor, Rev. Gustavus F. Davis, from Rev. xiv. 13—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

Mr. John Bolles was born in New London, Ct. At what age he left that city is uncertain; but it is known that he resided for several years in Ashford. He came into Hartford about fifty years ago, and was a constant resident in the city until his lamented death. The circumstances of his early religious experience are unknown, as he has left no diary, and no one distinctly recollects to have heard him relate them. He was the first Baptist in Hartford, and from this circumstance, connected with the appropriateness of his name, he was frequently called "John the Baptist." As there was no church in the city, holding to the sentiments which he had embraced, at the time of his making a public profession of religion, he went to Suffield, and was baptized by the Rev. John Hastings, and became a member of the first Baptist Church there under his pastoral care.—The townsmen of Mr. Bolles believed him sincere, and the minister,* on whose labors he had been accustomed to attend, often avowed his conviction that his separation from his Society was the result of conscientious principle. After Mr. Bolles opened the doors of his own dwelling for Baptist preaching, and then established a separate meeting, the Doctor expressed his approbation of the measure, and once said, in reply to the complaints of one of his angry parishioners, "My friend, be quiet; if you and I ever get to heaven, we shall see John Bolles there."

The Baptist Church in Hartford was constituted A. D. 1790. Mr. B. was chosen deacon at the time of its organization, and faithfully discharged the duties of the office for the period of thirty years, to the end of his valuable life.

There were many excellencies in the character of Dea. Bolles. A few of them only can be named in this brief memoir.

He was a very humble man. He had evidently learned of Him who is "meek and lowly in heart; and meekness and lowliness characterized all his intercourse with his family, with the church of Christ, and the world.—"In lowliness of mind, he esteemed others better than himself;" and every holy disposition or godly act, of which he was at all conscious, he ascribed to divine grace, saying, with an apostle, "By the grace of God I am what I am."

He was an ardent lover of Zion. His heart was wedded to her interest. When she prospered, he rejoiced; when she was in adversity, he mourned. Revivals of religion, which bring an accession of number and strength to the church, and a revenue of praise to her exalted Head, were his delight. For these, therefore, he was accustomed, like Habakkuk, fervently and fervently to pray. As the watchman, wearied by the vigils of the tedious night, often casts a wistful eye towards the east, and with indescribable joy catches the first glimmer of light which tinges the horizon and indicates the approach of day, so Dea. Bolles, in times of declension, waited upon God, for the light of his countenance, and heartily rejoiced in the first evidence that the Sun of righteousness, with healing in his wings, was about to arise upon the people. Indeed, we have reason to think that in his prayer to God, he could adopt the language of David, "My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch for the morning; yea, I say more than they that watch for the morning." This his love to Zion was manifested, not only by good wishes, or even fervent prayers. He was, for many years, a burden-bearer in the house of God. He was "given to hospitality." His house was the resort and the home of pilgrims, when they visited the city; and they were always cordially welcomed and kindly entertained. He was willing to bear his part of the expense attending the ministry, and the support of benevolent institutions. In the cause of missions, and the kindred objects of Christian philanthropy, he manifested a deep and unceasing interest.

He was a peace-maker. He often acted the part of a mediator between those who were at variance; and, by his mild and conciliatory measures, almost as often effected a reconciliation. Whenever any thing occurred among the members of the church, calculated to alienate their hearts from each other, it seemed the object of his unremitted exertions, to "quench the coals of growing strife;" and these exertions frequently contributed to the union and harmony of the church.

He was a faithful man. In his conduct was manifested fidelity to his God, his country, and his fellow citizens. Fidelity to God he considered his first duty. When business of a worldly nature pressed him, early rising afforded him an opportunity to pay to his Maker that devotion which he considered his due. In vindication of this practice, he used to allege the example of Him, who "arose a great while before it was day, and went into a solitary place apart to pray." In the "times that tried men's souls," he was faithful to his country, and he remained the undeviating friend of our republican institutions, and a warm advocate of civil and religious liberty to the close of life. He was never a clamorous politician, but he considered the right of suffrage a great privilege, and felt bound always to exercise it according to his conscientious views of propriety.

Though he was the friend of peace, the wisdom which he exercised was "first pure, then peaceable," and he reproved his fellow men with faithfulness, mingled with much affection, whenever their aberrations from the path of duty rendered it necessary.

But if there was one trait of character in Dea. Bolles more prominent than another, it was his sympathy with the poor and afflicted. His was the religion described by James: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Unobtrusive, like an angel of mercy, he often went into the most obscure streets, lanes and avenues of the city, and visited the cottages of poverty, and the habitations of grief. And though his visits were not confined to persons of his own denomination, they were always acceptable; for he seemed to take upon him a part of their sorrows, was ready to impart seasonable counsel, to offer fervent petitions to God in their behalf, and to bestow something of a pecuniary nature to supply their needs.†

Dea. Bolles was extensively known, and as extensively beloved. Rarely does it fall to the lot of a man, when he leaves the world, to leave so many friends behind him. We sorrow most of all that we shall see his face no more—no more by the side of the bed of languishing and death—no more in the house of mourning—no more in the conference or church meeting, to impart the lessons of wisdom and experience—no more in the public sanctuary of God. Those places, that so long "knew him, shall know him no more." We are permitted to mourn, for "Jesus wept." But we are forbidden to "sorrow as they that have no hope;" for them that sleep in Jesus God will bring with Him."

While we cherish the memory of his virtues, let us copy his bright example, and trust in the Lord his God.

The surviving widow, four children and other relatives, who feel most deeply the loss occasioned by his death, in addition to those consolations drawn from the unerring Word and perfect rectitude of the divine administration—consolations which alone ought to produce reconciliation—have the additional evidence that their dear relative died in the Lord, and of course from heaven assures them, that "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." They would not, if they could, call him from his sweet repose in heaven, to the cares, perplexities, toils, afflictions and infirmities of life. He came to the last conflict full of years, full of fruits, and full of hope, that, as for him to live had been Christ, so for him to die was gain; and in that conflict was sustained by the same Almighty arm on which, for so many years, he had been accustomed to lean.

"I do not," said he, "wish to have the wheels clogged." With hands clasped and elevated, and with eyes uplifted to heaven, the last words he was heard distinctly to utter, were these—"I am going—going—going." What stronger inducement to reconciliation can be presented? None need be named to the believers in divine revelation. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

DELTA.

* The Rev. Dr. Strong, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

† The Rev. Dr. Strong, once finding him at prayer with a sick person, observed, "Well, Mr. Bolles, you are the first person I have ever known to pray with the sick, except a minister, since I have been in this place." Dea B. replied, "I hope, sir, I have been in the way of my duty."

Married,

In this city, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. O. E. HUNTINGTON, of the house of Huntington & Dodge, New-York, to Miss MARY ANN STRONG, daughter of Joseph H. Strong, Esq.

In this city, on the 9th ult. by Rev. William Palmer, Capt. JOHN SABIN, to Miss LUCY ANN GRANT, both of Groton.

Died,

In this town, on the 29th ult. Miss ELIZABETH LEFFINGWELL, aged 63.

In this city, on the 14th inst. Mrs. HANNAH DAY, aged 80 years; relict of the late Capt. James Day.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock—Question, Were the Crusades beneficial?

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS, AT R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

NORWICH BANK.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

F. A. PERKINS, *Cash.*

June 10th. 1w

A FAILURE!

THE ascension of the Balloon, noticed last week, will be deferred, until a sum sufficient to defray the expense shall be raised.

N. B. The balloon is already completed, and the necessary apparatus can be prepared in less than two hours.

A. VAN HAUN.

June 16. 12

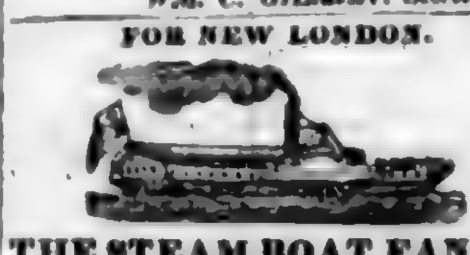
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THE members of the N. London County Temperance Society, and its various auxiliaries, are invited to attend the *Annual Meeting*, to be held at *New London*, on Friday, the 18th inst. The Rev. Dr. Edwards, Agent of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, is expected to be present, and address the meeting on this occasion.

Public exercises to commence at 3 P. M.

WM. C. GILMAN, Secretary.

FOR NEW LONDON.

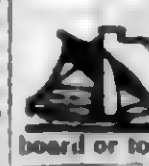


THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,

WILL leave Norwich on Friday, 18th inst. at a quarter before 1 o'clock P. M. for New London, and returning, leave New London same afternoon, at 6 o'clock—to afford an opportunity for those persons in Norwich and vicinity, who may wish to attend the meeting of the County Temperance Society.

Passage on this occasion, to go and return, will be only 25 cents in all.

FOR NEW-YORK.



Packet sloop Jupiter, Captain Rogers, will sail on Wednesday, 16th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

For New-York.

The sloop Diamond, Captain Lovell, will sail on Friday, 17th inst. at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

June 15. 12

For New-York.

The sloop Splendid, Captain Williams, will sail on Monday, 21st inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to the master on board or to Backus & Norton.

June 15. 12

For Albany.

The sloop Teazer, Jed. Williams, master, will sail for New York and Albany on Friday, the 18th June, at 4 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage apply to J. Lathrop, Gallup & Culver, or on board.

June 16. 1w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing between Wm. Fitch, and Albert Smith, under the firm of Fitch & Smith, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to the new connection, formed this day, between Nehemiah Huntington Fitch, and Albert Smith, under the firm of

FITCH & SMITH.

WILLIAM FITCH.
ALBERT SMITH.

June 15th. 3w12

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of

FITCH & SMITH,

and continue the same line of business, at the store occupied by the late firm of Fitch & Smith.

Any demands on the same will be liquidated by us.

NEHEMIAH H. FITCH,
ALBERT SMITH.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 12

NOTICE.

DR. BAKER would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that, after next week, he will be absent from this city two or three months. Those who contemplate having any thing done for their teeth, must call immediately.

June 16. 1w

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 3s. each.

June 16. 12

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

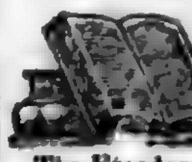
DRY GOODS.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, just received and for sale *cheap enough* by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 10th. 6w12

NEW BOOKS.



A residence at Constantinople in the year 1827, with notes to the present time. By Josiah Brewer, Missionary to the Mediterranean.

The Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being Lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people. By Samuel Nott, Jun.

Letters on Female Character, addressed to a young lady, on the death of her mother. By Mrs. Virginia Cary.

Natural History of Enthusiasm.

Advice to a young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village Pastor—with an Introductory Essay. By the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J.

The life of the Rev. Philip Henry, by his son, Rev. Matthew Henry.

A sketch of Sacred Geography for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and Families—with four elegant maps.

Gaston's Scripture account of the Faith and Practice of Christians, consisting of an extensive collection of pertinent texts of Scripture, illustrative of the various articles of revealed religion, reduced into distinct sections.

Conversations on Vegetable Physiology, comprehending the elements of Botany, with their application to Agriculture, by the author of "Conversations on Natural Philosophy." Adapted to the use of schools, by the Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M.

The American Common Place Book of Prose.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

June 15. 12

CLOCKS.
R. W. ROATH

HAS just received a case of those celebrated patent mantle-tree Clocks, invented by Eli Terry, with directions for putting up and keeping in order, which will be warranted to keep first rate time. For sale very cheap.

June 15. 12

SCYTHES, &c.

20 doz. Thayer's & Blanchard's scythes.
50 doz. scythe snaiths,
20 doz. do. Quaker, superior,
40 doz. rakes,
150 doz. scythe rifles,
30 doz. do. stones,
25 doz. hay forks,
2 doz. grain cradles,
6 doz. " shovels,
16 doz. milk and chopping trays,
50 doz. baskets, various kinds and sizes—for sale by

CHARLES COIT.

June 16. 12

FLOUR, &c.

20 bbls. Rochester Flour,
40 sacks Fine Salt,
100 bush. Cape Salt,
25 quintals Shoal Fish,
2 tierces Rice; 4 hhds. Molasses,
New England St. Croix Rum,
Wines of all kinds—and many other goods too numerous to mention, for sale by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Country produce of all kinds is wanted for the above goods.

June 16. 12

MACKEREL, &c.

10 half barrels Boston No. 1. Mackerel,
20 quintls. large Shoal Fish,
100 bush. St. Macks Salt,
30 bags Liverpool blown do.
20 smoked Salmon,
1 bbl. pickled Salmon,
10 half bbls. family mess Pork,
5 do. Boston Beef,
50 Beef Hams,
½ bbl. Neat's Tongues,
20 smoked do.—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

June 16. 12

NEW LOTTERY.
CONNECTICUT RIVER LOTTERY,
FIRST CLASS,

will be drawn in the City of Hartford, on Monday, the 21st of June.

Highest Prize 5000 *dollars. Whole tickets $2, halves $1, quarters 50 cents.*

CONNECTICUT STATE LOTTERY,
No 8,

for the benefit of the Retreat for the Insane, to be drawn at Hartford, on the 23d of June.

10 prizes of $1000, and 1 of $10,000.

Whole tickets $4, shares in proportion.

For sale at

RAMSDELL'S.

All orders from the country, enclosing prizes or cash, will receive the strictest attention, if addressed, post paid, to O. P. RAMSDELL.

June 16th. 12

PETER PARLEY'S JUVENALS.

Peter Parley's Tales of Animals,
" " Tales about America,
" " Juvenile Tales,
" " Child's Botany,
" " Winter Evening Tales,
" " Story of the Storm,
" " Story of the Little Drummer,
" " Story of the Little Prisoners,
" " Story of the Bird's Nest,
" " Story of the Mocking Birds,
" " Story of the Faithful Dog,
" " Story of the Pleasure Boat,
" " Story of the Little Soldier,
" " Story of the Unhappy Family,
" " Story of the Mask,
" " Story of the Little Sailor,
" " Story of the Cottage Girl,

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

June 15. 12

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

1000 ps. Paper-Hangings and Borders, of a great variety of patterns, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

June 15. 12

B. S. BARCLAY,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he will give instruction on the Piano Forte, and Organ, and also in Singing, to those who may be pleased to honor him with their patronage.

Mr. B. would inform those who may wish instruction in Sacred Music, that he has received his musical education in the Cathedrals in England, from the most eminent professors of the science.

N. B.—Singing schools taught on an improved system. Address, Mr. Kinney's Hotel.

June 15. 3w12

SALE OF PEWS.

THE use of the Pews in the Rev. Dr. Strong's Meeting House, will be sold on Friday, the 18th inst. at 3 o'clock p. m. at said house, agreeably with the vote of the Society.

Norwich, June 9. 1w

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Manufacturing Company, in Pomfret Hollow, Ashford, Con. heretofore known by the name of Janes & Stone, is

JANES, STONE & CO.

Ashford, June 9. 3w12

CROCKERY WARE.

A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware, of the new stile—light, blue, brown, & black patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 10th. 6w12

FRESH TEAS.

140 packages hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, Pouchong, Souchong and Bohea Teas, importations of 1830—now landing from sloop Jupiter, and for sale very low by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 15. 12

LUMBER.

Just received and now landing.

70,000 ft. clear and merch. short clap boards,
20,000 ft. clear and merch. long clap boards,
150,000 cheap cedar shingles,
70,000 first quality "
60,000 best dimension pine "
40,000 ft. clear boards,
10,000 " " 1¼ inch "
10,000 " " 1½ inch "
14,000 " 3 by 4, 3 by 5, 3 by 6, and 4 by 8, pine timber,
60,000 " spruce and hemlock for frames,
30,000 " merch. boards.

DURKEE & MINER.

June 8th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3w12

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

SHEEP.

100 fine wooled sheep, for sale by

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, June 14th. 3w12

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

FLOUR.

50 half bbls. best family Flour, warranted very superior, for sale by

E. A. BILL.

June 15. 12

SAL ÆRATUS, &c.

14 casks Sal Æratus,
100 quintals Codfish,
500 bushels Cape Salt,
Just landed and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 15. 12

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Bookstore, a new supply of this valuable little work, adapted to the capacity of children.

June 15. 12

SUGAR.

10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar—just landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 16. 12

PALM-LEAF HATS.

100 doz. Palm Leaf Hats—just received, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Also, 40 doz. Darby's patent Scythe Rifles, for sale by

E. A. BILL.

June 15. 12

FINE SALT.

150 sacks fine blown Salt—just received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 15. 12

SALT.

500 bush. Coarse Liverpool Salt, suitable for Cattle, and Hay,
300 bush. Old, Coarse, Dry T. I. Salt, suitable for grinding.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 10th. 6w12

POETRY.

From the N. York American.

TO MY MOTHER, ON HEARING HER SIGH.

Nay, sigh not! 'tis useless—Oh! I would sigh too,
If I knew any service that sighing could do;
Nay, sigh not! 'tis better to smile if we may,
And think of our pilgrimage cheer the long way!

We must on,—be our pathway o'er flower or o'er thorn,
Do thunder-clouds gloom it, or sunbeams adorn!—
Then sigh not! it never will lighten our woe,
But smile, and o'er pleasure from sorrow may flow!

Our path through this wearisome life of a day,
Is obstructed by thorns, which encumber the way;
By a sigh you these thorns will more thickly arrange—
But oh! smile, and the briars to roses will change!

In the midst of a home, where your children are nigh,
Let your bosom ne'er heave with a [illegible] and sigh;
For the fondest affection shall ever be there,
To lighten the burden of sorrow and care!

Then sigh not, dear mother! our kindness shall leave
No cause for a sigh, and no reason to grieve;
"But in peace and soft rapture shall teach life to flow,
And light up a smile on the aspect of woe."

THE DEW DROP.

The brightest gem [illegible] surpass
The dew drop on a blade of grass!
Thus nature's smallest works combine
To herald forth a hand divine!
[illegible] man, the noblest work of all,
With reason blest, a sceptre full!
Behold thy form of wondrous skill,
With faculties that move at will,
How perfect, and how rarely fit,
And all in all so exquisite,
That reason's eye, but with a tear,
Proclaims—a God created man!

MEDLEY.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Dunham—Being somewhat of an idler, I frequently step into stores in the village, to spend a little time with my friends. This affords me a favorable opportunity for witnessing the conduct, and, thus, for judging of the character, (in one respect, if no more,) of those who come, professedly, to trade.

Formerly, when I have seen, occasionally, individuals enter a store who enquired the price of an article, and then asked the question, "Sir, won't you take a little less for it?" I used to think the persons were either so poor that a small discount might be a solid convenience to them, or that they were unacquainted with, not only good breeding, but even of common decency. This was years ago, and I used to pity them; supposing they were wretchedly penurious, or that they had not been favored with the common opportunity for learning good manners. But now, sir, I am at a loss what to think. The custom of attempting to "BEAT DOWN" the merchant in his price of the article, (no matter what it is,) is so *universal*, that I know not what to think. I have, however, come to the conclusion, (after having examined it for several years,)—that it is a Moral Epidemic which has seized on almost every person in the community, the city and the country, alike. All seem to be infected with it—old and young, men, women, and children. I have been often amused, when I have seen a fine blooming, genteelly dressed, smiling, dimple-faced, young lady, enter a store, and commence a negociation with a handsome, spruce young gentleman behind the counter; trying her skill with him, to call forth a display of his gallantry; and thus ascertain how far she may venture to hope for effecting a conquest. This is very well. And some of them display a degree of adroitness which, were I a young man, I should be unwilling to encounter; unless I was predisposed to surrender myself a captive.

But when I see *all who enter* a store, after having learned the price of the article, as a *thing of course*, asking, "Sir, can't you take a little less? I'll take it, if you will let me have it, for so much—I have been offered some quite as good as this, and I think a little better, for less than you ask—I thought I'd look a little further, and see if I could'n't do a little better—If you'll let me have it for what I offer you, I'll take so much—If not, I must go back and take that"—It appears to make no difference what the price is; the grand object appears to be, "to Beat Down the Merchant,"—I am acquainted.

I am persuaded, sir, that the object of ALL who do thus, cannot be to make the little saving it would involve. Now, suppose a sweet, pretty, enchanting young lady, such as often comes to the counter of a dry goods store—or a mother, leading a little chubby boy, meets a lad with a box of molasses candy—asks the price of a stick—is answered "One cent"—and says "if you'll take half a cent, I'll buy two sticks;" I must think [illegible] a Moral Epidemic Disease. It can't be to save half a cent. It must be, that she wants to tell how Cheap she bought it, after she gets home.

As the disease seems to be almost universal, in town & country, and is inveterate in its nature, I propose that an Infirmary be established in Chelsea, (where the disease is quite rife) to cure it, by substituting another disease in its place. It is said that the Kine Pock cures several diseases and prevents the Small Pox. I would propose, for the cure of the "*Beating-Down Disease*," that all who have it, get themselves inoculated for the ITCH.—Brimstone will cure that—but the Moral Epidemic, unless it is soon cured, will require *fire and brimstone*.

By the prevalent custom, *of* which I am speaking, I have been reminded of an anecdote that occurred in my native town, when I was a boy. A man was applied to, by a neighbor, to pasture a cow. He did as he was requested. About six months after pasturing was done for the season, the lady who owned the cow, called on him to settle for the pasturage. Said she, 'How much do you ask a week for pasturing my cow?' 'Four-pence,' was the reply. [This was before people had one horse waggons to come to market in, and bring their horse baitings. *Pasturing is now cheaper in Chelsea streets.*] The good woman thought it a most extravagant price. 'Can't you take less, sir?' 'Yes, I can; though I think it a very reasonable price. Since you think it is not, however, I will say two-pence a week.' 'Why, dear me! I did not think of paying any thing like two-pence a week for pasturing my cow.' 'Well then, you shall have it for a penny.' Well that's more than I expected to have to pay.' 'Well, madam, I will do it *as low as any of my neighbors*. You shall have it for nothing, and if that is too much, I'll abate half of that.' '*Sir*,' said she, "WON'T YOU TAKE A LITTLE LESS?" OLD FASHION.

P. S. Mr. Dunham—If you'll print this, I'll tell you more in a few weeks.

When the question of the emblems and devices for our *National arms* was before the old Congress, a member from the South, warmly opposed the *Eagle*, as a monarchial bird. The *king* of birds could not be a suitable representative of a people, whose institutions were founded in hostility to *kings*. The late Judge Thacher, then a representative from Massachusetts, in reply, proposed the *Goose* which he said was a most humble and republican bird, and would in other respects prove advantageous, inasmuch as the *goslins* would be convenient to put on the ten cent pieces, *&c.* The laughter which followed at the expense of the Southerner was more than he could bear. He construed the good humored irony into an insult, and sent a challenge. The bearer delivered it to Mr. Thacher, who read and returned it to him, observing, that he should not accept it. What, will you be branded as a coward? Yes, sir, if he pleases; I always was a coward, and he knew it, or he would never have challenged me. The joke was too good to be resisted even by the angry party. It occasioned infinite mirth in the Congressional circles, and the [illegible] cordial and gentlemanly intercourse between the parties was soon restored, in a manner entirely satisfactory.

JONATHAN'S RUM TRADE.—The quality of Rum is said to depend much upon the climate and water of the place where it is distilled. Of the distilleries in the United States those of Newburn, (N. C.) and Darien, (Geo.) are noted for the excellence of their spirit, particularly the latter, which is said to be of a quality hardly distinguishable from the West Indies, and yet is generally sold at a much lower price. The following amusing incident, which recently occurred, is given by the last Raleigh Register as an illustration of the prejudices which many still entertain against articles of domestic manufacture, and of the preference given to those that are foreign over the domestic of a value and quality nearly or quite equal.

"A northern [illegible] came into Wilmington, (N. C.) with a cargo of Rum distilled, as the droll awkward Captain alleged, in the United States, and as he believed, in Georgia. His papers appeared fair enough as far as they went, but were thought to be rather defective. The dates were [illegible] old. He had touched at Charleston—he had passed a distressed vessel at sea—he had been blown off the coast, and I know not what lame and suspicious accounts he gave. It was suspected he was smuggling from the West Indies, and a very bad, a damning circumstance was, his Rum was good, much too good to be made at home. Every rubicund nose in Wilmington smelt, and every palate tasted, and all said and swore it was prime West India. The vigilant Collector very properly libelled both vessel and cargo.—The whining captain requested the Rum might be sold to save expense, while the trial was pending; which was accordingly done. It sold readily at auction for $1 10 a gallon, while Darien and Newbern Rum, known as such, would have brought only 45 cents. No sooner was the cargo sold and the proceeds fairly lodged in the Bank, than Jonathan seemed to come to his senses. He was good wide awake. He found some other papers that had been overlooked. He could give a clear account of his voyage. He proved beyond doubt that the Rum was manufactured at Darien. His vessel was released, and he pocketed 60 cts. more than the common profit upon every gallon. I believe he had the grace not to sue the Collector for damages."

A tailor is the ninth part of a man, said a would-be wit in the presence of a knight of the thimble. Sir, replied the tailor, a fool is no part at all.

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. DANIEL HAVENS,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. THOMAS SNOW.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR NEW-YORK.

CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

CARRIAGE MAKING.

The subscriber has taken the shop near the east end of the wharf bridge in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins as a machine shop, where he will carry on the carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, & warranted to be done in the best manner and on short notice and on reasonable terms. People from the country can have their carriages painted and varnished, leather tops and harnesses cleaned and oiled in the best manner, for which country produce and timber will be received in part pay. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited and the smallest favors will be thankfully received. The subscriber flatters himself that from eighteen years experience in this business he can give satisfaction to those gentlemen who will favor him with their custom.

N. FAY.

P. S. Wanted immediately some good white ash and white oak plank, for which work in my line will be paid.

May 5th.

A. WICKHAM'S

FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE.

PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Where he will (by a fair deportment,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard times* well grounded.

April 6. tf2

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

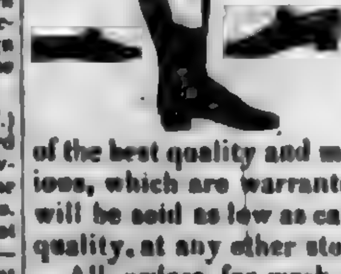
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $3 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

HARD WORK MADE EASY.

THE subscriber would earnestly request the attention of the citizens of Norwich to the following:—

Whereas, I, SANDY BAKER of the town of Norwich, County of New London, and State of Conn., have purchased of Samuel Silliman, of the town of Saybrook, and County of Middlesex, in said State, a new and useful improvement in a *machine for washing clothes*, called the *Vibrating Washing Machine* for the Counties of New London and Windham, in said state, (except the towns of Lyme, Colchester, and Lebanon) for which said improvement in said *Washing Machine* said Silliman has secured to me Letters Patent, issued under the great seal of the United States, and whereas I have for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assignees, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, within and throughout the town of Norwich, in said New London County, for the *term of fourteen* years from the third day of February, A. D. 1830, &c.

The Machine needs no praising, as it possesses the qualities of praising itself—that is, by washing clothes clean, without any rubbing with the hands, in so doing. It is hoped that it will prove itself by the patronage of a liberal public.

S. BAKER.

N. B.—The citizens are requested to try the machine before they purchase, which they can do by calling on S. Baker, Sign and Chair Painter, and Gilder, or Barstow & Coit.

May 23. 9

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield,) said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 30th. tf27

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1830. 1

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TO THE PUBLIC.

SUMMER RETREAT.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the house on Pine Island is opened for the reception of company. Some improvements have been made which have much contributed to the convenience of the house, among these are a new wharf, which makes it very convenient for landing in boats, &c.

Parties from the city or other places, may rest assured that they will here find good accommodations and every necessary attention paid to make it agreeable to the company. While he gratefully acknowledges past favors, he solicits future patronage, and assures the public that no pains will be spared to give the most ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

ORIN STODDARD,

Pine Island, May 19th. 6w8

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 36 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

April 6. 2

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge-street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

TO LET,

A Store, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

TO LET,

A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY.

April 14, 1830. 3

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Deshon & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1

TO

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.

Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaco,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, June 15. tf21

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GREEN & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6wow10

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 1810

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

FINE JEWELRY.

EDWARD COIT

HAS this day received from New York a few sets gold Studs, or Shirt Buttons, set with diamonds, pearl, jet, Cameo, &c. a very fashionable article for gentlemen; also an elegant assortment Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Chains, Pins, &c. &c. &c.

June 1. 3w10

PERFUMERY.

OTTO of Rose, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Milk of Roses, Macassar Oil, Preston's Salts—for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

June 1. 3w10

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhoea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lester & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. [illegible]

LEATHER.

400 sides Sole Leather,

Upper Leather, Calf Skin, black Morocco, colored do., brown do., Shoe Thread, Linings and Bindings—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins, and Sheep Skins, and the highest price given.

April 27, 1830. 5

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and *Colgate's No. 1 and 2 Starch*, manufactured in New York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, kegs, and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.

BACKUS & NORTON.

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.

May 25. tf9

LEE'S

WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase them of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long-acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

RUSSELL'S

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the [illegible] ... heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water. One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

The choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum*. When every other means have *failed* it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LOCKWOOD & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOVEY and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. B. WATERBURY and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS affected with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 182[illegible]

This is to certify, that in the summer of 18[illegible] I was seized with a most dangerous cold, [illegible] which I used almost every kind of medicine, [illegible] to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that can be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 18[illegible]

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely affected with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BUSWORTH, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself; Patent Medicine, and quackery, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe was effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same [illegible] as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor [illegible] the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY

May 5th.

TYLER'S

VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for their [illegible] and beneficial effects on the human [illegible] to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those affective complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costiveness, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach [illegible], foul stomach, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, [illegible], gripings, [illegible] and other disordered state of the stomach and bowels, requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will convince the most skeptical of the superior virtue of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and restore the appetite, with little disturbance to the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables, and there is no danger attending the use of them in either sex, and, under any circumstances whatever [illegible] necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* [illegible] Capital of $100,000, continue [illegible] against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any other [illegible] Ofce.

JOHN L. BOSWELL, [illegible]
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, [illegible]

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 13. | *NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1830.* | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 16[illegible]

FLOUR, &c.

20 bbls. Rochester Flour,
40 sacks Fine Salt,
100 bush. Cape Salt,
25 quintals Shoal Fish,
2 tierces Rice; 4 hhds. Molasses,
New England St. Croix Rum,
Wines of all kinds—and many other goods too numerous to mention, for sale by DANIEL B. MINER.

Country produce of all kinds is wanted for the above goods.

June 16. 12

SCYTHES, &c.

20 doz. Thayer's & Blanchard's scythes,
20 doz. scythe snaiths,
20 doz. do. Quaker, superior,
40 doz rakes,
150 doz. scythe rifles,
30 doz. do. stones,
25 doz. hay forks,
2 doz. grain cradles,
6 doz. " shovels,
16 doz. milk and chopping trays,
40 doz. baskets, various kinds and sizes—for sale by CHARLES COIT.

June 16. 12

FARMING UTENSILS.

10 doz. Blanchard's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
5 doz. Scythe Snaiths,
6 " Hay Rakes,
10 " Darby's and Austin's Scythe Rifles,
2 " Rub stones,
5 " Hoes and Handles; 5 do. Shovels,
1 " Wooden Scoops,
For sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, June 9th. 3w11

SCYTHES, &c.

50 doz. Thayer's, Blanchard's and Torrey's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
1000 Scythe Rifles, fine and coarse grit,
500 Rakes, Abel and Wilcox,
100 quaker Snaiths, made of the best of timber and iron, warranted equal to any ever made,
100 Pitch Forks, warranted,
1000 bush. heavy Maryland Corn,
20 firkins Lard,
40 half bbls. No. 1. and 2. first quality Mackerel—for sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

June 2, 1830. 10

FARMING TOOLS.

20 doz. Blanchard's stamp Scythes, cast steel, steel back and common, warranted as heretofore,
120 doz. patent Scythe Rifles, cheap,
25 doz. Scythe Snaiths, made by the Shakers,
15 doz. patent Hay Forks,
10 doz. Tyler's Rakes,
2 doz. " Cradles—for sale lower than usual, by GALLUP & CULVER.

June 2. 10

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON,* *Agents for the Manufacturers.*

June 15. 12

SAL ÆRATUS, &c.

14 casks Sal Æratus,
100 quintals Codfish,
500 bushels Cape Salt,
Just landed and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

June 15. 12

PALM-LEAF HATS.

100 doz. Palm Leaf Hats—just received, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Also, 40 doz. Darby's patent Scythe Rifles, for sale by E. A. BILL.

June 15. 12

FINE SALT.

150 sacks fine blown Salt—just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

June 13. 12

SALT.

500 bush. Coarse Liverpool Salt, suitable for Cattle, and Hay,
500 bush. Old, Coarse, Dry T. I. Salt, suitable for grinding. *BENJ. HUNTINGTON.*

June 16th. 6w12

FLOUR.

50 half bbls. best family Flour, warranted very superior, for sale by E. A. BILL.

June 15. 12

SHEEP.

100 fine wooled sheep, for sale by ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, June 14th. 3w12

SUGAR.

10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar—just landing and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

June 16. 12

CROCKERY WARE.

A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware of the new stile—light, blue, brown & black patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by *BENJ. HUNTINGTON.*

June 16th. 6w12

FRESH FRUIT.

ORANGES, Lemons, Raisins of various kinds, Figs, Currants, Citron, Almonds, Filberts, &c. &c. just received, and for sale by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

June 9 3w11

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND EARTHEN WARE.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of the most fashionable kinds of Crockery, Glass, and Earthen Ware, which is for sale at small profits. SAMUEL L. HYDE.

June 9. 11

MACKEREL, &c.

10 half barrels Boston No. 1. Mackerel,
20 quintals large Shoal Fish,
100 bush. St. Macks Salt,
30 bags Liverpool blown do.
20 smoked Salmon,
1 bbl. pickled Salmon,
10 half bbls. family mess Pork,
5 do. Boston Beef,
30 Beef Hams,
¼ bbl. Neat's Tongues,
20 smoked do.—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

June 16. 12

BREAD STUFF.

50 bbls. comprising a variety, super, scratched, fine and middlings, Wheat Flour,
10 bbls. Rye Flour, 1 do. Rice do
5 bbls. Corn Meal,
3 bbls. Rye Meal, for sale by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

June 9. 3w11

FRESH TEAS.

140 packages hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, Pouchong, Souchong and Bohea Teas, importations of 1830—now landing from sloop Jupiter, and for sale very low by BACKUS & NORTON.

June 15. 12

LUMBER.

Just received and now landing.

70,000 ft. clear and merch. short clap boards,
20,000 ft. clear and merch. long clap boards,
150,000 cheap cedar shingles,
70,000 first quality "
60,000 best dimension pine "
40,000 ft. clear boards,
10,000 " " 1¼ inch "
10,000 " " 1½ inch "
14,000 " 3 by 4, 3 by 5, 3 by 6, and 4 by 8, pine timber,
60,000 " spruce and hemlock for frames,
30,000 " merch. boards.
DURKEE & MINER.

June 8th. 12

LUMBER.

100,000 cedar Shingles—this day landing from the schooner Harriet and Eliza, for sale at $1 50 cts. per m.
300,000 pine and cedar,
150,000 merch. and clear boards,
50,000 timber and joist,
25,000 patent clapboards,
For sale by JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

June 8. 11

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 12

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

DRY GOODS.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, just received and for sale *cheap enough* by *BENJ. HUNTINGTON.*

June 16th. 6w12

JUNE 8, 1830.

NEW GOODS.
J. Y. NILES

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

Painted Muslins; blk. and white Ginghams,
Handsome light and dark Prints,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Book and Swiss Muslins; Italian Lustrings,
Black and blue black Gro de Naps,
Sinchews; green Lasting,
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's black Italian Cravats,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black, white, pink and green Italian Crapes,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Fine Irish Linens; Table Diapers,
Table Linens; table and bed Spreads,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats,
Straw, pink, blue and green lustring Ribbons.
☞All of the above named articles will be sold low for cash. 11

REMOVAL.
HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

BLACK ITALIAN LUSTRING,

OF the *first* quality, received by the Fanny this morning—also straw, pink and blue Ribbons, and Navarino Hats. Just opened and for sale by WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

June 8. 11

SELLING OFF ☞AT FIRST COST!☜

THE goods at the *New York Store*, consisting of Broadcloths, Shirtings, Laces, Linens, Cambrics, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Silks, Shawls, Circassians, Bombazetts, Flannels, cotton and worsted Hose, Calicoes and Ribbons—will be sold at the original cost in New York—some of which are very cheap. The subscriber intends to close the business of that store as soon as possible.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

June 2, 1830. f10

PARASOLS,

BROWN and green silk covers, with rich embossed borders and heavy fringes—for sale by WM. D. RIPLEY.

June 9. 11

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Manufacturing Company, in Pomfret Hollow, Ashford, Con. heretofore known by the name of Janes & Stone, is JANES, STONE & CO.

Ashford, June 9. 3w12

NEW BOOKS.

A residence at Constantinople in the year 1827, with notes to the present time. By Josiah Brewer, Missionary to the Mediterranean.

The Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being Lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people. By Samuel Nott, Jun.

Letters on Female Character, addressed to a young lady, on the death of her mother. By Mrs. Virginia Cary.

Natural History of Enthusiasm.

Advice to a young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village Pastor—with an Introductory Essay. By the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J.

The life of the Rev. Philip Henry, by his son, Rev. Matthew Henry.

A sketch of Sacred Geography for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and Families—with four elegant maps.

Gaston's Scripture account of the Faith and Practice of Christians, consisting of an extensive collection of pertinent texts of Scripture, illustrative of the various articles of revealed religion, reduced into distinct sections.

Conversations on Vegetable Physiology, comprehending the elements of Botany, with their application to Agriculture, by the author of "Conversations on Natural Philosophy." Adapted to the use of schools, by the Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M.

The American Common Place Book of Prose.

Just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

June 15. 12

FAMILY LIBRARY.
RECEIVED AT T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

The very excellent and cheap works under the above general title. The parts which are published are Milman's History of the Jews; Lockhart's Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.

—ALSO RECEIVED—

History of Scotland, by Sir Walter Scott,
Memoirs, correspondence and miscellaneous writings of Thomas Jefferson;
Missionary Herald for June,
The Mechanics' Magazine, &c.

June 9. 11

PETER PARLEY'S JUVENALS.

Peter Parley's Tales of Animals,
" " Tales about America,
" " Juvenile Tales,
" " Child's Botany,
" " Winter Evening Tales,
" " Story of the Storm,
" " Story of the little Drummer,
" " Story of the Little Prisoners,
" " Story of the Bird's Nest,
" " Story of the Mocking Birds,
" " Story of the Faithful Dog,
" " Story of the Pleasure Boat,
" " Story of the Little Soldier,
" " Story of the Unhappy Family,
" " Story of the Moon,
" " Story of the Little Sailor,
" " Story of the Cottage Girl,
Just received and for sale at R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

June 15. 12

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

1000 ps. Paper-Hangings and Borders, of a great variety of patterns, for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

June 15. 12

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Bookstore, a new supply of this valuable little work, adapted to the capacity of children.

June 15. 12

CLOCKS.
R. W. ROATH

HAS just received a case of those celebrated patent mantle-tree Clocks, invented by Eli Terry, with directions for putting up and keeping in order, which will be warranted to keep first rate time. For sale very cheap.

June 15. 12

WANTED,

TWO Coopers, a Carpenter, and ten or twelve Landsmen, or Seamen, stout and active, to complete the crews of the ships Electra and Stonington, to sail from New London in all this month, on whaling voyages, to the South Atlantic Ocean.

Apply at Norwich or New London to WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
or at Chelsea to Capt. JOHN LATHROP.

June 8, 1830. 3w11

TAKEN

FROM the counter of my store, last Wednesday, a small parcel, containing 2 pair clock'd silk Stockings. [It is presumed they were taken through mistake.] The person having them, will please return them to *WM. D. RIPLEY.*

June 9. 11

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

THE subscriber has discovered that accounts lying more than three months unsettled, are attended with more or less difficulty. For the benefit of my good customers and myself, all accounts will be balanced at the end of every three months.

N. B. All past accounts, not settled in 20 days, will be left with an attorney for collection.

ASA WITTER.

Norwich, June 7, 1830. 3w11

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Samuel Tyler & Son, are requested to make immediate payment to SAMUEL TYLER.

June 9. 11

STRAYED,

From the subscribers, a two years old bay mare Colt, a star in the forehead, one or more white feet, went away with a yoke, on or about the 5th of May last. Whoever will take up said Colt, and give information thereof to the subscribers, shall be well rewarded.

ELI GATES.
ABEL GATES.

Salem, June 8. 6w11

CITY BY-LAWS.

A By-Law in relation to the Streets and Public Roads within the city of Norwich.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That the Court of Common Council of said city be and they are hereby authorized to take charge of the streets, highways, public squares and walks, and public commons and burying grounds, and all public grounds in said city, and to adopt such regulations in reference to the same as they may think expedient, and appoint suitable persons to carry the same into effect.

Passed in Court of Common Council, June 7, 1830.

Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*
Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.
Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*

A By-Law in alteration of a By-Law entitled "A By-Law relative to accounts against the city of Norwich."

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That so much of the first section of said By-Law as authorizes the Mayor and Aldermen of said city, or the major part of them, to liquidate and adjust all accounts and demands against said city, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. Be it further ordained, That the Court of Common Council of said city be, and they hereby are, authorized to liquidate and adjust all accounts and demands against said city.

Passed in Court of Common Council, April 7, 1830.

Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*
Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.
Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing between Wm. Fitch, and Albert Smith, under the firm of Fitch & Smith, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to the new connection, formed this day, between Nehemiah Huntington Fitch, and Albert Smith, under the firm of

FITCH & SMITH.

WILLIAM FITCH,
ALBERT SMITH

June 15th. 3w12

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of

FITCH & SMITH,

and continue the same line of business, at the store occupied by the late firm of Fitch & Smith.

Any demands on the same will be liquidated by us.

NEHEMIAH H. FITCH,
ALBERT SMITH.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 12

NOTICE.

SIX months from the first publication of this notice, is allowed by the Court of Probate for the district of Lebanon, for the creditors to the estate of John Sullard, late of the town of Lebanon, in said district, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to the subscribers, appointed by said court commissioners on said estate, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of said deceased, which shall be proved by legal evidence to be justly due.—Notice is hereby given, that we shall meet at the dwelling house of Col. Joseph Tilden, in said Lebanon, on the 2d Monday of August, and on the 5th Monday of November, 1830, on the business of our appointment, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES ABEL, } Commis-
LOT McCALL BUTLER, } sioners.

Lebanon, June 1. 11

NOTICE.

THE Superior Court for Tolland County, held at Tolland, in said county, on the 3d Tuesday of April, 1830, having appointed the subscribers commissioners to act on the estate of Asahel Kingsley, of Columbia, in said county, an insolvent debtor; and the said Asahel having made an assignment to us of all his estate, agreeable to law—we do hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Asahel, that we will meet at the office of Silas Fuller, in said Columbia, on the 2d Tuesday of July and September, and on Tuesday the 7th of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, of each of said days, to attend to the duties of our said appointment.

S. FULLER, } Commis-
S. D. TILDEN, } sioners.

June , 1830. 3w11

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Mr. Daniel Roath, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Capt. Moses Hillard, of Norwich, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. [11

Attest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 5th day of June, 1830.

Present Denison Wattles, Jr Judge.

THIS court limits and allows six months from the first publication of this order for the creditors of the estate of William Randall, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John C. Randall, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—and notice is to be given of this limitation, by publishing a copy thereof three weeks, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on some public sign post in said District. [11

Attest Wm. Wattles, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE connexion in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, was, on the 1st day of May, 1830, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All persons having demands against said concern, will present them for payment to Jesse Y. Niles, who is to pay the same.—Those indebted are requested to make payment to him.

JESSE Y. NILES,
JOHN W. HULL.

Norwich, June 7, 1830. 3w11

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Laws of Connecticut,

PASSED A. D. 1830——NEW-HAVEN SESSION.

An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the offences hereafter mentioned, shall be punished as follows: Every person who shall commit treason against this State, by levying war against the same, or by adhering to the enemies thereof, giving them aid and comfort, and be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer death.

§ 2. Every person who shall endeavor to join the enemies of this State, or use his or her influence to persuade or induce any person or persons to join, aid or comfort them, in any way or manner whatsoever, or shall have knowledge of any person or persons endeavoring or using their influence aforesaid, or of any treason described in the first section of this act, and shall conceal the same, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall commit murder, and be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer death.

§ 4. Every person who shall commit manslaughter, and be thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than ten years.

§ 5. Every person who shall commit perjury, with an intention thereby to take away the life of any person, and be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison during his or her natural life.

§ 6. Every person who shall commit arson, or who shall wilfully burn any building, other than a dwelling-house, or an out-house parcel thereof, or any vessel, and shall thereby cause the death of any person, shall suffer death.

§ 7. Every person who shall commit arson, and shall thereby endanger the life of any person, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, during his natural life.

§ 8. Every person who shall of malice aforethought, and by lying in wait, cut out or disable the tongue of another, or put out the eye or eyes of another, so that the person is thereby made blind, or cut off all or any of the privy members of another, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, during his natural life.

§ 9. Every person who shall, of malice aforethought, put out any eye, slit the nose, ear or lip, or cut or bite off, or disable any limb or member of another person, with an intention in so doing to maim or disfigure such person, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§ 10. Every person who shall commit the crime of rape, and be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, during his natural life.

§ 11. Any person who shall carnally know and abuse any female child, under the age of ten years, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§ 12. Every person who shall, with actual violence, an assault make upon the body of any female, with an intention to commit a rape, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, not less than three, nor more than ten years.

§ 13. Every person who shall an assault make on another person, with an intent so to commit murder, or shall wilfully and maliciously administer to, or cause to be administered to, or taken by, any person or persons, any deadly poison, or other noxious and destructive substance, with an intention him or them thereby to murder, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, during life, or for any time not less than ten years, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§ 14. Every person who shall wilfully, and with actual violence, an assault make on another person, with an intention him or her to kill, but without malice aforethought, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 15. Every person who shall, with actual violence, an assault make on another person, with an intention him or her to rob, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 16. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously administer to, or cause to be administered to, or taken by, any woman, then being quick with child, any medicine, drug, noxious substance, or other thing, with an intention thereby to procure the miscarriage of any such woman, or to destroy the child of which she is pregnant; or shall wilfully and maliciously use and employ any instrument, or other means to produce such miscarriage, or to destroy such child, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§ 17. If any woman shall conceal her pregnancy, and shall wilfully be delivered in secret, by herself, of any issue of her body, male or female, which shall by law be a bastard, every such woman, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months, in a common jail, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§ 18. If any woman shall endeavor to conceal the death of any such issue of her body, which, if it were born alive or not, or whether it were murdered or not; every such woman, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be further punished by being bound to her good behaviour, and imprisoned in a common jail, for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§ 19. Every person who shall kidnap, or forcibly or fraudulently carry off or decoy out of this State any free person, or person entitled to freedom, or shall arrest and imprison any free person, or person entitled to freedom, knowing such person to be free, or entitled to freedom, with an intention to have such person carried out of this State, or to be in any way held in slavery or service against his will, and shall be therefore duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two nor more than five years, and pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars: *Provided,* That nothing in this section shall operate to prevent persons coming into this State for the purpose of temporary residence, or passing through the same, from carrying with them their servants; nor to prevent persons moving out of this State for the purpose of residence, from carrying and transporting with them such servants as belong to them; or to prevent persons living within this State, from directing their servants out of the State, about their ordinary and necessary business.

§ 20. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously lead, take or carry away, or decoy, or entice away any child under the age of twelve years, with an intent to detain or conceal such child from its parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or custody of such child, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 21. If the father or mother of any child under the age of six years, or any other person to whom such child is entrusted, shall expose such child in any highway, street, field, house, out-house, barn, or other place, with intent wholly to abandon it, he or she shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years, and be fined a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

§ 22. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall wilfully and maliciously attempt, or conspire with others, to burn or destroy any magazine of provisions, or of military, or of naval stores, belonging to this State, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 23. Every person who shall wilfully attempt, or conspire with others, to burn any state house, court house, county house, town house, arsenal, magazine, prison, common jail, work house, poor house, market, or other building belonging to this State, or to any county, town, city, or borough in this State; or any church, chapel, meeting house, or other building generally used for religious worship; or any college, academy, school house, or other building generally used for literary instruction, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 24. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously burn or destroy any magazine of provisions, or of military or naval stores, belonging to this State, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§ 25. Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously burn any state house, court house, county house, town house, arsenal, magazine, prison, common jail, work house, poor house, market or other building belonging to this State, or to any county, town, city, or borough in this State; or any church, chapel, meeting house, or other building generally used for religious worship, or any college, academy, school house, or other building generally used for literary instruction; and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than [illegible], nor more than [illegible] years.

§ 26. If any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any warrant, order, certificate, or other public security, whereby money may be drawn from the treasury of this State, or from the treasury of any county, town, city, borough, or ecclesiastical or school society in this State, or shall alter any such warrant, order, certificate, or public security, so that the same shall appear to be of greater value; or shall utter, pass, or give in payment, or offer to pass, or give in payment, any such forged, counterfeited, or altered warrant, order, certificate, or public security, knowing it to be such, with an intention to defraud this State, or any body politic, or corporate, or any person, or persons, every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 27. *And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall commit robbery, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than four, nor more than seven years.

§ 28. Every person who shall commit burglary, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not more than five years.

§ 29. Every person who shall commit robbery, or burglary, and shall, in the perpetration thereof, be guilty of any personal abuse, force, or violence; or shall be so armed, with any dangerous weapon or weapons, as clearly to indicate violent intentions, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§ 30. Every person who shall, in the night season, break and enter the store, shop, ware-house, or out-house of another, whether parcel of any mansion house or not, wherein goods, wares, or merchandize are deposited, with an intention to commit theft, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not more than four years.

§ 31. Every person who shall break and enter the dwelling house of another, in the day time, any person being therein and thereby put in fear or dread, with an intention to commit theft therein, or any offence punishable by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison; and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for term not less than two, nor more than four years.

§ 32. Every person who shall commit arson, and be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§ 33. Every person who shall wilfully burn, being the property of another, any ship, or other vessel; any office, store, shop, ware-house, mill, distillery, brewery, or manufactory; or any barn, stable, or other out-house, not parcel of any dwelling house; and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years: and if either of the buildings burned as aforesaid, shall adjoin any dwelling house, or be so near contiguous thereto, that the burning of such building shall or may endanger the burning of such dwelling house; then the offender, instead of the foregoing punishment, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§ 34. Every person, being the owner or tenant of any house, out house, office store, shop, ware-house, mill, distillery, brewery, or manufactory, who shall wilfully burn the same, with an intention thereby to defraud, or prejudice any person, or body politic, or corporate, that hath underwritten, or shall underwrite, any policy, or policies of insurance thereon; or any goods, wares, or merchandise therein; and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§ 35. Every person, being the owner of, or captain, master, officer, or mariner, belonging to any ship, or vessel, who shall wilfully cast away, burn, or otherwise destroy the ship or vessel of which he is owner, or to which he belongeth, with an intention thereby to defraud, or prejudice any person, or body politic, or corporate, that hath underwritten, or shall underwrite, any policy, or policies of insurance thereon, or the cargo thereof, or any merchant that hath laden, or shall load goods thereon, or any owner, or owners of such ship, or vessel; and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§ 36. If any person shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, any deed, or writing sealed, instrument of conveyance, will, testament, codicil, bond, writing obligatory, promissory note bill of exchange, bill of lading, acceptance of any bill of exchange, indorsement, or assignment of any bill or note, letter of credit, warrant, or order for the payment of money, or delivery of goods, receipt, release, acquittance, letter of attorney, or any other writing of any person, or persons, or body politic or corporate, with an intention to defraud, or prejudice any person or persons, or body politic, or corporate; or shall with like intention, utter or publish as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited deed, or writing sealed, instrument of conveyance, will, testament, codicil, bond, writing obligatory, promissory note, bill of exchange, bill of lading, acceptance of any bill of exchange, indorsement, or assignment of any bill, or note, letter of credit, warrant, or order for the payment of money, or delivery of goods, receipt, release, acquittance, letter of attorney, or other writing, of any person or persons, or body politic or corporate, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited; every person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years; and shall render and pay to the party, or parties injured thereby, double damages, to be recovered by action, founded on this statute.

§ 37. If any person shall counterfeit, or cause, or procure to be counterfeited, any of the species of gold or silver coins now current, or hereafter to be current in this State, or shall pass, or give in payment, or offer to pass or give in payment the same; or to permit, cause, or procure the same to be altered, or passed, with an intention to defraud any person, or body politic, or corporate, knowing the same to be counterfeited; every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 38. If any person shall have in his possession, or receive from any other person, any counterfeit gold or silver coins of species now current or hereafter to be current in this State, with an intention to utter or pass the same, or to permit, cause, or procure the same to uttered or passed, with an intention to defraud any person, or body politic, or corporate, knowing the same to be counterfeited; every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 39. If any person shall sell, or exchange, or give in payment, or offer to sell, or exchange, or give in payment, any forged, or counterfeited bill of exchange, promissory note, bank bill, or bank check, with intention to have the same uttered, or passed, to defraud any person, or body politic or corporate; every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 40. If any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made, or engraved, any plate for forging or counterfeiting, any promissory note, or bill for the payment of money in the name of any person, or persons, or body politic, or corporate; every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 41. If any person shall have in his possession, or receive from any other person, any forged, or counterfeited promissory note, or bill for the payment of money, with intention to utter, or pass the same, or to permit, cause, or procure the same to be uttered, or passed, with intention to defraud any person, or body politic or corporate, knowing the same to be forged, or counterfeited; every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§ 42. If any person shall have, or keep in his custody, or possession, any blank, or unfinished note, or bill, made in the form or similitude of any promissory note, or bill for the payment of money made to be issued by any incorporated bank or company, in this State, or in the United States, with an intention to fill up and complete such blank and unfinished note, or bill, or to permit, cause, or procure the same to be filled up and completed in order to utter and pass the same, or to permit, cause, or procure the same to be uttered or passed, to defraud any person, or body politic, or corporate; such person, in whose custody or possession any such blank or unfinished note or bill shall be found, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

Sec. 43. If any person shall have, or keep in his custody, or possession, any plate for forging, or counterfeiting any promissory note, or bill for the payment of money, in the form or similitude of any incorporated bank or company in this State, or in the United States, with intention to forge, or counterfeit, or engrave, cause, or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any promissory note or bill issued by any incorporated bank or company so alleged, such person in whose custody or possession such plate shall be found, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§44. Every person who shall steal any horse or horses in this State, and be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years; and shall also pay to the owner of such horse or horses, treble the value thereof, to be recovered by action founded on this statute.

§45. If any person shall steal from the person of another, any money, goods or chattels, or any bill or bills issued by any incorporated bank in this State, or in the United States, or any deed, lease, indenture, bond, writing obligatory, bill of exchange, promissory note, warrant, or order for the payment of money or delivery of goods, receipt or discharge, or any book account, or other writing, being evidence of debt, adjustment, or settlement whatever, every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§46. If any person shall steal any money, goods, or chattels, or any bill or bills, issued by any incorporated bank in this State, or in the United States; or any deed, lease, indenture, bond, writing obligatory, bill of exchange, promissory note, warrant or order for the payment of money, or delivery of goods, receipt or discharge, or any book account or other writing, being evidence of debt, adjustment or settlement whatever, every such person being thereof duly convicted, if the value of the property so stolen shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years; if the value of the property so stolen shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, but shall exceed the sum of fifteen dollars, such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment in a common gaol not exceeding six months; and if the value of the property stolen shall not exceed fifteen dollars, then and in such case, the offender, on being duly convicted, shall pay a fine not exceeding seven dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not more than thirty days; and such offender, in either of the cases aforesaid, shall also forfeit and pay to the owner or owners of the property so stolen, treble the value thereof, to be recovered by action founded on this statute.

§47. If any person shall receive and conceal any stolen goods, articles, or things, knowing them to be such, he may and shall be proceeded against as a principal, although the person or persons who committed the theft be not thereof convicted, and shall be tried before the same court, and punished in the same manner, as if he had been the principal, and shall also be liable to the owner or owners of said stolen goods, as the principal would be liable.

§48. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall commit perjury, or shall be guilty of subornation of perjury, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years.

§49. If any judge, or other person, concerned in the administration of justice, shall take any illegal fee, gift, or undue reward to influence his behaviour in his office; or if any person shall give, or offer any money, or other thing of value to any judge, or other person concerned in the administration of justice, with an intention to influence his behaviour in his office; every such judge, or person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay a fine, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, and shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years, and shall be forever, after such conviction, incapable of holding any office of trust or profit.

§50. If any president, director, cashier, secretary, treasurer, teller, clerk, book keeper, or agent of any bank, savings bank, fire insurance company, or marine insurance company, incorporated by authority of this State, while in the employment of any bank, savings bank, insurance company, shall take, purloin, secrete, or in any way appropriate to his own use, or to the use of others, or permit any other person or persons to take, purloin, secrete, or in any way appropriate to their use, or to the use of others, any of the monies, coins, bills, notes, credits, or other choses in action, belonging to any bank, savings bank, or insurance company, by which such person may have been employed, or deposited therein, with intent to defraud and prejudice any person, or persons, or body politic or corporate; or shall falsely make any entries of monies, coins, bills, notes, checks, or other choses in action, in or upon any of the books of such bank, savings bank, or insurance company; or shall keep false books or entries of and concerning the capital stock, deposits, issues, loans, profits, receipts, or monies of any bank, savings bank, or insurance company, with the intention to defraud and prejudice any person, or persons, or body politic or corporate; every such president, director, cashier, secretary, treasurer, teller, clerk, book keeper, or agent, so offending, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than ten years.

§51. Every person who shall wilfully and corruptly embezzle, take away, withdraw, impair, raze, alter, or destroy any record, or parcel of the same, will, testament, codicil, deed, writ, return, process, or any other proceeding, in any court of record, or in the office of the secretary of this State, or in the office of the clerk of any county, town, city, borough, or other incorporated society, or community in this State, with an intention thereby to defeat, injure, or prejudice the estate, right, or title of any person, or body politic or corporate; and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison for a term not less than 7 nor more than ten years.

§52. Every person who shall counterfeit the seal of this State, or the seal of any court, or public officer, by law entitled to have and use a seal, and shall make use of the same; or shall unlawfully and corruptly, or with evil intent, affix any of the said true seals to any commission, deed, warrant, certificate, or other writing; or who shall have in his possession, or custody, any such counterfeited seal, and shall wilfully conceal the same, knowing it to be falsely made and counterfeited; and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than seven, nor more than ten years.

§53. Every person who shall effect the escape of any prisoner, legally confined in the Connecticut State Prison, or attempt the same, or shall give any help or assistance therein; and shall thereof be duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in said Prison, for a term not less than two nor more than five years.

§54. If any person shall hinder, obstruct, resist, or abuse any justice of the peace; or resist, hinder, obstruct, or abuse any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or other officer, in the execution of his office; such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding thirty-four dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding two months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of said offence.

§55. If any person shall be a common barrator, and be thereof duly convicted, he shall pay a fine of seventeen dollars, and become bound, with sufficient surety, for his good behaviour, for a term not less than one year.

§56. If any person, lawfully detained and imprisoned in any common jail, or if any person shall wilfully break said jail, with intent to aid, or procure the escape of any person lawfully imprisoned therein; or if any person shall give any help, aid, or assistance therein; every such person, being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not more than five years.

§57. If any person or persons shall directly, or indirectly, deliver or cause to be delivered, to any prisoner confined within the walls of any common jail, any wines, fermented or distilled spirituous liquors, or aid or assist therein, without liberty of the sheriff of the county in which such jail is situated, or of the keeper of any such jail, every person, so offending, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding seven dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding thirty days.

§58. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall challenge the person of another, or shall accept any such challenge, to fight at sword, pistol, rapier, or any other dangerous weapons, such person, so challenging or accepting, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of three thousand dollars, and shall also find sufficient sureties, to the acceptance of the court having cognizance of the offence, for his good behaviour, for such time as the court shall order; and such person shall forever after such conviction, be disabled from holding any office of profit or honor under this State; and if such convict shall neglect or be unable to pay such fine or forfeiture, he shall be imprisoned in a common jail for the term of one year.

§59. If any person shall willingly or knowingly carry or deliver any written challenge, or verbally deliver any message, meant as, or purporting to be a challenge, or shall be present at the fighting of any duel, as a second or aid, or give countenance thereto, such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of three thousand dollars, and shall also find sureties to the acceptance of the court having cognizance of the offence, for his good behaviour, for such time as said court shall order; and such person shall forever after such conviction, be disabled from holding any office of profit or honor under this State; and if such convict shall be unable or neglect to pay said forfeiture, he shall be imprisoned in a common jail for the term of one year.

§60. That if any three or more persons shall come together, with an intention to do any unlawful act, with force or violence, against the peace, or to the manifest terror of the people, every justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, and select man, within the limits of his jurisdiction, shall be, and hereby is authorized, empowered, and required, on notice or knowledge of any such unlawful and riotous assembly, to resort to the place where such assembly shall be, and among, or as near as he can safely come to such rioters, with an audible voice, to command or cause to be commanded silence to be observed while proclamation is making, and after that he shall openly and with an audible voice, make, or cause to be made, a proclamation in these words, or in words of similar effect, to wit: "In the name & by authority of the State of Connecticut, I charge and command all persons assembled, immediately to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, on penalty of the law."

§61. If such persons, so unlawfully and riotously assembled, or any three or more of them, after proclamation made as aforesaid, shall not disperse themselves, every justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or selectman where such assembly shall be, and such other person or persons as he shall command to assist him, shall be, and are hereby authorized and required to seize and apprehend such persons so unlawfully and riotously continuing together, after proclamation made as aforesaid, and forthwith to carry the persons, so apprehended, before some justice of the peace, in order to their being proceeded against according to law.

§62. And if any of the persons so unlawfully and riotously assembled, shall be killed, wounded, or hurt in the dispersing, apprehending, or endeavoring to disperse or apprehend them, by reason of their resisting the persons so dispersing or endeavoring to disperse or apprehend them, every justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, and selectman, and all persons aiding them, or any of them, shall be freed, discharged and indemnified, as well against the public, as against every person, and all persons whatsoever, of and from such killing, wounding or hurting of any person or persons so unlawfully and riotously assembled.

§63. And if any person or persons so unlawfully and riotously assembled as aforesaid, shall not, after proclamation made as before provided, immediately disperse themselves and peaceably depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, or having so assembled as aforesaid, shall do any unlawful act against any man's person, possession or property, or against the public interest in any particular, in manner aforesaid; every such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding sixty-seven dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§64. If any person or persons shall, with force and arms, wilfully and knowingly oppose, obstruct, or in any manner let, hinder, or hurt any person or persons, who shall go, attempt, or begin to make proclamation against riot, as aforesaid; every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine not exceeding sixty-seven dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§65. If any persons, so being unlawfully and riotously assembled to the number of three or more, to whom proclamation should or ought to have been made, if the same had not been hindered as aforesaid, shall continue together, and not immediately disperse themselves after such let, or hindrance so made, having knowledge thereof; every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding sixty-seven dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§66. If any person or persons, in the night season, or in a riotous and tumultuous manner, or being armed or disguised in their persons, dress, or appearance, shall break, destroy, pull down, remove, or in any way or manner, injure any gate, toll house, or fence erected across any highway to prevent the passing by any gate belonging to any turnpike company in this State, or to any company incorporated for supporting any toll bridge in this State; every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, and suffer imprisonment in a common jail, for a term not exceeding six months, nor less than two months.

§67. If any person shall wilfully and maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any woods, or forest, or any stack, or stacks of hay, or grass, so as thereby to occasion injury to any other person; or shall wilfully and maliciously break down, destroy, or injure any public bridge; or shall wilfully and maliciously injure, or destroy any fire engine, or hose; or shall wilfully and maliciously injure, or destroy any mill-dam, or hydraulic works; or shall wilfully and maliciously injure, or destroy any machinery attached to any mill, manufactory, or steam boat; or shall wilfully and maliciously kill, wound, or disfigure any horse, ass, mule, or neat cattle, or administer any poison, or noxious substance to any such horse, ass, mule, or neat cattle, with an intent to kill, or injure the same; or shall wilfully and maliciously cut, injure, or destroy any woollen, cotton, linen, or mixed cloths, in any stage or process of manufacture; every such person, so offending, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding six months, nor less than two months; or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§68. If any person shall wilfully and maliciously cut down, girdle, or render useless any fruit tree, shade tree, ornamental tree, or timber tree; or shall wilfully and maliciously throw down, carry away, or destroy any bars, gates, rails, or fences: or shall wilfully or maliciously deface or pull down any sign; or shall wilfully and maliciously cut, break, or injure any coach, hack, chaise, gig, wagon, or other carriage for the conveyance of persons; or shall wilfully and maliciously cut, break, or injure the harness of any such coach, hack, chaise, gig, wagon, or other carriage for the conveyance of persons; or shall wilfully and maliciously deface, injure, or destroy any post guide, or mile stone; or shall wilfully and maliciously cut, injure, or destroy any leaden, or other pipes used as an aqueduct for the conveyance of water; or shall wilfully and maliciously remove, or alter any boundary of lands, or deface, alter, or remove any marks upon any tree, or other monument made for the purpose of designating any point, course, or line in the boundary of any lot, or tract of land, or dividing line between any towns, or societies; or shall wilfully and maliciously deface, injure, or break down any grave stone, or other monument erected at the grave of any deceased person; every such person, so offending in either of the cases aforesaid, shall be punished by fine not exceeding seventeen dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding ninety days, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the same. *Provided*, That no justice of the peace, for any such offence, shall inflict a greater punishment than a fine of seven dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days; but if such offence, in the opinion of such justice, be of so aggravated a nature as to require a greater punishment, the offender shall be bound over to the next county court, to answer for such offence.

§69. If any person or persons, shall wilfully and maliciously obstruct the navigation of any canal made, or which may hereafter be made, by any company incorporated for that purpose, by sinking any vessel, timber, stone, earth, or other thing to the bottom of said canal; or shall wantonly and maliciously open, or shut, or cause to be opened, or shut, any lock, gate, or any paddle, or culvert gate, or any waste gate of any such canal; or drive any nails, spikes, pins, wedges, or any other thing into either of the gates; or shall wilfully and maliciously break, throw down, or destroy any lock, bank, waste wier, dam, aqueduct, pier, wing, wall, culvert, or culvert gate; such person, or persons, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than thirty dollars, and in case such person or persons, shall be unable to pay such fine, he or they shall be committed to the work house in the county, where the trial shall be had, for a term not exceeding one year, and not less than sixty days, there to be kept at hard labour; and in case there shall be no work house in such county, then he or they shall be confined in the common jail for a term not exceeding one year, nor less than sixty days.

§70. If any person or persons shall, in the night season, maliciously and wilfully break any window or windows, door or doors, in any dwelling house, in which any family or families dwell or reside, every such person, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding six months; or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§71. If any person, or persons shall, in the night season, wilfully and maliciously break any window or windows, door or doors, in any state house, court house, house of public worship, town house, college, school house, or other public building; every such person, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine not exceeding seven dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding thirty days; or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of said offence.

§72. If any person, or persons shall, in the night season, wilfully cut, sever, or take away from the lands of another any fruit or vegetable production growing or standing on such lands; every such person being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine not exceeding seven dollars or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding thirty days or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of said offence.

§73. If any person or persons shall disturb or break the peace, by tumultuous and offensive carriage, threatening, traducing, quarrelling, challenging, assaulting, beating or striking any other person; every such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted before the County Court or a Justice of the Peace, shall pay such fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, as on consideration of the party offending, the party aggrieved, the instrument used, the degree of danger, the time, place, and provocation, shall be judged just and reasonable, or shall suffer imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding six months, or shall pay such fine and suffer imprisonment both, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the offence: Provided, that no Justice of the Peace shall for any such offence inflict a greater punishment than a fine of seven dollars and imprisonment for thirty days; but if such offence in the opinion of said Justice be of so aggravated a nature as to require a greater punishment, the offender shall be bound over to the next county court to answer for such offence.

§74. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall have carnal knowledge of any man against the order of nature, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison during his natural life; except it shall appear that one of the parties was forced or under fifteen years of age, in which case the party forced or under the age aforesaid shall not be liable to suffer said punishment.

§75. Every Man or Woman who shall have carnal copulation with any beast and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison during his or her natural life.

§76. If any man shall commit adultery with a married woman, each of them being thereof duly convicted shall be punished by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison not less than two years nor more than five years.

§77. No man shall marry any woman within the following degrees of kindred: that is to say, No man shall marry his grandfather's wife, wife's grandmother, father's sister, mother's sister, father's brother's wife, mother's brother's wife, wife's father's sister, wife's mother's sister, father's wife, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's wife, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's wife, daughter's son's wife, wife's son's daughter, wife's daughter's daughter, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, brother's son's wife, sister's son's wife. And every man and woman who shall marry or carnally know each other, being within any of the degrees of kindred aforesaid, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison not less than two years nor more than five years. And every marriage within any of the degrees of kindred aforesaid, shall be and is hereby declared to be to all intents & purposes null & void.

To be continued.

BY LATE MAILS.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.

On Tuesday last, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., Richard Crowninshield, Jr. against whom an indictment had been found, as principal in the murder of Joseph White, Esq. put a period to his existence, by hanging himself in his cell at the prison in this town. He accomplished his purpose by tying very securely a handkerchief to the grating of his window, and another round his neck, which were united by a strong knot, then tying his hands behind him with another handkerchief, and suspending himself by stepping from a chair. When discovered, his feet were resting on the floor, from which his knees were not more than a foot distant, it being necessary for him to bend his limbs considerably, in order to produce strangulation.

As soon as it was discovered that the prisoner had committed this desperate act, several physicians were sent for, and also the coroner, Thomas Needham Esq. who immediately summoned a jury and held an inquest over the body. The evidence produced to the jury was in substance as follows: the prisoner took his dinner as usual between 12 and 1, and after 1 o'clock, the turnkey went in to clear away the things, when nothing unusual was perceived. A little before 2 o'clock, Mr. Brown, the gaoler, went to the cell to to carry the prisoner a message from his father, and calling to him, received no answer. He then looked through the hole at the top of the door, and saw the prisoner hanging to the grating of the window. He immediately called assistance, entered the cell, and had the body cut down. The watchman stationed in the prison entry, stated that he hastened to the cell when Mr. Brown called, and saw R. Crowninshield, Jr. hanging by his handkerchief from the window grate, with his face towards the North.—The turnkey cut him down, and laid him on the bed—there was no appearance of life in him when he was taken down—thought he had been hanging about 15 or 20 minutes—previously, he had no reason to think he had any intention of committing such an act—the prisoner had eaten his dinner as usual about half or three quarters of an hour previous.

The physicians stated, that they were called to the gaol about a quarter after 2—found the prisoner lying on a bed—could not find any pulsation at the wrist or heart—the countenance somewhat purple, apparently from strangulation—opened a vein in the arm and he bled freely for a short time—a vein was then opened in the neck, which bled more freely than the arm—attempted to produce an artificial respiration without any effect—the galvanic battery was also used, but it had no effect.

Two short farewell letters written by the deceased, and dated on the day of his death, which were found in his cell were read to the jury.—One of the letters was addressed to his father, and the other to his brother, one of the prisoners. [We learn that these letters contained no disclosures in relation to the murder, or allusions to any persons as concerned in in it, but that they, in general terms acknowledged a vicious life, and expressed his hopelessness of escape from punishment, had he lived to stand a trial.]

After full deliberation upon the evidence produced, the following verdict was recorded:

"That the said Richard Crowninshield, jun., came to his death, when in full possession of his faculties, by deliberately hanging himself by the neck, with two silken handkerchiefs made fast to the grates of his cell."

The body of the deceased remained in the prison until Wednesday at 1 o'clock, when it was delivered to the care of his relatives, and carried to his father's residence in Danvers for burial. There was an intense curiosity to view the body, and great numbers of our citizens were permitted to see it previous to its removal. The deceased was twenty-six years of age.

The effects of the prisoner, his clothing, &c. found in his cell, were folded and packed up in the neatest manner, and the bedding, books, &c. left in the best order. He borrowed razors in order to shave himself, only an hour or two previous to his death.

The account in the Centinel of a conversation between the deceased and his brother, overheard by the keeper, about the time of the suicide, is entirely erroneous. The cells in which the brothers were confined, are not "adjacent" to each other, but in different stories of the prison.

We have heard many doubts expressed from various quarters, not of the professional class, as to the legal operation on the prosecution of the death of R. C. jr., on account of his having been indicted as *principal* in the murder. We are informed that he was not, according to law, the *only* principal; and further, that even if he had lived till the trial, it is in the highest degree probable that the former indictment would have been nol-pros'd, and a new one found by the Grand Jury, framed on the evidence that has been developed since the present indictment was found, and so as to include *all* the persons accused. The statute of the Commonwealth enacts,

"That if any person shall commit the crime of wilful murder,—or shall be present, aiding and abetting in the commission of such crime, or, not being present, shall have been accessary thereto before the fact, by counselling, hiring, or otherwise procuring the same to be done, every such offender," &c. "shall suffer death."—*Salem Register.*

R. Crowninshield, Jr., was an extraordinary character,—such as is not often reared in our country or produced under our institutions.—Though his conduct for eight years past has been the topic of frequent remark in this town, and he has spent a considerable portion of his time in it,—yet very few of our citizens even knew his person or ever saw him. He was the leader among his associates, over whom his influence was absolute. His education, self-command, temperance, caution, vigilance, enterprise, audacity, fertility in resources, and freedom from moral restraints combined to make him dreaded as a formidable foe to a peaceful community, filling it with fearful apprehensions for the safety of property, dwellings and lives.

His suicide was not unexpected to his confederates, for after his arrest it was remarked by one of them that he had sworn a solemn oath that he would never live either to be hanged publicly or to go the State's Prison.

It is very probable that the recent discovery of a quantity of stolen goods at Danvers, which had just been made known to him, convinced him that proofs were thickening of the depravity of his life, and impelled him to attempt to escape from the overwhelming disgrace and shame.—*Salem Gazette.*

The body of Jared Canfield found.—We learn that the body of a boy, headless and destitute of one of its arms, and otherwise much mutilated, was discovered yesterday morning floating in one of the docks at Brooklyn. An inquest was held over it, but we have not learned the verdict. We understand from the police magistrates, however, that articles were found on the person of the deceased, which established, beyond a doubt, his identity with the lad, Jared Canfield, who has been so long mysteriously missing. Among the articles were a comb, two pocket knives, and a key, the latter of a very peculiar form, which were recognized by Mr. Holmes, in whose employ Jared Canfield was at the time he disappeared, as having belonged to that unfortunate boy. We also understand that a pocket handkerchief, with the name *Jared Canfield* marked on it, was found on the body. The opinion of those who have seen the body is, that the boy was murdered, and thrown into the river or with a weight attached to his neck, which has probably been severed by the friction of the rope. It will be recollected that he had a considerable amount of money about him at the time of his disappearance.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

New York, June 21, 18[illegible].

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Edward Quesnel, Capt. Hawkins, says the Daily Advertiser, we have received our Paris papers to the 3d and Havre to the 4th of May. Although the brig Hyperion had brought dates as late, she furnished no papers.

Portugal and the United States.—We translate the following private letter, published in our latest gazettes.

Lisbon, 18th April.

The Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, Mr. Brent, has really gone. The United States are now without any representative at Lisbon, as the Consul has gone to the United States. It is assured that he has gone to complain of Mr. Brent, and to declare that his conduct is opposed to the interests and dignity of the Americans. It is said, however, that the Charge has not neglected his own, in lending himself to make the false report which induced the recognition of Don Miguel; and it is at the same time declared that he has neglected nothing to nullify the effect of the claims made by the Consul near our government, relating to the American vessel unjustly captured off Terceira, and the unworthy treatment exercised towards the crew.

Egypt.—A letter dated Alexandria, Feb. 28th, represents the relations between France and the Pacha as most friendly and confidential, and that the public opinion is that he has promised to co-operate against Algiers, by contributing 20,000 francs, half to be paid now, and sending 20,000 cavalry and 18,000 infantry.

It is asserted in one of the Paris papers, that despatches have been received, stating that an offensive and defensive alliance has been formed between the Barbary Powers, and that a reinforcement of 20,000 has consequently been demanded by the French minister of war.—This is discountenanced; but the statement is repeated.

Wheeling, June 12.

Mail Robbery.—On Saturday last Mr. M. Wilson, of this place, put a letter into the Post Office, directed to Pittsburg, containing one thousand dollars; the letter reached its place of destination; but the money had been purloined, and some scraps of paper substituted—among these a Washington way-bill, with the top, and the Post Master's name at the bottom torn off, and a piece of coarse paper with the word "Washington" scribbled on it, evidently put into the letter for the purpose of exciting a suspicion against the Washington Post Office, and to screen the thief—but it often happens with rogues that the very means they take to avert suspicion, fix it on them and lead to their detection. Such was the case in this instance. In comparing the writing on the scraps, with the way-bills from different post offices, it was found that the color of the ink, and the appearance of some figures, corresponded exactly with the ink and figures on the Claysville way bills.

On Wednesday last, immediately after this discovery, Christian Weirich, the Post Master of that place, made his appearance in this town; he was apprehended on suspicion, searched, and the money found in one of his pockets.—He was lodged in jail, and will be sent to Pittsburg for trial.

Mr. Eichbaum, the Post Master of Pittsburg, was here, and is entitled to great credit for his assistance in detecting the thief. He overhauled the Claysville Post Office and found $[illegible], supposed to have been purloined from another letter.

The following account of a singular robbery of the post office is copied from the Jamestown (Chautauque county) Republican of the 9th inst:

On the 31st March last, N. A. Lowry, Esq., post master, of Pine Grove, Pa., enclosed $450 in two letters, and directed them to two mercantile houses in Albany. They arrived there by due course of mail, but had been broken open, the money taken out, and in its stead were found a piece of post office wrapping paper, and a note, the purport of which was, that detection was impossible, that the thief was an *honest* man, and would return the money in two or three years, with interest. As the bag containing the letters was not opened between Buffalo and Albany, the robbery must have taken place between Pine Grove and Buffalo. Suspicions were entertained against Nelson Rowe, the clerk in the post office of this village, who at that time had the sole charge of it, (the post master, Dr. Foote, being absent.) He was arrested, and on Thursday the 30th ult. underwent an examination, which excited a great deal of interest, and occupied more than two days.—The affair is yet shrouded in mystery.

Governor Tomlinson.—The Editor of the New Haven Gazette remarks in his last paper, that our newly appointed Senator, will "go to Washington with a cockade on his hat." By this, he means that Mr. Tomlinson is a devotee of our military President. We are surprised that such an assertion should come from such a source. We have the testimony of a great number of ear-witnesses, that Mr. Tomlinson expressly declared, in his late valedictory address to the State Legislature, that his principles are now, what they ever have been. And what *have* they been?—We all know, that Mr. Tomlinson was a strenuous and unwavering supporter of the administration of *John Q. Adams.*—Now will the Editor of the Gazette contend, that the principles of the present administration are the same with those of the last?—If we mistake not, such an assertion would be a direct contradiction of nearly every thing that he has written during his editorial life. We are happy to inform our readers, that they have no reason to apprehend, from Mr. Tomlinson, a misrepresentation of the feelings of New England.—*N. E. Weekly Review.*

From the Boston Centinel.

THE JACKSON PARTY.

It was anticipated in the early part of last winter, that, in course of the pending Congress, the Jackson party would probably be resolved into its original elements, and that when it began to dismember, it would separate like the breaking up of the ice in the spring, and dwindle away to nothing. This process has already begun, and in due time the whole will be verified.

Already, some of the most prominent of the party in both houses, have fallen off, and abandoned a sinking ship. Messrs. Tazewell, and Smith and Iredell, of the Senate, have been denounced by the Jackson desperadoes, as apostates to their cause, and others are sufficiently disgusted to quit the concern, if they knew whither to turn.

The same spirit of defection exists among the Members of the House, and if we are not mistaken, to a much more extensive degree: Mr. Archer a prominent Jackson member from Virginia in a late speech expressed himself to the following effect:

"He was willing now—at any time, he avowed, to go into coalition in relation to the election for the Presidency. Not for a man! He was done with solicitude in relation to particular men. Of that folly he was cured completely.—He only wondered how he could ever have fallen into it."

Messrs. Isacs and Stanbery of Tennessee, from the very camp of Jacksonism, have loudly expressed discontent: Mr. Washington of Maryland, has written a letter lately, in which, he denounced the measures of the administration, in no measured terms; Mr. Clokes, a [illegible] in the same,—a very *[illegible]* to the [illegible] of *Jackson retrenchment and reform*, has [illegible] by the board, and Mr. [illegible] himself appears to be [illegible] in the wind. All these symptoms and signs of the [illegible], proclaim the result, which we have long anticipated,—that the Jackson party in course of the session, would crumble into its original elements. It has already commenced and nothing [illegible] from perdition. It has not within it the elements of union. It was originally formed not so much to put Jackson in, as to turn Adams out. In the main object, they were all agreed: but in regard to keeping the substitute in, they are divided. Many of the party, would now go farther, and do more to put him down, than they ever did to raise him up. Meantime the cause of Mr. Clay is every day gaining ground. He is looked upon, as the rallying point of the moderate men of all parties and of all sections of the country: he will be sure of most of the votes of the East and the West, together with many from the South. Maryland and Virginia will go for him with acclamation; the former of these States has for some time been disgusted with the measures of the Administration; the rejection by Jackson, of the late laws, passed, in which she had a deep interest, will end his doom, in that state. Virginia has never had any other intention than to vote for her own native son Mr. Clay.

From the Boston Centinel.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

At a convention, consisting of nearly three hundred teachers and other friends of popular education, from the several Eastern States, which was held in the city of Boston, March 18th, a vote was passed, recommending that a general Association of persons, engaged and interested in the business of instruction, be formed: and Messrs. E. Bayley, B. D. Emerson, A. Andrews, G. B. Emerson, and G. F. Thayer, of Boston, H. K. Oliver, of Salem, and J. Wilder, of Watertown, were appointed a committee, to make the necessary arrangements and prepare a constitution; with instructions to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing the Association, at such time and place as they should think expedient.

The committee have attended to the duty assigned to them, and hereby give notice that the proposed Convention will meet at the State House in the city of Boston, on Thursday, Aug. 19th, at 9 o'clock, a. m., the House of Representatives having liberally granted the use of their Hall for the occasion. All teachers, either of common schools, or in institutions of a higher order, and all gentlemen, who have ever been engaged in the business of teaching, and who still take an interest in the subject of education, are respectfully invited to attend the meeting, and become members of the Association, in whatever part of the country they may reside.

It is expected that the annual exhibition of the public schools for boys, in Boston, will take place, the day before that designated for the meeting of the Convention; and the Commencement at Harvard University will be on Wednesday of the following week. As those gentlemen, who may come from a distance, will probably wish to be present at both of these literary anniversaries, the committee have thought that the intermediate time may be both pleasantly and profitably occupied, by a series of plain and practical lectures, on important subjects connected with education.

By order of the Committee,

E. BAILEY, Chairman.

George B. Emerson, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston, June 10, 1830.

Scientific Tracts.—We have received the first number of a series of Tracts now publishing by Messrs. Carter & Hendee, of Boston.—They are conducted by Josiah Holbrook and others, and are designed for instruction and entertainment, and adapted to Schools, Lyceums, and Families. "They are intended to be brought within comprehension, and to meet the wants of the great mass of the community, especially of the industrious classes, who have neither time nor opportunities to devote their lives to intellectual pursuits." Such a work, properly conducted, cannot fail to prove a valuable and efficient auxiliary in the great cause of popular education. The series commences with the subject of the atmosphere, and the first number is devoted to a plain and interesting account of the chemical properties of oxygen. Twenty-four numbers are to be published a year at $1,50 in advance.—*Conn. Courant.*

Presuming that the publication of the questions which it will be the duty of the Deputy Marshal to ask at every house within his division, will be serviceable both to those who are to interrogate, and those who are to answer, we give the list of questions recommending to every householder or head of a family to have the proper answers written out in time to be delivered by them to the officer who may call, or to be left with some member of the family, to be delivered, in case the head of the family shall be absent when the officer calls.

It should be recollected that by an act of Congress ordering the Census, there is a penalty of *twenty dollars*, recoverable from all persons neglecting or refusing to answer any of the following questions.

INTERROGATORIES,

To be put, by the Assistants of the Marshals taking the Fifth Census, or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States.

Who was, on the first day of June, 1830, the head (master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person, as the case may be) of this family?

What number of Free White Males were there, on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent?

How many under 5 years of age? Of 5 and under 10? Of 10 and under 15? Of 15 and under 20? Of 20 and under 30? Of 30 and under 40? Of 40 and under 50? Of 50 and under 60? Of 60 and under 70? Of 70 and under 80? Of 80 and under 90? Of 90 and under 100? Of 100 and upwards?

What number of Free White Females were there, on that day, in this family, including all who might have been occasionally absent?

☞ The same questions are asked respecting the ages of the Free White Females, as are respecting the Males.☜

What number of Male Slaves were there, on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent?

How many under 10 years of age? Of 10 and under 24? Of 24 and under 36? Of 36 and under 55? Of 55 and under 100? Of 100 and upwards?

☞ The same questions are asked respecting the ages of the Female Slaves, the Free Colored Males, and the Free Colored Females, as are asked respecting the Male Slaves.☜

What was the total number of persons in this family on that day, including those who might have been occasionally absent?

What number of white persons were there on that day, in this family, who were Deaf and Dumb under 14 years of age? Deaf and Dumb of 14 and under 25? Deaf and Dumb of 25 and upwards? Blind? Aliens—foreigners not naturalized?

What number of slaves and colored persons were there on that day, in this family, who were deaf and dumb under 14 years of age? [illegible] and dumb of 25 and upwards? Blind?

Was there, on the said first of June, any person [illegible] without a settled place of residence, and if so, what was his or her name?

THE STORM IN TENNESSEE.

The town of Shelbyville, Tennessee, was visited by a devastating hurricane on the night of the 31st May. The storm commenced at 12 o'clock. The Court House, Market House, Methodist Church, the brick Hotel, the Bank, and many other valuable buildings, were prostrated in an instant. *Five young men* were killed, and many others bruised and wounded. Mr. Newton, editor of the Shelbyville Intelligencer, was carried amid the ruins of his house 100 yards, and instantly killed and dreadfully mangled; the other young men who were killed were Mr. David Whitson and Mr. Caldwell, saddlers; Mr. Rideout; and Mr. Arnold, clerk in Mr. James Reid's store. Messrs. Blackman, Dodson, Solomon Dews, and many others, were badly hurt. About 32 stores and shops, and 10 or 15 dwelling houses were overthrown.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

The editors of the Nashville Banner and Whig, in describing the storm, say—No one heard the fall of a tree, or fence, or house. It was one constant, monotonous, shrill roar—the voice of the Tempest. The lightning was one constant flash, rendering every thing visible.—The earth was covered with a sheet of water.—From the public square east, all is one undistinguished mass of ruins. The very foundation of many houses were blown up, and scarcely one stone left upon another. The preservation of lives amid such destruction of habitations seems almost miraculous. Many found themselves lying on their floors without a roof over them or walls around them; others were extricated by their own exertions, or that of their friends, from the midst of rafters, beams and rubbish. Some were carried to a distance between masses of timber and brick bats.

The storm began to subside, and the cry of distress was heard. People half naked were seen running through the streets to extricate their friends, or convey them to a place of safety. Mr. Arnold's case was very pitiable. In passing from the store to the street, the corner of a flying door struck him and tore out a portion of his lungs. He was still able to run into the street, where he was picked up and carried into an unroofed house and laid upon the floor; thence he was taken to a bed, and lay during that night and the next day in the greatest agony, which he bore with remarkable fortitude, and at length died, giving his friends the most consolatory evidence of his unshaken and triumphant faith.

There was a report that the town of Paris, Henry county, had been destroyed, but it had not as yet been traced to any authentic source.

We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser, of the 18th inst., that the mail bags which had been taken on the Schenectady road, were found on the 16th, in a secluded place in the neighboring woods, by a party of fifty volunteers from Albany, headed by the Post Master General, Sol. Van Rensselaer. They were engaged in the search about two hours, in bogs, swamps, &c., before they could discover any traces; but at length the three bags which were taken from the mail, were found about a quarter of a mile from the road, on the north side, between the Patroon's creek and the Three Mile House, in the same direction where the robber was observed entering the woods, on the night of the robbery. The bags had been emptied, and all, or nearly all, the letters opened and rifled of the money that was in them, the amount of which is not yet known. The letters, papers, and way bills were carefully replaced in the bags, and taken in charge by the postmaster.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

A New York paper speaks largely of the danger from *rapid* dogs during the last season. We saw one going down Baltimore street the other day with a tin pan tied to his tail, and the pace excited was not trifling; a friend remarked that he did not like this method of *curtailing*. Probably the writer in the New York paper meant *rabid*.—*Baltimore Emerald.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JUNE 23, 1830.

We have received a communication from a subscriber, who was one of the members of the Legislature during its session which recently closed, in relation to an editorial article which appeared in the Courier of last week, on the subject of Temperance. We are happy to find that the subject has attracted his attention, and shall be also happy, for the honor of the Legislature, if the facts which we supposed to exist, do not exist; or if they do exist, that the Legislature were deceived in relation to them. We obtained our information from a source which we supposed entirely unquestionable, but shall most heartily thank our correspondent if he can show our information to have been incorrect, or that the House were mistaken in relation to the true facts. The remarks are evidently pointed to some individual other than the editor of this paper, who was a member of one of the branches of the Legislature, upon the supposition that he was the author of what he erroneously calls a communication. We cannot allow any of our friends to be abused on our account. We are fully content to bear the consequences of our own acts, and no [illegible] of our own motives—but as the remarks were, and as our correspondent must have known from the paper itself they purported to be, Editorial, we cannot insert the random shot our admits a personal attack upon persons entirely innocent. The writer is plainly entitled to space to vindicate a body of which he was a member from what he justly considers a grave and serious charge—and all that relates to such charge we most gladly insert—also, the remarks which he copies from the Journal of Humanity on the necessity of moderation in the promotion of the cause of temperance, with which in the main we most fully accord. He cannot be more anxious for the vindication of the honor and uprightness of the Legislature than we are—nor can he recommend a moderate and prudent course more seriously than we do. The object of the "Temperance folks" is merely to operate by example and argument—but these cannot save them from [illegible] attacks and most unkind remarks, nor do they expect it. Their example is a reproach to the opponents of temperance, and creates against them [illegible] feelings—and the argument, the more sound and [illegible] it is, the more [illegible] the more it convicts a man of his error, the more [illegible] and [illegible] it makes him. We will not say to the opponents of temperance, that they ought to practise the moderation which they inculcate. We thank them for their lectures. Mildness and moderation are virtues which cannot be too frequently inculcated, and we are content that our censors should daily remind us of the propriety of exercising them.

But in relation to our correspondent. He must excuse us for omitting such part of his communication as is of a personal character, and we know he will do so, when we assure him that his allusions are without a shadow of foundation. He appears, from his remarks, equally with ourself a friend of temperance, and equally desirous [illegible] to the truth in relation to this matter. We will [illegible] some of our friends at Stonington for a full but [illegible] statement of the *facts* in relation to this subject.

FOR THE COURIER.

[illegible] in the Norwich Courier, of this day, a [illegible] concerning the Legislature for its refusal to re-appoint the Stonington Justices. That communication is altogether incorrect, both as to *facts*, as exhibited to the House of Representatives, and cause! In [illegible] from the false premises assumed, the writer cannot [illegible] and uses a language as unjust as improper.

The facts were, proper men did make application for [illegible]'s license, acknowledged and admitted as such, and were refused by the Stonington Justices.

Such were the facts, admitted by all the House of Representatives. I would be understood to speak, if the [illegible] of the member from Stonington in his place, corroborated by several other members, neither denied or questioned by his colleague, (said to be in favor of the Justices,) or any other person, be an admission, on the motion to erase the Justices from the bill: on the second discussion, had after receipt of the remonstrance, the same member from Stonington made the same statement, *as of his own knowledge*, in general terms; and also named two individual applicants, not only proper persons, *but the most proper!* not having broken the law the past year, but with the temperance advocates, in favor of its rigid observance, since the laws on this subject had been observed according to the letter, and voluntarily pledged themselves, to sell only according to law.

Individuals well known not only to his colleague, but to several members *of the House, then present*, at whom he pointed, and challenged any one to deny such to be the fact. He also stated, as of his own knowledge, that a majority, and I think he said all, the board of Justices themselves acknowledged the fact as to one, if not both, individuals, (one being a member of their own board,) and yet they refused *all applicants*.

His colleague, (who was said to be sick) neither by self or friend, (and nothing was easier, if sick, to procure a friend to make a statement for him,) denied the facts—nor among the members *present* to whom said individuals were well known, was there *one* who expressed a doubt of the correctness of the statement.

This refusal to do their duty, (for it is so *but* the law, being imperative, *shall, not may*, the term used,) denies to Stonington, rights and privileges, common to their *fellow citizens*; makes inoperative the existing laws of this state, and insults that community, by an attempt to govern them, by a self constituted tribunal, unknown to the laws.

Permit me to remind you, the question was not, whether the laws of this state, making it the duty of Justices to "grant licences in certain cases," was proper, good, or wholesome; but whether such laws being in full force, and binding on them, they had acted as *Justices*, properly, in rendering such laws nugatory, after the manner of Carolina demagogues, "nullifying the laws" of this state at their pleasure.

The facts being such, the cause of their non-appointment is obviously—*this usurpation of legislative powers*, and determination to set aside, and not be governed by the laws of the land—a principle so dangerous and liable to such great abuse, in practice, was very naturally and properly repudiated by the legislature. For, if in times of excitement, the laws which should guide and govern *all* can be set aside, or bent to subserve the popularity of individuals, or a cause, unknown to those laws; or be made partial, in application, whether the cause be good or evil, for, if a *party can govern*, the one is perhaps as likely as the other—will not that respect, and submission to the laws, so general, (if not universal,) so pre-eminently the character, pride, and bulwark of this country, be frittered away, and lost in *the strife of parties?* will they not cease to be our palladium, and anarchy ensue? May we not justly fear, the state of things now existing in those misnamed Spanish American republics, and eventual despotism, after the manner of Bolivar and Bustamente? Are not such the consequences, not too remote for serious consideration, of trifling with laws, rendering them partial in operation, altering them without competent authority, and of usurping powers to them unknown?

For such reasons were found among the opposers of these imprudent Justices, (for however pure their motives, the effect is the same) the strongest advocates of temperance.

Among them, the gentleman who, a few days previous, had introduced a bill, taxing retailers one hundred dollars for a license. He "deprecated unlawful measures, giving a *persecuting and party character*, to so pure, so good a cause." He "indignantly reprobated this *attempt at legislating by Justices*—hoped the laws if injurious, would be altered legitimately, by proper authority, not *tampered with* by empirics, evaded or trampled on by officers, who had powers under them, not over them, and were bound to see them equally and impartially administered."

So far from deserving censure, that legislature merit the warmest thanks, not only of the friends of equal laws, but of *temperance especially*, for protecting their cause from the stigma, such unwarrantable attempts to legislate or abrogate the laws without authority, must have affixed, and will be most willing to say with the Spanish proverb,

> "Save us from our friends,
> We fear not our enemies."

That our views of this subject are correct and corroborated, by the earliest friends, and most effectual laborers in the cause of temperance, we beg leave to subjoin the following extract, from the organ of the temperance society, the Journal of Humanity, of 10th inst., editorial.

"We are sorry to see 'a reduction of the number of licenses, and an increase on the duties of ardent spirit' named among the objects to which the Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society is to seek directly, as means of effecting its objects. Nothing can be more injudicious than an appeal to the civil power by a Temperance Society. Where the doctrine of entire abstinence has obtained, by legitimate means,—such as the influence of example and appeals to the reason and conscience,—such power over a community as to command a spontaneous vote of banishment against ardent spirit, we are glad to hear of it, and publish it with pleasure, as an evidence of the progress of reform.—Temperance Societies should look to such things as likely to be among the happy results of their labors,—not as proper to be used as means for attaining their object.—In several instances, we know the friends of Temperance have had cause deeply to regret attempts, on the part of Societies, to procure the enactment, or the more rigid execution of laws. Prejudice and opposition have been excited against infant Societies, which it will require years of 'patient continuance in well doing' to overcome. We attribute the astonishing success of temperance efforts, in no small degree to the scrupulous care, with which agents and societies generally have avoided every measure that could lead to the association of their labors, even in the minds of the ignorant and prejudiced, with the operations of government and law. To succeed perfectly, our appeal must be directly and exclusively '*to the people.*'"

If it be, as is strongly urged by the editor of the Journal of Humanity, impolitic to attempt to "procure the enactment of laws," favoring the views of temperance societies, because "the influence of example and the appeal to the reason and conscience," are not only more efficient, but not "liable to be associated in the mind" with harsh or coercive measures; how much more strongly are attempts, not only *harsh* in their nature, but *contrary to law*, partaking of a partial and party character, to be deprecated as impolitic and suicidal—and were not such the measures of the Justices? and as such received the frown of the Legislature, as they would of all sober advocates of equal rights, and of temperance.

Who does not know the omnipotence of public sentiment in a country like ours? where every man directly or indirectly makes the laws by which he is governed—with it every thing can be done, against it nothing.

Who does not know that public opinion is now emphatically in favor of Temperance, so far as "appeals to reason and conscience, and the influence of example?" And who does not know that its success has been greater, than its warmest advocates dared hope? Have we not heard the voice of philanthropists *before, on this & other subjects?* Certainly; but without public sentiment, it was a "still small voice," unheeded, *powerless of good*, —while with public sentiment, this favorite philanthropy [illegible]

of protecting arm from his worst enemy, himself, sweeps o'er the whole land like a flood, had it a voice of thunder proclaims the folly of intemperance, at the fireside of every man, friend or foe, without giving offence. And while dependence is had alone on "appeals to reason & conscience, and the influence of example," public opinion will carry on the good cause, conquering prejudice, ignorance, and habit. Hence the folly of seeking to coerce by harsh and unlawful acts, and the policy of keeping the fountain pure; and hence the folly of Stonington empiricism, which have caused the "bitter waters of strife to flow;" and hence the propriety and wisdom of this rap on the knuckles, these officious Justices have had, at the hands of the Legislature, for this attempt to identify that best of causes, with the unlawful attempts of individuals or a party, and thereby produce a reaction of public sentiment, and the odium consequent.

Such discussions were had in presence of the writer of this communication—who were informed the premises there exhibited, and he is as certain as one can possibly be in such a case. It has been a subject of conversation, both at New Haven and elsewhere, and corroborated by the testimony of members on both sides of the question, (as to the facts) and by spectators present. Hence the surprise that so unfounded a charge should be spread out to the public, in such unnecessary, harsh, and vituperative language, and the necessity of answering.

If this subject be understood, the Legislature acted on the facts before them in a wise and proper manner, and will subserve the cause of Temperance most effectually, by clearing it from the rubbish and cant, sought to be attached to so good a cause, and placing it where those who best understand it, first placed it, and now desire to keep it unconnected with association in the mind—of law, force, violence, or constraint, but above all party; leaving the appeal direct to the influence of example, to reason and conscience.

It speaks a language to over zealous and party zeal, not to be misunderstood—thus far shall thou go, but no farther than the law warrants—that while they exist, no sect of party shall evade or trample on them, but they shall be equally administered, the guard and protector of all, respected and obeyed.

That there have been parties (other than political parties) which have produced excitement and agitation in the public mind, the last year, we all know—that among the large body of which the Legislature was made up, were some of these parties, was doubtless the fact, but that it was the intention of a majority of that body, to "hold all such parties null," a majority of their acts and appointments will abundantly prove. When appointments or reappointments were urged on those party grounds, a deaf ear was turned by the House. Is he capable, honest, true to official trust, was the question. As an officer when opposed, the same course was pursued, and he must be challenged for cause, so justice, and rises or falls as the charges were sustained, not with reference to such parties. This is corroborated by the choice spirits of neither party being satisfied. If such was not the proper course, they perhaps have erred, and it remains for the dissatisfied parties then, as they doubtless are prepared, that each of the parties were right, in which case, "who could decide, when doctors disagree."

I ask, Sir, the publishment of this answer in your paper, as an act of justice to the Legislature.

A MEMBER.

When we attempted, last week, to show the real objects and views of the Administration and of Georgia, in relation to the Indians within that State, we little expected so soon to have such strong additional and conclusive proof of their designs, as we are enabled to furnish to our readers, in the words of an order of the President, thro' the Secretary of War, to Generals Carroll and Coffee, dated May 30, 1830, and in a proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, of the 3d of this month. The following is an extract from the order of the President:

"A crisis in our Indian affairs has arrived. Strong indications are seen of this, in the circumstance of the Legislatures of Georgia and Alabama extending their laws over the Indians within their respective limits.—These acts, it is reasonable to presume, will be followed by other States, interested in those portions of their soil, now in the occupancy of the Indians. In the right to exercise such jurisdiction, the Executive of the United States fully concurs; and this has been officially announced to the Cherokee Indians. The President is of opinion, that the only mode left for the Indians to escape the *effects of* such enactments and consequences YET MORE DESTRUCTIVE, which are consequent on their contiguity with the whites, is to emigrate."

"The President views the Indians as the children of the Government. He sees what is best for them; and that a perseverance in their refusal TO FLY THE DANGERS THAT SURROUND THEM, MUST RESULT IN THEIR MISERY AND FINAL DESTRUCTION."

The following is an extract from the Proclamation of the Georgia Governor:

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGIA.—By his Excellency GEORGE R. GILMER, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Georgia did, on the 19th December, 1829, pass the following act, to wit:

"An Act to add the Territory lying within the chartered limits of Georgia, and now in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, to the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinett, Hall and Habersham, and to extend the laws of this State over the same, and to annul all laws and ordinances made by the Cherokee nation of Indians, and to provide for the compensation of officers serving legal process in said Territory, and to regulate the testimony of Indians, and to repeal the ninth section of the act of eighteen hundred & twenty-eight upon this subject, &c.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all the laws, both civil and criminal of this State, be, and the same are extended over said portions of territory respectively, and all persons whatever residing within the same, shall, after the first day of June next, be subject and liable to the operation of said laws, in the same manner as other citizens of this State or the citizens of said counties respectively, and all writs and processes whatever, issued by the courts or officers of said courts, shall extend over and operate on the portions of territory hereby added to the same respectively.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That after the first day of June next, all laws, ordinances, orders, and regulations of any kind whatever, made, passed, or enacted by the Cherokee Indians, either in general council, or any other way whatever, or by any authority whatever of said tribe, be, and the same are hereby declared to be null and void and of no effect, as if the same had never existed; and in all cases of indictment or civil suits, it shall not be lawful for the defendant to justify under any of said laws, ordinances, orders or regulations; nor shall the courts of this State permit the same to be given in evidence on the trial of any suit whatever.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or body of persons by arbitrary power or by virtue of any pretended rule, ordinance, law or custom of said Cherokee nation, to prevent, by threats, menaces, or other means, to endeavor to prevent any Indian of said nation residing within the chartered limits of this State, from enrolling as an emigrant or actually emigrating, or removing from said nation; nor shall it be lawful for any person or body of persons by arbitrary power or by virtue of any pretended rule, ordinance, law or custom of said nation, to punish in any manner, or to molest either the person or property or to abridge the rights or privileges of any Indian for enrolling his or her name as an emigrant or for emigrating, or intending to emigrate from said nation.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any person or body of persons offending against the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, subject to indictment, and on conviction shall be punished by confinement in the common jail of any county of this State, or by confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding four years at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or body of persons, by arbitrary power, or under color of any pretended rule, ordinance, law or custom of said nation to prevent, or offer to prevent, or deter any Indian, head man, chief or warrior of said nation, residing within the chartered limits of this State, from selling or ceding to the United States, for the use of Georgia the whole or any part of said territory, or to prevent or offer to prevent any Indian, head man, chief or warrior of said nation, residing as aforesaid, from meeting in council or treaty, any commissioner or commissioners on the part of the United States, for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person or body of persons offending against the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, subject to indictment, and on conviction, shall be confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary for not less than four nor longer than six years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or body of persons by arbitrary force or under color of any pretended rules, ordinances, law or custom of said nation, to take the life of any Indian residing as aforesaid, for enlisting as an emigrant, attempting to emigrate, ceding or attempting to cede as aforesaid, the whole or any part of said territory, or meeting or attempting to meet in treaty or in council, as aforesaid, any commissioner or commissioners as aforesaid, and any person or body of persons offending against the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of murder, subject to indictment, and on conviction, shall suffer death by hanging.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That should any of the foregoing offences be committed under color of any pretended rules, ordinances, custom or law of said nation, all persons acting therein, either as individuals or as pretended executive, ministerial or judicial officers, shall be deemed and considered as principals, and subject to the pains and penalties herein before prescribed.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That for all demands which may come within the jurisdiction of a Magistrate's court, suit may be brought for the same in the nearest district of the county to which the territory is hereby annexed, and all officers serving any legal process, or any person living on any portion of the territory herein named, shall be entitled to receive the sum of five cents for every mile he may ride to serve the same, after crossing the present limits of said counties, in addition to the fees already allowed by law; and in case any of said officers should be resisted in the execution of any legal process issued by any court or magistrate, Justice of the Inferior court or judge of the Superior court of any of said counties, he is hereby authorized to call out a sufficient number of the militia of said counties to aid and protect him in the execution of his duty.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That no Indian or descendant of any Indian, residing within the Creek or Cherokee nations of Indians, shall be deemed a competent witness in any court of this State to which a white person may be a party, except such white person resides within the said nation."

And whereas by the above recited act, all the laws of this State, both civil and criminal, become extended over the territory described in said act, and in full operation upon all persons residing therein, on the first day of the present month—and whereas, by the said act, all the laws, ordinances, orders and regulations which have been hitherto passed by said tribe of Indians, or the Chief Men thereof, are by the said act rendered null and void, and all persons attempting to enforce the same subjected to punishment therefor—And whereas by the said act, it is also made highly penal to prevent or attempt to prevent any Indian, residing within said territory from emigrating therefrom, or to use the means therein described, to prevent a cession of said territory for the use of this State—And whereas said Cherokee Indians have, for some time past, been attempting to establish a government independent of the authority of this State, and have, since the passage of said recited act, violated the rights of the citizens of this State under highly aggravating circumstances, under pretence of executing the illegal orders of the principal Chiefs of said tribe—and whereas the rulers and head men of said tribe have continued since the passage of said act to excite the Indians under their influence against submission to the operation of the laws of this State, and have attempted to prevent the enforcement of the same, by appealing to the Congress of the United States, to interpose the powers of the Union to protect them therefrom—And having by various other acts evinced a spirit of determined hostility against the government of this State,

Now, therefore, that the sovereign authority of this State over all the persons within its limits may be duly acknowledged and respected, and the rights of its citizens preserved, and that the Indian people occupying its territory under the protection of its laws, may be relieved from the oppression to which they have been hitherto subjected, by the laws and customs of their tribe, or the arbitrary power of their chiefs, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation giving notice to all persons that said recited act is now in force, and all Indians and others residing within said territory or elsewhere are warned not to violate its enactments; and every officer, civil and military, is hereby required and every patriotic citizen of the State urged to aid in the enforcement thereof, and especially in causing the penalties for its violation to be certainly inflicted upon each and every chief, head man, or other Cherokee Indian, or any other person residing in said territory, who shall exercise or attempt to exercise any authority within said territory, under pretence or by virtue of any Cherokee law, ordinance, order, or regulation whatsoever, or who shall, by virtue of any such pretended authority, prevent or attempt to prevent any Indian from emigrating from said territory, or enrolling himself for that purpose, or who shall in like manner punish or molest either the person or property, or abridge the rights or privileges, on account of his or her enrolling as an emigrant or intending to emigrate; or who shall by virtue of any such pretended authority, or by any arbitrary power prevent or offer to prevent or deter any Indian, head man, chief or warrior residing within said territory, from selling or ceding to the United States, for the use of Georgia, the whole or any part of said territory, or prevent such person or persons so residing, from meeting in council or treaty any commissioner or commissioners of the United States for any purpose whatever, or who shall by virtue of any such pretended authority, or by any arbitrary force put to death any Indian for enrolling as an emigrant, attempting to emigrate, ceding or attempting to cede the whole or any part of said territory, of meeting or attempting to meet in council for that purpose.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the State House in Milledgeville, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of American Independence the fifty-fourth.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

By the Governor,
EVERARD HAMILTON, Sec'y of State.

This document speaks for itself. We know of no words in the language sufficiently strong to express truly the tyrannical and cruel conduct of Georgia towards the Cherokee Indians—a course which (with shame be it spoken) receives the sanction of an administration of the General Government.

The first annual meeting of the New London County Temperance Society, was held at New London, on Friday the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Wm. P. Greene, Esq., presiding.

The Rev. Dr. Edwards, Agent of the American Temperance Society, opened the meeting with prayer, and delivered an appropriate address, deeply interesting to a numerous audience. After which, the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read and accepted.—From this Report it appears, that there are now twenty three associations, and about 2500 members connected with the County Society, and the cause of Temperance is steadily progressing.

On motion of Hon. Calvin Goddard, seconded by Wm. P. Cleaveland, Esq., and Gen. Jirah Isham, it was Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. Dr. Edwards, for his very able, feeling, and eloquent address. The Society then elected the following officers, for the year ensuing.

Wm. P. Greene, Esq., *President*; Gen. Jirah Isham, and Francis A. Perkins, Esq., *Vice Presidents*. Wm. C. Gilman, Esq., *Secretary*. Francis A. Perkins, Esq., *Treasurer*. Dwight Ripley, *Auditor*.

Young Men's Temperance Society.—Our readers will observe that a meeting of the Young Men of the town is called on Monday evening, at quarter before 8 o'clock, at the City Hall, for the purpose of forming a temperance society. The benefits of such societies are now so generally acknowledged to require no commendation. It is particularly desirable for young men, even before they shall have acquired any liking for intoxicating liquors, to adopt the plan of abstaining altogether. The sacrifice is nothing to them, as the taste is entirely an acquired taste. Those who, in compliance with what was once the absurd fashion, have been in the habit of indulging but very moderately, find the loss of their accustomed stimulus, and are less ready to abandon its indulgence.

The National Intelligencer of the 19th inst. says—"The President of the U. States, with a part of his family, departed from this city yesterday, on a visit to the Hermitage, his residence in the state of Tennessee."

ITEMS.

RETORT.—Mr. Stanberry, in his speech on the passage of the Maysville road bill, declared—"That Congress had to resort to urgent *Rosebuds* to repel the aggression of the Executive officers—and that every example of an extravagant distribution had emanated *from the Executive officers*."

The U. S. sloop of war Concord, Capt. Perry, sailed from Portsmouth on Monday last, for Hampton Roads, to take the Hon. John Randolph and suite to Russia.—She is a beautiful vessel, of about 600 tons, carries 26 guns and about 200 men.

From the National Intelligencer.

The sensation produced in the Western States, on the occasion of the rejection, by the veto of the President, of the Maysville Road Bill, appears to be very great. It is as a raging tempest. It was preceded by a breeze of public displeasure against Mr. Senator Bibb, of Kentucky, for voting against the passage of the bill, of which the following paragraph furnishes one of the worst symptoms:

At Maysville the effigy of Senator Bibb was placed in a coffin, prepared for the occasion, a procession of two or three hundred persons was formed, and the effigy interred with great solemnity and profound silence in the middle of the Turnpike. At Millersburgh his effigy was again suspended and then interred. And what is still worse, it is said the Jackson men took the lead in this disgraceful business. All this is for violating previous pledges and instructions.

Farmers' Chron.

☞ At the request of the Norwich Falls Society for the promotion of Temperance, the Rev. Charles Hyde is expected to deliver an address on Temperance, at the Brick Church, at Norwich Falls, this evening. The friends of Temperance are invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

June 23d, 1830.

☞ The annual meeting of the Lisbon Temperance Society, will be held at the Newent Meeting House, on Monday, July 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M., when addresses are expected, from gentlemen delegated by the County Society. The friends of Temperance are invited to attend.

Lisbon June 23d.

Died,

In this city, on the 20th inst. Mr. WM. DALEY, aged 45 years.

NOTICE.

THE *Young Men* of Norwich and vicinity are requested to meet at the City Hall, on the evening of Monday, the 28th inst., at a quarter before 8, for the purpose of forming a *Young Men's Temperance Association.* A general attendance of the young men is solicited.

June 23. 1w

THAMES BANK.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, June 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYMAN BREWER, Cashier.

June 23. 13

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Savings Society, will be holden at the office of the Secretary, on Tuesday, the 29th of June, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

June 22. 1w13

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Norwich Water Power Company, will be held at the hall of the Thames Bank, on Wednesday the 23d of June, (this day) at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors,
WM. C. GILMAN, Secretary.

June 23d. 1w13

CONCERT.

MR. FRIEND

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich and its vicinity, that by the request of several persons, he has been induced to give a concert of instrumental and vocal music, at the old Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, June, 23d, with a variety of popular airs, both comic and sentimental. In the course of the evening, Mr. Friend will give imitations of Miss Clara Fisher, and airs of Miss Kelly, in some of their popular airs, and accompany himself on the violin. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. P. M.

Tickets 25 cents, children half price.—To be had at R. W. Roath's, and at T. Robinson's Bookstore.

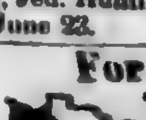
June 23. 13

NOTICE.

THE person who took, by mistake, a small scarlet shawl, from the Steamboat Fanny, on Friday last, may hear of the owner, by applying at R. Hubbard's Book-Store.

June 22. 13

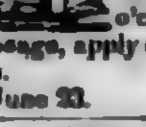
For New-York.



The Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Friday, the 25th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or on board.

June 23. 1w

For New-York.



The packet sloop Exchange, Geo. W. Geer master, will sail on Wednesday, 23d inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

June 23. 13

For New-York.

The sloop Diamond, Capt. Lovell, will sail on Wednesday, 30th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

June 23.

For Philadelphia.

The regular trader, packet schooner Industry, D. Wilcox, master, will leave this port for Philadelphia on Saturday, the 26th inst. taking freight for Baltimore, or Philadelphia on the most reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to John Prentice.

June 22. 13

SPERM OIL.

25 bbls. Sperm Oil, superior quality—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

20 doz. scythes; 25 do. scythe sneaths, 20 do. rakes

For sale by E. A. BILL.

June 23. 13

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

MARCUS B. YOUNG earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either for the "Norwich Free Press," or advertising, to make immediate payment, as new arrangements are about to be made, with respect to the further publication of that paper. Office a few rods south of Norwich Bank.

June 23. 13

TO FARMERS.

S. S. MOSELEY & CO.

HAVE Thayer's, Barrow's, Prentice's, Follett's and Bartlett's Scythes,

—ALSO—

Rakes, Scythe Sneaths, Hay Forks, Cradles, and Scythe Stones—all for sale cheap.

Scotland, June 21, 1830. 3w13

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just received, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he will sell cheap.

June 23. 13

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

SELECT Practical Theology, of the seventeenth century, by James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont.

Jahn's Biblical Archeology.

Testimony of Scripture, to the obligations and efficacy of Prayer; by the Rev. Gilbert Wardlaw.

The life of Rev. Philip Henry.

Professor Hitchcock's Prize Essay, on Alcoholic and Narcotic substances.

Horner's Pathological Anatomy.

Macculloch on remittent and intermittent Fevers.

June 23. 13

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

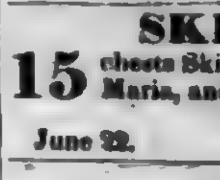
June 22. 13

30 quintals Block Island Codfish; 30 do. Shoal and Straits do., Sounds and Tongues, pickled Salmon, Mackerel, Turks Island, Cape and Liverpool Salt, Tar, Turpentine, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Lime, Nails, Glass, Gay Head, Segars, Molasses, Teas, Flour, Spices, Coffee, mess Pork, Hams, Lard, Vinegar, Neat's Tongues, white Beans, Barley, sweet Corn, Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Shoes, Lamp Black, Tamarinds in kegs, 100 lbs. Beeswax, 300 lbs. Beef Tallow, 100 lbs. Bayberry Tallow, 10 boxes Sperm Candles, Sperm Oil, 3000 feet ash Oars, from 6 to 20 feet in length, a few dozen willow Market Baskets—for sale by

C. EELLS.

June 23. 3w13

HARTFORD ALE.



50 bbls. and half bbls. best Hartford Brewery Ale, equal to Philadelphia or any other beer, just received and for sale as low as any other of equal quality, by

GALLUP & CULVER,
Agents for the Brewery.

June 22. 3w13

SKIN TEA.

15 chests Skin Tea—received per sloop Maria, and for sale low by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

OIL.

10 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Oil,
10 do. Whale do. (very nice.)

For sale by E. A. BILL.

June 23. 13

SALT AND BUCKWHEAT.

D. GILBERT

HAS for sale cheap Salt, suitable for curing Hay, and a few bushels of heavy Buckwheat, for seed.

Norwich, June 23. 13

HONEY, &c.

2 tierces very superior Honey,
20 drums fresh Figs. For sale cheap by E. A. BILL.

June 23. 13

MOLASSES.

20 hhds. Molasses—landed from sloop Maria, and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 23. 13

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, before the 20th of July next. After that time, the accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, June 20, 1830. 13

B. S. BARCLAY,

TEACHER OF MUSIC,

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city, and its vicinity, that he will give instruction on the Piano Forte, and Organ, and also in Singing, to those who may be pleased to honor him with their patronage.

Mr. B. would inform those who may wish instruction in Sacred Music, that he has received his musical education in the Cathedrals in England, from the most eminent professors of the science.

N. B.—Singing schools taught on an improved system. Address, Mr. Kinney's Hotel.

June 16. 3m18

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1ptf

A By-Law in relation to the Streets and Public Grounds within the city of Norwich.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That the Court of Common Council of said city be and they are hereby authorized to take charge of the streets, highways, public squares and walks, and public commons and burying grounds, and all public grounds in said city, and to adopt such regulations in reference to the same as they may think expedient, and appoint suitable persons to carry the same into effect.

Passed in Court of Common Council, June 7, 1830.

Attest John A. Rockwell, Clerk.

Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.

Attest John A. Rockwell, Clerk.

POETRY.

Haverhill, Mass., 17th of 4th Mo., 1830.

To the Editors of the Cincinnati American.

The perusal of an article from your paper has prompted the following contributions to the services and worth of the "Western Statesman."

HENRY CLAY.

Not fallen!—no as well the tall
And pillared Alleghany fall:—
As well, Ohio's giant tide
Roll backward in its mighty track,
As he—Columbia's hope and pride—
The slandered and the sorely tried,
In his triumphant course sink back!

Star of the West! a million eyes
Are turning gladly unto him;—
The shrine of old idolatries
Before his kindling light grow dim!
And men awake as from a dream,
Of tempters dazzling to betray;
And bow before his power benign—
The earnest of a better day!

He is not fallen!—sent to bind
The chainless and unbidden wind—
Oppose the torrent's headlong course,
And turn aside the whirlwind's force—
But dream not that the mighty mind
Will bend before the blast of hate,
Or, quail at dark and ominous ill!
For, though all else be desolate,
It sways not from its high estate—
A Marius 'midst the ruins still!

He is not fallen!—every breeze
That wanders o'er Columbia's homes,
From wild Penobscot's forest trees,
From ocean-shore—from inland seas,
Or where the rich magnolia's blooms,
Fresh snow-like on the sultry wind,
Is bearing onward to his ear,
A homage for his lofty mind—
A meed the fallen never find—
A praise which patriots only hear!

All hail!—the hour is hastening on,
When vainly tried by slander's flame,
Columbia shall behold her son,
Unharmed—without a laurel gone—
As from the flame of Babylon
The angel-guarded tried came!—
The slanderer shall be silent then—
His spell shall leave the minds of men
And higher glory wait upon
The Western Patriot's future name.

J. G. W.

MEDLEY.

"It is delightful to behold the advanced spiritual traveller, after the fatigues of his toilsome day, arriving within sight of his eternal home. Elevated, like Moses upon the heights of Pisgah, far above the busy crowd with whom he has so long associated, he is enabled from the serene eminence on which he stands, to behold at once the country he has left, and that to which he is hastening. He looks back upon his chequered path, surprised that obstacles which now appear so trifling, compared with the importance of the objects in view, should so long have retarded his progress. The interposing mountains which once he thought impassable, have now lost their asperities, and appear but as airy clouds in the distant horizon. With sorrow he retraces his frequent deviations from the direct path in search of giddy phantoms, which oftentimes, after all his efforts, eluded his pursuit, or if obtained, proved but an encumbrance to him in his arduous pilgrimage. Animated by the beauty of the country which lies before him, and which is separated from him only by the dark river of death that rolls along its sullen wave to the ocean of eternity, he looks back with terror and wonder upon that infatuation which so often induced him to prefer the trifles of the scene through which he was journeying to the celestial glories of yon blissful shore. 'Forgetting therefore the things which behind,' he 'reaches forth to those which are before.' His hopes are in heaven. He adopts the language of the Psalmist, 'What wait I for? Surely my hope is in thee, O Lord.' I wait not for any thing mutable or terrestrial. Wealth, and honors, and long life, will not satiate my desires. God shall be my portion forever.—I shall be filled with all the fullness of God."

Wilks' Christian Essays.

Political Rewards and Punishments.—The following "Trait of Bernadotte," from the New York "Courier des Etat Unis," shows how the Swedish Military Chieftain punished his personal [illegible].

A Swedish peasant spoke contemptuously of the king, saying, "I don't care a fig for Bernadotte." The peasant was arrested, and under an ancient law of the kingdom condemned to death. The king immediately pardoned the peasant, and ordered the law to be repealed. "But," said the King to the Judge, "I do not like to be insulted, and cannot let this man off, without some punishment. You will therefore please to go to his house, and say to him, in my name—'Since you don't care a fig for Bernadotte, Bernadotte don't care a fig for you.'"

Habits of Sheep.—Ludicrous Anecdote.—They perseveringly follow their leader wherever he goes. Of this singular disposition, Dr. Anderson informs us he once witnessed an instance in the town of Liverpool. A butcher's boy was driving about twenty fat wethers through the town; but they ran down a street along which he did not want them to go. He observed a scavenger at work with his broom a little way before them, and called out loudly for him to stop the sheep. The man accordingly did what he could to turn them back, running from side to side, always opposing himself to their passage, and brandishing his broom with great dexterity; but the sheep, much agitated, pressed forward, at last one of them came right up to the man, who, fearing it was about to jump over his head, while he was stooping, grasped the broomstick in both hands, and held it over his head. He stood for a few seconds in this position, when the sheep made a spring, and jumped fairly over him, without touching the broom. The first had no sooner cleared this impediment, than another followed, and another in so quick succession, that the man, perfectly confounded, seemed to lose all recollection, and stood in the same attitude till the whole had jumped over him, not one of them attempting to pass on either side, notwithstanding the street was quite clear.—*Illustrations of Nat. Hist.*

The Farmer.—"I was never so happy," said President Jackson to a visiter the other day, "as when a farmer. I was then free of care, anxiety, and perplexities. I am now shut up here, overwhelmed with business—not an hour to call my own—no opportunity for exercise, and harrassed on every hand." What a commentary does this furnish on the highest attainments of political ambition! The man who looks from his humble and quiet dwelling to the highest post of power and honor in the country, has a road before him which he must travel with sighs and agonies, and when he has reached it, he must be on the wheel of torture through the day, and lie down on a pillow of thorns at night.

Washington Spec.

Speaking out. Those who have never spoken in public, can scarcely judge of the consternation of an old lady who spoke out in church. It was formerly the custom in country towns, for those who lived several miles from the church, to remain during the interval between morning and evening service. On this occasion she had taken some milk in a pitcher for the children; and in the most interesting part of the worship, a dog, who had followed [illegible] into the pew, thrust his head into the pitcher.—Whether his head was too large, or the pitcher too small, it is not our province to determine; but having regaled himself, the pitcher still obstinately retained its position, and he was discovered backing out, with the pitcher stuck fast upon his head, and the milk streaming in every direction on his head and shoulders—"Get out Pup!" said the old lady. Frightened at the sound of her own voice—"O dear! I spoke out in meeting!" said she—"There! I spoke out again—O dear me, I keep talking all the time."—*Newburgh Gazette.*

Mysteries of Wealth.—We witnessed a strange sight on Thursday evening within a few doors of our office. A young man had drawn a large prize in one of the lotteries, and had just received the proceeds, amounting to some eight thousand dollars. It drove him crazy on the spot. No sooner had he received the money, than he rushed forth from him, and being an utter stranger in the city, he roamed through the streets like a madman, and going into a jeweller's shop [illegible] hundred he purchased a dagger, for which he offered a hundred dollars. A crowd had followed him to the shop door, attracted by the singular spectacle; and [illegible] he would have [illegible] [illegible] which his disturbed senses would certainly have impelled him to execute. We left him in the charge of some humane individuals, a melancholy example of the weakness of poor human nature.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

It is a fact that nine tenths of the young men of the present day, by some means, have come to the conclusion, that it is degrading to till the soil, or to perform any sort of manual labor for a livelihood; they seem to entertain the idea that they are all born to literature, that they possess intuitively the skill of the Lawyer, the Physician, the Clergyman, the Merchant, or the Author; that they have nothing to do but to hie themselves to N. York, Boston, or some other city, as soon as they are of age, and can be trusted out of their mother's apron-strings, so that their superlative talents will at once bring them into notice. With these views, many a young man, who might have made a most excellent farmer or mechanic, leaves his home, is gone 2 or 3 years, squanders perhaps, half his kind father's fortune, which he has labored hard to amass, and returns a poor, silly, idle blockhead, complaining of 'hard times.' This is the case often, very often. If all these young men who labor hard here and tend to their most honorable of all employments, tillers of the soil, would attend to their business, instead of gadding off and attempting to become great, instead of [illegible] we should seldom hear of 'hard times.'—*N. H. Spectator.*

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Brown,

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

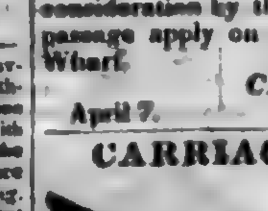
RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

CARRIAGE MAKING.



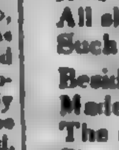
The subscriber has taken the shop near the east end of the wharf bridge in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Hopkins as a machine shop, where he will carry on the carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, & warranted to be done in the best manner and on short notice and on reasonable terms. People from the country can have their carriages painted and varnished, leather tops and harnesses cleaned and oiled in the best manner. for which country produce and timber will be received in part pay. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited and the smallest favors will be thankfully received. The subscriber flatters himself that from eighteen years experience in this business he can give satisfaction to those gentlemen who will favor him with their custom.

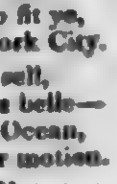
N. FAY.

P. S. Wanted immediately some good white ash and white oak plank, for which work in my line will be paid.

May 5th. 9

A. WICKHAM'S FASHIONABLE HAT STORE.





PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" is the door;
Where he will (by a fair deportment,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

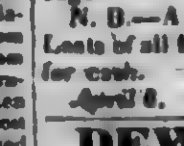
He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard times* well grounded.

April 6. tf2

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

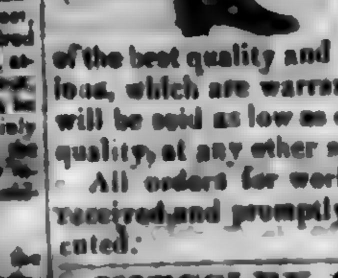
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

KINGSLEY & HEBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $5 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carried on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING. BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3m11

EBEN. ALLEN, OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

GEO. O. GOODWIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

HARD WORK MADE EASY.

THE subscriber would earnestly request the attention of the citizens of Norwich to the following:—

Whereas, I, SANDY BAKER, of the town of Norwich, County of New London, and State of Conn., have purchased of Samuel Silliman, of the town of Saybrook, and County of Middlesex, in said State, a new and useful improvement in a *machine for washing clothes*, called the *Vibrating Washing Machine*, for the Counties of New London and Windham, in said state, (except the towns of Lyme, Colchester, and Lebanon) for which said improvement in said *Washing Machine* said Silliman has secured to one Letters Patent, issued under the great seal of the United States, and whereas I have for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assignees, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, within and throughout the town of Norwich, in said New London County, for the term of fourteen years from the third day of February, A. D. 1830, &c.

The Machine needs no praising, as it possesses the qualities of praising itself—that is, by washing clothes clean, without any rubbing with the hands, in so doing. It is hoped that it will prove itself by the patronage of a liberal public.

S. BAKER.

N. B.—The citizens are requested to try the machine before they purchase, which they can do by calling on S. Baker, Sign and Chair Painter, and Gilder, or Barstow & Cox.

May 25. 9

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

TO THE PUBLIC. [illegible]

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the house on *Pine Island* is opened for the reception of company. Some improvements have been made which have much contributed to the convenience of the house, among these are a new wharf, which makes it very convenient for landing in boats, &c.

Parties from the city or other places, may rest assured that they will here find good accommodations and every necessary attention paid to make it agreeable to the company. While he gratefully acknowledges past favors, he solicits future patronage, and assures the public that no pains will be spared to give the most ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

ORIN STODDARD,

Pine Island, May 19th. 6m8

FOR SALE.

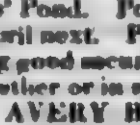
The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 28 by 38 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

Also,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vice, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

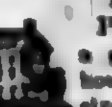
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

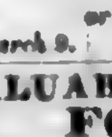


The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

TO LET,



Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 30

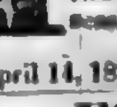
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 30

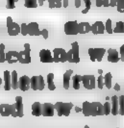
TO LET,



A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

TO LET,



A convenient House for one or two families, and immediate possession given.

A. KINGSLEY.

April 14, 1830. 3

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying to the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

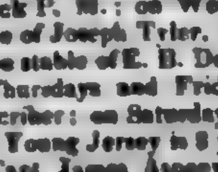
DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and bad colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket Street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

YOUNG JERSEY.

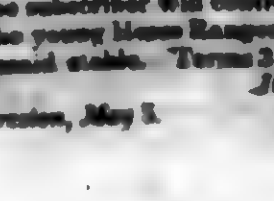


This celebrated horse will stand this season at the following places, viz: On Mondays from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Tuesdays at the stable of Russel Downing, in Montville, from sun-rise until 4 o'clock P. M.; on Wednesdays, A. M. at the stable of Joseph Tyler, Poquetanuck; P. M. at the stable of E. B. Downing, in Preston city; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of the subscriber; on Saturday, at different places.—The Young Jersey is 8 years old, and is owned by Capt. James Aspenwall of Canterbury, and needs no recommendation, he will recommend himself as being far superior to any other horse in this state. Terms 3, 5, and $7.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

Griswold, May 3. 9w6

JACK.



The celebrated full blooded Maltese Jack, Barbary, will stand at the stable of Jonas Ayer, in Preston, the present season.—Terms, 3 and 6 dolls. or the subscriber will contract for Mules.

The young Horse Ranger, will stand at the aforesaid stable. Terms 3 and 6 dolls.

JONAS AYER.

Preston, May 5. 9w6

BONNETS, LEGHORNS, AND SHAWLS. MRS. WATSON,

FROM Paisley, respectfully informs the Ladies of Norwich, and its vicinity, that she will cleanse, bleach, and trim Bonnets and Hats, of every description. Also, wash, dress, and remove the stains from silk, merino, and other shawls, in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms. Having obtained general patronage from the Ladies of her own country, she feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may please to call at her house one door west of Doct. Thomas, where may be had Navarino and Leghorn flats and trimmings.

Norwich, May 18. 2ms8

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

PENCIL MANUFACTORY. BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *of hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

PATENT WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27. 5

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite; indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhœa, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. 12w8

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers, in addition to their general Commission business, are devoted to the purchase of LUMBER, of every description, and solicit all orders, which will meet due attention.

STEVENS & LEARNED.

Bangor, Maine, March 22, 1830. 13w1

LEATHER.

400 sides Sole Leather,

Upper Leather, Calf Skin, black Morocco, colored do., brown do., Shoe Thread, Linings and Bindings—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins, and Sheep Skins, and the highest price given.

April 27, 1830. 5

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.

May 25. 9

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 25. 9

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. 4

PACKET ARRANGEMENT.

THE proprietors of the Norwich and New York Packets, for the further accommodation of the public, and adding to the facility between the two ports, have arranged for three Packets to leave each port weekly:—say, from Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from New York, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The prices of freight are fixed at low rates, and passage at $2, including stores. For further information, apply on board any of the packets in port, J. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

Norwich, March 31. 1

TYLER'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for their kind and beneficial effects on the human system, to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those afflictive complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy even the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance to the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables and there is no danger attending the use of them to either age or sex, under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepper.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
600 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. carp. carb. do.
300 lbs. gum opium,	3 cases [illegible],
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes raisins,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	80 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. pasta,	100 lbs. sac. saturn,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bor. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac. c. G.
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's"
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
300 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	20 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid &
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. [illegible] "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaster,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

80 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; great variety of silks, consisting of satin Levantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crape; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Corton, Nankin and Italian crape; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslin; jackonett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloths, flannels, cassimeres, and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; [illegible] curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; [illegible] waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; [illegible] new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal [illegible] nutmegs; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c. comprising in the whole as good an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for wool, [illegible] stockings and socks, striped mittens, good [illegible] ing silk, sugars, butter and cheese, and also all kinds of barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, & Co.

Hampton, April 27, 1830.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Meckell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Bull's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaster
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Gonnipalluff's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Fennell,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & [illegible]

Together with a large assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER & SON.

Jan. 19, 1830.

PATENT COCOA.

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate without its oily and unctuous quality, [illegible] being extracted. It is recommended [illegible] as good, but more particularly to those of delicate health. The public are requested to give it a trial of it. For sale by

[illegible]

March 24.

TEAS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly for sale the best and newest Teas of all kinds that can be found; and when any is not approved, can be returned, and the money, together with the expenses, will be refunded.

SAMUEL L. [illegible]

One door east of the [illegible]

P. S. A few canisters of [illegible] Tea, of a choice quality, for sale [illegible]

April 27.

FOUND,

ON [illegible], near the [illegible] in this city, a Cotton Shawl. The owner can have the same by paying the expense of this advertisement.

June 2.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 14. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1667

B. S. BARCLAY,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he will give instruction on the Piano Forte, and Organ, and also in Singing, to those who may be pleased to honor him with their patronage.

Mr. B. would inform those who may wish instruction in Sacred Music, that he has received his musical education in the Cathedrals in England, from the most eminent professors of the science.

N. B.—Singing schools taught on an improved system. Address, Mr. Kinney's Hotel.

June 15. 3m12

A By-Law in relation to the Streets and Public Grounds within the city of Norwich.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That the Court of Common Council of said city be and they are hereby authorized to take charge of the streets, highways, public squares and walks, and public commons and burying grounds, and all public grounds in said city, and to adopt such regulations in reference to the same as they may think expedient, and appoint suitable persons to carry the same into effect.

Passed in Court of Common Council, June 7, 1830.

Attest John A. Rockwell, Clerk.

Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.

Attest John A. Rockwell, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, before the 20th of July next. After that time, the accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, June 20, 1830. 13

NOTICE.

THE person who took, by mistake, a small scarlet shawl, from the Steamboat Fanny, on Friday last, may hear of the owner, by applying at R. Hubbard's Book-Store.

June 23. 13

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

MARCUS B. YOUNG earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either for the "Norwich Free Press," or advertising, to make immediate payment, as new arrangements are about to be made, with respect to the further publication of that paper. Office a few rods south of Norwich Bank.

June 23. 13

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing between Wm. Fitch, and Albert Smith, under the firm of Fitch & Smith, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to the new connection, formed this day, between Nehemiah Huntington Fitch, and Albert Smith, under the firm of

FITCH & SMITH.

WILLIAM FITCH.
ALBERT SMITH.

June 15th. 3m12

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of

FITCH & SMITH,

and continue the same line of business, at the store occupied by the late firm of Fitch & Smith.

Any demands on the same will be liquidated by us.

NEHEMIAH H. FITCH,
ALBERT SMITH.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 12

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Manufacturing Company, in Pompy Hollow, Ashford, Con. heretofore known by the name of Janes & Stone, is

JANES, STONE & CO.

Ashford, June 9. 3m12

STRAYED,

From the subscribers, a two years old bay mare Colt, a star in the forehead, one or more white feet, went away with a poke, on or about the 5th of May last. Whoever will take up said Colt, and give information thereof to the subscribers, shall be well rewarded.

ELI GATES.
ABEL GATES.

Salem, June 8. 6w11

CLOCKS.
R. W. ROATH

HAS just received a case of those celebrated patent mantle-tree Clocks, invented by Eli Terry, with directions for putting up and keeping in order, which will be warranted to keep first rate time. For sale very cheap.

June 15. 12

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done off hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 25. 9

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3m11

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GREEN & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6wow10

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

KINGSLEY & HEBBARD

OFFER their services to the public as Mechanics and Master Builders, and will do work of any magnitude upon contract or by the day. Specimens of their work can be seen in this place. The public are invited to call at the old stand of A. Kingsley, where all necessary information can be had respecting building where also can be had, on as good terms as at any other place, Monuments and Grave Stones of every description, from $2 to $300. Also, Granite and Free Stone for building purposes, such as underpinning, steps, fire places, hearths, caps and sills, lime, common and fire brick.

A. KINGSLEY,
GEO. HEBARD.

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
President, R. I.

May 25. tf9

GEO. O. GOODWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of SUPERFINE GOODS in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

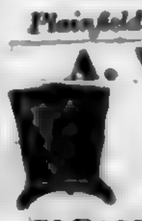
May 11. 7

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 10, 1830. 4

A. WICKHAM'S

FASHIONABLE
HAT STORE.

PLEASE to call at A. Wickham's Store,
In "Mansfield's Buildings" in the door;
Where he will (by a fair department,)
Display his Hats, a great assortment.

No Hats in town can with his vie,
For "style" or durability.
Then call, all ye who wish to "dash on,"
At his Emporium of Fashion.

He keeps good Hats for aged men,
And down to e'en the boy of ten—
All shapes and sizes made to fit ye,
Such as are worn in New York City.

Besides he has Fur Caps to sell,
Made for the beau of many a belle—
The richest fur in Earth or Ocean,
Since Earth itself began her motion.

Then please his new made Hats to try;
Since then you will not fail to buy—
His statements are in truth well founded,
His prices on *hard times* well grounded.

April 6. tf2

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

HARD WORK MADE EASY.

THE subscriber would earnestly request the attention of the citizens of Norwich to the following:—

Whereas, I, SANDY BAKER, of the town of Norwich, County of New London, and State of Conn., have purchased of Samuel Silliman, of the town of Saybrook, and County of Middlesex, in said State, a new and useful improvement in a machine *for washing clothes*, called the *Vibrating Washing Machine*, for the Counties of New London and Windham, in said state, (except the towns of Lyme, Colchester, and Lebanon) for which said improvement in said *Washing Machine* said Silliman has secured to me Letters Patent, issued under the great seal of the United States, and whereas I have for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assignees, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, within and throughout the town of Norwich, in said New London County for the term of fourteen years from the third day of February, A. D. 1830, &c.

The Machine needs no praising, as it possesses the qualities of praising itself—that is, by washing clothes clean, without any rubbing with the hands, in no doing. It is hoped that it will prove itself by the patronage of a liberal public.

S. BAKER.

N. B.—The citizens are requested to try the machine before they purchase, which they can do by calling on S. Baker, Sign and Chair Painter, and Gilder, or Barstow & Cott.

May 25. 9

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD
STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels' Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 9

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 36 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

Also,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

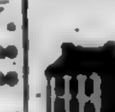
TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a durable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

FOR SALE,

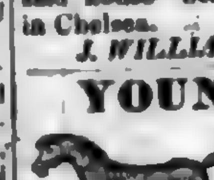


The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

YOUNG JERSEY.

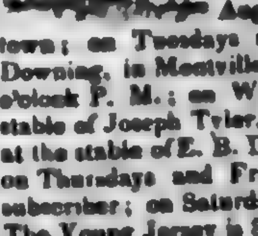


This celebrated horse will stand this season at the following places, viz: On Mondays from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 P. M. at the stable of Augustus Hyde, in Norwich town; on Tuesdays at the stable of Russel Downing, in Montville, from sun-rise until 4 o'clock P. M.; on Wednesdays, A. M. at the stable of Joseph Tyler, Poquetanuck; P. M. at the stable of E. B. Downing, in Preston city; on Thursdays and Fridays at the stable of the subscriber; on Saturday, at different places.—The Young Jersey is 8 years old, and is owned by Capt. James Aspenwall of Canterbury, and needs no recommendation, he will recommend himself as being far superior to any other horse in the state. Terms 3, 5, and $7.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

Griswold, May 3. 9w6

JACK.



The celebrated full blooded Maltese Jack, Barbary, will stand at the stable of Jonas Ayer, in Preston, thro' the present season—Terms, 3 and 6 dolls. or the subscriber will contract for Mules.

The young Horse Ranger, will stand at the aforesaid stable. Terms 3 and 6 dolls.

JONAS AYER.

Preston, May 8. 9w6

Laws of Connecticut,

PASSED A. D. 1830——NEW-HAVEN SESSION.

An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

[CONCLUDED.]

§78. If any married person, his or her lawful wife or husband being alive, shall marry any other person, or if any single person shall marry any married person, his or her lawful wife or husband being alive, or if any persons so unlawfully married, shall continue to live together as husband and wife; every person, knowingly offending in either of the cases aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, not less than two years nor more than five years; and such unlawful marriage shall be, and is hereby declared to be, to all intents and purposes, null and void.

§79. If any man shall commit fornication with any single woman, each of them being thereof duly convicted, shall pay a fine of seven dollars, or suffer imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding thirty days.

§80. Every person who shall be guilty of lascivious carriage and behaviour, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine not exceeding seven dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding thirty days, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§81. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be guilty of blasphemy against God, or either of the persons of the Holy Trinity, or the Christian religion, or the holy scriptures, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding one year, and may also be bound to his good behaviour, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§82. If any person shall swear rashly, vainly or profanely, either by the holy name of God, or any other oath, or shall sinfully and wickedly curse any person or persons, such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished, by fine, the sum of one dollar.

§83. If any person shall print, import, publish, sell or distribute any book, pamphlet, ballad or other printed paper containing obscene language, prints or descriptions; every such person, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

§84. If any person shall purchase or introduce into any family, college, academy or school, any book, pamphlet, ballad or other printed paper containing obscene language, prints or descriptions; such person, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding seven dollars.

§85. If any person shall be found drunken, so that he be thereby bereaved and disabled in the use of his reason and understanding; such person, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars for every such offence.

§86. That any justice of the peace may, on the complaint of any informing officer, require sureties of the peace and good behaviour from any and all persons who shall be guilty of frequenting, keeping or maintaining houses reputed to be houses of bawdry and ill fame; and if any person, being so ordered to find sureties of the peace and good behaviour, shall neglect or refuse to comply with such order, the justice of the peace, ordering the same, may commit such person to the common jail in the county where the offence was committed, or to the work house in the town where the offence was committed, for a term not exceeding thirty days.

§87. If any person or persons shall open the grave of any deceased person, or the tomb where the body or bodies of any deceased person or persons, have been deposited, or shall remove the body or bodies, or remains of any deceased person or persons from their grave, graves, or place of sepulture, for the purpose of dissection, or any surgical or anatomical experiments, or for any other purpose, without the consent of the near relations of the deceased; or shall in any way aid, assist or procure the same to be done, or shall receive, conceal, or secrete any such body or bodies, or shall aid or assist in any surgical or anatomical experiments, or demonstrations therewith, or dissections thereof, knowing said body or bodies to have been so taken or removed from the place or places of their sepulture, every such person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, and shall be further punished by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not less than two, nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§88. No professor, teacher or lecturer in any college, academy, school or medical institution, shall perform any anatomical or surgical experiments, on the body of any deceased person whatever, in any building in which the students of such college, academy, school or medical institution, are taught or instructed in medical science, until such professor, teacher or lecturer shall have first given bonds, with sufficient surety, to the treasurer of the State, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned that no body of any deceased person which shall have been disinterred, or procured, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section of this act, shall be introduced or brought within such building, during the time that he holds the office, or exercises the duties of professor, teacher or lecturer as aforesaid, in such college, academy, school, or medical institution, or elsewhere in this State. And if any such professor, teacher or lecturer, or any other person, shall perform any anatomical or surgical experiments on the body of any deceased person, in any such building, without said professor, teacher or lecturer having first given bond as aforesaid, he the said professor, teacher or lecturer, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§89. That the mayor and two senior aldermen of any city, and the select-men of any town in which such college, academy, school, or medical institution may be located, shall have authority, at all times, to enter and inspect every part of such building.

§90. That the bodies of criminals who are or shall be confined in the Connecticut State Prison for crimes, and shall die in said prison, who have no known relations, shall, with the approbation of the directors of said prison, be at the disposal of the professors of anatomy and surgery in the medical institution in this State, to be used for the purpose of advancing medical science in this State, and shall at all times be subject to their order; and also the bodies of persons capitally punished, under sentence of the law, at the discretion of the court before whom the conviction of such persons takes place.

§91. That in all cases of a breach of the eighty-seventh section of this act, it shall be the duty of the governor, or the person exercising the office of governor, upon application of the select-men of the town where such offence shall have been committed, to offer a reward not exceeding two hundred dollars for the apprehension of any person or persons, who shall have been guilty of the acts or crimes, or either of them, in the eighty-seventh section of this act, mentioned; and in case of the apprehension and conviction of such offender or offenders, the comptroller of public accounts, upon the application of the governor, or the person exercising the office of governor, shall draw an order on the treasurer for the amount of the reward [illegible], who shall pay the same.

§92. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person, member of persons or corporation in this State, without special authority from the general assembly, shall emit and utter any bill of credit, or make, sign, draw or endorse any bond, promissory writing, or note, bill of exchange, or order, to be used as a general currency, or medium of trade as and in lieu of money; such person or persons or members of such corporation, [illegible] and every of them, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding [illegible] dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in a common jail not less than three months, nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§93. If any person or persons, or corporation, shall issue, utter or pass any bill of credit, bond, promissory writing, or note, bill of exchange, or order made, signed, drawn or endorsed, to be used as a general currency, or medium of trade, as and in lieu of money, without lawful authority from the general assembly of this State, or the proper and lawful authorities of some other State, district, territory or country, except bills or notes issued by the incorporated banks in said States, districts, territories or countries, knowing the same to have been made, signed, drawn or endorsed for the purpose aforesaid, without such lawful authority, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

§94. If any person shall, without special liberty from the general assembly, set up any lottery to raise [illegible] [illegible]

§95. That no person or persons shall, within this State, sell any lottery ticket or tickets, or any part, portion or interest therein, [illegible]

as a broker, factor or agent in buying, selling or procuring to be bought, or sold or disposed of in any way whatever, any such ticket or tickets, or any part, portion or interest therein, or in offering, or endeavouring to effect any contract in regard thereto, or shall set up, exhibit or publish, or cause to be set up, exhibited or published within this State any device or printed proposals to buy, sell or procure any such tickets [illegible] [illegible] so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail not less than two months, nor more than one year.

§96. If any person shall bet or wager upon any horse race, or be concerned in making up any purse for any such race, and shall be thereof duly convicted; every such person shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

§97. If any person shall be a stake holder of any sum of money, or of any other thing betted, staked or wagered upon any horse race, or shall print, or cause to be printed any paper notifying or advertising any horse race, or shall be the rider of any horse, or horse kind, in any race, on which any bet or wager shall have been made; every such person, so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding thirty dollars, nor less than eight dollars.

§98. Each horse or horse kind, used or employed in any horse race, on which any bet or wager is laid, or any purse or stake made, shall thereby be forfeited to the State, and may at any time within six months thereafter, be seized by any constable or grand juror of the town in which such race shall have been run, or by the company for the State in the county in which such town is; [illegible] [illegible] horse kind to the next county court [illegible] said court shall proceed to hear and determine such information; and in case such horse, or horse kind, shall be adjudged forfeited, such court shall order a sale thereof at public vendue, or private sale, and direct the avails thereof, first deducting the charges of [illegible], to be paid into the treasury of this State.

§99. If any person or persons shall play at cards, dice, tables, or billiards, for money, or other valuable thing, every such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine, for every such offence, the sum of four dollars.

§100. The head of every family in whose house any game at cards, dice, tables, or billiards is so played or used, with his or her privity or consent, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine for each time any such game is so played, or used, the sum of four dollars.

§101. If any person shall sell any playing cards, in this State, or have any for sale in his possession, or offer to sell any; every such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine, for every pack of cards by him sold, possessed, or offered for sale, the sum of seven dollars.

§102. If any taverner, innkeeper, or victualler, shall have or keep in or about his or her house, or any of the dependencies thereof, any cards, dice, tables, or billiards or any other implement used in gaming, or shall suffer any person or persons resorting to his or her house, or any of the dependencies thereof, or places to them belonging, every such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine for every such offence, the sum of seven dollars.

§103. If any person or persons shall, at any time, have or keep in his, her, or their custody, or possession, any billiard table; every such person being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine the sum of seven dollars, and the like sum for every time, as often as any such billiard table shall be found in his, her or their possession.

§104. If any person shall win or lose any money or any valuable thing, by play or hazard at cards, dice, EO. table, tables, billiards, tennis, bowls, shuffle board or other game or games whatsoever, or by betting on such play, or hazard, or by sharing in any stake, wager, or adventure of others, who bet, play or hazard, as aforesaid, or if any taverner, innkeeper, or other person, shall consent to, or suffer such playing or hazarding to be practised in his or her house, or its dependencies, or in any building or place in his or her occupation, and any money, or other valuable thing, shall thereupon be won or lost, every person so offending, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars.

§105. Every person who shall own or share in part, or in whole, any billiard table or EO table, or who shall have any share, part, or interest in any bank commonly called a faro bank, or in any other bank, carried on for, or used, or established for gaming; or who shall have, or keep in his or her custody, or possession, any such table, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars.

§106. If any company of players, or persons whatever, shall exhibit any tragedies, comedies, farces, or other dramatic pieces, or compositions, or any pantomimes, or other theatrical shows whatsoever, in any public theatre, or elsewhere in this State, with views of gain, and for which they shall demand and receive from the spectators of such shows and exhibitions, or others, any sum or sums of money as a reward for their service and labor therein, or under color of a gratuity therefor; each person so exhibiting, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty dollars, one half to him or them who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the treasurer of the county.

§107. If any mountebank, tumbler, rope dancer, master of puppet shows, or other person or persons, shall exhibit or cause to be exhibited, on any public stage or place whatever within this State, any games, tricks, plays, shows, tumbling, rope-dancing, puppet shows, or feats of uncommon dexterity or agility of body, every person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars nor less than sixty dollars, one half to him or them who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the county where the offence was committed.

§108. If any person within this State shall suffer any person to exhibit any tricks of juggling, rope walking or dancing, puppet shows, or any uncommon feats of agility of body, for money, or other reward, before any collection of spectators in his or her house, or its dependencies, every such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of seven dollars, one half to him or them who shall sue for, and prosecute the same to effect, and the other half to the treasury of the town wherein such offence shall be committed.

§109. No person or persons shall make or lay any circus of any description, or any open space, [illegible] for sports, or for the exhibition of any extraordinary feats of any horse, pony or horse kind, or of any other animal for reward or gain, or under color of gratuity [illegible], nor shall any person or persons, owning, or occupying, or having any right to use or let any lands, or tenements, suffer any person or persons, to appropriate or use the any time or times, any such lands or tenements, or any part of either, for the purposes aforesaid; and every person who shall be duly convicted of either of the said offences aforesaid, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, nor less than sixty dollars.

§110. If any person or persons shall make or cause to be made, or aid, [illegible] [illegible]

§111. Each and every animal so used or employed, whether for a greater or less time, in any exhibition aforesaid, may be seized thereby, and shall become forfeited to the State, [illegible]

§112. And every wall, fence, edifice, or circus, [illegible]

§113. And no person shall be excluded from giving testimony on the trial of any prosecution under the [illegible]

§114. If any person or persons shall [illegible]

§115. If any person or persons shall wilfully and [illegible]

thing, with an attempt to cheat or defraud any such person, persons, or corporation, every such person, being thereof duly convicted, shall be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in a common jail, not exceeding one year, nor less than two months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§116. That no person convicted of any crime in a foreign country, and sentenced thereof to be transported abroad, shall be imported into this State, and that any person or persons who shall import or bring into this State any such convict, or be aiding or assisting therein, knowing such person so imported, to be a convict and sentenced as aforesaid, shall be punished by a fine of three hundred and thirty-four dollars for every such convict so imported as aforesaid.

§117. *Be it further enacted*, That every person who shall aid, assist, abet, counsel, hire or command any person or persons to commit any crime or offence, and being thereof duly convicted, shall suffer the same punishment as that to which the principal offender may be subject.

§118. In all cases of conviction of any person or persons for any high crime and misdemeanor, at common law, the court before whom such conviction is had, may punish the offender at its discretion, either by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, for a term not more than five years, or in a common jail for not less than two months, nor more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; and in case of conviction for any other offence at common law, the offender or offenders, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in a common jail, not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

§119. If any person, having been convicted of either of the crimes aforesaid, the punishment whereof is imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison for a term less than for life, shall again be convicted of the same crime, or of either of such crimes, he shall, on such second conviction, suffer imprisonment in said prison, for a term not exceeding double the term for which he would be liable to suffer imprisonment without such former conviction; and if any person shall be convicted a third time of either or any of said crimes, he or she shall suffer imprisonment in said Connecticut State Prison during his or her natural life; and if any person shall have been twice convicted of the crime of theft, not punishable by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, and shall afterwards commit the crime of theft; every such person, being thereof duly convicted before the county or superior court, shall be punished by imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, not less than two years, nor more than five years.

§120. Any person who shall have been convicted of any crime, the punishment whereof is or shall be confinement in the Connecticut State Prison, at any time when said prison may be out of repair, may be confined in any of the common jails in this State, until such prison shall be in a condition to receive such person.

§121. The superior court shall have sole cognizance and jurisdiction of all offences and crimes whereof the punishment is, or may be death, and of all offences and crimes whereof the punishment is, or may be, either in whole or in part, imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison for life: but in all trials before said court, when the punishment, in case of conviction, is death, the said superior court shall consist of at least two judges, and the judge, who may be assigned to hold the court where such trials are to be had, shall call to his assistance one or more of the other judges of the supreme court of errors; and said superior court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts of all other crimes and offences, the punishment whereof is or may be, in whole or in part, confinement in the Connecticut State Prison.

§122. The superior and county courts shall have original and concurrent jurisdiction and cognizance, and such county courts shall also have jurisdiction of all offences and crimes appealable from Justices of the Peace, excepting in cases where the jurisdiction or cognizance of particular cases and offences is, or may be by law, conferred upon, or confined to particular courts. And the county court shall have jurisdiction and cognizance of all offences and crimes not given to the sole jurisdiction of the superior court, and not given to the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

§123. Any justice of the peace, in any court holden by him in the county for which he may be appointed, shall have jurisdiction and cognizance of all offences, and crimes punishable by fine not exceeding seven dollars, or punishable by imprisonment in a common goal not exceeding thirty days, or punishable by such fine and such imprisonment both, and in all such cases said justice of the peace may proceed to trial, render judgment therein, and grant a warrant for the execution thereof, according to law. But the person charged with and convicted by any such justice of the peace of any such offence or crime, may appeal from the judgment of such justice of the peace, to the county court next to be holden in the county where such justice court may have been holden, excepting when the conviction shall be of the crimes of drunkenness, profane cursing and swearing and sabbath breaking.

§124. And whenever any complaint for any criminal matter, shall be brought legally before a justice of the peace, which is by law cognizable by the county or superior courts, such justice of the peace is empowered to hear and enquire into the facts relating thereto, and if thereupon, he shall be of opinion that probable ground exists for the support of such complaint, he may order the person or persons, so accused or complained of, to give a bond of recognizance with sufficient surety, if the offence be by law bailable, conditioned that he or they appear before the next court, having cognizance of the offence, to be holden in the county where the offence charged in said complaint was committed; and abide the order or judgment of said court, touching said complaint, or the matters charged therein, a copy of which said original complaint and of the proceedings thereon, said justice of the peace shall transmit to said court, and on the failure of the person or persons so accused or complained of, to give or enter into such bond of recognizance, or if the offence complained of be not bailable, it shall be the duty of said justice of the peace, to order the person or persons so accused or complained of, to be committed to the common jail in said county, till the next session of the court having cognizance of the offence, or matters complained of, or until such person or persons be discharged by due order of law; and the bond of recognizance which such justice of the peace may take as aforesaid, shall, if the record is returnable to the county court, be given to the treasurer of the county, and if returnable to the superior court, to the treasurer of the State.

§125. Any justice of the peace, in the county where he resides, shall have power, from his personal knowledge or view, or upon complaint of another person, to require sureties of the peace and good behaviour, from any person or persons who threaten to beat, or kill another, or who shall abuse any justice of the peace, or revile or abuse any sheriff, constable or other officer, in the execution of his office, or contend with hot and angry words, or by threats, turbulence and violence, or by any other unlawful act, terrify and disturb the good people of this State. And whenever any person shall complain, on oath, to a justice of the peace, against another, that he or she has just cause to fear that he will imprison, beat or kill him, or procure others to do so, and that he or she is under fear of death, or bodily harm, such justice of the peace may, if he believe such person has just cause to fear as aforesaid, require sureties of the peace and good behaviour, from the person so complained of, and upon refusal of the person so required to find sureties of the peace, in either of the cases aforesaid, the justice of the peace requiring the same, may commit such person to the common jail in the county where such justice of the peace resides, there to remain until he shall be discharged by due course of law, or until the next session of the county court in said county; which court may make further order relating to the subject matter of said offence. Provided, however, That in all cases in which any person shall complain on oath, as aforesaid, and the person complained of shall be discharged by said justice of the peace for want of probable cause, the complainant shall pay all the expenses and costs of said complaint and prosecution, so that no part thereof shall be taxed against the State; and the same shall be taxed by said justice against him; and said justice may issue execution against him therefor, and the same, when collected, shall be paid into the hands of said justice, to be by him paid to those to whom the same may be due.

§126. When any person shall be convicted before a justice of the peace, of any crime, except drunkenness, profane swearing, cursing, or sabbath breaking, he shall have liberty to appeal to the next county court: Provided, He give sufficient bond of recognizance with surety, to be taken to the treasurer of the county where the offence was committed, conditioned for his appearance before said court, and for abiding the judgment that may be given by the county court therein.

§127. All persons detained in jail for trial for an offence not capital, shall be entitled to bail, to be taken by the court, or one or more of the judges of the court, having cognizance of the offence; and if the person or persons thus to be admitted to bail, are to be tried by the superior court, the bond of recognizance shall be taken to the treasurer of the State, and if by the county court, to the treasurer of the county, and if by a justice of the peace, to the treasurer of the town wherein the offence is charged to have been committed.

§128. In all cases wherein a recognizance has been or may be required from any person by a justice of the peace, such person, if confined in jail for neglecting or refusing to recognize, may be relieved by entering into a proper recognizance, before any judge of the superior court, or any judge of the county court, in the county wherein such person may be confined, to be taken in the manner prescribed by the last preceding section of this act.

§129. It shall be the duty of grand jurors diligently to inquire after, and to make due presentment, or complaint, of all crimes and misdemeanors, that shall come to their knowledge, whether committed before or after their appointment to office; which complaint or presentment, they shall make to the court having cognizance of the offence, or to some justice of the peace in the town where the offence is committed.

§130. The grand jurors in each town may, if they judge it necessary and proper, meet at such times and places as they shall appoint, to advise concerning such breaches of the law, as by their office they are to inquire after and present; and they shall have power to call before them at such meetings, any person or persons as witnesses, to be examined touching such delinquency as they are enquiring after: and if any person refuse to appear before such grand jurors at such meeting, being summoned by a subpoena from a justice of the peace, upon the request of said grand jurors, which subpoena any justice of the peace is empowered to grant; then such grand jurors may apply to a justice of the peace, for a capias or warrant, who may issue one to bring such person before them; and if any person appearing before said grand jurors, shall refuse to be sworn, or being sworn shall refuse to be examined as a witness, or to answer any proper or pertinent question respecting the matter of inquiry: such grand jurors may make complaint to any justice of the peace, in the county where such meeting is had, who shall cause such persons to be brought before him, and on conviction shall commit him to the common jail, there to remain at his own expense, until he give evidence as aforesaid; and no fees shall be allowed for any of the services mentioned in this section.

§131. The superior and county courts shall have power, when there shall be occasion, to order a grand jury of eighteen, of those chosen by the respective towns in the county, or other sufficient freeholders of the county where said court is sitting, to be summoned, empannelled, and sworn to enquire after, and present such criminal offences as shall be cognizable by said courts respectively. And no person shall be put to plead, or held to trial, on any complaint, information, indictment, or accusation, for any crime, the punishment of which may be death, or imprisonment for life, unless a bill of indictment be found against such person, for such crime, by a grand jury legally empannelled and sworn; and no bill of indictment shall be presented by any grand jury, unless twelve at least of the jurors agree to it.

§132. For all crimes not punishable with death, or by imprisonment for life, presentment, complaint, or information, made by grand jurors appointed by towns, or by the attornies for the State, in their respective counties.

§133. In all cases where a fine, penalty, or forfeiture is, or may be provided or inflicted by any statute of this State, as a punishment for any offence, and one moiety, or any other part thereof, is given to the person or persons aggrieved, or to him or them who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect, and the other moiety, or part thereof, to the state county or town treasury, it shall be the duty of all proper informing officers, to make presentment of such offence, to the court having cognizance thereof, and in case of conviction on such presentment, the whole of such fine, penalty and forfeiture, shall go and belong to the state, county, or town treasury, as the case may be.

§134. When any justice of the peace shall have plain view or personal knowledge of any persons being guilty of drunkenness, profane swearing, cursing, or sabbath breaking, it shall be accounted good and sufficient evidence in the law, for such justice of the peace to render a judgment against such person, so offending, having first caused such person to be brought before him; but no judgment shall be rendered by a justice of the peace against any person, for any other offence, whether on confession or otherwise, without previous complaint and warrant.

§135. Every justice of the peace shall have authority to issue process, to be served in any part of the State, to apprehend and bring before him, any person against whom complaint is made, for any criminal offence for which he ought to be brought before such justice for trial or examination; and may, in like manner, grant a summons or capias for witnesses in such cases; and such justice of the peace, in all criminal prosecutions, shall have power to issue process directed to any indifferent person, to be served in any part of the State, to apprehend and bring before him, any person against whom a complaint is made for a crime, and in like manner, to grant summons or capias for witnesses, and such indifferent person shall have lawful authority to execute the same.

§136. All persons charged with any crime, by law punishable, shall be tried in the county wherein the offence shall have been committed, except that persons charged with bigamy, may be tried in the county where they shall be apprehended; and where theft shall be committed in one county, and the property stolen shall be carried into another, the offender may be tried in either county; and if a person be wilfully and maliciously stricken or poisoned in one county, and die of the same stroke or poison in another county, within one year thereafter, the offender shall be tried in the county where such stroke or poison was given.

§137. If any person be indicted for the crime of murder, and the jury cannot agree to convict him of that crime, they may, if the proof be sufficient, convict him of the crime of man-slaughter; and if any person be indicted for the crime of rape, and the jury cannot agree to convict him of that crime, they may, if the proof be sufficient, convict him of the crime of an assault, with actual violence, with an intention to commit a rape; and if any person be complained of, informed against or indicted for the crime of theft, and the jury cannot agree to convict him of that crime, they may, if the proof be sufficient, convict him of the crime of aiding, assisting, abetting, counselling or commanding said theft to be committed.

§138. Any person arraigned before the superior court for trial, on an indictment for any offence, by law punishable with death, shall have liberty, peremptorily, and without giving any reason, to challenge twenty of the jurors summoned and empannelled for said trial, and no more, without showing sufficient reason.

§139. No person shall be convicted of any crime, by law punishable with death, but upon the testimony of two or three witnesses, or that which is equivalent.

§140. In a prosecution against any person for forging or altering any bill or bills, purporting to be issued by any bank, not incorporated by the authority of this State, or for putting off such bills, knowing them to be forged or altered, or for having in his possession such bills, knowing them to be forged or altered, with an intention to utter or pass the same, or with an intention to cause or procure the same to be uttered or passed, the deposition of the President, Cashier or any clerk of such bank, duly taken, shall be admitted to prove the existence of such bank; and in such prosecution the testimony of witnesses who have the means of knowledge, shall be admitted to prove that the bills of the description of those charged to be forged, or altered, pass and are received, as true bills, and that the bill or bills for which the prosecution is pending, is or are treated and considered as false, forged, or altered.

§141. If any person who shall be required to appear, and give his evidence, upon the examination or trial of any delinquent, or criminal, or an offender against any penal law, shall refuse to appear, or testify, or declare his knowledge in the matter or cause, the court or justice of the peace holding such examination or trial, may apprehend and commit the person so refusing, to jail, there to remain at his own cost, until he shall give evidence as aforesaid. Provided, That no person shall be compelled or required to give evidence against himself; nor shall any evidence given by him as aforesaid, be at any time construed to his prejudice.

§142. Whenever, in any criminal prosecution before the superior or county court in this State, it shall be necessary to obtain the testimony of any witnesses residing without this State, such court may allow to such witnesses a just and reasonable sum, for his or their time and expenses, in coming to, attending upon, and returning from such courts; and such court may also allow a just and reasonable sum for the expenses of procuring the attendance of such witnesses, and for procuring any deposition or other document from without this State, necessary to be used or improved as evidence in such prosecution, to be taxed and paid as in other cases.

§143. If any person, in presence of any court, shall, either by words or actions, behave contemptuously, or disorderly, it shall be in be in the power of the court to inflict such punishment upon him, by fine and imprisonment, as shall be judged reasonable. Provided however, That no justice of the peace shall inflict a greater fine than seven dollars, nor a longer term of imprisonment than thirty days; and no other court shall inflict a greater fine than one hundred dollars, nor a longer term of imprisonment than six months.

§144. It shall be the duty of the court, to state their opinion to the jury, upon all questions of law, arising in the trial of a criminal cause, and to submit to their consideration both the law and the fact, without any direction how to find their verdict.

§145. The party aggrieved by manifest and material error, in any criminal prosecution, may be relieved, by writ of error, or new trial, in the same manner as in civil actions; and whenever a writ of error or petition for new trial shall be brought in a criminal case, service thereof shall be made, by leaving an attested copy thereof, by some proper officer, with the attorney for the State, in the county where such writ of error or petition for new trial shall be brought, or by reading the same in the hearing of such attorney.

§146. In all cases of convictions for crimes, by a justice of the peace, wherein by law such justice of the peace may punish the offender, by imprisonment in a common jail, such justice of the peace may, at his discretion, in lieu of such imprisonment in a common jail, punish such offender by imprisonment in a work house, or house of correction, of the town wherein such conviction is had, or in which such town may have a right, to confine delinquents, for a term not exceeding ninety days; and in all cases in which a justice of the peace may by law commit any offender for the non-payment of any fine or cost, such justice of the peace may commit such offender, at his discretion, to said work house or house of correction, until said fine or cost be paid, or until discharged by said justice of the peace.

§147. The punishment of death, when by law required, shall, in all cases, be inflicted by hanging by the neck, within the jail, or within an enclosed yard, so as to prevent public observation, at such time as the court shall direct, not less than thirty days after conviction; and the punishment of imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, shall be subject to the provisions of law, relating to said prison: and that of imprisonment in a common jail, shall be subject to the provisions of law relating to jails and jailers; and that of imprisonment in a work house, or house of correction, shall be subject to the provisions of law relating to work houses or houses of correction.

§148. All fines, forfeitures, and penalties, unless otherwise expressly disposed of by law, if imposed on any person by the superior court, for any matter of delinquency, shall belong to the State treasury, if by a justice of the peace, to the treasury of the town wherein the offence was committed.

§149. When any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable shall receive a warrant from any court, or justice of the peace having lawful cognizance of the offence, to do execution of a judgment, by them or him given against any delinquent or criminal, such officer shall proceed according to the direction of such warrant, to do execution himself, or by some other person, by him to be procured, to the acceptance of the court granting such warrant; and for doing execution aforesaid, a reasonable satisfaction shall be made as the court or justice of the peace shall allow, which shall be taxed as a part of the costs against such delinquent or criminal, and shall be paid as provided by law for the payment of other charges of prosecution.

§150. Every person who shall be prosecuted for any crime or matter of delinquency, and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall pay all the necessary costs arising on such prosecution, before he shall be acquitted, or if in case of conviction the costs of prosecution cannot be obtained out of his estate, such costs, if the trial be in the superior or county court, shall be paid out of the State treasury, and if before a justice of the peace, out of the treasury of the town wherein the prosecution is had: *Provided, however*, That the expense of supporting any prisoner in a common jail, upon a conviction before any justice of the peace, shall be paid out of the state treasury and in all cases the said superior, county courts respectively, are empowered to draw on the state treasurer, and such justice of the peace is empowered to draw on the town treasurer, for the amount of such costs; and such costs if eventually recovered of the person prosecuted, shall be paid into the treasury, which shall have been so as aforesaid drawn upon, for the amount thereof.

§151. The State attornies in the several counties, by and with the advice of the superior or county court, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, at their discretion, to discharge from imprisonment any person convicted of an offence or misdemeanor, and holden in a common jail only for payment of fine and costs, who hath no property or means of satisfying the same, taking his or her note therefor, or security, if obtainable.

§152. In case any costs shall arise on any proceedings, or in pursuit of any person informed against, by any informing officer, and such person cannot be apprehended, or being apprehended, shall, without fault of the officer, escape before he is committed to prison or bailed, such costs, if the offence of which such person is accused be cognizable by the superior or county courts, shall be paid out of the State treasury; and if cognizable by a justice of the peace only, out of the treasury of the town wherein such offence is alleged to have been committed; and said superior and county courts, and the justice of the peace to whom the process is returnable, are respectively empowered to give order for the payment thereof accordingly.

§153. Whosoever shall make discovery and give information against any person accused of forgery or counterfeiting, or of altering and putting off any forged or counterfeited writing or coin; or of passing, selling, exchanging, or giving in payment, or offering to pass, sell, exchange, or give in payment the same, or of receiving and having the same in his possession, or of engraving or making any plate for the purpose of forgery or counterfeiting, as aforesaid, or of having in his possession any blank or unfinished note or bill of the description aforesaid, or any plate for forging or counterfeiting the same, or of aiding, assisting, counselling, or advising therein, and whosoever shall make discovery and give information against any person accused of horse stealing; in either of the cases aforesaid, if the person accused as aforesaid, shall be tendered to justice and shall be convicted, or being bound over for trial, shall forfeit his bond or recognizance every such informer shall have and receive as a reward his costs expended in such prosecution not exceeding thirty dollars to be ordered out of the State treasury by the court before whom such conviction or forfeiture is had.

§154. Whenever any crime shall have been committed, by law punishable with death, the governor, upon application of the attorney for the State in the county wherein such crime shall have been committed, shall be, and is hereby authorised and empowered to offer publicly a reward, not exceeding one hundred dollars, to any person or persons who shall make discovery and give information against any other person guilty of such crime so that he may be tendered to justice and convicted, which sum so offered as a reward, shall accordingly be paid to such informer or informers from the State treasury by order of the court before whom said conviction is had.

§155. No person shall be indicted, informed against, complained of, or in any way prosecuted, before any court, for any crime or misdemeanor, whereof the punishment is or may be imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, unless the indictment, presentment or complaint be made and exhibited within three years next after the offence shall have been committed; nor shall any person be indicted, informed against, complained of, or in any way prosecuted, before any court for the breach of any penal law, or for other crime or misdemeanor, excepting crimes punishable by death, or imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison, unless the indictment, presentment, information or complaint be made and exhibited within one year after the offence shall have been committed. *Provided*, That any action or prosecution proper for the recovery of any penalty incurred by the breach of any of the provisions of the law relating to the slave trade, or concerning Indian, mulatto and negro servants and slaves, may be brought and prosecuted at any time within three years after such cause of action shall arise. *Provided also*, That if the person against whom any such indictment, presentment, information or complaint shall be brought or exhibited, shall have fled from and have resided out of this State during the period limited as aforesaid, for the prosecution of the offence charged, then the same may be brought and exhibited against such person at any time within such period during which he shall reside within this State after the commission of the offence. *And provided also*, That when any suit, indictment, presentment, information or complaint, for any crime or misdemeanor, is or shall be limited by any other statute, to be brought or exhibited within a shorter time than is hereby limited, the same shall be brought or exhibited within the time limited by such statute.

§156. *Be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act concerning crimes and punishments," revised and enacted in May, 1821, and all statutes and acts in addition thereto, or in alteration thereof, and all other statutes and acts and parts thereof, so far as the same are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty. *Provided, nevertheless*, That all acts and crimes which have been done or committed, or which may be done or committed on or before the said first day of September, may be prosecuted, proceeded with and punished in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

§157. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall go into operation and take effect from and after the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and not before.

HENRY W. EDWARDS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN S. PETERS,
President of the Senate.
Approved—June 5th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the N. Y. American, June 29.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.—By the Athenian, from Carthagena, we have, through the politeness of S. E. Burrows, Esq. been furnished with papers from that place to the 30th ult. inclusive. They announce Bolivar's approaching departure forever from Colombia, and the election of a new President and Vice President. On the 4th May, Congress having previously settled and adopted the new constitution (which is not yet published,) proceeded to chose a President and Vice President. On the third ballot *Joaquin Mosquera* was chosen President, and General *Domingo Caicedo* Vice President. There were forty-eight votes, and the constitution required two thirds for the successful candidate. The ballots were thus: First ballot, 26 for Sr. Cassabal, 17 for Sr. Mosquera, 5 for Sr. Caicedo; 2d ballot, 27 for Mosquera, 17 for Cassabal, and 4 for Caicedo; 3d ballot, which was restricted to the two highest candidates, 34 for Mosquera, and 14 for Caicedo. Sr. Mosquera was then declared legally elected President of the Republic. Proceeding then to the election of Vice President, General Caicedo received 33 votes; Sr. Cassabal 12, and 3 scattering. Whereupon, Gen. Caicedo, was declared duly elected Vice President.

The President elect not being in Bogota, a deputation was sent to the Vice President, informing him of his election, and inviting him at once to enter on the duties of his station and of President *ad interim*. Gen. Caicedo returned with the deputation, took the oaths, and then addressed the Congress. A committee was also sent to the Liberator announcing the election to him, and expressing anew the admiration and regard of Congress for his character and deeds. The Liberator expressed in reply, the greatest pleasure at the choice that had been made, and at being himself once more a private citizen.

On the 5th May a complimentary address, signed by the new Vice President, the Archbishop of Bogota, the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, and War, and about 1200 citizens, was presented to Gen. Bolivar—in which the fullest expressions of admiration for his services and sacrifices are employed—and as he was no longer in power they may be taken as sincere.

On the 9th Bolivar left Bogota for Carthagena where he was to embark, as was supposed, in the British frigate *Shannon* for England.—On his route he was received with the highest testimonials of affection and respect. He arrived on the 25th at *Turbaco*, in the vicinity of Carthagena.

The proclamation of the Vice President on assuming his station, is in a proper tone. It recommends oblivion of all past animosities, and promises that no distinction shall be made between citizens on account either of their origin, alluding doubtless to old Spaniards, or past opinions. Venezuela, under these circumstances, can have no ground to persist in her secession.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Mary Howland arrived at New York on Saturday, from Liverpool, which she left on the 20th of May. The Cotton Market remained steady—prices a little better. The King's health was better.

LONDON, May 18.

We may at length venture to congratulate our readers on the favorable turn which his Majesty's illness has taken. It is now confidently affirmed that the King may, for the present at least, be considered out of danger.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 18th, Lord Stanley presented a petition from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, praying the House to take steps to prevent the invasion of Mexico by Spain.

On a motion for the second reading of the Jews' Emancipation Bill, it was lost, ayes 165, noes 228.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

Last night we received Paris papers to Saturday. The first division of the expedition was to embark on the 11th, the artillery on the 12th, the second division on the 13th, the third on the 14th, and the whole, with the exception of the cavalry and one or two regiments of infantry, would probably sail on the 16th.

TOULON, May 5.

From the 20th to the 25th of May, 50,000 Frenchmen (35,000 belonging to the land forces and 15,000 to the navy) will be landed on the shores of Africa. The English Parliament has abolished the negro slave trade. Thanks be to the King of France, the slavery of the whites will soon cease also. Before the Revolution, the corsairs of Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, were kept in check by the Maltese Knights. The first crusade was raised in France; and in France also the standard ought for the last time to be raised, without, however, violating the character of the age, and without employing those means which are no longer congenial to our manners. Petty commercial interest can no longer contract the grand interests of humanity. It is high time for civilized nations to free themselves from the disgraceful tribute which they paid to a handful of barbarians. It is high time to put an end to the slavery of Christians.

The general entrepot of the expedition of Algiers will be established at Mahon.—*Avon.*

FROM TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, dated the 15th April, received here, state, "that a commercial arrangement with the Sultan, allowing American vessels free trade to the Black Sea, was completed on the 13th April, by the American Agent, Mr. Rhine, and that a firman had been obtained for the Java, Commodore Biddle, and the Lexington, to proceed to Constantinople."

The arrangement alluded to above, has probably been made for carrying into effect the treaty of Adrianople, in regard to American vessels. —*Bost. Centinel.*

LIBERTY.—The following anecdote is extracted from the *Memoirs and Revelations of a Page of Napoleon's Imperial Court*—a work full of interest and amusement, just published in Paris.

"At the period when Bonaparte was about to be named Consul for life, General Saint Hilaire assembled the troops under his command, and delivered the following harangue: "Comrades, the nation are deliberating on the question if General Bonaparte shall be appointed Consul for life. Opinions are free as air: I would not for the world seek to influence yours. However, I think it right to apprise you, that the first man who refuses to vote in Bonaparte's favor, shall be shot at the head of his regiment: Liberty forever!"

The same sort of Liberty exists in this happy country, and freedom of opinion is tolerated much in the same way, only we do not yet shoot the electors who choose to enjoy it. "Opinions," here "are free as air," and Gen. Jackson would say with Gen. Saint Hilaire, "I would not for the world seek to influence yours: but mind, if you dare to vote against me, you shall be turned neck and heels out of office. Liberty forever!" *N. Y. Spectator.*

SENATOR WOODBURY.—We can think of no man in this country, who is in a more mortifying predicament, than the late Jackson Senator of New Hampshire. After proffering his services as a partizan at the festival of the late administration—after apostatizing to the Jackson ranks—and after oscillating between Castor and Pollux, the prominent Jackson stars of the day—after deviating from the straight forward New England channel, to take advantage of every moving eddy—in short, after thus paddling about for five years in pursuit of his own self aggrandizement—to be cast off by his own party, is mortifying in the extreme. But so it is. He has deviated from what has been considered the true policy of his own section of the country, to curry favor with a Southern interest, and the renegadism of his own State, and he has at last met the fate that he deserved—He has been thrust out of the U. S. Senate, by his own partizans. As the other party, of course, will never take him by the hand, his political career may be considered to be run. *Boston Centinel.*

We think we cannot perform a better service to our readers than by laying before them the following extract from a back number of Silliman's Journal, wherein the efficacious properties of the *Chloride of Lime* are treated of, and the mode of preparing it for use explained.

"Although the chloride of lime is applicable to many important purposes still its usefulness is as yet so little known, that I will submit a few of its various important applications.

It is generally employed in solution, which is made in the proportion of four ounces to one pint of water, and as only about one half the lime is dissolved, it will be necessary to filter, in order to obtain the clear solution. Dilute one part of the liquid with 40 parts of water, a pint with five gallons, or a wine glass full to three quarts of water, stir the mixture and it is then fit for use. It is the most powerful disinfecting agent hitherto discovered, and an instantaneous destroyer of every bad smell. It is an infallible destroyer of all effluvia, arising from animal and vegetable decomposition, and effectually prevents their deleterious influence; hence it is particularly recommended to the attention of those, residing in epidemic districts, as there is reason to expect, that the mixture sprinkled about apartments would prevent the spread of contagion to a certain extent around. Its value will be appreciated by the faculty in examinations for inquests, dissections and anatomical preparations. For all these desirable purposes it is only necessary to sprinkle the diluted liquid in the apartment, or on the object requiring purification.

The effluvia from drains, sewers, and other receptacles of the same nature, will be destroyed by pouring into them a quart measure, added to a pailful of water, and repeating the operation until it is completely removed.

Tainted meat, and animal food of every kind may be rendered sweet by sprinkling them with the mixture. Water in cisterns may be purified, and all animalculæ destroyed, by putting into it a small quantity of the pure liquid, say about half a pint to one hundred and twenty gallons of water, and consequently it is highly valuable on board ships.

The nuisances arising from disagreeable and unhealthy manufactories, may be equally obviated by the mere sprinkling of the chloride of lime, and the health of the workmen very materially preserved in such deleterious processes as the preparation of oil colors. It destroys the smell of paints so effectually, that a room painted in the day may be slept in at night without any smell of paint being perceived, if it be sprinkled some hours before with the mixture.

Smelters of lead, glue and size makers, tallow and soap manufacturers, skin dressers, &c. may deprive their premises of all offensive smell, by the same processes. The close and confined air of hospitals, prisons, ships, &c. will be almost instantaneously purified by sprinkling the diluted chloride of lime in small quantities from a watering pot. The stains from fruit, &c. may be removed from table linen, &c. by dipping the article stained in water, applying the chloride of lime until the stain is removed, and then rinsing well in cold water previous to being washed.

To Farmers.—"The season of the year is approaching, when the old adversary, who has destroyed so much of our profits, and broken our tools, and beaten our cattle, will be hovering about our farms, and offering his services. His name is STRONG DRINK. But he is strong only because he overthrows. He makes no man strong. We want none of his help. Our hoeing and haying and harvesting will be done better without him than with him. The times are hard, and he is an expensive companion. He will cost us more for the summer than all our taxes for the year. Let us, therefore, at the outset, all resolve that we will not employ him. Whether we belong to Temperance Societies or not, like them or hate them, no matter, let us, this year, have nothing to do with rum or whiskey." *Middletown Gazette.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JUNE 30, 1830.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The growing and deserved interest which is felt in that excellent institution, seems not only to authorise but to require some notice at this time. The Colonization Society originated at the South, and many among us, at the North, thought it very unkind, and denounced it as a new oppression for the poor negro, to send him to a distant country and inhospitable climate. They are not content, we said, to oppress the slaves, but they wish to kill, by a slow, but sure death, the free negroes among them. In spite of all opposition and misrepresentation, however, the plan of colonizing in Africa, under every disadvantage, has been carried into effect, and a colony is now established, which is allowed, on all hands, to be in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The object of the Society, as it is well known, is to remove free people of color to this Colony, and from being, in most instances, a humble and very degraded race, to give them such a standing and create such a feeling of self-respect as will lead to the improvement of character and to habits of industry and sobriety. We at the North, are too much disposed to speak evil of our Southern brethren, and in our full view of the evils of slavery and detestation of it, are apt to charge it as a crime of the deepest die upon the South, and the South alone, and some are so reckless and indifferent to consequences, that they demand of the Southern States the immediate emancipation of their slaves. The truth is, the evil of slavery is as well understood and fully acknowledged at the South, as with us. It is an evil entailed upon them by their ancestors, and in no small degree by our ancestors. It is a well known fact that the most extensive dealers in the slave trade were from New England—that they furnished the South with that species of property at a most enormous profit—and any man of ordinary reflection who will think but a moment on this subject, must be aware that the general emancipation of the slaves, would be both injurious to the slaves themselves, and a certain ruin to the country. As degraded as they now are, their general and sudden emancipation would make them ten fold more so. [illegible]

one tenth of the expense and sacrifice in the removal of this enormous and dreadful evil—an evil which they contributed so largely in originating and disseminating?

The fourth of July was last year fixed upon as a day on which contributions should be sought for this benevolent and patriotic object. The call was not unheeded, and funds were liberally contributed. The call is again repeated this year. The occasion is one most appropriate to this object. The fourth comes on Sunday, and there can be no more righteous cause, there can be no more worthy or patriotic object. Our religion calls upon us to do good unto all men, and we are more particularly bound to make some recompense to those who have suffered so largely at our hands. The day of our independence should remind us how jealous we were of the least encroachment upon our liberties, & how wretched & degraded is the condition of the slave. The reproach which the reading of the Declaration of our Independence casts upon us, for our injustice and cruelty, should lead us to correct the evil, and aid in the only feasible plan which has been adopted for the relief of the slave. We hope that clergymen, in addressing their congregations on the fourth, will not be unmindful of the poor and degraded and enslaved African—but that the claims of this charity will be presented to the community with force and effect.

We give below a statement of the facts in relation to the Stonington Justices, from a respectable gentleman of that town, and from that as well as from information equally unquestionable, derived from other sources, we are satisfied that the facts as originally stated by us are true, to the letter. We are also informed, from authority which cannot be questioned, that when the subject of the petition from Stonington, in relation to the Justices, was before the meeting of the Representatives of the County, the facts, substantially, as stated below, appeared before them—and the meeting indefinitely postponed the petition, and nominated, with a full knowledge of all the facts, the Justices of last year. When the subject came before the House of Representatives, the course which had been taken by the county meeting, and the facts which appeared before them, were stated to the House by a member from this County, and the petition was returned to the House, with the certificate of the Chairman of the County meeting, of the course which they had taken in relation to it. With regard to those facts there is no question,—every man can draw his own inference.

But hear our correspondent:

STONINGTON, June 26th, 1830.

MR. DUNHAM,—Sir, I noticed in your paper, of late, some editorial remarks respecting the proceedings of the legislature, the last session, against some of the Stonington Justices. I was pleased that there was a paper in this county so friendly to the cause of temperance, and so willing to present the doings of the Justices, on the first Monday of January last, in their proper light. For this act of justice and kindness, I regret that you, or any other person, should be attacked or censured, by any one; especially a man claiming equally with yourself to be a friend to temperance. It would have been well for the gentleman, who styles himself "*a member*," if he had been more willing to have viewed your statement of facts, as entitled to some consideration, and exhibited more of that moderation and mildness which he inculcates. The board of Justices in Stonington, who acted on the subject of licences in January last, are respectable men, and among our best citizens. And, Sir, they are entitled to better treatment than they have received from the writer in your paper of the 23d inst. Perhaps, Sir, in his zeal to condemn them, he thought moderation and mildness consisted in charging them "with a refusal to do their duty; usurping legislative powers, and like Carolina demagogues, nullifying the laws of the State at pleasure" and such like hard and unwarrantable remarks. I did not design to follow the "member" in the course he has taken. If the gentleman is satisfied with his own feelings and exhibits on the subject, I take leave of him, and without my permission he will enjoy all the consolation, his magnanimity, moderation, mildness, and humanity entitle him to. I, Sir, was a member of the board of Justices in January last, and in conformity to a request in your paper, and to the duty I owe myself and my brethren, present you with the following facts relative to their proceedings on the subject of withholding licenses. When the board were properly organized, and ready to proceed to the business of granting licenses, they gave public notice to receive all applications. There were in the town at the time, I believe, about 25 retailers, and I know not but the largest portion of whom had resolved in no way to be concerned in retailing liquor. But of this number only 5 or 6 made application for licenses. I think the number was only four who unconditionally wished licenses, as they said; at any rate, a number had so resolved. The mode then adopted was to examine each applicant separately, and decide whether they were proper persons; and so it was done. There was no difference of opinion in the board that I know, respecting the principle by which they ought to be governed. They were unanimous in rejecting every application but one. Their decisions were founded upon testimony confessed to be true; and unequivocally exhibited before them, that in every instance or case of those applicants, they had violated the law upon which they were then acting, by selling spirituous liquors contrary to the provision of the third section; and had not, with proper fidelity and faithfulness, used the confidence hitherto reposed in them, that they would support the laws of the State for the suppression of an improper use of spirituous liquors.

With regard to those applicants, it was in proof, and it is true to say, that some had more constantly and openly violated the laws by dram selling in their stores, than others, and that, during the whole year. If there was any applicant against whom there was no proof of violation of law, and abuse of confidence the past year, I know it not. Any such could and would have been licensed. But perhaps some of the condemners of the civil authority, rest much of their opposition to their proceedings upon the refusal of the gentleman referred to as a member of the board. This seems to have been burdensome to the mind of a gentleman in the House of Representatives, who took so active a part in the proscription of a *selected few* of the board of Justices. The member of the board of Justices who applied for a license, sat with the board in making all the decisions with respect to the other applicants, and well knew, and as I heard or saw, acquiesced in the principles and decisions made. And I have never heard that he found fault with the proceedings. When his own case came up, he properly retired. On this application some further discussion took place. And however kindly disposed the board might and ought to have been toward the individual, yet it was thought and urged, that duty and consistency required, that the same rule should be applied to him, that had been applied to others in his presence and by his consent. It was stated to the board unequivocally, and as of personal knowledge, (as understood,) that the same violations of law the past year, had taken place in this case, as in the others, if not to the same extent. To do right in this, as in all other cases, according to the testimony received, was the object of the Authority. I now repeat the remark before made, that every application for a license, rejected by the Justices, was refused upon sufficient testimony of repeated, and in some cases I believe of daily violations of the law, the past year.

I have endeavored to give you a correct statement of facts and I am confident that I have done it. Now, whatever statements have been made by persons, in their place or out of their place, by the house or by the [illegible], placing the proceedings of the Justices upon different grounds, or as having acted or decided upon different principles, or upon different proof, must be incorrect, and without foundation. I have submitted the above statement of facts to the Chairman of the Board of Authority, and others, who acquiesced in their correctness. I make this communication with a full conviction that the conduct of the Justices has been misrepresented, and that their doings have not been rightly understood by the Legislature or the public. I am a friend of temperance and of temperance societies; but I think not of unlawful or any improper measures to accomplish their benevolent designs. I identified myself with their earliest movements in this vicinity; and I hope I may be indulged to say, for the only purpose of promoting public and private happiness. For this cause I have suffered, and expect to suffer. But I sincerely desire the cause may not suffer on my account, or on account of any with whom I have been associated. It is a good cause, and ought and will prevail.

Yours, with much respect,

ALEX. G. SMITH.

THE GREEKS.—We had, in common with our citizens, the pleasure of hearing on Sunday afternoon, a very interesting address to the Sunday Schools of this town, from the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Episcopal Missionary in Greece—and in the evening a statement of the physical and moral state of the Greeks, as they fell under his own observation during a tour through a large part of that distressed country. The facts stated by him were in the highest degree interesting, and presented a very affecting picture of the physical sufferings of the Greeks, the desolation of their country, the destruction of their towns and villages, and all the evils of their former slavery and the subsequent cruel and desolating warfare of the Turks. The picture too of their moral condition was still more painful—a state of wretched ignorance surpassing that of almost any other country or people. He vindicated, most successfully, the moral character of the Greeks, from the charges heretofore most liberally bestowed upon them—even the crime of theft, with which they have been particularly charged, he stated to be less common than in this country. They possess, too, the most thorough conviction of their degraded state, and are universally eager to obtain knowledge, to learn to read, and to obtain books. They are particularly attached to our own countrymen, who have contributed so largely to their relief, and would most gladly receive instruction at our hands.

The object of Mr. Robertson is to obtain funds for the purchase of printing presses and the establishment of Schools, and we know no country to which the labors of the benevolent have the promise of a richer and more abundant harvest. We hope that the charity which so readily and universally ministered to the physical sufferings of the Greeks, will not withhold its aid in relieving them from the moral desolation which pervades that country.

YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Agreeable to a notice in the Norwich Courier of last week, a very numerous meeting was held at the City Hall, on Monday evening, when Mr. *John H. Rowe* was called to the Chair, and Mr. *Isaac L'Hommedieu* was chosen Secretary.

A Constitution was then read, and adopted, as the Constitution of the Young Men's Temperance Association, of Norwich, auxiliary to the American Temperance Society—to which, in a few moments, were attached the signatures of 57 young men.

The Society being formed, they proceeded to the choice of officers—when

A. T. Chester was chosen President,

B. R. Vaughan, J. Y. Niles, Vice Presidents,

J. Ingersoll, Jr., Secretary,

I. L'Hommedieu, Treasurer,

J. T. West, Geo. Lanman, S. C. Starr, Geo. B. Crandall, H. H. Roath, G. B. Murfey, Executive Committee.

After which the following Resolutions were offered and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the measures taken by the "American Temperance Society," to which we are auxiliary, and will cordially second its endeavors in advancing so good a cause.

2. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the course suggested by the Connecticut Medical Society, respecting the establishment of an asylum for inebriates.

3. *Resolved*, That we will endeavor to obtain the signatures and co-operation of every young man within our limits, before the next meeting.

The Society were then favored with remarks from Rev. D. Hemenway, Peter Lanman and Wm. P. Greene Esqs., expressing their gratification in witnessing the formation of such a society, and their best wishes for its success.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted: That the Executive Committee take it upon them to procure some member of the Society to deliver an address at the next meeting.

The meeting was then adjourned to the 2d Monday in July, at half past 7 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC L'HOMMEDIEU, Secretary.

MR. DUNHAM—Permit me, sir, through the medium of your paper, to express to the Young Men of Norwich my unfeigned gratitude, for the firmness and undaunted spirit of determination with which their conduct was marked, at a meeting held at the City Hall, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Temperance Society—that notwithstanding the spirit of opposition, fired with the zeal of DEMONS, and raging with the fury of MANIACS, yet, through the blessing of heaven, our efforts were crowned with great and incalculable success. I would remind those noble young men (*unfriendly to this cause*) who assembled there that evening for the premeditated and sole purpose of interrupting the proceedings, and if possible to render our meeting, of none effect, that they were not only fighting against Morality and Religion, but also against that Being who has solemnly and infallibly declared that "no Drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven." How dreadful, how fatal will appear the mistake of those infuriated young men, when the light of eternity shall show them that the sacred and eternal purpose of divine justice can never be moved, by their vain and malicious exertions to destroy this most glorious cause!

CHAIRMAN.

GROSS IMPOSITION.—A gentleman of this city took from the post office, recently, a *Circular*, from a private individual, relating to subjects in which the gentleman has no peculiar interest, postage NOT paid, which contains the following very modest request:—"It would be considered an act of generosity and benevolence manifested towards the author, if the person to whom this is addressed, in his answer, (through the medium of the post office) would have the liberality to do the same *post paid*." As whipping-posts are still standing in Connecticut, our Legislature would discover their wisdom, and subserve the public interest, should they ordain that the person, who can be guilty of such a base imposition, shall know by experience that they do not stand in vain.

H.

We are requested by a Committee of the Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, to state that an Oration will be delivered at the Town Hall, on Monday the 5th of July, by Doct. Worthington Hooker. Procession will form in front of Kinney's Hotel at half past 10 o'clock.

Officers of the Thames Bank, *chosen* June 28, 1830: Wm. P. Greene, Joseph Perkins, Wm. C. Gilman, Calvin Goddard, A. H. Hubbard, Henry B. Watt, Adam Larrabee, Edward Whiting, and James Stedman, *Directors*; Wm. P. Greene, Esq., *President*; Lyman Brewer, *Cashier*.

Two men were drowned in the Thames on Saturday afternoon, by the upsetting of a boat. The name of one was John Moore, son of Mr. Russell Moore of Preston—the other was a colored man, name not ascertained.

FOR THE COURIER.

INDEPENDENCE.

The birth day of our union is approaching—it falls upon the Sabbath. We celebrate the day to cherish in our minds the love of liberty—of our free institutions—to recal the events of the revolution, which has placed us upon a high eminence as a nation—to teach our children how the blessings which we enjoy were acquired, and how to preserve them—to feel and express a lively sense of our gratitude for them.

While I was turning in my mind the thought, whether all this could not be done on that day, consistently with our reverence of the Sabbath, recent publications of the American Colonization Society were put into my hands, in which I find the following:

"Our friends will please to recollect that the Fourth of July will, the present season, occur on the Sabbath. No judicious means should be neglected of inviting the attention of the Clergy and the Churches universally to this fact, and of securing their consent to the measure of taking up Collections for the Colonization Society on that day. The good which would be effected by the universal adoption, among all denominations, of this measure, would be incalculable. And how appropriate to the occasion such a work of charity and mercy! We hope that all Editors friendly to the Society will bring this subject immediately and distinctly before the public."

"One of our warmest and most efficient friends, begs us to remind the Ministers and Churches throughout the country, that the approaching 4th of July ought to be observed as a Jubilee for Africa, a day in which all whom God had blessed with liberty and abundance, should come forward with liberal offerings to aid those who are establishing, on the shores of Africa, the institutions of Freedom, Civilization and Religion. We trust that not a single Minister or Church will decline to make some contribution to further a design so obviously appropriate to the occasion—so full of promise and of hope for the wretched children of Africa."

I regret that these publications have not been more extensively circulated. They would dispel the mists of ignorance and prejudice—they would show one of the noblest charities of this "*age of benevolence*." The people of the United States are earnestly entreated on that *joyful occasion*, (the 4th of July) "to remember Africa—Africa, darker in ignorance than the complexion of her tribes, and more miserable than Americans are *happy*." Any plan which promises to wipe away from our happy country, the foul stain of slavery, cannot but commend itself to all true friends of civil liberty. The project of this Society, not only promises to do that, but to restore the degraded Africans to their own country, and establish a Colony, governed by the principles of liberty, freedom, and religion, and which may be the means of regenerating benighted Africa.

But this project commends itself to us because it is of southern origin. Our southern friends smart under the evils of the slave holding system. Shall we do nothing but stand afar off, and tell them "we are more holy than they." The part which our ancestors and their ships have borne in introducing the curse into this *land of freedom*, will not bear examination. We have great sins to answer for, and are bound by every consideration of justice, to assist in relieving them from this great evil. In examining the proceedings of this society, we find the names of the venerable James Madison, John Marshall, and many others, dear to liberty and their country, deeply engaged in promoting this object.

The only survivor of those who, on the day we celebrate, put their names to the Declaration of Independence—the aged and venerable Charles Carroll is President of the Society. Another opportunity may never again occur, of cheering his patriotic heart with evidence that we are a united people in our love of freedom.

Let us, then, with one heart and with every hand, contribute to the funds of this Society, as much, at the least, as we have been accustomed to spend in the celebration of the birth-day of our own liberty. Let us show that we need no foreign [illegible] to make us rejoice in our own, and to assist others to enjoy the same blessings of self government. Let us teach our children to contribute to the same object. If it is but a mite, it will bless them who give, and many small streams will create a large fountain.

Our celebration of the day will be one on which we can reflect with pleasure—one which the pure spirits of our fathers who achieved our independence, may, we trust, look down upon, from the abodes of blessedness, with satisfaction.

NEW ENGLAND.

ITEMS.

The suit instituted by the Government against Mr. Fillebrown, for an alleged public default, has been withdrawn; and the suit against Duff Green, for libel, commenced by Mr. Fillebrown, will not be tried before December.

The National Journal of the 23d inst. says—"On Wednesday last, Com. Warrington, then absent on duty, which had only a few days before been completed, was removed from his office as one of the Navy Commissioners." He is brother-in-law of Mr. Miles King, late Collector at Norfolk, removed from office. That accounts for it.

The Mayor of New-York, has issued his proclamation, announcing the existence of small pox among the emigrants at the quarantine, and that it has been introduced by the same class of persons and now exists extensively in the interior of the State, and Pennsylvania. He very properly recommends vaccination, and adduces the fact that on board the ship Brunswick where more than a hundred were sick and five died with small pox, but of sixty-eight passengers who had been vaccinated, not one was in the slightest manner affected.

Married,

At Brooklyn, on the evening of the 20th inst., by Rev. S. J. May, Lieut. WM. W. MATHER, of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, to Miss EMILY M. BAKER, of the former place.

In Stonington, on the 21st inst. by Rev. Joseph Whittlesey, Capt. DANIEL CAREW to Miss GRACE PALMER, both of that place.

Died,

At Brooklyn, on the 22d inst., Mr. EBENEZER WILLIAMSON, aged 77.

Drowned in Natchaug river, below the dam at Wells' Mills in Chaplin, on Tuesday the 15th inst. MOSES B. GURLEY, son of Capt. Roger Gurley of Windham, in the 21st year of his age.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock—Lecture on Music. Statements will be made relative to the American Colonization Society.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Griswold Temperance Society will be held at the Meeting house, in the first society, on the 5th July, at 3 o'clock p. m. At which meeting the friends of temperance are invited to attend. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by a number of gentlemen who have been requested to attend the meeting, for that purpose.

Griswold, June 28. 1w

NOTICE.

THE Windham County Temperance Society will celebrate its Second Anniversary, in conjunction with the Windham County Colonization Society, on Monday, the 5th of July, at Brooklyn.

June 29, 1830. 1w

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.

2,500 rolls French and American Paper Hangings and Borders; at a small advance from cost.

June 28. 14

"FREE TRADE AND NO MONOPOLY."

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &c. which he offers to the public as low as can be purchased in town, viz:

Calicoes, . . from 10, to 30 cts. per yd.,
Brown Sheetings, from 7, to 15 cts. per yd.,
Bleached do. from 10, to 25 cts. per yd.,
Navarino Hats, from 25, to 42 cts.

All other goods in proportion.

He has also, a general assortment of men's, women's and children's, *Boots and Shoes*, of all kinds.

Also, men's, youth's, and children's *Fur Hats.*

Also, a general assortment of *Ready Made Clothing.*

Also, 5 hhds. New Rum, which is of that quality, which he offers to farmers for mowing, and others, by the 10 galls. and upwards, for 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 2 pps. of Pierpont's Gin, by the same quantity, at 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 3 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses, at 37½ cts. per gallon; W. I. do. at 29 cts. per gal.

Likewise, an assortment of Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Peanuts, Filberts, Cocoa Nuts, Citron, &c.

Also, 30 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime; 50 m. good Shingles; 20 bbls. super Flour; 10 sacks blown Salt; Babcock's, Glasko's and Prentice's Scythes, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Stonington Borough, June 30, 1830. 3w14

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having entered into co-partnership, have commenced business in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. B. & F. Pendleton, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

WM. H. WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH PALMER.

WOODBRIDGE & PALMER

Offer for sale, as above, on the most reasonable terms, a general assortment of staple and fancy DRY GOODS.

Also, a complete stock of *Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hollow ware*, together with all the other articles usually kept in country stores.

They also keep constantly on hand, *Ship Chandlery*, of all kinds.

Stonington, June 28th. 3w14

NOW LANDING,

FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

30 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 hhds. English Island Molasses,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
5 bags Java do.
100 sacks fine Salt,
15 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 bbls No. 1. Mackerel,
10 kegs Malaga Raisins,
20 boxes bunch do.
20 kegs Gray & Pankey's Tobacco,
10 boxes Saunder's Cavendish do.
175 bbls. Western Flour,
10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
20 bbls. B. & S. Gin,
10 hhds. Cranes' Rum,
10 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 28. 14

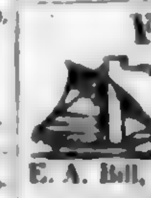
NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the firm of CONGDON & TRACY, offer for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, which are warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as cheap as can be bought in this town.

ELISHA CONGDON,
SIMON TRACY.

Norwich Falls, June 26. 3w14

For New-York.



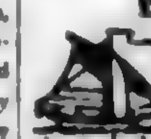
The sloop Diamond, Capt. Lovell, will sail on Wednesday, 30th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

For New-York.

The Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Wednesday, the 7th of July, at 6 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage enquire of Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or of the master on board.

June 30. 2w14

For New-York.



The sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Friday, July 2d, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

June 27. 1w

For N. Y. and Albany.

The fast sailing sloop Teazer, J. Williams, Master, will sail for the above ports, on Tuesday the 6th of July, at 10 a. m.—For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board.

June 30. 14

For New-York.

Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, will sail on Friday, July 9th. at 1 p. m.—For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.

June 28. 2w14

LOST,

A middling size hair Trunk, containing sundry articles of clothing, a clarionett & a fife, and several small articles. Said trunk was sent by the stage from Windham last Fall, and directed to Salem Bridge, and was lost sight of at Norwich Landing. Whoso will return said trunk to Kinney's Hotel, at Norwich Landing, or give information where it may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

HENRY H. PORTER.

June 22, 1830. 14

WANTED,

A SMART, active, young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in a store. One from the country would be preferred. Enquire at this office.

June 28. 14

WANTED,

A few loads first quality Ship Knees, for which cash will be paid by

GEORGE W. CLARK.

June 29. 14

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are not settled by the 15th July, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

O. P. RAMSDELL.

June 25. 14

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has received the last week from New York, a handsome assortment of Fashionable Goods. Among which may be found—

A handsome assortment of calicoes and ginghams,
Black Gro de Berlin silks, a superior article, for ladies' dresses,
Blue and green sarsnett,
Superior black Sinchew,
Sarsnett, jackonett and medium cambrics,
Nansook muslins,
Bishop lawn; barrage and gauze hdkfs.,
Silk flagg hdkfs.; Swiss and mull muslins,
Linen cambric hdkfs., very cheap,
Long lawns,
4-4 and 5-4 plain Swiss cravats,
Foulard do. a new article,
Swiss and tambored capes,
Cotton and silk hose,
Shell and mock shell combs,
Bobbinett lace quillings,
Plain lustring ribbons,
Ladies' superior black horse skin gloves,
3-4 German Nankeen,
Superior 3-4 black Circassian,
Linen drilling, stripes, &c. for men's and boys' summer wear,
Sheetings and shirtings,
Umbrellas and parasols,
Black Navarino hats,
A great variety of other goods not enumerated—all which he is disposed to sell cheap.

June 29, 1830. 14

A VARIETY.

Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape "
Codfish,
Hyson, } TEAS.
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, &
Souchong,
Loaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Tenter Hooks,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " Eng.
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terre De Sienne,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gn. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14

LIME, &c.

150 casks Lime; 40 ½ bls. Mackerel; 30 sacks fine Salt, large sacks,
Just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

June 28. 14

COTTON.

150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

June 28. 14

SALT, &c.

200 bush. cheap Salt; 100 casks fresh Lime,
50 casks Buck Wheat,
For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

June 30. 14

NEW BOOK,

FOR CHILDREN.

STORIES about Arnold, the traitor; Andre, the Spy; and Champe, the Patriot; for the children of the U. States, with engravings. Just received at

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.

June 30. 14

GRINDSTONES.

5 tons Novascotia Grindstones, selected for Scythes and Axes.
For sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

June 30. 14

PRESTON'S SALTS,

with a variety of other perfumery, for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

June 29. 14

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

50 gross paper Tobacco, put up in ¼ lb. and ½ do.
150 boxes cigars,
150 bunches do. for sale low by

GALLUP & CULVER.

June 28. 14

ALE.

A few bbls. Hooker's Springfield Ale, for sale by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has again been to N. Y. and obtained the latest fashions for all kinds of garments.

Also, an additional supply of choice Goods, such as Broadcloths, Vestings and Trimmings, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

The public are invited to call and examine them. Garments cut and made in the best manner, and at short notice.

ELIHU GALLUP.

June 28. 3w14

STATIONARY.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

FOOLSCAP, letter and wrapping paper at the manufacturers wholesale prices; Goodwin & Co's extra superfine vellum; gilt edge letter paper; blk. edge mourning paper; English and American gilt edge billet paper; embossed paper; drawing paper of various sizes; tinted and white Bristol board; a great variety of colored paper; (pith paper, white and col'd); bonnet paste board; gold & silver gilt paper; gilt borders & ornaments; pocket books; purses; wallets; parchment memorandum books; paper and stone slates; paper folders; Newman's, Rives's, and Osborn's water colors; drawing pencils; camels hair pencils; pencil and drawing crayons; India ink; India rubber; mathematical instruments; Gunter's scales and dividers; pen and pocket knives; silver pens; pocket combs; tooth picks; wafer seals; straps; court plaister; rouge; silver pencil cases; pocket and desk instruments; glass inks and sands; ink chests; ink powder; liquid ink; red ink; durable ink for marking; black lines for writing; black and red wafers; notarial office wafers; best quality red sealing wax; bottle wax; 20,000 quills, Dutch, English, and American manufacture; swans quills; Russia quills; demi and foolscap ledgers; journals; day books; record, letter, and waste books; Ladies' albums &c.; Cologne and Lavender water; Antique oil; Windsor, Naples, and common soap; fancy soap; together with a great variety of other articles in the stationary line, too numerous to particularize.

June 28. 14

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

ONE new *Borough Wagon*, & harness with leather top. It can be used for one or two horses. One common Wagon, new. One second hand chaise, in good repair.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.

June 25. 14

THE CONNECTICUT STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 9, will be drawn at Middletown, July 7. The highest prize is $12 500, Tickets only 4.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 4, draws on Tuesday, July 6. 2 prizes of $3,000, whole tickets 2, shares in proportion—for sale at RAMSDELL'S.

June 25. 1w

FOR SALE,

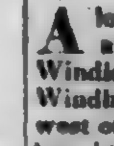
A lot of land with a new dwelling house and barn thereon standing, situated in Windham, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Coventry, about one mile north west of the Willimantic Village, and may be bought very cheap, on short credit. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living in Hampton.

WIGHTMAN WILLIAMS.

June 24th. 3w14

FOR SALE,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL NEXT,



A FARM, of near 100 acres of land, situated in Canterbury, one mile south of Westminister meeting house, with a two story dwelling house, barn, and out houses. Any wishing to take a view, may, in the course of the season, see not only the soil, but its products.

ARAUNAH BUTTS.

June 21. 3w14

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of *John Cogswell*, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited their account of administration with the estate of said deceased, for allowance and settlement. Thereupon ordered, that said executors give public notice to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 20th day of July, 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising a copy of this order, three weeks, in succession, in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post, in said Griswold, for a like time.

3w14} Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon within and for the district of Lebanon, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles jr. Judge.

ORDERED by this court that Roger Bailey, as he is administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate, of Abigail Bailey, late of Lebanon, deceased, settle his administration account at the Probate office in said district, on the 3d day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M. and that notice of said settlement be given by publishing a copy of this order one week in the Norwich Courier and by posting a like copy on two public sign posts in said district at least one week before said 3d of July.

[14] Attest, Wm. Wattles Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr. *Wm. Daley*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, Thereupon ordered, that said administrator give public notice, to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 2d Monday of July, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and by posting at two or more places in said Norwich.

3w14] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1ptf14

POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

THE RETAILER AND HIS VICTIM.

BY CHARLES W. DENISON.

* * * * * *

The hand of death was on him. There he lay
In utter agony, upon his bed
Of straw; his sunken eye upturned, and fixed
On vacancy; his mouth was opened wide,
And oft he gasped for breath, like a shot bird
Beneath a noon-day sun; his face, how wan!
And o'er it often passed, like a black cloud
Over a sterile waste, the awful frown
Of hopeless, deep despair. Around him stood
His wretched offspring, weary in their wo;
And as their cries burst from their aching hearts,
They seemed to shake their tottering hut; for they,
Forsaken ones! had no kind mother there,
To still their bitter groans. The dying man
Had bid them all adieu; had sent them forth
Upon the bleak, wide world, neglected been
To a poor beggar's will—a drunkard's name.—
There entered one, with reckless step, and look,
That boldly mocked this touching scene of wo.
He gazed, with tearless eye and bloodless cheek,
Upon the wreck which he himself had made;
Then seizing on his dying victim's hand—
Which seemed instinctively to dread his touch,—
With saintly voice, but quaking heart, he asked:
"My neighbor, know'st thou me?" Deep groans replied,
In tones of thrilling sound.—The sufferer turned,
And fixing on his visiter an eye
That told unutterable things, he said:
"Know you! alas! alas! too well I do!
You! who have stripped me of my earthly all;
Have beggar'd me and mine, have made my life
A hell on earth; and now for me have burst
The burning portals of a hell to come!
Look at this frame—so weak and haggard now;
Look at this hovel—squalid misery's den—
At these dear innocents, and hear their sobs:—
Then hence—and to the spot you call your home—
But as you go, tread lightly o'er the grave
Of my lost, murder'd wife;—when there, reflect,
That, but *for knowing you*, I now might have
A frame as healthy and as firm as yours;
That the same hand you now have dared to touch,
Might still have labored on, to gather up
The treasures of the soil, and joyous cast
Them in my partner's lap, a future store
For these sad, helpless orphans, that this hut,
Which charity to me has deigned to loan—
That I might here be sheltered from the storm,
And [illegible] my wretched days beneath a roof—
By you has been exchanged for that which once
Was mine—mine, by the purchase of my daily toil.
And now, begone! my spirit loathes thy sight;—
But stop—remember, *we must meet again*!
Meet, at the bar of HIM whose searching eye
Has marked your every step: till *then, farewell*."
He ceased. His face was flushed, and in his eye
There shone a brightness not of earth, which seemed
To pierce, like fiery arrows, thro' the soul
Of him who trembling listened. He had poured
The scorching torrent of his curses out,
Till it had dried the very fount of life,
And thus, while burning in its fires, he died!

Stonington, June, 1830.

MEDLEY.

A LUCKY EXPERIMENT.—During the severe frost, which took place about a month ago, a lively lass who had been married about a year and a half before to a young farmer, on the borders of Romney Marsh, was much scandalized at her husband's going too often to the public house, and staying too late when he was there.—Several little conjugal expostulations having failed of producing alteration, the lady, in a moment of passion, declared, positively, that if it occurred again, she would throw the baby (an infant about four months old, of which he was very fond) into the military canal, and herself in after it. Not dreaming that she would carry her threat into execution, a few days only had elapsed, when the

"Iron tongue of midnight had told twelve,"

before Mr. —— knocked at his own door. His wife let him in herself, and without saying a syllable, set down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradle, snatched up the unconscious little innocent sleeping within it, and rushed out of the house. It is hardly necessary to say that the alarmed husband ran hastily after, but so sudden and unexpected had been her movement, that she had gained a considerable start, and the canal being but a few yards from their dwelling, reached the tow-path before he could overtake her. He was just in time to seize and save her from self-destruction; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, at that spot above four feet deep, and he could witness its struggles by the light of the moon. In an instant he threw himself in, and, grasping the nightgown which had prevented its owner from sinking, brought safely to the bank—*the cat!*—dressed in little Polly's bed-clothes, exceedingly wet, and now mewing piteously. His spouse, in the mean time, had regained her own door, which was not opened till he had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts of his situation. Before, however, he was quite an icicle, admission was vouchsafed; but the story of his self-inflicted ducking having got wind, no farther stratagem was necessary to wean the swain from his symposium, the jokes of his convivial acquaintance being sufficient to prevent him again partaking their revels; the impudent little pot-boy himself, cries *mew!* whenever he sees him.—*London paper.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Jeremiah Paul, was a short, round personage, with a quick eye, I had almost said, a spiteful little grey eye—a bald head in front, and short stiff cue behind, horizontally and parallel with his Sunday beaver. He was a wonderful man to look at, and his history was no less remarkable than his person. At one period of it, he was the village schoolmaster—a rare pedagogue and a learned—being, it is said, not only familiar with Dilworth's Spelling Book, and the Psalter, but also with such difficult mathematical problems as are comprehended in the elementary principles of Pike's Arithmetic. It may be readily supposed that such a ripe and rare scholar would not be suffered to remain long in obscurity. His talents were not of an order to 'blush unseen;' and accordingly in his fortieth year, he was honored with the office, and enriched with the emoluments pertaining to no less a dignitary than a justice of the peace.

But we are getting ahead of our story; and with the reader's permission, we will go back a few years, & introduce them to the wife of Master Paul. She, too, was an uncommon character—a great, good natured, and headstrong romp, who used to tend school, on purpose, to use her own phrase, to plague, 'Master Jerry.' And verily she was a plague! She used to bounce in and out, whenever she pleased; she pinched the boys—inked the faces of the girls—and finally to such a pitch did her audacity arrive, that she even presumed to lay hands on the sacred powdered cue of the Dominie himself.

Jeremiah was leaning over his desk in a musing attitude, engaged in a profound mathematical calculation respecting the probable tonnage of his lordship's pig-stye, when this outrage took place. He had already placed the subject in half a dozen different attitudes before, his mind's eye, and was on the point of committing his lucubrations to the fragment of a slate upon which his elbow was resting, when a vigorous jerk at the hairy appendage of his pericranium, started him bolt upright, in an instant, and drew from him a cry not unlike that of the very animal which was the subject of his scientific cogitations.

Jeremiah did not swear—he was an exemplary and church-going pedagogue—but his countenance actually blackened with rage and anguish; and as he gazed hurriedly and sternly around him, the ill suppressed laughter of his young disciples added not a little to the former. "Who?—who?—who? I say!" He could articulate no more. He was choked with passion.

'That are great ugly girl there, that pinches us so,' said a little ragged urchin with a streaked face.

Jeremiah confronted the fair delinquent—but it was plain from his manner, that he had much rather have undertaken the correction of his whole school beside, than the incorrigible offender in question. His interrogating glance was met by a look in which it would have been difficult to say whether good nature or impudence predominated. 'Did you meddle with my cue?'—said the Dominie, but his voice trembled, his situation was peculiarly awkward. 'I—I—what do you suppose I want of your cue?' and a queer smile played along her pretty mouth; for a pretty one she had; and what is more, the Dominie himself thought so.

Jeremiah saw that he was about to lose his authority—he hemmed twice—shook his head at such of his rogues as were laughing immoderately at their master's perplexity—and reached his hand to his ferule.

'Give me your hand, Miss!' His heart misgave him as he spoke.

The fair white hand was instantly proffered, and as pretty too, as that of a modern belle at a cotillion party. Jeremiah took it—it was a pretty hand—a very pretty hand—and then her face—there was something in its expression which seldom failed to disarm the pedagogue's anger. He looked first at her hand, then at her face, so expressive of roguish confidence; and then at his ferule, a rude heavy instrument of torture, altogether unfit to hold companionship with the soft fair hand then held in durance before him.

Never, in all the annals of the birchen authority, had Jeremiah Paul experienced such perplexity. He lifted the rigid hand two or three several times, and as often withdrew it. 'You will not strike me?' said the girl.—There was an artless confidence in those words, and the tone in which they were uttered, which went to the very heart of the pedagogue. Like Mark Anthony before the beautiful Cleopatra, or the Roman leader of the Volsces before his own Virgilia—the Dominie relented. 'If I pardon you for this offence, will you conduct yourself more prudently in future?' 'I hope I shall,' said the hopeful young lady, and the master evinced his solicitude for the welfare of his pupil, by pressing the hand he had imprisoned; and its fair owner expressed her gratitude for such condescension by returning the pressure. They were married just six months afterwards. So much for levity in school discipline.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

SELECT Practical Theology, of the seventeenth century, by James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont.

Jahn's Biblical Archeology.

Testimony of Scripture, to the obligations and efficacy of Prayer; by the Rev. Gilbert Wardlaw.

The life of Rev. Philip Henry.

Professor Hitchcock's Prize Essay, on Alcoholic and Narcotic substances.

Horner's Pathological Anatomy.

Macculloch on remittant and intermittant Fevers.

June 23. 13

NEW BOOKS.

A residence at Constantinople in the year 1827, with notes to the present time. By Josiah Brewer, Missionary to the Mediterranean.

The Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being Lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people. By Samuel Nott, Jun.

Letters on Female Character, addressed to a young lady, on the death of her mother. By Mrs. Virginia Cary.

Natural History of Enthusiasm.

Advice to a young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village Pastor—with an Introductory Essay. By the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, N. J.

The life of the Rev. Philip Henry, by his son, Rev. Matthew Henry.

A sketch of Sacred Geography for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes and Families—with four elegant maps.

Gaston's Scripture account of the Faith and Practice of Christians, consisting of an extensive collection of pertinent texts of Scripture, illustrative of the various articles of revealed religion, reduced into distinct sections.

Conversations on Vegetable Physiology, comprehending the elements of Botany, with their application to Agriculture, by the author of "Conversations on Natural Philosophy." Adapted to the use of schools, by the Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M.

The American Common Place Book of Prose.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

June 15. 12

PETER PARLEY'S JUVENILES.

Peter Parley's Tales of Animals,
" " Tales about America,
" " Juvenile Tales,
" " Child's Botany,
" " Winter Evening Tales,
" " Story of the Storm,
" " Story of the Little Drummer,
" " Story of the Little Prisoners,
" " Story of the Bird's Nest,
" " Story of the Mocking Birds,
" " Story of the Faithful Dog,
" " Story of the Pleasure Boat,
" " Story of the Little Soldier,
" " Story of the Unhappy Family,
" " Story of the Mask,
" " Story of the Little Sailor,
" " Story of the Cottage Girl,

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

June 15. 12

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

1000 ps. Paper-Hangings and Borders, of a great variety of patterns, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

June 15. 12

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

JUST received and for sale at THOMAS ROBINSON'S Bookstore, a new supply of this valuable little work, adapted to the capacity of children.

June 15. 12

JUNE 8, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

Painted Muslins; blk. and white Ginghams,
Handsome light and dark Prints,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Book and Swiss Muslins; Italian Lustrings,
Black and blue black Gro de Naps,
Sinchews; green Lasting,
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's black Italian Cravats,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black, white, pink and green Italian Crapes,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Fine Irish Linens; Table Diapers,
Table Linens; table and bed Spreads,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats,
Straw, pink, blue and green lustring Ribbons.

☞All of the above named articles will be sold low for cash. 11

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

BLACK

ITALIAN LUSTRING,

OF the *first* quality, received by the Fanny this morning—also straw, pink and blue Ribbons, and Navarino Hats. Just opened and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

June 8. 11

SELLING OFF ☞AT FIRST COST!☜

THE goods at the *New York Store*, consisting of Broadcloths, Shirtings, Laces, Linens, Cambrics, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Silks, Shawls, Circassians, Bombazetts, Flannels, cotton and worsted Hose, Calicoes and Ribbons—will be sold at the original cost in New York—some of which are very cheap. The subscriber intends to close the business of that store as soon as possible.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

June 2, 1830. f10

PARASOLS,

BROWN and green silk covers, with rich embossed borders and heavy fringes—for sale by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

June 9. 11

CROCKERY WARE.

A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware of the new stile—light, blue, brown, & black patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 19th. 6w12

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just received, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he will sell cheap.

June 23. 13

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

DRY GOODS.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, just received and for sale *cheap enough* by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 16th. 6w12

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 12

TO FARMERS.

S. S. MOSELEY & CO.

HAVE Thayer's, Barstow's, Prentice's, Follett's and Bartlett's Scythes,

—ALSO—

Rakes, Scythe Snaiths, Hay Forks, Cradles, and Scythe Stones—all for sale cheap.

Scotland, June 21, 1830. 3w13

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

HARTFORD ALE.

50 bbls. and half bbls. best Hartford Brewery Ale, equal to Philadelphia or any other beer, just received and for sale as low as any other of equal quality, by

GALLUP & CULVER,

Agents for the Brewery.

June 22. 3w13

SKIN TEA.

15 chests Skin Tea—received per sloop Maria, and for sale low by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

OIL.

10 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Oil,

10 do. Whale do. (very nice.)

For sale by E. A. BILL.

June 23. 13

SALT AND BUCKWHEAT.

N. STEBBINS

HAS for sale cheap Salt, suitable for curing Hay, and a few bushels of heavy Buckwheat, for seed.

Norwich, June 23. 13

HONEY, &c.

2 tierces very superior Honey,

20 drums fresh Figs. For sale cheap by E. A. BILL.

June 23. 13

MOLASSES.

20 hhds. Molasses—landed from sloop Maria, and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 23. 13

20 doz. scythes, 24 do. scythe snaiths,
30 do. rakes.

For sale by E. A. BILL.

June 23. 13

SPERM OIL.

25 bbls. Sperm Oil, superior quality—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,

20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON,

Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

SAL ÆRATUS, &c.

14 casks Sal Æratus,

100 quintals Codfish,

500 bushels Cape Salt,

Just landed and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 15. 12

PALM-LEAF HATS.

100 doz. Palm Leaf Hats—just received, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Also, 40 doz. Darby's patent Scythe Rifles, for sale by

E. A. BILL.

June 15. 12

FINE SALT.

150 sacks fine blown Salt—just received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 15. 12

SALT.

500 bush. Coarse Liverpool Salt, suitable for Cattle, and Hay,

500 bush. Old, Coarse, Dry T. I. Salt, suitable for grinding.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 16th. 6w12

FLOUR.

50 half bbls. best family Flour, warranted very superior, for sale by

E. A. BILL.

June 15. 12

SHEEP.

100 fine wooled sheep, for sale by ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, June 14th. 3w12

SUGAR.

10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar—just landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 16. 12

FRESH TEAS.

140 packages hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, Pouchong, Souchong and Bohea Teas, importations of 1830—now landing from sloop Jupiter, and for sale very low by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 15. 12

FLOUR, &c.

20 bbls. Rochester Flour,

40 sacks Fine Salt,
100 bush. Cape Salt,
25 quintals Shoal Fish,
2 tierces Rice; 4 hhds. Molasses,
New England St. Croix Rum,
Wines of all kinds—and many other goods too numerous to mention, for sale by DANIEL B. MINER.

Country produce of all kinds is wanted for the above goods.

June 16. 12

SCYTHES, &c.

20 doz. Thayer's & Blanchard's scythes,
50 doz. scythe snaiths,
20 doz. do. Quaker, superior,
40 doz. rakes,
150 doz. scythe rifles,
30 doz. do. stones,
25 doz. hay forks,
2 doz. grain cradles,
8 doz. " shovels,
16 doz. milk and chopping trays,
50 doz. baskets, various kinds and sizes—for sale by

CHARLES COIT.

June 16. 12

SCYTHES, &c.

50 doz. Thayer's, Blanchard's and Torrey's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
1000 Scythe Rifles, fine and coarse grit,
500 Rakes, Abel and Wilcox,
100 quaker Snaiths, made of the best of timber and iron, warranted equal to any ever made,
100 Pitch Forks, warranted,
1000 bush. heavy Maryland Corn,
20 firkins Lard,
40 half bbls. No. 1. and 2. first quality Mackerel—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

June 2, 1830. 10

30 quintals Block Island Codfish; 50 do. Shoal and Straits do., Sounds and Tongues, pickled Salmon, Mackerel, Turks Island, Cape and Liverpool Salt, Tar, Turpentine, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Lime, Nails, Glass, Gay Head, Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Flour, Spices, Coffee, mess Pork, Hams, Lard, Vinegar, Neat's Tongues, white Beans, Barley, sweet Corn, Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Shoes, Lamp Black, Tamarinds in kegs, 100 lbs. Beeswax, 300 lbs. Beef Tallow, 100 lbs. Bayberry Tallow, 10 boxes Sperm Candles, Sperm Oil, 3000 feet ash Oars, from 8 to 20 feet in length, a few dozen willow Market Baskets—for sale by

C. EELLS.

June 23. 3w13

MACKEREL, &c.

10 half barrels Boston No. 1. Mackerel,
20 quints. large Shoal Fish,
100 bush. St. Mackes Salt,
30 bags Liverpool blown do.
20 smoked Salmon,
1 bbl. pickled Salmon,
10 half bbls. family mess Pork,
5 do. Boston Beef,
50 Beef Hams,
½ bbl. Neat's Tongues,
20 smoked do.—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

June 16. 12

LUMBER.

Just received and now landing.

70,000 ft. clear and merch. short clap boards,

20,000	ft. clear and merch. long clap boards,
150,000	cheap cedar shingles,
70,000	first quality "
60,000	best dimension pine "
40,000	ft. clear boards,
10,000	" " 1¼ inch "
10,000	" " 1½ inch "
14,000	" 3 by 4, 3 by 5, 3 by 6, and 4 by 8, pine timber,
60,000	" spruce and hemlock for frames,
30,000	" merch. boards.

DURKEE & MINER.

June 8th. 12

LUMBER.

100,000 cedar Shingles—this day landing from the schooner Harriet and Eliza, for sale at $1 50 cts. per m.

300,000 pine and cedar,
150,000 merch. and clear boards,
50,000 timber and joist,
25,000 patent clapboards,

For sale by JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

June 8. 11

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Culver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

Jan. 19, 1830. 42

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. tf52

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home*.

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment*.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepp.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes raisins,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bar. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c

May 5, 1830. 6

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having recently returned from New York, offers to his friends and the public generally, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the present and approaching season—consisting in part of—

60 pieces prints, of the latest patterns; a great variety of silks, consisting of satin Levantines, Italian Lustring, sinchew, sarsnetts, Gros de Naples, &c. &c.; fancy silk hdkfs.; light and dark ginghams; a variety of Millinery articles; parasols and umbrellas; Norwich and plaid crape; bombazine; bombazetts and Circassians; Carton, Nankin and Italian crapes; a great variety of ribbons; blue and yellow nankeens; bobbinett lace veils; flagg and Bandanna silk hdkfs.; cotton flagg and Bandanna do.; Swiss collars; book and mull muslins; jackonett and Swiss do.; bobbinett lace and lace edgings; threads and floss; a large assortment of broadcloths, flannels, [illegible], and satinetts; Leghorn and Navarino hats; false curls, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery; Crockery and Glass Ware; Drugs and Medicines; Stone Ware, &c.

A large assortment of looking glasses; tea waiters; willow baskets, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, consisting of St. Croix rum; French brandy; Holland gin; Lisbon and Malaga wines; Boston new rum; molasses; sugars; teas; rice; tobacco; snuff; pepper; pimento; sal æratus; nutmegs; ginger; mace; cloves; cassia, &c., comprising in the whole as good an assortment of goods as can be found in any store in the county—all of which he will sell for cash as low as can be bought in Norwich or elsewhere, or exchange at fair prices for men's and boys stockings and socks, striped mittens, good sewing silk, augers, butter and cheese, and almost all kinds of barter pay that is taken in pay for goods at any country store.

EDWARD S. MOSELEY, & Co.

Hampton, April 27, 1830. 5

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are compounded purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum*. Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LEFFERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, Norwich City, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, Norwich Falls, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, Norwich Town, NATHANIEL HOWES, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, Windham, E. M. WETHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, Colchester, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 12w10

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS affected with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 12th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1826 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, as the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 5th. 6

LEE'S

WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

TYLER'S

VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for the kind and beneficial effects on the human system to any other yet offered to the public: more particularly for all those afflictive complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy even the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance in the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables, and there is no danger attending the use of them to either age or sex, under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypochondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, rheumatism, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It cleanses and strengthens the system in general. The certificates of the numerous efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Leffers & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per bottle, $2 per doz.

May 15.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 15. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1668

NOW LANDING,

FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

30 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 hhds. English Island Molasses,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
5 bags Java do.
140 sacks fine Salt,
15 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 bbls No. 1. Mackerel,
10 kegs Malaga Raisins,
20 boxes bunch do.
20 kegs Gray & Pankay's Tobacco,
10 boxes Saunder's Cavendish do.
175 bbls. Western Flour,
10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
20 bbls. B. & S. Gin,
10 hhds. Cranes' Rum,
10 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
June 28. 14

LIME, &c.

150 casks Lime; 40 & bbls. Mackerel
50 sacks fine Salt, large sacks,
Just received and for sale by
GALLUP & CULVER.
June 28. 14

SALT, &c.

200 bush. cheap Salt; 100 casks fresh Lime,
50 casks Buck Wheat,
For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*
June 30. 14

GRINDSTONES.

5 tons Nova-scotia Grindstones, selected for Scythes and Axes.
For sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
June 30. 14

PRESTON'S SALTS,

with a variety of other perfumery,
for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
June 29. 14

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

50 gross paper Tobacco, put up in lbs. and ½ do.
150 boxes cigars,
150 bunches do. for sale low by
GALLUP & CULVER.
June 28. 14

ALE.

A few bbls. Hooker's Springfield Ale, for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*
June 28. 14

TO FARMERS.

S. S. MOSELEY & CO.

HAVE Thayer's, Barstow's, Prentice's, Follett's and Bartlett's Scythes,

—ALSO—

Rakes, Scythe Snaiths, Hay Forks, Crades, and Scythe Stones—all for sale cheap.
Scotland, June 21, 1830. 3w13

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

HARTFORD ALE.

50 bbls. and half bbls. best Hartford Brewery Ale, equal to Philadelphia or any other beer, just received and for sale as low as any other of equal quality, by
GALLUP & CULVER,
Agents for the Brewery.
June 22. 3w13

SKIN TEA.

15 chests Skin Tea—received per sloop Maria, and for sale low by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

OIL.

10 bbls. Winter and Summer Spermaceti Oil,
10 do. Whale do. (very nice.)
For sale by E. A. BILL.
June 23. 13

SALT AND BUCKWHEAT.

No. GILBERT

HAS for sale cheap Salt, suitable for curing Hay, and a few bushels of heavy buckwheat, for seed.
Norwich, June 23. 13

HONEY, &c.

2 tierces very superior Honey,
20 drums fresh Figs. For sale cheap
E. A. BILL.
June 23. 13

MOLASSES.

20 hhds. Molasses—landed from sloop Maria, and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

LEATHER.

200 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
June 23. 13

SPERM OIL.

25 bbls. Sperm Oil, superior quality—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cabl spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

SALT.

500 bush. Coarse Liverpool Salt, suitable for Cattle, and Hay,
100 bush. Old, Coarse, Dry T. I. Salt, suitable for grinding.
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
June 16th. 6w12

CROCKERY WARE.

A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware, of the new style—light, blue, brown, & fancy patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
June 16th. 6w12

"FREE TRADE AND NO MONOPOLY."

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.
which he offers to the public as low as can be purchased in town, viz:

Calicoes, . . from 10, to 30 cts. per yd.,
Brown Sheetings, from 7, to 15 cts. per yd.,
Bleached do. from 10, to 25 cts. per yd.,
Navarino Hats, from 25, to 42 cts.

All other goods in proportion.

He has also, a general assortment of men's, women's and children's, *Boots and Shoes*, of all kinds.

Also, men's, youth's, and children's *Fur Hats.*

Also, a general assortment of *Ready Made Clothing.*

Also, 5 hhds. New Rum, which is of that quality, which he offers to farmers for mowing, and others, by the 10 galls. and upwards, for 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 2 pps. of Pierpont's Gin, by the same quantity, at 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 3 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses, at 37½ cts. per gallon; W. I. do. at 29 cts. per gal.

Likewise, an assortment of Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Peanuts, Filberts, Cocoa Nuts, Citron, &c.

Also, 30 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime; 50 m. good Shingles; 20 bbls. super Flour; 10 sacks blown Salt; Babcock's, Glasko's and Prentice's Scythes, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Stonington Borough, June 30, 1830. 3w14

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson,	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson, } Teas	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, & } Teas	Verdigris,
Souchong,	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre Deseenne,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gn. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green
Oranges,	Smaltz,
Lemons,	Gum Copal,
Mustard,	Gum Shellac,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Glue,
Sal Æratus,	Rosin,
Black Snuff,	Chalk,
Yellow "	Sand Paper,
Tobacco,	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Pipes,	Sheet Lead,
Spanish Cigars,	Sheet Copper,
American "	Bar Lead,
Writing Paper,	Shot and Flints,
Wrapping Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Madeira Wine,	Trace Chains,
Lisbon "	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Port "	Window Glass,
Colmanar "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Malaga "	Fish Glue,
Brooms,	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Sperm Oil,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Cotton Wicking,	Spatulas,
Starch,	Wafers,
Seives,	Ink Powder,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Emery,
Oil Vitriol,	Cords and Lines,
Muriatic Acid,	Boots and Shoes,
Aqua Fortis,	Rakes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythes,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Hache Wood,	Pitch Forks,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Bellows,
Curcuma,	Tacks and Brads,
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by
FITCH & SMITH.
June 28. 14

COTTON.

150 bales prime Geo. *Cotton*, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
June 28. 14

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just received, and is now opening a handsome assortment of
SUMMER GOODS,
which he will sell cheap.
June 23. 13

DRY GOODS.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, just received and for sale cheap enough by
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
June 16th. 6w12

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.
Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.
June 16. 12

SELLING OFF

☞ AT FIRST COST! ☜

THE goods at the *New York Store*, consisting of Broadcloths, Shirtings, Laces, Linens, Cambrics, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Silks, Shawls, Circassians, Bombazetts, Flannels, cotton and worsted Hose, Calicoes and Ribbons—will be sold at the original cost in New York—some of which are very cheap. The subscriber intends to close the business of that store as soon as possible.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
June 2, 1830. f10

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has received the last week from New York, a handsome assortment of Fashionable Goods. Among which may be found—

A handsome assortment of calicoes and ginghams,
Black Gro de Berlin silks, a superior article for ladies' dresses,
Blue and green sarsnett,
Superior black Sinchew,
Sarsnett, jackonett and medium cambrics,
Nansook muslins,
Bishop lawn; barrage and gauze hdkfs.,
Silk flagg hdkfs.; Swiss and mull muslins,
Linen cambric hdkfs., very cheap,
Long lawns,
4-4 and 5-4 plain Swiss cravats,
Foulard do. a new article
Swiss and tambored capes,
Cotton and silk hose,
Shell and mock shell combs,
Bobbinett lace quillings,
Plain lustring ribbons,
Ladies' superior black horse skin gloves,
3-4 German Nankeen,
Superior 3-4 black Circassian,
Linen drilling, stripes, &c. for men's and boys' summer wear,
Sheetings and shirtings,
Umbrellas and parasols,
Black Navarino hats,

A great variety of other goods not enumerated—all which he is disposed to sell cheap.
June 29, 1830. 14

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having entered into copartnership, have commenced business in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. B. & F. Pendleton, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.
WM. H. WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH PALMER.

WOODBRIDGE & PALMER

Offer for sale, as above, on the most reasonable terms, a general assortment of staple and fancy DRY GOODS.

Also, a complete stock of *Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hollow ware*, together with all the other articles usually kept in country stores.

They also keep constantly on hand, *Ship Chandlery*, of all kinds.
Stonington, June 28th. 3w14

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of reasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.
June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

BLACK ITALIAN LUSTRING,

OF the *first* quality, received by the Fanny this morning—also straw, pink and blue Ribbons, and Navarino Hats. Just opened and for sale by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
June 8. 11

JUNE 8, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

Painted Muslins; blk. and white Ginghams
Handsome light and dark Prints,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Book and Swiss Muslins; Italian Lustrings,
Black and blue black Gro de Naps,
Sinchews; green Lasting,
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's black Italian Cravats,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black, white pink and green Italian Crapes,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Fine Irish Linens; Table Diapers,
Table Linens; table and bed Spreads,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats,
Straw, pink, blue and green lustring Ribbons.

☞ All of the above named articles will be sold low for cash. 11

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

SELECT Practical Theology, of the seventeenth century, by James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont.

Jahn's Biblical Archeology.

Testimony of Scripture, to the obligations and efficacy of Prayer; by the Rev. Gilbert Wardlaw.

The life of Rev. Philip Henry.

Professor Hitchcock's Prize Essay, on Alcoholic and Narcotic substances.

Horner's Pathological Anatomy.

Macculloch on remittant and intermittant Fevers.
June 23. 13

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

1,000 rolls French and American Paper Hangings and Borders; at a small advance from cost.
June 25. 14

NEW BOOK,

FOR CHILDREN.

STORIES about Arnold, the traitor; Andre, the Spy; and Champe, the Patriot; for the children of the U. States, with engravings. Just received at
T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.
June 29. 14

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, before the 20th of July next. After that time, the accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.
SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.
Norwich, June 30, 1830. 13

STATIONARY.

THOMAS ROBINSON,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

FOOLSCAP, letter and wrapping paper at the manufacturers wholesale price; Goodwin & Co's extra superfine vellum; gilt edge letter paper; blk. edge mourning paper; English and American gilt edge billet paper; embossed paper; drawing paper of various sizes; tinted and white Bristol board; a great variety of colored paper; (pith paper, white and col'd); bonnet pasteboard; gold & silver gilt paper; gilt borders & ornaments; pocket books; purses; wallets; parchment memorandum books; paper and stone slates; paper folders; Newman's, Rives's, and Osborn's water colors; drawing pencils; camels hair pencils; pencil and drawing crayons; India ink; India rubber; mathematical instruments; Gunter's scales and dividers; pen and pocket knives; silver pens; pocket combs; tooth picks; wafer seals; straps; court plaister; rouge; silver pencil cases; pocket and desk instruments; glass inks and sands; ink chests; ink powder; liquid ink; red ink; durable ink for marking; black lines for writing; black and red wafers; notarical office wafers; best quality red sealing wax; bottle wax; 20,000 quills, Dutch, English, and American manufacture; swans quills; Russia quills; demi and foolscap ledgers; journals; day books; record, letter, and waste books; Ladies' albums &c.; Cologne and Lavender water; Antique oil; Windsor, Naples, and common soap; fancy soap; together with a great variety of other articles in the stationary line, too numerous to particularize.
June 28. 14

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established the Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*
F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yr11

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the firm of

CONGDON & TRACY,

offer for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, which are warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as cheap as can be bought in this town.
ELISHA CONGDON,
SIMON TRACY.
Norwich Falls, June 26. 3w14

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are not settled by the 15th July, will be left with an Attorney for collection.
O. P. RAMSDELL.
June 25. 14

NOTICE.

THE person who took, by mistake, a small scarlet shawl, from the Steamboat Fanny, on Friday last, may hear of the owner, by applying at R. Hubbard's Book-Store.
June 22. 13

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

MARCUS B. YOUNG earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either for the "Norwich Free Press," or advertising, to make immediate payment, as new arrangements are about to be made, with respect to the further publication of that paper. Office a few rods south of Norwich Bank.
June 23. 13

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of *John Cogswell*, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited their account of administration with the estate of said deceased, for allowance and settlement. Thereupon ordered, that said executors give public notice to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 20th day of July, 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising a copy of this order, three weeks, in succession, in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post, in said Griswold, for a like time.
3w14 Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr. *Wm. Doley*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, Thereupon ordered, that said administrator give public notice, to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 2d Monday of July, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and by posting at two or more places in said Norwich.
3w14 Attest, Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

A By-Law in relation to the Streets and Public Grounds within the city of Norwich.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That the Court of Common Council of said city be and they are hereby authorized to take charge of the streets, highways, public squares and walks, and public commons and burying grounds, and all public grounds in said city, and to adopt such regulations in reference to the same as they may think expedient, and appoint suitable persons to carry the same into effect.

Passed in Court of Common Council, June 7, 1830.

Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*
Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.
Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
Willimantic Falls, C. 5. 92

Laws of Connecticut,

PASSED A. D. 1830——NEW-HAVEN SESSION.

An Act for Regulating Lotteries.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That every person who shall, within the limits of this State, sell, transfer or dispose of any share, part, portion or interest in any lottery ticket less than one whole ticket, or act as a broker, factor or agent in selling, transferring or procuring to be sold or disposed of, in any way whatever, any share, part, portion or interest in any lottery ticket less than a whole ticket; or shall set up, exhibit, publish or circulate, or cause to be set up, exhibited, published or circulated, within this State, any written or printed proposal, offer, or advertisement to sell, or in any way dispose of any share, part, portion, or interest in any lottery ticket, less than one whole ticket; and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, for the first offence, and for any subsequent offence, a fine of two hundred dollars.

§ 2. If any person shall sell, or offer for sale, or be in any way acting or assisting in selling, or offering for sale, any lottery ticket for a greater sum or price than the scheme price thereof; which scheme price shall be ascertained by dividing the whole amount of prizes, in such class, by the whole number of tickets therein; such person, being thereof duly convicted, before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall, for each lottery ticket so sold, or offered for sale, forfeit and pay a fine of the value of such ticket, at the scheme price thereof; and it shall be lawful for the purchaser of any lottery ticket of tickets, sold contrary to the provisions of this section, to sue for and recover the money, or the value of any goods paid or delivered for such ticket or tickets, from the vender or venders thereof, to be recovered in any court of record, having cognizance of the same, or value thereof, in which action it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to allege that the defendant is indebted to him, or received to the plaintiff's use, the money so paid, or the value of the goods so delivered by the plaintiff, whereby the plaintiff's action accrued to him, according to the form of this act, without setting forth the special matter; and the defendant in such action, shall be obliged to answer upon oath relative to the discovery of the money or other things so paid or delivered for such lottery ticket or tickets; as aforesaid, if the plaintiff shall desire the same; and if the defendant shall refuse so to testify as aforesaid, judgment shall pass against him as in case of *nihil dicit.*

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all prizes in any lottery, granted by the authority of this State, shall be payable at least within sixty days from the last day of the drawing thereof; and no deduction shall be made in paying any prize when it becomes due, beyond fifteen per cent. of the amount of such prize; and if any prize shall be paid, or any part of the same, before it becomes due, no greater discount in addition to said fifteen per cent. shall be made from the amount of said prize than at the rate of six per cent per annum for the time between the time of such payment, and the time when such prize would become due; and any person offending against any provision of this section, being thereof duly convicted before the county court, shall forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars, together with twice the amount of such discount beyond the rate of six per cent, as shall be made contrary to the true intent and meaning of this section.

§ 4. No scheme or class in any lottery shall be drawn, nor shall any lottery be drawn upon, or according to the principle of combination of numbers; but the manner and modes of drawing lotteries shall be by depositing separate ballots on which shall be inscribed or written the blanks and prizes in one wheel, and ballots on which shall be separately inscribed or written the number of each ticket in each scheme or class beginning with the number one, and proceeding in arithmetical order to the whole number of tickets in such scheme or class, in another wheel; and in no other way or manner. And any person who shall draw any lottery, or aid or assist in drawing any lottery, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this section, on being thereof duly convicted before the county court, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five hundred dollars for the first offence; and a fine of one thousand dollars for any subsequent offence. And if any lottery, granted by authority of this State, shall be drawn otherwise than according to the mode prescribed in this section, the purchaser or purchasers of any ticket or tickets in such lottery, shall have liberty to recover of the person from whom he or they purchased the same, the amount of the scheme price of such ticket or tickets, by a proper action founded on this statute.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no suit or action shall be brought or maintained upon any contract or agreement made within this State, whether in writing or otherwise, the consideration, or any part of the consideration whereof, shall be the sale, or the sum or prize agreed to be paid upon, or for the sale of any lottery ticket or tickets, but within three days next after such sale shall have been made; and all such suits or actions not brought within said limited time, shall be forever barred.

§ 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in any action brought or founded upon any contract or agreement whatsoever, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action to inform the court at the time of pleading, if such action shall be pending before a justice of the peace, and if before the county court, within the three first days of the setting of such court, by filing his written complaint (making affidavit of the truth of such complaint,) that the contract or agreement upon which such action shall be brought or founded, was made in violation of, or contrary to, the provisions of this act; or some of them, and stating in what particular; and in such case, it shall be the duty of the court to examine the parties on oath on the trial of the issue between them touching the allegations in such complaint. And if the plaintiff shall refuse to be examined on oath, as aforesaid, then there shall be judgment of non-suit against the plaintiff, and the defendant shall recover of the plaintiff his cost; and if before such examination of the parties, or by other legal evidence, it shall appear to the court, that such contract or agreement was made or entered into contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any of the provisions thereof, the plaintiff shall become non-suit, and the defendant shall recover of the plaintiff his cost. *Provided, nevertheless*, That the testimony of any person who shall have been examined, under the provisions of this section shall not be deemed admissible evidence against him, or construed to his prejudice, in any other action or prosecution whatever.

§ 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person to whom any lottery ticket, share, part, portion, or interest in any lottery ticket or tickets, shall be sold or disposed of, or to whom any prize money shall be paid, or agreed to be paid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any provision of the same, shall be a competent witness on the trial of any information or prosecution grounded on this act; but the testimony of such witness, on such trial, as to such offence, shall not be admissible evidence against him in any prosecution against such witness, or be, in any manner, construed to his prejudice.

§ 8. There shall be appointed by the General Assembly from time to time, as shall be deemed expedient, three persons, to be Auditors of Lotteries, who shall be sworn to a faithful execution of their trust, and be paid for their services a reasonable compensation from the treasury of the State. And it shall be the duty of any manager or managers of any lottery, granted by authority of this State, within 30 days after the drawing of any class in such lottery shall be completed, to make out, under his or their hands, a complete statement and account of all receipts and disbursements on account of the said class, and present the same to one of the said Auditors. And said Auditors or any two of them shall, within five days after such account shall have been presented as aforesaid, audit, settle, and adjust the said account, and make report thereof to the General Assembly at their next session. And no succeeding class in such lottery shall be drawn, or the drawing thereof commenced, until such accounts of the said managers relative to the last preceding class in said lottery, shall have been audited, settled, and adjusted as aforesaid. And if any manager shall offend against the provisions of this section, or either of them, such manager, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

§ 9. All prosecutions grounded on this act shall be instituted by the attorney for the State in their respective counties, and by the Grand Jurors in the several towns; and the fines or sums recovered exclusive of costs, shall be paid one moiety to him, who shall first give information to the prosecuting officer, and the other moiety to the Treasury of the State; and the person so giving information shall be a competent witness on such trial.

§ 10. That all lotteries granted by the authority of this State, shall be drawn within the same, and not elsewhere.

§ 11. That no class in any lottery heretofore granted by the authority of this State, (excepting the Enfield Bridge lottery, and the lottery granted to the president and directors of the Retreat for the Insane) shall be drawn but within six months next after the rising of this General Assembly; and if any person or persons shall, after fifteen days from the rising of the Assembly, draw any lottery, or class of any lottery within the State, or be aiding or assisting therein, excepting the lottery granted to the president and directors of the Retreat for the Insane, and the lottery granted to the Enfield Bridge Company; such person or persons so drawing, aiding or assisting therein, shall, on conviction thereof before the county court, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in a common jail a term not exceeding ninety days, or such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence. *Provided*, That the provisions of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh sections of the foregoing act shall extend to any tickets or shares thereof, which may be sold or offered for sale, or to any sales made pursuant to any scheme which may have been made and published before the thirty-first day of May, 1830.

§ 12. *Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act is intended, or shall be construed to infringe or abridge the grants of lotteries heretofore made to the president and directors of the Retreat for the Insane, and the Enfield Bridge Company.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to Sheriffs."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That twelve deputy Sheriffs may be appointed for the county of Hartford, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act concerning the Eagle Bank.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That the act entitled "An Act in addition to an act to incorporate the Eagle Bank," passed May Session, 1826, and the act entitled "An Act in relation to the Eagle Bank," passed May 1827, and the act entitled "An Act in addition to an act in relation to the Eagle Bank," passed May Session, 1828, and the act entitled "An Act concerning the Eagle Bank," passed May Session, 1829, and all the provisions thereof, be, and the same are hereby revived and re-enacted, and shall be and continue in force, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next. And the committee last appointed under and by virtue of said acts, are also continued in office, without re election, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next. And said committee, and the agent or agents by them from time to time appointed, shall have the same powers, and all acts and things done or commenced in pursuance of the powers therein given, shall have the same effect, and be proceeded with in the same manner as though said first mentioned act had, when first passed, been so extended, and said agents shall report annually, to the General Assembly, on or before the tenth day of its session, their proceedings, and the state of the funds, and other concerns of the Eagle Bank.

§ 2. All such estate, whether real, personal, or mixed, as now is, or may hereafter be owned, held or possessed, by the Eagle Bank, the committee or agents thereof, or any other person or persons, for and in behalf of the Eagle Bank, said committee or agents, which property is situated in this State, shall be, and the same is, exempt from all attachment and execution, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next. *Provided, Nevertheless*, That this act shall not be construed in such manner as to affect or vary any attachments already served, or executions already levied, previous to the 5th day of June, 1829, nor to prohibit the levy of any execution which heretofore has been, or hereafter may be, granted on a judgment rendered upon a writ or process served before the 5th day of June 1829, and by virtue of which writ, estate shall have been attached, where the lien created by such attachment shall exist at the time of such levy.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military Force of the State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever the militia are to be warned for the choice of officers, for exercise, review, parade or inspection, three days notice shall be given, exclusive of the day of warning, by order of the commanding officer of the company, in writing, and the said order shall be read in the hearing, or a copy thereof left at the usual place of abode of the person to be warned by the said commanding officer, or by any subaltern or non-commissioned officer, or by any indifferent person, to whom the said order may be directed.

Approved—June 5th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act for the settlement of Estates, testate, intestate and insolvent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That every testator whose will is to be proved within this State, shall, at the time of making such will, or at any time thereafter, have liberty to have the witnesses thereto, examined and sworn in usual form, before a justice of the peace, who shall enter the oath of the witnesses on the back of the will, and attest the same; and the oath of witnesses so taken, shall be accepted by the court of probate, as if it had been taken before said court, after the death of said testator.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act for the due observation of the Sabbath or Lord's day, and days of Public Fasting and Thanksgiving.'

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That if any civil process shall be issued or served between the rising of the sun and the setting of the same, on the Sabbath or Lord's day, it shall be void.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the act to which this is an addition, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled, 'An Act for the settlement of Estates, testate, intestate, and insolvent.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever a court of probate shall, in the settlement of an estate, order the sale of real estate for the payment of debts and charges, the judge may, on application by the executor or administrator, authorize another person to sell such real estate, upon such persons first giving bond to such court, with sufficient surety, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge said trust, and pay to said executor or administrator the sum for which such real estate shall be sold, and at any sale made by such person, so authorized, the executor or administrator may be purchaser; *Provided*, That, whenever an application shall be made to a court of probate, by any executor or administrator for the appointment of another person, to sell any real estate, in pursuance of this act, the said court of probate shall order the said executors or administrators to give notice, by advertising in a newspaper, or otherwise, as the court of probate shall direct.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled 'An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act for the settlement of Estates, testate, intestate and insolvent.' Passed May Session, 1829.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled 'An Act in addition to an act entitled 'An Act for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent,' passed May session, 1829, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act confirming and establishing the doings of Assessors and Boards of Relief, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That in all cases in which the assessors in any of the towns in this State have neglected or omitted to sign or return an abstract of the assessment lists of their respective towns, by them made, and to lodge the same in the town clerk's office, of said towns, by the first day of December, 1829; and in all cases in which the said assessors have neglected or omitted to fill out lists at three fifth the sum per cent or amount of the same, as by law required; and in all cases in which said assessors, or the members of the Board of relief, in said towns, have neglected to take the oath prescribed by law; such assessment lists shall not, for such causes, be considered or adjudged void; but all taxes which have been, or shall hereafter be laid and assessed according to such assessment lists, may notwithstanding, be levied and collected: *Provided*, That no suit or action, now pending shall be in any manner affected by the provisions of this act.

Approved—June 24, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to, and in alteration of an Act entitled 'An Act for the assessment and collection of Taxes.'

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened*, That the cashiers of the several banks, and the secretaries or clerks of the several insurance companies established in this State, the stock of which is liable to be taxed, shall annually, on the first day of October, in each year, or within ten days thereafter make out, under oath, and deliver to the comptroller of public accounts, an accurate list of all persons who were, on the first day of October, or any part of said day, stockholders of their respective companies, residing without the State, together with the number and value of the share or shares, then belonging to each of the said non-resident stockholders.

§ 2. That the said cashiers, and secretaries, or clerks, shall annually, on or before the twentieth day of October, in each year, pay, or cause to be paid, to the Treasurer of the State, for the use of the State, a sum equal to one third of one per cent of the value of all the stock of those respective institutions, owned or held on the said first day of October, or on any part of said day, by per-

ent residing without this State, and such institution aforesaid shall have a lien upon the stock of each non-resident stockholder, for the reimbursement of said sum, e required to be paid as aforesaid; and if any such cashier, secretary or clerk shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this act, within the time therein required, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this State, for the use of the State, one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the Treasurer by action on this statute.

§3. That so much of an act for the assessment of taxes as provides for the assessment and payment of taxes upon the stock in any bank or insurance company in this State, owned by persons residing without this State, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

SPEECH OF MR. HUNTINGTON, OF CONNECTICUT,

On the bill to provide for the Removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1830.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the bill from the Senate "to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the River Mississippi," being under consideration, MR. HUNTINGTON rose and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Bill for which this has been substituted, though nearly identical with it, had been accompanied by a Report from the Committee confined to the statement of facts and principles connected with what are said to be the objects of the bill itself, I should not have troubled the House, with any remarks upon it. I would not have mingled in a debate which would then have been limited to the expediency of adopting the legislative provisions proposed to be enacted. But as the Committee have reported the bill, "in conformity with the suggestions contained in the Report, and to effect the object recommended in the message of the President;" as that Report, and that Message, contain sentiments with which I do not accord; as they advance principles, which in my judgment are not tenable—principles which, if I understand them correctly, deprive the Indian tribes, to whom they are applied, of rights well defined, long enjoyed, and secured and guaranteed by the most solemn compacts, and the plighted faith of a nation, which hitherto has been, and always, I trust, will be, jealous of its own honor, and who will not set the first example of a Christian nation, who will disregard its own engagements, because they have been entered into with a weak, defenceless, unprotected people, I have not been willing to give a silent vote upon the proposition now before us. My own sense of duty, and the sentiments of a great portion of my constituents, who take a deep interest in this subject, demand of me, that I should express their opinions and mine, on a topic which enters into the best feelings of our nature, which is connected with the honor of our common country, and the welfare of a race, once powerful, but now weak, and looking to us with anxiety, but not without hope, for that protection which the faith of the government is pledged to afford.

Before I enter into the examination of what are called in the report, "the *pretensions* of the Indians, and of the obstacles which are considered as being in the way of their indulgence by the government," I solicit the attention of the committee, to the language of the Executive, in his message at the opening of the session, and to the construction or commentary which has been put upon it, in another place. I shall examine it with all the respect which is due to the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and to the elevated and honorable station which he occupies; but at the same time, and holding his advisers responsible for it, I shall make this examination, with all the freedom of a Representative of the people, sworn to support the constitution of the United States. I noticed with much pleasure, in the inaugural address of the present Executive, the following expressive sentence. "It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights, and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government and the feelings of our people." How far this pledge has been observed, will be seen in the progress of this discussion.

In the message, Congress are informed that the President has been called on by a portion of the southern tribes for protection, in consequence of the extension by the states of Georgia and Alabama, of their laws over these tribes; that in answer to this application, he stated to them, that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States; that it was too late to inquire whether it was just for the United States to include these Indians and their territory within the bounds of new states, *whose limits they* could control; and that they should be distinctly informed, that if they remained within the limits of the states, they must be subject to their laws. The same opinions are advanced, in the letter of the Secretary of the War Department to the Cherokee delegation, dated April 18, 1829, in which they are told, by order of the President, that the state of Georgia has extended over their country her legislative enactments, in virtue of her authority as a sovereign, independent state, which she and every state embraced in the confederacy, from 1783, to the present time, when their independance was acknowledge and admitted, possessed the power to do, apart from any authority or opposing interference by the general government.—In these documents, then, we find the legislation of Georgia and Alabama over the Indian tribes within their chartered limits, sustained, as of right, and an explicit avowal made, that the President will not interfere to prevent it. And what is the construction put upon this language? not merely, that the operation of the state laws is not to be opposed, because the guarantees contained in treaties with the Indians do not require it; not, that if they did require it, the existing laws are insufficient for that purpose, but "because," as stated in the report of the Senate by the committee on Indian affairs of that body, "in the opinion of the Executive, constitutional objections exist, which it is not in the power of Congress to remove by any law, which they could enact." If this be the right interpretation of the views entertained by the Executive, the doctrine is advanced, that treaties made with all the forms and solemnities known to the constitution, ratified by the President with the consent of his constitutional advisers, and thus made, so far as the Executive branch of the government can make them, the supreme law of the land, and declared so to be, by the constitution, are not to be regarded and enforced, if in the opinion of the President, such treaties contain provisions inconsistent with what he considers the legitimate rights of the states; or, expressed in other words, if the Executive deems a law of Congress, or a treaty duly ratified, to be an encroachment upon state rights, or for any other reason, an excess of delegated power, he is at liberty to refuse his aid in causing them to be "faithfully executed." Is this a sound interpretation of the duties which the constitution has devolved upon the President? Is he made the judge of the extent of the powers of Congress, or the treaty making power, after that power has been exercised, in the manner prescribed by the constitution? Has he been constituted, in such cases, a judge to determine whether treaties are constitutionally binding? whether laws which have been enacted are void, for want of power to enact them? If so, there seems to be no necessity for the clause in the constitution, which provides, that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority." If so, there is no division of the department of this government, into executive and judicial the latter, for all practical purposes is annihilated, and the provision, that a bill which has been returned by the President with objections, reconsidered and then approved by two thirds of both houses of Congress, shall become "a law," is a dead letter. The President, if he can lawfully refuse to execute a law, or enforce the provisions of a treaty, because he has constitutional objections or scruples, constitutes himself the executive and judicial departments of this government. Such, in my judgment, is not his prerogative; and I believe it is the first time, in the history of this nation, since the adoption of the constitution, that opinions like these have been advanced. Sure I am, that they were not the opinions of any of his predecessors, or of those wise men who framed the constitution, or of the people of this country; and I have deem it indispensable to advert to them, lest it might be thought from silence that they met with universal approbation. The Executive has no constitutional right to say, he will not execute a law, because he considers it void for want of authority to enact it. No such discretion has been confided to him; I trust it never will be; and if his scruples are such as to deter him from enforcing it, let him resign the trust which has been confided to him. This is the only course he can adopt, under such circumstances. The legislative and judicial departments are powerless, and the government is a rope of sand if such opinions are entertained and acted on. Every law may depend for its execution upon the will of the Executive. And in these days of strict construction, it may be feared that few legislative enactments will pass unhurt through this ordeal of Presidential discretion.

Having thus, very briefly, adverted to the opinions entertained and avowed by the Executive in regard to "*pretensions*" of the Indian tribes, on the supposition that their construction of the treaties made with them, and the laws enacted to regulate the intercourse with them, is correct, I proceed to consider the great questions involved in this discussion.

The Report denies to the Indian tribes any *title whatever*, to the lands which they occupy within the chartered limits of any state;—and within the states within which they are located, to extend their legislative enactments over them, and consequently, a power to annihilate their political existence, as communities to be governed by their own laws, usages, and customs. Nor does the Executive, in his message, *acknowledge* any title, to the lands, as subsisting in the tribes.

In the letter from the War Department, before referred to, the Secretary says, "an interference to the extent of affording you protection, and the occupancy of your soil, is what is demanded of the justice of this country, and will not be withheld;" though he adds what would seem to make this interference of little, if any use; looking very much like "keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope." It is in these words, "yet in doing this, the right of permitting to you the enjoyment of a separate government within the limits of a state, and of denying the exercise of sovereignty to that state within her own limits, cannot be admitted. It is not within the range of power granted by the states to the general government, and therefore not within its competency to be exercised. No *remedy* can be perceived but a removal beyond the Mississippi, where alone can be assured to you protection and peace. To continue where you are, within the territorial limits of an independent state, can promise you nothing but interruption and disquietude. And the President in his message, speaking in reference to the *same tribes*, says, though their "emigration should be voluntary, yet it seems visionary to suppose that claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have never dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase." It will be observed, that this language is spoken of the Cherokees, who have dwelt on and improved their lands, and seems, at least, to imply, that *they* have no title to the lands within their boundaries. But it is unnecessary to make further refence to the message. I shall content myself with referring to the report, and so far as I am able to comprehend it, there is not only no acknowledgment of *any title*, in the Indian tribes, but the spirit of every part of it, is utterly at war with any such acknowledgment.

The committee say, (p. 4.) "It is certain that possession, actual or constructive, of the entire habitable portion of this continent, was taken by the nations of Europe, divided out, and held originally, by the right of discovery as between themselves, and by the rights of discovery and conquest as against the aboriginal inhabitants. The pretensions of the Indians to be the owners of any portion of the soil, were wholly disregarded by the crown of England."

Here the opinion is advanced, that the crown by discovery and conquest obtained either the possession, or right of possession of the whole of the soil then and now occupied by Indian tribes, and admitted no right in these tribes to any portion of it. The title and the possession being thus in the crown, it permitted the Indians in all of them, to be governed or otherwise disposed of by the colonial authorities, without any interference on its part, until within a short period before the revolution. And in all the acts, first of colonies, and afterwards by the states, the fundamental principle that the Indians had *no rights*, by virtue of their ancient possession, either of soil or sovereignty, has never been abandoned, either expressly, or by implication.

The principle was adoped (p. 8.) that the Indians had no permanent interest in their hunting grounds; their right to hold their *reserved* lands can be supported on no other ground, than the grant or permission of the sovereignty or state in which such lands lie. This was in the crown before the revolution, and in the states after that event, succeeding as they did, to the sovereignty over all the lands within the limits of their respective charters. The Indian boundaries were considered *temporary*. The treaties made with them, were but a mode of government and a substitute for ordinary legislation, which were from time to time dispensed with. (p. 12.) Territory and jurisdiction, considered in reference to a state or nation, are inseparable; the one is a necessary incident to the other, and as a state cannot exist without territory, the limits of that territory are, at the same time, the limits of its jurisdiction. The policy of *Georgia*, (p. 13.) has always been, to *contract* the Indian reservations, gradually, within such reasonable limits, that no part of the country should remain uncultivated. Her policy in this respect was a part of her *rights*; any thing which tends to defeat its operation, is a deprivation of right. It is understood that neither Georgia nor any other state, will attempt to appropriate the lands within the Indian reservations without their consent.

Can it be doubted, after these quotations, that the report denies to the Indians, the right both of sovereignty and soil? It would seem not; and supposing this to be its meaning, and as expressive of the opinions of the committee, which we are called upon to adopt or reject, I proceed to an examination of the nature and extent of the Indian title to the lands within their boundaries.

In my judgment, neither of the positions assumed by the committee in their report is tenable. I think it capable of demonstration, that the right of the Indian tribes to the lands which they occupy, is paramount to and exclusive of all others, whether nation, states, or individuals; it is a right to occupy, enjoy, possess, and use, according to their own discretion, indefinitely and for ever; and for all practical purposes, is absolute. The only restriction, is that of *alienation* at pleasure. This power of alienation, is not, and cannot be claimed by these tribes: for the right of *discovery*, to the first instance, and the voluntary compact of the tribes afterwards, gave to the government of the United States, the ultimate title, charged with the Indian right of possession or occupancy, and the exclusive power of acquiring that right.—In other words, the Indians have the sole right of occupancy. To that, they have a just and legal right, and it includes the use, in such manner as they please, and is indefinite in duration, and of which they cannot be dispossessed, except by cession or conquest. The government have the exclusive right of purchase, and the ultimate right, whenever the possession become vacant, by voluntary dereliction, or by the extinction of the tribes.

I think also, it can be shown, that these tribes, are separate, distinct communities, wholly independent of *the states*; not subject to their legislation, and possessing the right of self government—the right to be governed by their own laws, customs, and usages; and under no restraints, except such as they have imposed upon themselves, in their treaties with the United States.

The foundation of their title is occupancy.—They have been in possession, claiming the rights to the soil, from our first knowledge of them. They were found here, when this country was discovered. They, and they only have possessed it, and this occupancy has been from time immemorial. Writers on jurisprudence agree in the proposition "that the original right to all kinds of property arose from pre-occupancy, and that in a state of nature, every one might possess himself of and retain any vacant subject. The first occupant had a right to grant, cede, or transfer, the subject he had possessed himself of, to such persons, and upon such terms, as he thought proper: and if before such grant, cession, or transfer, the occupant died, his property descended to his children. The right of transmitting property always resided in the owner, and civil institutions only prescribe the mode of carrying that right into effect. In that period of society, when countries were formed, and their boundaries fixed, we find that different districts were appropriated to the native owners, the first occupants, or in case of vacant or derelict lands, to the first discoverers."

What rights over the lands inhabited and possessed by the Indian tribes, did the government making the first discovery of them acquire? Were they such as to annihilate the previous existing title of the aborigines to them? Not at all. The discovery conferred the right of making settlements of forming establishments, whenever the prior right of occupancy was *lawfully* extinguished; connected with the right of pre-emption, and the ultimate right in fee, whenever the Indian tribes should become extinct. The power to exclude other nations from occupying, or making purchases of the natives, was an incident to the discovery, and was afterwards conferred by the Indians in their treaties.

It will be obvious that this view of the subject is correct, by referring to the uniform course adopted by the crown of England, by the colonies, by the states, after the revolution, and by the states and general government, since that period, up to the present time; confirmed by repeated adjudications of the highest judicial tribunal of this nation.

The first attempt to dispose of a whole continent, without reference to the rights of the aboriginal inhabitants, was made in 1493, the year after the discovery of America, by Pope Alexander VI. who gave it to the crown of Spain, on the assumed principle that *infidels were unjust possessors* of the lands on which their Creator had placed them. This grant was accepted, contrary to the advice of the civilians and crown lawyers of Spain; and one of the bishops in a treatise, dedicated to Charles the V. holds this strong language: "The natives of America having their own laws, kings and princes, and a right to make laws for the good government of their respective dominions, could not be expelled out of them, or deprived of what they possess, without doing violence to the laws of God, as well as the laws of nations."

The English princes, though they did not acquiesce in the right of the Pope to make these grants, made out their commissions on the same principle, the distinction between *infidel* and *christian* nations. It is true, that grants were made, charters passed under the great seal, and the British crown asserted the right of conveying the soil, though in possession of the natives; or, as it has been sometimes said, of appropriating the lands occupied by the Indians. But it was only the *ultimate* right of property, the reversionary interest which they claimed, and which they professed to have the power to convey. It was the right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy, and nothing more, which they either possessed or claimed to possess.—The Indians were always "admitted, by the crown, to be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal, as well as just claim to retain possession of it, and to use it, according to their own discretion," and of which they could not be dispossessed by legislation, but by conquest or cession only.

I have said, that the Indian title, thus explained, was always and uniformly admitted by the *crown*, the *colonies*, the *states*, the old confederation, and the government of the United States since the adoption of the constitution; and that it has received the sanction of the highest judicial tribunal of this country. I will ask the attention of the committee to the proof in support of this position.

In 1750, the superintendant of Indian affairs, informed the Indians assembled at Mobile, in the name of the king, that no encroachments should be permitted, on their lands; and that all treaties made with them, would be faithfully kept, on the part of the crown.

In Sept. 1753, by order of the king, instructions were sent to the governor of the province of New York, to appoint commissioners, who in conjunction with commissioners from other neighboring governments in alliance with them, should make a treaty in his Majesty's name, with the Six Nations. In these instructions it is stated, "that nothing may be wanting to convince the Indians of the sincerity of our intentions, you will do well to examine into the complaints they have made of being defrauded of *their lands*; to take all proper and legal methods to redress their complaints, and to gratify them by reasonable purchases, or in such other matters as you shall find most proper and agreeable to them for such *lands* as have been *unwarrantably* taken from them, and for such other as they may have a desire to *dispose of*." In June 1754, pursuant to these instructions, commissioners met, at Albany, from the provinces of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Hendrick, in behalf of the Six Nations, told the commissioners, "that the governors of Virginia and Canada, were both quarrelling about lands which belonged to *them*." The commissioners replied to them, and said, "We gladly understand that you gave no countenance to the French, who went to the Ohio and have entered on *your lands*. You did put this land under the king our father, and he is now taking care to preserve it *for you*. For this end, among others, he has directed us to meet you here; for although the land is under the king's government, yet the property or power of selling it to any of his Majesty's subjects, having authority from him, we always considered as vested in you. We ever did and still do acknowledge it to belong to you, although within your father, the king of Great Britain's dominions, and under his protection." A treaty of alliance and defence, was, at that time, made with the Six Nations.

In allusion to this treaty, the governor of Pennsylvania in his address to the assembly of that state, says, "From the proceedings at the late treaty of Albany, you will clearly perceive, that the lands on the river Ohio, do yet belong to the Indians of the Six Nations, and have long since been put under the protection of the crown of England."

In April 1755, Gen. Braddock sent instructions to the superintendent of Indian affairs of the king, in which, after mentioning that the Five Nations in 1701, had put their lands also under the same protection, to be protected and defended by the said king, his heirs, and successors, to the use of the tribes and their successors for ever, he adds, "You are in my name to assure the said nations, that I am come by his Majesty's order to build such forts, as shall protect and secure the said lands to them, their heirs and successors for ever."

In the memorial delivered by the British minister to the French negotiator in 1755, (June,) he says, "Whatever pretext might be alleged by France, in considering these countries as the appurtenances of Canada, it is a certain truth, that they have belonged, and as they have not been given up or made over to the English, belong still to the same Indian nations. What the court of Great-Britain maintains, what it insists upon is, that the five nations of the Iroquois, are, by origin or by right of conquest, the lawful proprietors of the River Ohio, and the territory in question."

In May 1755, Sir William Johnston said to the Six Nations, "Agreeably to the instructions I have received from the great king, your father, I will reinstate you in the possession of your lands." And again in February 1756, "The king will protect your country, and the lands which your fathers conquered, and are of right, your territories, against all violence."

In August 1760, Lord Amherst assured the Six Nations, "that their lands should remain their absolute property."

In 1762, the commanding officer at Fort Pitt prohibited, by proclamation, any of the subjects of the king from settling west of the Alleghany mountains, that country having, by the treaty at Easton, in 1758, been allowed to the Indians for their hunting grounds.

In 1763, a royal proclamation was issued, restraining the Governor of Virginia from making grants west of the Alleghany mountains, because that country not having been ceded to, or purchased by the crown, was reserved to the tribes of Indians, who lived under the protection of the king, as their hunting ground.

I will not detain the committee, by quoting from the proceedings at what was called the Congress of Fort Stanwix, in 1768; from the opinions of the learned in the profession in England, of Dr. Franklin, Patrick Henry, Judge Pendleton, and Mr. Mercer, on the operation and effect of the grant from the Six Nations to William Trent, and of the *ratification* of that grant by the crown, by the treaty at Fort Stanwix. It may be remarked, however, that all these distinguished men aggreed in opinion that the title of the Indians was one which could not be disturbed without their consent; and some of them supposed their power to convey was *absolute*, both as to the manner and the grantees, as an incident to their right of property in the soil.

The treaties made between Great Britian and the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians at Mobile in 1765, and the Upper and Lower Creeks, at Pensacola, in May and Nov. 1765, all recognize the same right in these tribes, which has heretofore been stated: boundaries are established, and all the lands not embraced within the limits, which include what the Indians reserve to themselves, and which are declared, in these treaties to belong to them, and in which they have full right and property, are granted and cofirmed to the crown.

It may safely be affirmed, that in no instance did the crown of England ever *claim* in practice a right, by discovery, but only by purchase, to interfere with the Indian title of occupancy, as before explained. It admitted in the fullest extent, the necessity of extinguishing it, before the Indians could be deprived of their lands; and in all their acts, whether in the form of instructions, proclamations, laws, or treaties, acknowledged the title of the aborigines, and claimed only the exclusive right of purchase, and the ultimate reversionary right in fee.

Such being the relative situation of the crown and the Indian tribes, as to the lands occupied by them, let me now call the attention of the committee, to the acts and declarations of the *colonies* and *states*, particularly *Georgia*, and it will be seen, that the same principles were adopted: the same rights conceded to the Indians; and the same interest asserted to exist in the colonies and states.

In June 1779, the assembly of Virginia resolved that the commonwealth had the exclusive right of *pre-emption* from the Indians within the limits of its own chartered territory, and that such exclusive right of pre-emption would and ought to be maintained by the commonwealth to the utmost of its power. This is all the right which they asserted and claimed.

In 1733, Ogelthrope, the founder of Georgia, made a treaty with the Lower Creeks, in which he obtained cessions of lands from them, and in which it is declared that though the lands belong to them, (the Indians) they will permit the English to use and possess a part of them, and that the rest should remain to the Creeks for ever.

In 1738 he made another treaty with the assembled estates of all the Lower Creek Nations, in which substantially the same provisions were inserted.

In 1783, another treaty was made with the Catawba, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chicasaw and Creek Nations, in which cessions of land were made, and in May 1773, another treaty was made with the Cherokee and Creek Nation: by which boundaries were established, and cessions made by the Indians.

In 1777, a treaty of peace was made between South Carolina and the Cherokees, to which Georgia was a party, in which the commissioners of both states and the Cherokees, exchanged their respective full powers, in which a cession is made by the Cherokees of all the lands east of the Unacaye mountain, to the state of South Carolina, as having been acquired and possessed by that state, by conquest; and in the 8th article, it is declared, that the hatchet shall be forever buried, and there shall be an universal peace and friendship re-established between South Carolina, including the Catawba and Georgia, on the one part, and the Cherokee nation on the other; there shall be a general oblivion of injuries; the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavors to maintain the peace and friendship now re-established; and the Cherokees shall, at all times, apprehend and deliver to the commanding officer at Fort Rutledge, every person, white or red, who in their nation or settlements, shall by any means endeavor to instigate a war, by the Cherokee nation, or hostility or robbery by any of their people, against or upon any of the American states, or subjects thereof. Can Georgia enter into a treaty with her own citizens? give peace to those who are not enemies, but traitors?

In 1783, another treaty was made, between the state of Georgia, and the Cherokee nation, by which peace was established, and a permanent boundary was established.

It is unnecessary to go further. The acts of Georgia furnish unequivocal evidence of her acquiescence in the doctrine, that the Indian tribes within her territorial limits, *of right*, might maintain the unmolested occupation of their lands. I will now advert to the acts and declarations of the *confederated* states, and it will be seen, that they entirely conceded, on the subject of the Indian title, the principles assumed and acted on by the crown, and the colonies.

[*For the remainder, see Supplement.*]

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, June 2.

FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Sully, Capt. Macy, arrived yesterday from Havre, we received our Paris papers to the 19th of May. We also are indebted to Capt. Macy for the loan of late papers.

The last telegraphic despatch brought news that the fleet destined against Algiers, had not put to sea, but was in readiness, and would undoubtedly sail the next day, the 17th.

There are contradictory accounts concerning the determination of Prince Leopold.—The latest report, which was from a Prussian paper, was, that he had refused to accept of the crown of Greece, because the plenipotentiaries of the powers could not give sufficient security for the pecuniary supplies that would be necessary for, his government.

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies, and the ordinance for a new selection, occupy much of the attention of the French writers. Dangerous as the experiment is to the influence of the aristocratic party, and doubtful as is the result to be apprehended, the king probably became convinced that it was the only alternative the case presented—he being resolved to make no concessions to the public feeling. It is a measure dictated by similar motives in the cabinet with the various severe measures adopted by the government within a few past years, and is no doubt destined, like them, greatly to increase the difficulties of the ministry, after affording it a very short respite. The Constitutionnel speaks of it with triumph, as a measure best calculated to promote the views and secure the more prompt ascendency of the liberal party. "The constitutional destiny of France," says the editor, "has again devolved on the electors. This great, this decisive measure, the object of our warmest desires, was also an object of doubt, and, until now, we dared not flatter ourselves with the hope of what our eyes have seen in the Moniteur"—[the decree of dissolution.]

The Spanish Charge d'Affairs at Algiers has written from Majorca that he has been compelled to quit the territory of the Regency by order of the Dey. It is stated to be owing to his having been engaged by England to propose to the Dey to make concessions to France. The Consul, having acted with him, was also expelled. The Dey said he wished he had put the French Consul into a dungeon.

FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Coral, Capt. Dickinson, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool. She left the 22d of May, and has brought Liverpool papers to the 21st, and London of the 20th of May. The Boston Daily Adv. contains the following extracts from the papers.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald of the 20th says, that on the evening preceding the 19th, the King conversed cheerfully with his attendants for some hours, and slept soundly through the night, until he was awoke by the workmen's bell at 6 o'clock in the morning—that on the following day the Duke of Wellington had an audience with the King, and remained with him nearly two hours.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople confirms the rumor that extensive armaments are making at that port. Thirty ships of the line and frigates are to be fitted out; all the Greek sailors now at Constantinople are engaged, and receive high pay. Upon the mediation of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, the states of the second rank, such as Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and Naples, whose ships were subject to certain duties on entering the Black Sea, are now free from tax.

Letters from Rome to May 4th, say that Bonaparte's mother continued without hope of recovery from her late accident. The Government at Rome, as in other parts of the world, had lately published a new Tariff, which excited considerable discussion.

A Dutch paper announces the death of Madame Letitia Bonaparte at Rome. No intelligence to this effect has yet been received at Paris direct.

A calamitous event has happened in the family of the King of Prussia. The third son of the King wounded one of the King's servants so severely, that he died in consequence. The ordinary course cannot take cognizance of such a case. But the King had appointed a special commission to investigate the affair, and upon their report, an order in council will either acquit the Prince, or sentence him to punishment.

The Paris Constitutionnel of May 20, contains the instructions adopted by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain and Russia, at the conference held in London on the 26th of February last relative to Greece. The instructions to the Ministers at Constantinople of the above named three powers, desire them to notify the Divan that the suffrages of the Alliance have been given to Prince Leopold de Saxe Coburg, and that the three cabinets hope that the Porte will discern in this choice a further proof of the desire they will have of giving a solid guarantee to their future relations with Greece. There is another important object forming a part of the last protocol to which the three plenipotentiaries wish to direct the attention of the Porte. Although the islands of Candia and Samos are not included in the boundaries of the new state, and ought therefore to remain independent, the Allied Powers still take upon themselves to secure their inhabitants from any molestation from the Porte, in consequence of the part which they have taken in former difficulties. The three cabinets will take pleasure in believing that the Ottoman Porte will, in its enlightened wisdom, be convinced, that owing to the proximity and religion which unite the Greeks of these islands to the subjects of the new state, that an equitable and mild administration is the surest means of maintaining there its dominion upon immoveable bases."

The instructions given to the Allied Resident Agents in Greece, in enclosing to them the protocols adopted by the Conference, explaining the motives of the Alliance in offering the sovereignty of Greece to Prince Leopold, &c. and his acceptance, desires them to communicate without delay to the provisional government of Greece the important contents of these acts, which so greatly interest the future destinies of that country. They therefore hope that the Greeks will receive him for their sovereign with gratitude, and that they will see in the selection an additional proof of the benevolent interest of the Allies. They add in conclusion, that until the arrival of Prince Leopold in Greece, the relations established between the present administration of this country and the Alliance shall be maintained as they at present exist.

Attack on Algiers.—We have seen a letter (says the Norfolk Beacon) dated U. S. Frigate Constellation, Gibralter, May 7, which says: "The French will, it is said, attack Algiers by the middle or last of the present month, with nearly 100 vessels of war, and upwards of 700 vessels of all descriptions, sustained by an army of 40,000 [illegible]. Should they not be baffled by the elements, and effect a landing, I think they will succeed without great loss. The Dey has all the obstinacy of a Mussulman, and is therefore fanatically confident.

BY LATE MAILS.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.—The following account is from a resident of Cape Haitien, who was on board the Grampus at the time, and was afterwards put on shore at St. Louis, a few miles to leeward of the Cape.

The U. S. Schr. Grampus, Capt. Mayo, sailed from Cape Haytien, June 4th. Same night, spoke brig Kremlin, of Boston, from Antwerp, bound to St. Jago, who informed Capt. Mayo, that a suspicious looking schooner had run along side, and ordered him to get out his boat and come on board. The brig being armed, kept the pirate off. The Grampus immediately went in pursuit; and on coming up, fired a gun to windward to bring her to; but the schooner returned it with a shot at the Grampus, and kept firing, endeavoring to get away. The Grampus soon brought her guns to bear, and gave her a broadside, the schooner continually firing and endeavoring to escape a second broadside. The Grampus disabled her in her hull, sails, rigging, &c. which compelled her to surrender. There were ten killed on [illegible] the pirate, including the Captain. No one was injured on board the Grampus. There were 18 men and 90 Africans on board the schr. She had no regular papers; was a Baltimore built schooner; and no doubt was a pirate and had plundered the slaves from another vessel.—Both vessels have gone to Pensacola.—*M. H. Books.*

NEW YORK, July 2.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to widow Willis, in the rear of Rivington street, and communicated to the adjoining buildings, and in a short time from 25 to 30 houses and stables, (nearly all of them of wood) front and rear, were in flames, and most of them totally destroyed.—The property was principally owned by Mr. Abraham Stagg, who had on the premises a brick and lime yard. No part of the property, we understand from Mr. Stagg, was insured. Among those persons who suffered, we heard the names of the widows Smith and Day, and Robert Henderson. The property destroyed was situated between Stanton and Rivington, and Pitt and Ridge streets, on the eastern side of the city, near the Sterling Works. A great number of poor families occupied the tenements destroyed. This is the second fire in that vicinity this week, by which at least fifty buildings have been destroyed. Both fires have been the work of incendiaries.—*Daily Adv.*

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, while the fire was raging in Pitt and Ridge streets, another broke out in the rear of 535 Grand st. in the feed store of J. Sturley, grocer, which, with a packing and smoke house were destroyed. The engines being out, they repaired to the spot and prevented farther damage. This fire, it is also stated, was the work of an incendiary.

On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, five brick front houses on Grand, near Mangin st., were destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the National Gazette, July 3.

Porter, the mail robber, was hung this morning, conformably to his sentence. At about a quarter before ten o'clock, the procession moved from Arch street prison, headed by the high constable, and escorted by a detachment from the Navy Yard, of the marines, and by some hundred mounted citizens. The gallows was on Bush hill—a short distance from the new penitentiary. At a quarter before eleven the rope was tied, and the culprit soon ceased to breathe. Two clergymen were with him, reciting prayers. A vast crowd—including a great number of females—had assembled to witness the awful scene. A large proportion of them averted their heads when the fatal drop fell. Disturbance and even an attempt to rescue were apprehended before the execution, but no disorder of any kind took place. It is to be hoped that all public discussions concerning Porter's fate will cease, except so far as it may be held up as a warning to malefactors, or deemed to furnish an argument against the expediency of capital punishment in general.

Daring Robbery.—A passenger in one of the steamboats from Baltimore to Philadelphia, was robbed on Wednesday night of 32 one hundred dollar bills of the U. S. Bank, in a manner that proves the light-fingered villain to be no bungler in his business. The gentleman was so considerate before he left Baltimore as to wrap the money in a piece of paper and deposit it in his watch fob, which he deemed the safest place about his person. When he lay down in his birth, he kept his pantaloons on, and as soon as he awoke, he placed his hand upon his fob to ascertain if all was secure. Finding the packet apparently as before, he came to this city, and having occasion for the use of some of the money he drew out the deposit, when be discovered, to his utter amazement, that the money had been stolen, and a thin glove, carefully wrapped in, substituted, to prevent any immediate knowledge of the loss. Under these circumstances there is but little reason to look to the apprehension of the thief, or the recovery of the money.—*N. Y. Journal Com.*

Sad Disaster.—The late heavy rains have produced a more disastrous breach in the Erie Canal than that work has ever before suffered. It occurred on Friday morning last, when a bank of the canal gave way, about fifteen rods east of the great embankment at Pittsford, Monroe county. The bank is washed away ten rods in length, and to the depth of ten feet below the bottom of the canal. A channel six rods wide, ten feet deep and sixty rods in length was opened by the flood through an adjoining wheat field, and in the swamp, where the water finally found rest, from eight to ten acres of solid land was formed by the alluvial deposit.

A culvert some mile or two west of the breach gave way about the same time, which will add to the delay of repairs, and the obstruction of business.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Virginia Gold.—Dr. White, of Spottsylvania county, who owned a thousand acres of worn poor land, for which he would have been glad a few years ago to have taken $3 an acre, having discovered that it contained much gold, set some eight or ten hands to washing the soil for the precious metal, and realized frequently $50 a day—one shovel full of earth in some instances producing gold to the amount of $25. A bargaining person was sent by two capitalists, who heard a report of the fact, to spy out the land, who, after a minute and practical observation, made such a report that on Thursday last, they proposed to Dr. White to buy his land, asking him a price for it. He asked $20,000. They gave it instantly, saying, after the bargain was closed, that they without hesitation, would have given him $50,000 for his 1000 acres.

Richmond Whig.

A Philadelphia paper contains some further particulars from Venezuela. It is stated that the United States Consuls had asked of the new government explanations of the relations which were to subsist between Venezuela and the United States. The answer was, that so far as it depended on Venezuela, all the obligations of the former government would be fulfilled. The Congress had voted that that body would enter into no compromise or negociation with Bogota, unless Bolivar was expelled the Republic.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the Cherokee Phœnix.

It is somewhat surprising that many well meaning persons, who would never in other circumstances, lend their aid and influence to do injustice to the Indians, should be perfectly blinded by this bill. [For the removal of the Indians.] They believe, as its advocates represent to them, that it is harmless, and that its operation cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial. But they are greatly deceived—the bill is not harmless, nor was it ever intended to be harmless. For the truth of this assertion, look at the decision of the Senate, rejecting the several amendments for the protection of the Indians? This 500,000 dollars is intended to co-operate with any other expedient, which will play at our backs like a flaming sword, while this sum will address itself to our fears and avarice. Compulsion behind, while the means of escape are placed before. Go or perish. And this is said when treaties are declared to be binding, and in them ample provisions are made for the protection of the Indians. Who would trust his life and fortune to such a faithless nation? No Cherokee *voluntarily* would.

At this time of much distress and darkness, the Cherokees can have some consoling thoughts—they have been ably and most manfully defended to the last, and although self-interest and party and sectional feelings have triumphed over justice, yet it has been only by a pitiful majority, and against the known will and feelings of the good people of these United States. These worthy advocates of Indian rights in the Senate and House of Representatives will be remembered while there is a living Cherokee—and notwithstanding oppression and power may crush us and utterly destroy us, yet their laudable efforts to save us, will be estimated in their proper light, and held in pleasing recollection by the Christian and Philanthropist of future ages, and of all countries.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT!—The ship Anacreon arrived at Norfolk last week from Liverpool, with 162 passengers, *three fourths of whom are transported English paupers*, cast on our shores at about four pound ten shillings a head, to get rid of the cost of maintaining them! And a great part of these are from 50 to 60 years of age—some older! *Charity* will give some of these a passage to Baltimore, and we undertake to say that we shall support at least thirty of this cargo of live stock in our poor house, next winter, to to relieve British agriculturalists of the burthen of keeping them. *If there was barbarity enough* in the United States to ship off old worn out negroes to England, by *cargoes*, would their landing be permitted? We would not be cruel—but must resist, to the utmost possible point, such infamous speculations on our pockets. John Bull has "squeezed his orange," but insolently casts the skin in *our faces*.

It seems that many parishes in England have adopted this plan for relieving themselves of their old and decayed paupers. The landing of such must be prevented, and we trust that the general assembly of Maryland will adopt some strong regulations on the subject, and prevent the taxation of the good people of this state *for the support of the British government*. It will not accept our flour to feed Englishmen at home, though offered at half less price than their own, in exchange even for calicoes, and we must forbid the eating of it here by English paupers, at our expense.—*Niles' Register.*

From the N. Y. Long Island Star.

MISERIES OF A JACKSON EDITOR.

"Who can relate such woes without a tear?"

It is a fact well known to all our readers, that we fell into the Jackson ranks as soon as we decently could after the defeat of the "corrupt coalition," and that we have labored hard in the 'cause of Jackson and reform,' although we came in at the eleventh hour. True, we had some most excruciating twinges of conscience in abandoning the honest men and principles with which we had been before associated—but then such glorious visions of government patronage of rewarding editors and of public printing, as glanced constantly before our dazzled sight, enabled us to huzza to 'the greatest and best of men,' (as secretary Branch calls him,) and we became a Jackson man dyed in the wool.' Our majority thought there could be no danger in being 'a decided Jackson man.'—But, alas, *mutation* is stamped on all sublunary things. Compare 'the party' at the time we joined it, with what it is now, and still 'tis like—but oh how different.' Then it was the very emblem of invincible strength, now it is like the *Albany Regency*, swaying about with every breath, and ready to tumble at the next kick. We ('the Star') were then all hope—now, all despair.

The very elements have conspired against us—the working men, it is said, are for Clay—the tariff men are for Clay—the internal improvement men are for Clay—the old Adams party, very nearly equal in number to the Jackson party, are for Clay—the friends of national faith and inviolate treaties and of the Indians, are for Clay—the enemies of proscription and of punishment for freedom in voting, are for Clay—the friends of the Union & all opposed to southern disunion, are for Clay—the friends of national economy, are for Clay, and for ought we see, by A. D. 1832, the whole country will be for Clay.

In the *Senate* we (the Jackson party,) came out for state rights and disunion; but that brawny shouldered New England giant, Webster, knocked our political brains out at two blows, and battered the other parts of our political bodies in such a way that 'recovery is despaired of.'—There too we sanctioned *such* appointments by "the hero of two wars!" But we did *something* here to save our characters, by rejecting three or four men who had been in states prisons—two or three who were under indictments for larceny; one or two had been convicted of MURDER; and one who had been guilty of a crime too gross to be here named. But then, again, we confirmed appointments of new ministers, &c., and the recall of others, to the tune of nearly $100,000. We agreed to a project for driving the poor Indians from their last acres into the Western wilderness and swamps, at an expense of $24,000,000, as is estimated, and at the same time the "hero of two wars" refused to appropriate $150,000 to a work of internal improvement, on the ground of economy!—and refused to sanction the other bills for internal improvements on the ground of hostility to the principle, this has lost us the whole west; *and these are all the promised reforms!!!*

"The greatest and the best of men," too, declared before his election, that no man should hold the office of President for more than *four* years—and here he is again a candidate for the next four!!!!

There seems now to be a general turning of the public eye on HENRY CLAY, as the only man who will bring back high minded, honest *plain dealing*, sincere political conduct, and such as we are and have *ever* been opposed to him, we see not how it can be prevented.

AN INDIAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—Mississippi has declared that the Indians residing within the limits of that state are entitled to the full rights of citizenship. In consequence, Mushulatubba, an Indian Chief of the Choctaw nation, has offered himself as a candidate for Congress. His address to the voters is given as follows, in the Port Gibson Correspondent:

To the Voters of Mississippi.

Fellow Citizens—I have fought for you; I have been by your own act made a citizen of your state; I am a freeholder, nature my parent. I am unsophisticated in the wiles of foreign nations or my own. I have been told, that the term "a Roman Citizen," was once passport throughout the world. According to your laws I am an American citizen, the greatest and the purest representative republic that has ever existed. In my youth I was a hunter, in manhood a warrior, I always battled on the side of this republic. My feet now fail in the chase, and my arm can no longer bear the burthen of my bow. While in a state of nature my ambition was alone in the shade—my hopes to be interred in the mounds of my ancestors. But you have awakened new hopes; your laws have for me brightened my prospects. I know no man who has suffered more than myself, whether you or myself time will tell, I have been told by my white brethren, that the pen of history is impartial, and that in after years, our forlorn kindred will have justice and "mercy too."

This, fellow citizens, is a plain talk. Listen, for I have spoken in candor. According to your laws I think that I am qualified for a seat in the councils of a mighty republic, of which the state of Mississippi is a component part; and I could yield to no citizen in point of devotion to the laws and constitution of the same.

If, Fellow citizens, after examining my pretensions, and impartially comparing them with others, who will be my opponents, if you vote for me, I will serve you. I have no animosity against any of my white brethren, who enter the list against me; but with Indian sincerity, I wish you would elect me a member to the next Congress of the United States.

MUSHULATUBBA.

Choctaw Nation, 1st April, 1830.

A meeting, said in the Kentucky Reporter to have been a very large one, was held in Lexington on the 21st of June, at which, after a discussion that lasted six hours, a series of resolutions were passed, strongly disapproving of the President's rejection of the bills passed at the close of the session, for certain internal improvements, and of the bill for removing the Indians in the state of Georgia, which, the resolution says, if carried into execution, "will involve a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of public treasure—a gross violation of the faith of the nation, repeatedly and solemnly pledged—and a foul and indelible stain upon the honor, character and faith of the nation"—and expressing their disapprobation of the conduct of their Senators, Messrs. Rowan and Bibb. The Reporter states, that "the Jackson men from different parts of the county were present; that most of them came to sustain the substitute; but that a number of that party voted for the resolutions that were adopted."

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Awful Casualty.—On Saturday the 19th ult. as Mr. A. W. Leach, of New Milford, Conn. was engaged in burning a Coal Pit, his son, an interesting lad about 11 years of age, asked of his father permission to go on the pit, which was granted, with a caution to be careful; no danger, however, was apprehended. While Mr. L. was partaking of some refreshments which the lad had just brought, he heard a shriek, which directed his attention towards the pit, when he beheld his son sinking into the fiery element. Mr. L. ran to his assistance, but in consequence of the bursting forth of the flames from the pit, all efforts to rescue the boy were unavailing.

We think the above melancholy affair cannot fail of being a warning to those engaged in that business.—*Danbury Recorder.*

WOOL.—We are glad to hear that the farmers are receiving an advance of from 5 to 10 cents per lb. on different qualities, compared with last year's prices of wool.—Full blood 50 cents—grade, 37 to 44; inferior, 34, &c. The "system," though yet under many difficulties, will accomplish wonders, if the south will *permit* the farmers in the north, and the middle and west to have a market for their productions.—*Niles' Register.*

Value of a Newspaper.—The following paragraph is from a late Pittsburgh Gazette.

"THE CENSUS.—The Marshall has just informed us, that in the course of taking the Census, he discovers a great difference between the families who take a newspaper, and those who do not; and that wherever he finds a paper lying about a house, the inhabitants give him every facility in performing his duty, while in those houses where no paper is found, great reluctance to expose their numbers is evinced."

PEACHES.—One farmer who resides within three hours sail of this city, sold *thirteen thousand* dollars worth of peaches in our market last season, the product of his own orchard; and he expects to bring to market near 10,000 bushels the coming season. Several other farmers in the same vicinity, have from 5 to 10,000 trees.—*N. Y. Sentinel.*

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Am. Bible Society, since its formation in 1816 had received before its annual meeting in May, 1829, the sum of $658,570, 42, and during this period of 14 years, they had issued 845,397 copies of the scriptures, that is, one copy for every 77 cents and 9 mills, they have received. They who cry priestcraft, say that the Bible Society receives $8 for every copy it issues. *Truth* says, that they receive less than 78 cents for every copy.—*Chm. Observer.*

The Washington papers announce the return of Secretary Van Buren from Norfolk, whither he had been to give instructions to Mr. Randolph, our most extraordinary Minister to Russia. The National Intelligencer says, this visit "was rather reversing the order of things, which used to be that the Minister should come to the Government for instructions, and not the Government to the Minister."

WIVES, LOOK OUT!—Your husbands are legally responsible for your actions. At a circuit Court lately held in Tioga County, N. Y. a young lady recovered a verdict of $500 for certain defamatory reports uttered by the wife of the defendant.

The late law of Louisiana imposes the penalty of imprisonment or death, at the discretion of the court, on persons using language, from the bar, bench, stage, pulpit, or elsewhere, tending to produce discontent among the free blacks; or introducing papers, &c. of a similar tendency. Teaching slaves to read is made punishable by imprisonment.

The Providence Journal states that on Sunday last a member of the Congregational Society at Barrington, R. I. took a pair of unloaded pistols, without locks, and drove out of the meeting house the whole congregation, consisting of two hundred men, women and children. The difficulty rose from a schism in the society, in which the party opposed to this fighting covenant had secured the keys of the meeting house.

A dreadful fire destroyed a great part of Pesth, a town in Hungary, on the 19th ult. In the space of a few hours, about 130 houses were consumed. The disaster was occasioned by a drunken servant, who fell a victim to the flames. A great quantity of cattle perished in the stables.

RUMOR.—The Georgetown Gazette says, a report is in circulation that Mr. Branch, the present Secretary of the Navy, is likely to be appointed governor of Florida. This will give the President an opportunity to testify his love for the "rock of New England democracy."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JULY 7, 1830.

There was an universal disposition manifested among our citizens on the 5th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. During the whole day, from very early in the morning, there was an almost incessant roar of cannon.

Addresses were delivered in different parts of the town, and the usual exercises on such occasions attended. The Lyceum having designated one of its members to deliver an address on that occasion, and provided for the other appropriate services, were joined by the citizens at large and marched in procession, with the usual accompaniments, to the Congregational Meeting House. The prayers were solemn and impressive, and the music fine. The Declaration of Independence was read by Park Benjamin, Esq. The Oration was delivered by Worthington Hooker, M. D. which was extremely appropriate to the occasion, and at the same time departing from the beaten track so often trodden on this anniversary. He took for his subject, the importance of the diffusion of knowledge to the prosperity, liberty and independence of our country—painted, with great truth & effect, the political evils of an ignorant population, and the necessary connection between knowledge and freedom—alluded to the character of our Western population, and also, among the evils to be counteracted, the existence of slavery at the South. A few remarks introduced in relation to the situation of Greece, gave additional interest to the address. The short allusion to the Lyceum was also very happy. Indeed, we have very rarely heard a more useful and appropriate address, more complete in itself, and in a chaste and polished style. We hope that it will not be withheld from the public, as it is of a less ephemeral character than most productions of fourth of July orators, and is calculated to be useful.

There was an address, we understand, delivered in the Baptist church in West Chelsea, by Mr. A. Van Horn, which we have heard well spoken of, but not having been present, can give no account of it.

In the evening, we had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the "Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement," and among other exercises, of hearing an address from Albert T. Chester, highly creditable to its author, and to the society of which he is a member. The topics selected for his address, were remarkably well chosen, and treated in a very handsome manner. We have rarely seen an audience more attentive or apparently better pleased, than that present on this occasion. This society is, we think, extremely valuable to those engaged in it, and the mode in which it is conducted, highly creditable to the talents and principles of its members. The young men of the town generally, belong to it, and follow it up with a zeal and earnestness which promise the happiest result. We most heartily wish them success in the very laudable and useful undertaking in which they are engaged.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH.—We give our readers this week the very excellent speech of Mr. Huntington on the Indian Bill, and we take pains to give it entire, as the argument is so closely connected, and the reasoning so consecutive, as to suffer materially by a division. We have not seen, in the course of this discussion, a more satisfactory and convincing argument than is contained in this speech. It shows a thorough acquaintance with the subject and an examination of it in all its bearings, and the sound and discriminating mind of the speaker, has enabled him to arrange, in the very best manner, the copious materials before him, and to present the subject in various and interesting aspects.

We rejoice that the views of his constituents, on this question, have been so ably vindicated by their representative, and we assure our readers that there is that in this speech which will well repay an attentive perusal.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A contribution was taken up in most, if not all, of the churches in this town, on Sunday the 4th inst. in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society. Although it is manifest that until recently there prevailed the most entire ignorance on the true objects and claims of that Society, and the community are now but partially informed on the subject, there were over a hundred dollars raised in the different churches. We have heard indeed from three, which contributed respectively the sums of fifty, twenty, and seventeen dollars. By another anniversary, when the true objects and high claims of the society are understood and appreciated, we hope something more will be done.

DINNER TO MR. BARTON.—The National Journal of June 29th, contains a long account of a dinner given to Mr. Barton by the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 21st June. Mr. Barton has shown himself, during the recent session of Congress, the firm friend of the great and vitally important principles of our government, and the fearless opponent of the proscriptive and tyrannical measures of the Administration. The course which the debate took, on many occasions, was greatly to be deplored, and the style of Mr. Barton's remarks was not throughout unexceptionable—but there was so much of justice and truth, as well as pungent and bitter sarcasm, in his rebukes—there was so complete an exposure of the wretched system and deceptive conduct of the administration, and so perfect an overthrow of the bullies of that party on their own ground too—that the country are greatly indebted to Mr. B. for the prominent part taken by him during the debate.

From the accounts of the dinner given in the Cincinnati American, we have room to make only the following extracts:

"On the 19th of June, a splendid public dinner was given by nearly 200 of the citizens of this place to the Hon. DAVID BARTON, Senator from Missouri, in the magnificent saloon at the Bazaar. Judge Davis acted as President, and Col. Borden and W. Greene, Esq. as Vice President. We venture to affirm that a more respectable and more intelligent party of the same number, never sat down to a public dinner in a Western country. A very large majority of the choice spirits of Cincinnati were there; and never did a public dinner go off better, nor never was there a greater unanimity of sentiment, nor never did a company enjoy themselves more, than on that occasion.

Several strangers of distinction were there. Our excellent fellow-citizen, Judge Burnet, attended as one of the invited guests, and appeared highly to enjoy himself. Judge McLean and Gen. Harrison were also invited, but the latter gentleman did not receive his invitation in time to attend. Judge McLean sent an apology.

When Mr. Barton was toasted, the applause was long, loud, and enthusiastic, and at the end of almost every sentence in his speech, he was interrupted with vociferous demonstrations of approbation. When he had finished his speech and toast, the company rose simultaneously and gave him three cheers.

When the regular toast to HENRY CLAY was drank, the scene was unparalleled. Such an exhibition of feeling we never before witnessed, on a similar occasion.

It was a proud day for Mr. Barton—a proud day for Cincinnati—a proud day for Mr. Clay—a proud day for Ohio—a proud day for the nation. Never before was there a greater demonstration that the people feel their injuries and know how to redress them.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The Union of the States. It must be preserved—not by a temporizing submission to sedition, but by an execution of the laws.

2d. The People. Their own worst enemies, when they become the dupes of unprincipled office hunters.

3d. The office of President. May every future incumbent distinguish between the opponents of the man, and the enemies of the Republic.

4th. George Washington. His name his highest Eulogy.

5th. Our distinguished Guest. A Patriot of whom the nation may be proud—the honesty and independence of whose principles are equalled only by the intrepidity with which he maintains them.

Here Mr. Barton rose and made a very interesting speech, at the close of which he offered the following toast:

"The American System—An open enemy is preferable to a varying or doubtful friend—The *Veto* *same* at the close of the late session of Congress has enabled us to 'judge the tree by its fruit.'"

6th. The right of Suffrage. Too sacred to be sported with—and too precious to be proscribed.

7th. Internal Improvements. As necessary to the United States as the arteries to the human system. The people of the West will not be deprived of their benefits by Executive subtlety, nor Executive hypocrisy.

8th. Henry Clay. The father of the American System. His transcendent services and abilities have identified his country's glory with his own.

9th. John Quincy Adams. The able statesman, inflexible patriot, and honest man.

10th. The Public Faith. To the poor Indian, like "the baseless fabric of a vision."

11th. The appointing power under our Government. To be directed only by the rule of individual merit; which is not meant to justify the modern practice of rewarding *Seducers, Forgers, and Murderers.* [See Mr. Smith's speech in the Senate.]

12th. The Judiciary of the United States. It preserves the Constitution and Laws of the Nation inviolate amidst the ebullitions of passion, and the intemperance of political "*reformers*."

13th. The present Administration. "The label may be inscribed upon its very front—'*light enter'd not here.*'"

[Extract from Mr. Barton's Speech in the Senate.]

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Hon. Jacob Burnet. The Indian tribes in alliance with the United States—may the faith of the Government, pledged to protect and defend their independence and their rights, never be violated.

By Wm. Greene, Esq., 1st Vice President. Political Power—It makes its character as a good or an evil, from the manner in which it is exerted—its abuse may make a despot President as well as a despot King: the difference is only in name.

By Col. Carr. The veto message on Internal Improvements—It is a labored specimen of special pleading; but the American people will bring in their verdict against it.

By Judge Platt. The majority of the Senate—If liberty still finds a home in the U. S., they will receive their reward in the grateful remembrance of her citizens, for their firm stand in opposition to the exercise of unconstitutional powers by the Executive, in the removal of incumbents from office.

By J. F. Conover. The present Administration—Faithless to its friends, tyrannical to its opponents, and burthensome to its country, it will take its departure on the 4th of March, 1833, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

By Allison Owen. President Jackson—A sorry statesman, engrafted upon a successful general.

By Jervis C. Kibby. Internal Improvements—*Judiciously* strangled by a pretended friend.

By a Guest. The Veto.—In Poland, formerly, it operated as an absolute check upon the passage of a law. In this country, (thank God!) people may "order things better."

By W. S. Johnston. The minority speeches in the late Senate.—The sentiments of patriotism, and not the brawling of sycophants.

By Capt. Joseph Pierce. A partisan President.—A disgrace to himself, a curse to his country, and a dishonor to his age. May we never have another.

By Judge Pratt. The present Chief Magistrate—by subsidizing the press, and bribing the sentinels upon the ramparts of Freedom, has usurped our liberties as effectually as if he had done it with fifty thousand bayonets at his back.

By Joseph Graham. The American System.—It cannot be injured by the attacks of its open enemies—it only dreads its over "*judicious*" friends.

FOR THE COURIER.

MANUFACTORIES—No. V.

I have attempted, on a former occasion, to show, that the evidences of our national prosperity and independence, depends not so much on a rich and opulent treasury, as a full population of industrious and frugal citizens: that so far from manufactories tending to debase the morals of the people, they may and ought to be so managed as to have a contrary effect—that they tend to encourage the agricultural interest, and are, in New England, indispensably necessary to sustain our commercial importance. A slight view was taken of the protection afforded this branch of industry by some of the European nations; and the errors committed in neglecting them by others, with the consequences that resulted. Some allusions were made to their importance in time of peace, and the imperious necessity for them in time of war, with encouragement that the subject might be resumed at some future period.

A crisis is now arriving, swelling with events of more importance to our country than has ever existed since the adoption of this government, the declaration of war excepted. The first of January, 1833, will show to the world the extraordinary spectacle of a great and powerful nation, without a cent of national debt; with a full and overflowing treasury, and a revenue of twenty-five millions, with only an annual expenditure of eight.

He who looks on passing events with a scrutinizing eye, the restlessness of the South under the Tariff system, and the recent veto of the National Executive to the Maysville and other bills, calculated to promote internal improvement, cannot but see a portentous cloud hanging over the system of protection now afforded the manufacturing interest of the Northern States; an interest, clearly and manifestly calculated to promote the agricultural prosperity of our country, and without which the commerce of New England must be paralyzed and nearly annihilated.

Who is there that looks at the political situation of the President, and examines the reasons assigned for rejecting bills passed for promoting internal improvement, but will see that these objections are not to the constitutionality, but to the expediency of the measure; to a desire of preserving an unimpaired treasury; to wipe off the last remnant of our national debt, during the year thirty-four, and prepare this country for that tremendous conflict, when a continuation of the Tariff is no longer necessary for the purposes of revenue? How stands his political friends on this great national subject?

The State of New-York, although in favor of the American system, protest against expenditures for internal improvement, from the treasury of the United States. That State, a nation of itself, feeling their importance, and having, under the patronage and patriotism of one of the greatest men of his day, effected one of the most magnificent works known in the world—feels herself competent for all the purposes of internal improvement.

Pennsylvania, the key-stone of the arch, with Kentucky, Ohio, and other States north and west of that river, almost unanimously support the same American system; while Tennessee, with the remainder of the Valley of the Mississippi, (Louisiana excepted) and all the South Atlantic States, show a venomous hostility to the tariff and internal improvement.

One of the most common errors of mankind is, to undervalue their opponents. Ought we not, therefore, to watch with vigilance, that crisis, when the interests last alluded to, ever ready to seize on favorable circumstances, will make one grand effort, by professing to relieve the people from what they are most susceptible under, Taxation, shake our present system to its centre; and, within this government; and, unless successful in their attempt, threaten its dissolution?

Measures to preserve our present system entire, belong to the Northern and Western States; and these remarks are intended to awaken their energies to the importance of early contemplating the subject—and measures proper to avert the danger, some abler head, devised by some abler head than mine, it is hoped, will be devoted to its consideration.

If in this I am disappointed, possibly the subject may be resumed hereafter.

JULIUS.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,—It is truly grateful to the philanthropic mind, to witness the manifold improvements of the present age; and peculiarly so, as we view them confined not exclusively to any portion of territory, or department of science, but pervading and influencing the whole mass of the civilized community, and extended throughout the vast field of human action. Owing to the present tone of public sentiment, the increase of general intelligence, the development of physical agency, and the facilities of national intercourse, private conveniences are multiplied, the public mind is enlightened, bold designs are projected and executed, and the benefits of the advancement of distant nations, are reciprocally felt and disseminated.—The moral condition of the world seems to have kept pace with its physical and intellectual improvement—the standard of morality has been elevated—the circle of virtuous action and benevolence has been enlarged, and those practices which once were esteemed innocent, and which received the sanction and encouragement of talent, and respectability, and influence, have been developed to the enlightened intellect of the age, as degrading in themselves, and pernicious in their tendency. Indeed, the human character seems to be partially renovated, and man, once the reckless monster chained down to pollution and crime, has been transformed into a dignified, elevated, and *rational* being.

This train of reflection was suggested by a perusal of the remarks in your last, relative to the proper method of celebrating the anniversary of our national independence. I am rejoiced to find that we are unwilling to bow in servile obedience to every mistaken practice and opinion of our fathers—that the prejudices and delusions of former times, are breaking away before the supremacy of reason, and that those habits which have been sanctioned by ages, although evidently injurious in their effect, are beginning to be supplied by those which are elevating in themselves, and beneficial to the world. That the long established method of celebrating the before-mentioned festival, is inappropriate to the occasion, and demoralizing in its tendency, must appear evident to the most superficial mind. A portion of that period of time distinguished by a kind heaven as the birth day of American liberty and happiness, is devoted to riot and excess, as if gratitude to our Maker should be expressed by the shout of noisy festivity, or be mingled with bacchanalian oblations.

Doubtless we are ready to acknowledge the agency of that Being, who guided us through blood and chains, to happiness and peace. And should we insult Him, on this day of gladness, by a prostitution of our powers and an infringement upon his laws? Should its sanctity be profaned by the wild outcry of boisterous revelry? Should we not especially cherish that tone of elevated *religious* devotion, which carried our fathers fearlessly through darkness and danger and toil? Should we not encourage those rigid moral principles which lent nerve to their arms, and untiring energy to their souls? Those principles which are made the directors of vigorous effort and virtuous action, and which constitute the basis of national prosperity. Let us then discard the pernicious practices of our predecessors. Let us not profane the day of our exaltation, and drown our devotion in excess. Rather let us pour forth the joyous swelling anthem of thanksgiving within the purity and silence of the temple, and burn a stainless offering of gratitude upon the altar of our God.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Directors of Norwich Bank—chosen June 21st.

Jabez Huntington, John L. Buswell, Benjamin Coit, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Joseph Williams, Nathaniel Shipman; Joseph Huntington, George L. Perkins, Jedediah Huntington, James Treat, of Preston, Frederic Perkins, Lisbon, Charles Tainter, Windham, John Isham, Colchester.

Jabez Huntington, *President.*

F. A. Perkins, *Cashier.*

Officers of Norwich Savings' Society—chosen June 29, 1830.

Jabez Huntington, *President.*

John L. Buswell, Wm. C. Gilman, George L. Perkins, Joseph Perkins, *Vice Presidents.*

Joseph Williams, Charles P. Huntington, Lyman Brewer, Erastus Coit, Joseph C. Huntington, Nathaniel Shipman, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Charles Co[illegible], John Dunham, *Trustees.*

ITEMS.

Mr. Prentice, of the New England Weekly Review, has left his editorial chair for a short time, for the purpose of visiting the Western States, and collecting materials for his biography of Mr. Clay. Mr. J. G. Whittier, an old favorite with the public, will edit the Review during Mr P's absence.

The gentleman from the west, who lost his pocket book containing about eighty dollars and a draft on the American Fur Company in New York, while on board a North River boat a few days since, has recovered the draft by letter from the villain who robbed him. The gentleman in his advertisement stated that he had stopped the payment of the draft and that if the villain would return it to him he might retain the money. The fellow in returning the draft, has written a letter in very awkward language, which was mailed at Catskill. With all his attempts at disguise, the fellow discovers that he knows a trick or two.

Bank Robbery. On Monday night, the 28th ult. John Fuller, 2nd Teller of the U. S. Branch Bank, at Boston, absconded. It was not known at the bank until next day that Fuller had fled. Not appearing at his post in the forenoon, enquiries were made—he could not be found at his lodgings—the books and drawers were then examined, and it was soon discovered that about $40,000 in bills of the Globe, Columbian, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Tremont, other Banks in the city, and of the U. S. Bank, were missing. Express were immediately sent off in pursuit of him in different directions. It was supposed that he might repair to New York to go on board a packet for England. At the last dates he had not been discovered at New York or elsewhere. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for him and the money—or $2,000 for the money and $500 for the villain.

Fuller is of a light complexion, sandy hair, bright and light blue eyes, full face, and 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

The Hagerstown Torch-Light states that during the administration of Mr. Adams, there were nearly three millions a year expended in internal improvements. He also paid $45,300,333 43 cents of the interest and principal of the public debt; and left in the Treasury at the expiration of his four years, $5,972,636 48 cents. In a little more than a period of one year, Gen. Jackson acknowledges the inability to grant $150,000 to the Maysville road, a decidedly national object.

We have received another communication from "A Member" of the General Assembly, in relation to the Stonington Justices, but owing to the late hour it came to hand, must defer all attention to it till our next paper.

CARD.

The Ladies of "Christ's Church Association" will be thankful for any donation from individuals, of such articles, as from the statement made by the Rev. J. J. Robertson, on his late visit to this place, will aid to alleviate the sufferings of the Greeks. To the care of the Gentlemen above named, all contributions made will be conveyed.

Married.

In Christ Church, Guilford, Conn. on the 30th ult. by the Rev Mr Baldwin, Mr. Wm. L'Hommedieu, of this city, to Miss CORNELIA A. LATHROP, of Guilford.

Died.

At Windham, Scotland Society, on the 21st ult. Mrs. ESTHER BINGHAM, aged 78 wife of Mr. Jeremiah Bingham.

At Plainfield, on the 26th ult., Mr. ZACH. FULLER formerly of this City, aged 42.

CARPETING.

LIGHT and dark ground, fine and superfine ingrain carpeting, with large and small figures, manufactured and for sale wholesale or retail, on the most favorable terms, by the *Norwich Manufacturing Co.*

ROGER HUNTINGTON, Agent.

July 6. 3w15

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at THOS. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, Life of the Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, by Cyrus Yale; Frey's Essay on Baptism; Clarkson on the abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament; The Itinerary of a Traveller in the wilderness, by Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar; Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Scott; Ceylon Mission; Sketches of Oxford county; History of the Church of Christ, from the Creation to the present time; The Story of Paradise Lost, for children, by Eliza W. Bradburn.

July 7. 3w15

SEED BUCKWHEAT.

20 bush. for sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

July 6. 15

SUGAR, &c.

2000 lbs. heavy Sugar, suitable for making currant wine.

20 ½ bbls. No. 1. Mackerel, for sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

July 6. 15

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

PROSPECTUS OF A BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

THE subscribers propose to publish a Biographical Sketch of Henry Clay, as soon as the work can conveniently be put to press. The work is now in a state of forwardness.—In the collection of important facts, Mr. PRENTICE has had the assistance of several distinguished associates of Mr. Clay in N. England and the Western States, and it is presumed, that he will furnish a history interesting to the public and do justice to his illustrious subject.

The subscribers are not induced to publish his life by any partisan motives. They look upon Mr. Clay, not as the boast of a party, but as the glory of a nation. They regard him as a man, who, without the advantages of birth, fortune, or education, has pursued a career of moral grandeur, and, with the grasp of a giant, put aside every obstacle, that opposed his onward progression. They deem it proper that the history of such a man should be known. They deem it right, that his conduct should be set before the world in its true colors, a guiding light to the votaries of freedom and virtue.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain 300 large duodecimo pages, printed on new Long Primer type, and fine paper, put up in boards with cloth backs, and will be delivered to subscribers at $1 25 cents per copy.

HANMER & PHELPS.

Hartford, June 28th, 1830. 15

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, July 1st, 1830.

ROWLAND BURDICK, Hannah Branch, Nathan Case, Andrew Cutler, Isaac K. Cutler, Nathan P. Card, Roger Coit, Nancy Dorance, Amy B. Dorance, Manning Daniels, John Emerson of Sterling, Jabez Fuller, Josiah Fuller, 2, Fuller & Cogswell, John Goldsmith, Joseph Lomns, Sessions Lester, Esq., James McCann, Daniel Nigh, Harry Parkhurst, Andrew Parkis, Prentice Parkis, Mary D. Perkins, Benjamin Prior, John Prior, Archipus S. Parish, Nathan R. Robinson, Wm. Smith Jr., Sabury S. Swertland, Anthony Stranahan, Wanton Scott, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Nathan Williams, Ira Wain.

3w15] *E. L. FULLER, P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. July 1st, 1830.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Eliza Atwater, Martha Avery, Thaddeus Bailey, H. S. Barnum, Ezra Bennett, James Bushnell, James G. Carson, Hannah Crawley, David Cushman, Thomas O. Cutler, Thomas Crumb, George W. Daniels, Henry Davis, Simeon Day, Daniel Drew, 2, Asaph Dunbar, Daniel T. Foster, Mary Freeman, Prudence Freeman, Josephine F. Harding, Nicholas Hill, Sarah P. Hillhouse, Lucy Hunter, Samuel Huntington, Rev. E. Hyde, Henry Hazen Hyde, Nancy Jones, Rodolphus Landfear, 2, Mary Lester, James Lincoln, Anne C. Lynch, 2, James M'Cleland, Mary H. Y. Mackie, L. K. Mackon, Julia Mallison, Allen Marvil, Salendor Mathews, William Newcomb, Palmer Newton, Alexander Nichols, Nancy L. Palmer, Archibald G. Place, Henry Rogers, Thomas Small, James Smith, Theophilus P. Sprout, Sereous Stocking, 3, Philena Tracy, Charles C. Webb, Henry F. Whitmarsh, E. Withey, Nancy Witter, Mary H. Wright.

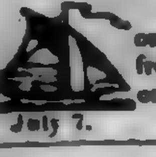
3w15] *J. HYDE, P. M.*

For New-York.

The Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Wednesday, the 7th of July, at 6 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage enquire of Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or of the master on board.

June 30. 3w14

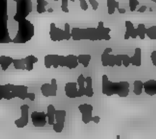
For New-York.



Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, will sail on Friday, July 9th, at 1 p. m.—For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.

June 28. 3w14

For New-York.



Sloop Exchange, Gere, will sail on Friday, 16th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.

July 7. 3w15

LOST,

BETWEEN Yantic Factory and Chelsea, a black Merino Shawl, of large size. Whoever may find the same, and leave it at this office, shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 7. 3w15

POETRY.

The following Hymn, composed for the occasion by Park Benjamin, Esq. was sung at the celebration of the 54th anniversary of American Independence, in this city.

So cloud sailed through the bright, blue sky,
To guide them when the morning came,
And, in night's portals, from on high
Beam'd forth no pillar'd mass of flame.

Our fathers sought no promised land,
Where streams of milk and honey flowed;
Their homes were on the desert strand,
On wild, grey rocks their altars glowed.

No temples, reared in classic pride,
Received the sons of wisdom then;
No trumpets rang where banners wide
Waved proudly o'er the ranks of men.

Years rolled—and despot chains were bound
On fearless soul and iron form;
Years rolled—dear Freedom, thou hast found
An eyrie far above the storm!

Our fathers sleep—the pilgrim band,
And they who bled to make us free,—
And now, O God of this fair land,
We lift our grateful hearts to thee!

To thee' who scattered Learning's ray,
Star-like to glow forever bright,
And crowned our country's natal day
With Freedom's pure, undying light.

From the London Literary Gazette.

FIRST AND LAST HOURS.

Lov'st thou the hour, the first of day,
When the dewey flowers are opening bright,
When through the curtains of morning gray
Are stealing streaks of crimson light;
Hath it not a power, a spell?
Doth it not to thy warm heart tell
Of life, fresh, sparkling new-born life,
And scenes as yet too young for strife?

Lov'st thou the hour in twilight time,
When every flower is closing round,
When fainter and fainter the far bell's chime
Comes with a soothing, dying sound?
Hath it not a spell, though it be
Differing from the first, for thee?
Doth it not tell of visions deep,
And a gradual dropping down to sleep?

These hours are types and signs of thine;
Thy first hour brought both smiles and tears,
And called forth feelings half divine,
In those who looked to future years,
And watched how grew each feature's mould,
And saw their little buds unfold,
And trusted strife should never come,
To cast on heart and brow a gloom.

And thy last hour—'tis thine to make
It calm, as twilight's lovely time,
A blessed sleep, from which to wake,
Will be to the better world to climb:
Remember, 'tis thine, ay thine to choose,
If storms shall take place of stars and dews,
Or if thy spirit shall have a power
To make its parting like day's last hour.

MEDLEY.

The first duty of a statesman is to build up the moral energy of a people. This is the first interest; and he who weakens it, inflicts an injury which no talent can repair; nor should any splendor of services, or any momentary success, avert from him the infamy which he has earned. Let public men learn to think more reverently of their function. Let them feel that they are touching more vital interests than property. Let them fear nothing so much as to sap the moral convictions of a people, by unrighteous legislation, or a selfish policy. Let them cultivate in themselves the spirit of religion and virtue, as the first requisite to public station. Let no apparent advantage to the community, any more than to themselves, seduce them to the infraction of any moral law. Let them put faith in virtue as the strength of nations. Let them not be disheartened by temporary ill success in upright exertion. Let them remember that while they and their contemporaries live but for a day, the State is to live for ages, and that Time, the unerring arbiter, will vindicate the wisdom as well as the magnanimity of the public man, who, confiding in the power of truth, justice, and philanthropy, asserts their claims, and reverently follows their monitions, amidst general disloyalty and corruption.—*Channing's Election Sermon.*

CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

The times are hard and call for retrenchment. The great change in the sale of the products of our farms, demands a corresponding change in our habits of living. Our sons, instead of being raised to be fine sporting gentlemen, must be trained to habits of industry, so that if necessary they can support themselves by their own labor. And our daughters, too, should be no longer educated strangers to the kitchen and the domestic concerns of a family, to be fed on dainties, appear delicate, and taught to dress gaily, and to be genteel and very fine at a fashionable party; as if these were the most important accomplishments of the sex. It surely does not require supernatural wisdom to see that grown children who have been thus trained and educated, are unfit for any useful station in society. And if left with fortunes, their fortunes in most cases will be exchanged for poverty and beggary before they get through the world. Too many have been thus educated to be fine ladies and gentlemen, who now, alas! are a burden to themselves, to their friends, and worse than useless to society. There is, indeed, a loud call for retrenchment—and we must retrench our idle hours till all are usefully and profitably employed—we must retrench our idle habits till they are exchanged for industry and good management; and we ought to retrench many extravagancies in eating and drinking, and in gaudy or rich articles of dress, which feed the vanity and pride of the young, and gratify a frivolous passion for the exhibition of the *genteel and delicate!* There is a call for retrenchment—the times, our wants, our prospects, all demand it. There must be retrenchment—necessity demands it—and necessity is authority that will be obeyed.

Richmond Telegraph.

AXIOMS.

Every good principle in society, to do good effectually and generally, ought to be effectually and generally applied; and, therefore, to raise any society or nation to the highest degree, individual cultivation should be carried to the greatest practicable extent in all classes of society.

To introduce an ignorant youth into a highly civilized country under the supposition that he could obtain the requisite degree of prosperity and happiness, would be more absurd than to turn an educated child into a country of savages.

All human happiness, whether public or private, domestic or national, is founded on individual cultivation.

Men often act lies without speaking them. All false appearances are lies. Every kind of equivocation is a lie.

In all countries, education, as far as it has been carried, has had an effect of rendering the poor content. The uneducated are prone to consider wealth and happiness as synonymous—a delusion which knowledge quickly dispels; philosophy teaches its fallacy, and history exemplifies it. Education increases the happiness of the rich, and gives happiness to the poor.

New-England Farmer.

Lightning and Lotteries, once more.—A few days since a respectable young man in this town, among the thousands and thousands who had drawn blanks, blanks, blanks, drew a prize of five hundred dollars. His friends, we have no doubt, trembled for the consequences, lest it should lead him to dabble in lotteries till he was ruined. We were pleased, however, the other day, to hear him remark, that on drawing the prize, he immediately came to the resolution *never to purchase another ticket!* and the reason which he gave pleased us still more. He had 'heard folks say that *lightning was never known to strike twice in one place.*'—*Portland Cour.*

The Richmond Whig tells us a good story, and perfectly characteristic of the ease with which any thing and every thing, coming from the 'greatest and best,' is swallowed by some of his devoted followers.

'An anecdote has been told us, says the Whig, of a good Jacksonian in this city, which we have heard nearly thus: A friend going into his lodgings, told him, (the news being asked) that the President had approved the Maysville road bill. He replied that he was glad to hear it, as he had no idea of a President's opposing the will of a majority, and annulling the policy of the nation. *No*, but said his friend, I am mistaken. He has rejected the bill! Has he? says our Jacksonian—Huzza for Jackson! Huzza for the man who prefers the constitution to popularity!'

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser mentions that an apprentice in that office, named James B. Anderson, set up, 'in exactly ten hours and a half,' twelve distinct articles of solid matter, without using a single dash line, and in nonpareil type, *fifteen thousand eight hundred and ten* ems, a fraction less than *fifteen hundred and six* ems an hour, for ten and a half successive hours. In the first sixty one and a half minutes, he set up *eighteen hundred* ems. The whole was executed in a workman-like manner, with fair proof. Half the quantity of types set up by the above named lad, is usually considered a fair day's work.

In typography an em is reckoned as a square body of each size of type. The letters being many of them very thin, and few of them more than half the thickness of an em, (average more than two to every square. The reader, therefore, will form a pretty correct idea of the dexterity of this compositor, when we say that he thumbed and fingered about forty thousand single pieces, (averaging one to a second) during the time above mentioned.)

☞NOTICE.☜

THE subscriber has again been to N. Y. and obtained the latest fashions for all kinds of garments.

Also, an additional supply of choice Goods, such as Broadcloths, Vestings and Trimmings, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

The public are invited to call and examine them. Garments cut and made in the best manner, and at short notice.

ELIHU GALLUP.

June 28. 3w14

GEO. O. GOODWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

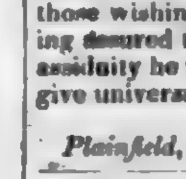
NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

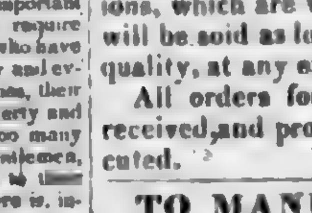
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.
foot Shetucket street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo 1

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GEER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June } 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

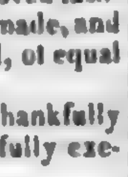
CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

FOR SALE.



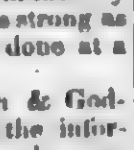
The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in the place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

Also,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 80 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

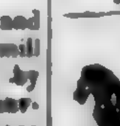
TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge-street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

FOR SALE,

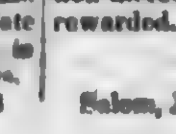


The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

STRAYED,



From the subscribers, a two years old bay mare Colt, a star in the forehead, one or more white feet, went away with a poke, on or about the 5th of May last. Who ever will take up said Colt, and give information thereof to the subscribers, shall be well rewarded.

ELI GATES.
ABEL GATES.

Salem, June 8. 8w11

FOR SALE,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL NEXT,

A FARM, of near 100 acres of land, situated in Canterbury, one mile south of Westminister meeting house, with a two story dwelling house, barn, and out houses. Any wishing to take a view, may, in the course of the season, see not only the soil, but its products.

ARAUNAH BUTTS.

June 21. 3w14

FOR SALE,

A lot of land with a new dwelling house and barn thereon standing, situated in Windham, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Coventry, about one mile north west of the Willimantic Village, and may be bought very cheap, on short credit. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living in Hampton.

WIGHTMAN WILLIAMS.

June 24th. 3w14

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.

May 25. tf9

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD
STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Haynes,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

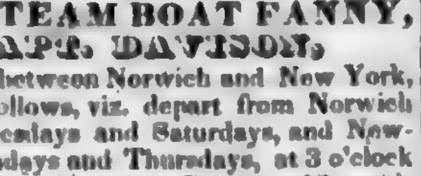
Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

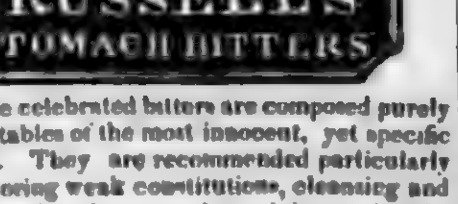
RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum*. Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworm, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by Lesters & Co. and Gilman & Ripley, General Agents, *Norwich City,* who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. Adams, *Norwich Falls,* Joseph C. Huntington and Hyde & Backus, *Norwich Town,* Nathaniel Howes, and John H. Ripley, *Windham,* E. M. Worthington and W. T. Turner, *Colchester,* and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. tf47

[illegible]
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Doty, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

Joseph Brewster, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 5th. 6

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dispepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhœa, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. 12w8

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

Jan. 19, 1830. 42

20 doz. scythes, 25 do. scythe snaths, 20 do. rakes.

For sale by E. A. BILL.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

ONE new Bersted Wagon, & harness with leather top. It can be used for one or two horses. One common Wagon, new. One second hand chaise, in good repair. *WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.*

June 25. 14

LOST,

A Saddling skin hair Trunk, containing sundry articles of clothing, a clarionet & a fife, and several small articles. Said trunk was sent by the stage from Windham last Fall, and directed to Salem Bridge, and was lost sight of at Norwich Landing. Whoever will return said trunk to Kinney's Hotel, at Norwich Landing, or give information where it may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

HENRY H. PORTER.

June 22, 1830. 14

WANTED,

A SMART, active, young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in a store. One from the country would be preferred. Enquire at this office.

June 28. 14

WANTED,

A few loads first quality Ship Knees, for which cash will be paid by

GEORGE W. CLARK.

June 29. 14

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *of hand*.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 25. 9

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf8

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf 10

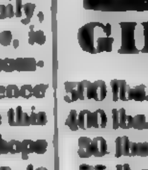
Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

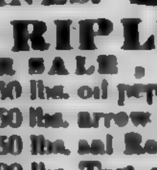
☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,
OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	30 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrime,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
300 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. dinc C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	160 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c

May 5, 1830. 6

30 quintals Block Island Codfish; 30 do. Shoal and Straits do., Sounds and Tongues, pickled Salmon, Mackerel, Turks Island, Cape and Liverpool Salt, Tar, Turpentine, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Lime, Nails, Glass, Gay Head, Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Flour, Spices, Coffee, mess Pork, Hams, Lard, Vinegar, Neat's Tongues, white Beans, Barley, sweet Corn, Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Shoes, Lamp Black, Tamarinds in kegs, 100 lbs. Beeswax, 300 lbs. Beef Tallow, 100 lbs. Bayberry Tallow, 10 boxes Sperm Candles, Sperm Oil, 2000 feet ash Oars, from 8 to 20 feet in length, a few dozen willow Market Baskets—for sale by

C. BELLS.

June 28. 3w13

SUPPLEMENT.

NORWICH COURIER.

NORWICH, JULY 7, 1830.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH,

[CONCLUDED.]

In January 1776, Congress resolved, that no person shall be permitted to trade with the Indians, without license from one or more of the commissioners of their respective department.

In September 1783, a proclamation was issued by the United States in Congress assembled, prohibiting all persons from making any settlement on, or purchasing any lands inhabited or claimed by the Indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular state; and declaring all such purchases, without the express authority of Congress, void.

In October 1783, Congress resolved that a convention be held with the Indians in the northern and middle departments, for the purpose of receiving them into the favor and protection of the United States, and for establishing boundary lines of property.

In March 1785, Congress resolved that a commission be opened for treating with the Cherokees and all other Indians southward of them: and in June 1786, Congress directed the commissioners who were to hold this treaty for the purpose of obtaining from them a cession of lands, to make such cession as extensive and liberal as possible.

In August 1786, Congress passed an ordinance for the regulation of Indian affairs, the preamble of which states, that the safety and tranquility of the frontiers of the United States depend, in some measure, on maintaining a good correspondence between *their citizens* and the several *nations* of Indians. This ordinance regulates the intercourse with the tribes.

In November 1785, the treaty of Hopewell was made. Its provisions need not be referred to.

It will be seen, that all the acts of the Continental Congress, were predicated on the assumed basis, that the Indian tribes had a just and legal right to the occupancy of their lands, indefinitely, and that the only subsisting right of the government to them, was what has been heretofore stated; the exclusive right of purchase, and the ultimate, contingent right in fee.

But the proceedings of the government after the adoption of the constitution, if valid, put an end to every question regarding the title of the Indians. In the treaty of Holston, made with the Cherokees in 1791, the seventh article provides, that the United States will solemnly guaranty to the Cherokees, all their lands not thereby ceded. When this treaty was transmitted to the Senate, it was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Hawkins of North Carolina, Mr. Cabot of Massachusetts, and Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, who reported; among other things, that they had examined the treaty and found it strictly conformable to the instructions given by the President of the United States, and that those instructions were founded on the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty. Various other treaties with the same, and with other tribes, contain a similar provision, and if these treaties have any binding force, it is needless to enquire, what were the rights of the Indians, before the conclusion and ratification of these treaties; or what were the rights of the government. These solemn compacts contain a promise of security in possession of their lands, and give them a title, if they had not one before. How far it was competent for the United States, to enter into these stipulations, I shall not, in this stage of the discussion, inquire. That I shall consider, when I refer to them, as conclusive to show that the states are excluded from making any legislative enactments to affect them.

I have, now, considered the nature and extent of the Indian title, as recognized by the crown, the colonies, the states, the Continental Congress, and the United States, since the adoption of the constitution. On the subject of the title, it only remains for me to show, as I promised to do, that the title, as thus acknowledged, has received the sanction of the judicial department of this government.

In Fletcher vs. Peck, (6 Cranch, pp. 142, 3,) it is said, "The majority of the court is of opinion that the nature of the Indian title, which is certainly to be respected by all courts, until it be legitimately extinguished, is not such as to be absolutely repugnant to seizin in fee on the part of the state." Here is a complete recognition *of a title;* it is not absolutely repugnant to the idea that the state may be seized in fee; because the state has the ultimate dominion; the right expectant upon the determination of the state in the Indians; so long as the Indians occupy, the right of the state is dormant: it cannot be exercised. It is only in the event that the occupancy ceases, or the right to occupy becomes extinct, that the ultimate right of the state can be enforced. Judge Johnson, in the same case, (pp. 146, 7,) says the Indians have the absolute proprietorship of the soil. The uniform practice of acknowledging their right of soil, by purchasing from them, and restraining all persons from encroaching upon their territory, makes it unnecessary to insist upon their right of soil.

But it was reserved to this court, at a later period, to give this subject a great degree of attention, and to investigate, ascertain, and declare the nature and extent of the Indian title. This was done in 1823; and the case of Johnson vs. M'Intosh, (8 Wheat,) furnishes us with the result. In that case, the Chief Justice, delivering the opinion of the court, says, "The original inhabitants were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal as well as just claim to retain possession of it, & to use it, according to their own discretion. While the different nations of Europe respected the right of the natives as occupants, they asserted the ultimate dominion to be in themselves, and claimed and exercised as a consequence of this ultimate dominion, a power to grant the soil, while yet in the possession of the natives.—These grants have been understood by all, to convey a title to the grantees, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy. It has never been doubted, that either the United States, or the several states, had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary line described in the treaty, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish that right was vested in that government, which might constitutionally exercise it. It has never been contended, that the Indian title amounted to nothing. Their right of possession has never been questioned. The claim of government extends to the complete ultimate title, charged with this right of possession, and to the exclusive power of acquiring that right."

After these adjudications, confirmatory of all previous practice, legislation, and treaties, and giving to that practice the solemn sanction of the united opinion of the bench of the Supreme Court, can it be doubted, that the title of the Indian tribes to the lands they occupy, is practically as complete, perfect, and absolute, as that of any citizen of the country to the farm on which he lives, and which has descended to him, after having been in the occupation of his father and son, from generation to generation? Can the opinions and statements advanced in the Report be sustained? "That the pretensions of the Indians to be owners of any portion of the soil, were wholly disregarded, by the crown of England." "That where there was reservation of any part of the soil to the natives, they were left to be disposed of as the proprietors thought proper." "That one of the *expedients* of the colony, was" merely "to appear to do nothing which concerned the Indians, either in the appropriation of their hunting grounds, or controlling their conduct without their consent: that this was the general principle of action, and that in all the acts, first of the colonies, and afterwards by the states, the fundamental principle, that the Indians had no *rights* by virtue of their ancient possession, either of soil or sovereignty, has never been abandoned, either expressly or by implication." "That the Indian boundaries, defined by treaties, were merely *temporary;* that the practice of buying Indian titles, is but the substitute which humanity and expediency have imposed, in place of the sword, in arriving at the *actual enjoyment* of property, claimed by the right of discovery, and sanctioned by the natural superiority allowed to the claims of civilized communities over those of savage tribes;" "that the principle was adopted, that they had no *permanent* interest in their hunting grounds;" "that treaties were but a mode of government, and a substitute for ordinary legislation, which were from time to time dispensed with;" "that the tribes were *indulged* in the 'partial' enjoyment of their ancient usages;" "that the essential point in the policy of Georgia, was, that the Indian reservations should be gradually contracted within such reasonable limits, that no part of the country should continue uncultivated: that her policy, in this respect, was a part of her *rights,* and that any thing which tended to defeat its operation, was a deprivation of right." I will pursue these quotations no further. They are negatived by history, by authenticated records, by universal usage, by legislative acts, & by judicial determinations.

Having thus disposed of the question, what is the nature and extent of the Indian title to the lands which they occupy, and having shown, I hope, that it is one which for all *practical* purposes is *absolute,* and limited only by the right of the general government, of exclusive purchase, and of the reversionary interest in fee, I proceed to inquire into and answer the question, have the states, in which these tribes reside, the power to extend their legislative enactments over them, and thus to abolish among these tribes, the power of self government, and the laws, usages and customs, by which their affairs, from time immemorial have been regulated? If I do not very much mistake, an examination of this subject, will result in an entire conviction, that no such power has ever existed, or does now exist.

The advocates of this power, insist upon the right claimed and possessed by the crown to exercise it, while the United States were colonies; that by the declaration of Independence and the treaty of peace, this power, this right of sovereignty and legislation, was transferred to the states, as sovereign, independent communities; that it has never been surrendered by the states to the federal government, but is rather guaranteed and secured to them, by the constitution under which that government is founded.

I take the liberty to say, that in my opinion, but one of these propositions can be sustained, and even that, is by no means free from doubt. I refer to that which assumes that the rights of sovereignty and legislation, (whatever they were) became *vested in the states individually,* upon their becoming independent of the crown. To say the least, it might be contended with some plausibility, that these rights became vested in the *confederated union first,* and afterwards, in the government formed under the constitution, rather than in the *individual states.* Hence the cautious remark of *Chief Justice* Marshall, (8 Wheaton, 585,) "It has never been doubted that either the United States, or the several states had a clear title to all the lands, within the boundary lines described in the treaty, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish that right, was vested *in that government, which might constitutionally exert it.*" Hence the conflicting claim of the United States and the individual states, to unappropriated lands, which were finally adjusted by cessions from the latter to the former. But I do not propose to agitate or discuss that point. My attention will be directed to the other propositions necessary to be sustained by the advocates of the rights of the states.

If the crown had a lawful right to exercise jurisdiction over the Indian tribes, without their consent, it must have been derived either from *discovery, or conquest.*

As to the latter, (the right by *conquest,*) it is very obvious that it has no application to these tribes. There are two reasons, which would seem to be conclusive on the subject. One is, that no *conquest* was ever made of them; but if there ever was a right by conquest, it is very clear, that it was surrendered by the crown, in the treaties which were made with them. In these compacts, the Indians were regarded as possessing the power to make them; they were treated as lawful and necessary parties to them; their claim to territory was acknowledged; boundaries were settled, and pledges given that no interruption, no interference, with their respective territorial limits, as settled by these treaties, should be allowed. To assert an unlimited right of sovereignty and legislation in the crown, by the force of *conquest,* is utterly inconsistent with the admitted necessity that the Indian tribes should conclude treaties with the crown, with the circumstances under which they were made, and with their explicit provisions: hence the Supreme Court say, after speaking of the wars between the whites and the Indians, that the law which regulates and ought to regulate in general, the relations between the conqueror and conquered, was inapplicable to these Indian tribes. The resort to some new and different rule, better adapted to the actual state of things, was unavoidable.—The one adopted was, as the Indians receded, the lands which they thus left unoccupied, were parcelled out and granted by the crown; and as to those of which they retained possession, the Indians residing on them were to be considered as occupants, to be protected while in peace, but to be deemed incapable of transferring the absolute title to others.

As to the existence of this right, as emanating *from discovery,* it is contradicted by the best writers on international law, by the opinions of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Great Britain and this country, and has been repudiated by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The rights acquired by *discovery,* on the part of the nation making it, are simply, the exclusive right to make purchases of the native tribes; to make settlements, & to occupy in possession of purchases when made; and an ultimate right in fee, whenever the title of the Indians shall become extinct: and even these rights may be considered as peculiarly and solely confined to the relations subsisting between this country & the aboriginal community of native tribes.—What is called the sovereign power of the nation discovering the country, consists in the particulars above mentioned. This attribute of sovereignty, the sole right of purchase and the ultimate ownership in fee, grows out of the fact of discovery, and so far as it exists, it takes so much from the sovereignty and independence of the Indian tribes. But the power to legislate, to extend its laws over the territory discovered, is confined to its subjects when they make purchases and settlements, and grows out of the obvious principle, that these subjects purchasing, as they must, with the consent of their own sovereign, when they remove and occupy the lands purchased, carry with them the laws under which they previously lived, and in return for the protection which they receive, as continuing subjects of their sovereign, become amenable and subject to such legislative enactments as it may be deemed useful and expedient to make. The right to purchase is derived from the crown; the right to occupy from the purchase, and the subjection to the legislation of the crown, from the union of these rights, connected with their national character, and the protection which their nation is bound to afford them. This power to legislate, is a branch of the same power, which can lawfully make any municipal regulation, a power over *its own subjects,* settled on territory purchased with its consent, and in regard to which, it had the exclusive right of purchase.

Let me solicit the attention of the committee to the support which these positions derive from judges, lawyers, and statesmen.

In 1757, Lord Camden and Mr. Yorke, the king's Attorney and Solicitor General, officially advised the crown, that the grants to the East India Company were subject only to the king's right of sovereignty, over the settlements, as English settlements, and over the inhabitants, as English subjects, who carry with them the king's laws wherever they form colonies, and receive his protection, by virtue of his royal charters. Here the true principle of the right to legislate, is clearly stated. It is derived from the fact that the purchasers are English purchasers; that the settlements consequent on the purchase, are English settlements, who form colonies, carry with them English laws, and receive protection by virtue of the patent from the crown; & this part of the opinion seems to have met with the approbation of the supreme court.

In 1755, Counsellor Dagge, Sergeant Glyn, Dr. Franklin, and Patrick Henry, gave written opinions in support of the same principles. The lands conveyed by the Indian tribes, were taken by the grantees & held subject only to the king's sovereignty over the settlements, to be established thereon, and over the inhabitants, as English subjects. The transfer of the sovereignty to the crown of England was made by the same instrument whereby the land was conveyed, it was effectual to pass it, and the title is under the protection of the laws of England.

But it is not necessary to refer to English lawyers, or to times as remote as those just mentioned. The Supreme Court of the U. States, whose decisions we ought to regard as sound expositions of the law, have told us, in language not to be misunderstood, what rights were acquired to this country by the discovery of it.

In the case of Johnson vs. M'Intosh, the court say, the principle adopted by the great nations of Europe, on the discovery of this continent, by which they should be mutually regulated, was that discovery gave title to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, against all other European governments, which title might be consummated by possession. As a consequence, the nation acquiring the discovery obtained the right of acquiring the soil from the natives, and establishing settlements upon it.

The rights of the original inhabitants to complete sovereignty, as independent nations, were necessarily diminished. And why? Because it interfered with the fundamental principle, that discovery gave exclusive title, ultimate dominion, subject to the Indian right of occupancy, to those who made the discovery.

The court say, the United States maintain, as all others have maintained, that discovery gave an exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy, either by purchase or by conquest, and gave also a right to such a degree of sovereignty, as the circumstances of the people would allow them to exercise; or as it is called a *limited* sovereignty over them. This sovereignty is not called absolute—unlimited—but a kind of degree of sovereignty, limited and confined, and when taken, as it should be, according to the subject matter, means nothing more, than that it existed so far and to such an extent, as was necessary to preserve inviolate the exclusive right of purchase; or perhaps, as was said by Judge Johnson, (6 Cranch, p. 147,) the only limitation of the sovereignty of the Indians, was the right in the states of governing every person within their limits, except themselves. It may further be observed, that in no instance did the crown ever claim the right to legislate for the Indian tribes, except with their consent, and for their protection, against the encroachments of the whites.

I have thus endeavored to show, that the crown of England neither possessed, nor claimed the right, as derived from discovery, conquest, or otherwise, to extend its laws over the Indian tribes. They were considered, as distinct nations or communities, sovereign and independent, excepting that the right to alienate, at pleasure, their lands, was denied to them; possessing and actually exercising the powers of government, through the medium of their own laws, usages, and customs: if this be so, then by the declaration of independence & the treaty of peace, Georgia acquired no right to legislate over them, for the crown did not possess it; and as was well observed by the Supreme Court, "Neither the declaration of independence, nor the treaty confirming it, could give the United States more than that which they before possessed, or to which Great Britain was before entitled."

Should it, however, be admitted, that the view thus far taken of this subject is incorrect; that the crown, while the states were colonies, possessed and exercised the unlimited right of sovereignty and legislation, and that the states succeeded to this right, after the declaration of independence, I will ask the committee to follow me in an examination of the subject under the constitution, and will endeavor to show, that if the states had the power of legislation at any time, it was surrendered at the adoption of that constitution, and that that instrument contains a virtual prohibition to the states, to extend their legislative enactments over the Indian tribes within their limits.

It should be premised, that the right to legislate over these tribes, if it exist, is in its nature indefinite and unlimited; for, as it has its foundation in the sovereign power of the state, that sovereign power extends to the enactment of all laws to affect the Indian tribes, which could lawfully be made to operate upon its white citizens. And this seems to be the doctrine advanced in the Report. The right to legislate is spoken of as growing out of the absolute sovereignty of the states, within their territorial limits, and can of course have no limitation in respect to Indians, which it has not in regard to its white population. It must, therefore, be admitted, that if a state can legislate, so as to affect the Indians at all, it can do so to the same extent, as over its own citizens.

This unlimited power of legislation cannot exist, without annihilating the Indian *title* to their lands. I have heretofore attempted to show what was the nature and extent of that title; a right to use and occupy forever; not to be defeated by *legislation,* but by cession or conquest only; and that this title was not acquired by permission, by treaty, by reservations; but by the *original* right of occupancy. What becomes of the enjoyment of this right, if a state can lawfully do as Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama have done—pass laws, abolishing and declaring null and void all laws, ordinances, orders, regulations, usages, and customs of the Indian tribes within their limits? Cannot these states alter the mode of descent, the regulations of alienation, the rights of possession, as known and practised by the Indians? Cannot they impose taxes, and subject their lands to the payment of them? Cannot they make legislative enactments, the necessary and inevitable effect of which will be to drive them from the occupation of their territory? Did not the Secretary at War foresee this consequence, when he stated to the Cherokee delegation, that in consequence of the power of Georgia to extend her legislative enactments, over this nation, the only remedy for the nation, was a removal beyond the Mississippi, where alone, could be assured to it protection and peace; that while the tribes continue within the territorial limits of an independent state, they could promise themselves nothing but interruption and disquietude; that beyond the Mississippi, there would be no conflicting interests; there the United States could say to them, the soil shall be yours, while the trees grow, or the streams run; but situated where they now are, no such language could be held to them? What is the meaning of all this, but that being subjected to the legislation of Georgia, the occupancy of their territory would be disturbed; and that the consequence of their residing within the limits of a sovereign state would eventually be extermination? Let me read to the committee an extract from the speech of a distinguished senator from Mississippi, lately deceased, (Mr. Reed,) which I shall have occasion to use for another purpose hereafter, in the Senate of the United States, in 1826: "He was entirely persuaded that so long as the tribes of Indians within any state of the Union were exempted from the operations of state laws, they never would consent to remove from the territory they occupy: until our legislation can in some form or other be brought to act on these people, or those resident among them, they will never consent to abandon their lands. So soon as our laws can reach those abandoned citizens, who settle among them, and become as savage as the *Indians* themselves, a powerful motive for their continuance will be removed. *It is a first step in a system of removal; it is the first step in any system tending to a change of residence.*"

If one of the principles advanced in the Report be correct, and the Indian title to their lands be what I have stated it to be, it wholly excludes state legislation. The committee say, speaking of the law of the state of New-York, "It was not understood as introducing any new principle. It recognized the general principle, that territory and jurisdiction, considered in reference to a state or nation, are inseparable; that one is a necessary incident to the other; and that as a state cannot exist without territory, the limits of that territory are, at the same time, the limits of its jurisdiction." Here the fundamental principle is asserted, that soil and jurisdiction are inseparable from each other. That the right to the soil, in a state, *ex vi termini,* includes a right of sovereignty or jurisdiction over it. Let an application be made of this doctrine to the Indian title. *It* has been shown that the title to the territory which they occupy, as against the state of Georgia, is practically an *absolute* title, and by the United States it has been solemnly guaranteed to them. *If* so, then the attribute of sovereignty, said to be necessarily incident to the right of soil, attaches to it; for it can hardly be claimed, that what is a correct rule as applied to civilized nations, ought not to be applied to the *Indian* tribes. *It* would seem, therefore, to be a necessary consequence, from the positions taken in the Report, that the *Indians* possess the right of sovereignty over their lands, if they are the owners of the lands; and I have endeavored to show, in a former part of this discussion, that they are the owners of the soil, for every practical purpose for which absolute ownership may be used.

Another objection to the right of legislation, by the states, is derived from its *non user,* (if the expression may be allowed,) by Georgia, at *all times.* It is now more than fifty years since the declaration of Independence, and more than forty since the adoption of the Constitution; and until within a little more than a year, no such right was *ever claimed.* Whence this silence? Whence this acquiescence in the legislation of the federal government? Whence the repeated and reiterated demands upon the government to extinguish the Indian title? Does the doctrine so lately advanced, of state sovereignty, comport with the language of the Report, that "it is understood Georgia will not attempt to appropriate the lands within the Indian reservations, without their consent?" Does it not look to the operation of state laws, as a sure and speedy mode of extinguishing *actual* occupancy, if not of title? Has it not this for its object? For what *other* purpose can the state desire to legislate over them? Not to draw *revenue* from them; not to subject them to the performance of civil or military duties; not to make them citizens, & amalgamate them with their white population. The state can have no such objects in view. Can any other motive be assigned, than *indirectly to force* them to remove, by bringing the action of legislation to bear upon them? If such be the object, if the power existed, why was it never before claimed or exercised? Why was the federal government to extinguish the title, to purchase the right of occupancy? Can this long acquiescence, on the part of Georgia, in the exercise of self government by the Cherokees, be accounted for, in any other way, than by its full belief that the right so to exercise it, belonged to that tribe.

If the power of legislation exists, how are these Indians to be regarded, as citizens, aliens, or denizens? Not as citizens it would seem, for the law already passed, nearly *outlaws* them. It does not indeed declare them incompetent to sue as plaintiffs in their courts; but it has all the *practical* consequences of *outlawry;* for they are deprived of the benefit of the only testimony which would generally exist, to sustain their legal rights. Not only no Indian can testify for another, where a white man not residing in the nation, is the adverse party; but no *descendant* of one, however remote, is a competent witness. The rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property, so far as it regards the Indians, are by this law *practically annihilated:* it is clear they are not *aliens,* residing within the jurisdiction of the states; for if so, *whose subjects* are they? They are not denizens; for a state cannot make them such. They have not been made citizens by naturalization; for a state cannot make them such, in that manner. If then, they are subject to the municipal regulations of the state, it is because they are, and from the period of the declaration of Independence have been *citizens* of the state. If citizens, they may be prosecuted for all offences, for which the whites may be prosecuted —bigamy, treason, &c. &c. If citizens, they are to be *enumerated* in the census, and to form a part of the basis of representation, *if taxed.* Now did the framers of the constitution ever suppose, that by exercising the power of taxation, the whole of the Indian tribes within the limits of the states, could be represented on the floor of Congress? Would Georgia have a right to send one of the chiefs, or headmen of these tribes, as a representative or senator to the national legislature? The old Congress did not think so, when it was provided in the treaty of Hopewell, that the *Indians* should have the right to send a deputy of *their* choice, whenever they should think fit, to Congress: they never were, at any time, considered subjects of Georgia; but if they are now, they always have been, since July 4, 1776; and a new basis of representation is to be made after the year 1831, for the states within whose limits Indian tribes reside. The law of Mississippi, if a valid one, has completely effected this object; for while it abolishes the laws and usages of the Indians, it confers on them the rights of citizens, and subjects them to the operation of all the laws, statutes, and ordinances of the state; and the 23d Congress will perhaps have one additional representative from Mississippi, by force of this legislative enactment.

The power to extend the municipal regulations of the State of Georgia over the Indians, if it ever existed, is taken away by the constitution, and cannot now, consistently with the provisions of that instrument, be exercised.

I suppose that it will be admitted, that the state, by adopting the constitution, is bound in good faith, by its provisions, and cannot claim to exercise any rights, which by that instrument are conferred exclusively on the general government, or prohibited to the state. A denial of that principle would, of course, be a denial of any paramount authority of the constitution, and reduce the government to what it was under the articles of confederation.

By the constitution, Congress have power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." Whatever the *extent* of this power may be, as far as it exists, and may be lawfully exercised, it is exclusive. It must necessarily be so, for if it exist both in the states and in the federal government, it becomes nugatory in the hands of either. The regulations of the state and of Congress might conflict with each other, and which is to yield? Neither, if the power may be exercised by both. This point has, however, been settled by the Supreme Court. That tribunal has decided, that the power given to Congress, under this clause of the constitution, is exclusive, and amounts to a prohibition to the states to exercise it.

I shall not stop to comment upon the suggestion, that it is not said Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, within the states; for the expression is general: it is made to extend to all Indian tribes, and must include those within, as well as those without the territorial limits of a state. But there were no Indians in the United States who were not at the time of the adoption of the constitution, within the territorial limits of some state. Such has uniformly been the construction of this clause of the constitution, and it has received the sanction of the supreme court.

This power, in my opinion, forbids all control over the Indian tribes within the limits of Georgia, through the medium of her laws. It was, I think, so intended, and must of necessity be so.

By the articles of confederation, it is provided that "the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any the states, *provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated;*" and in the ordinance of 1786, this legislative right was expressly adverted to, and recognized.—When the constitution was framed, this proviso was purposely omitted. It does not appear in that instrument; and it is to be recollected that, some of the distinguished men who signed the articles of confederation, also affixed their signatures to the constitution, and were members of that Congress which enacted the first intercourse law after its adoption, July 22, 1790; continued by acts of March 1, 1793; May 19, 1796; March 3, 1799, and made perpetual by act of March 30, 1802. In the fifth section of the act of 1796, a provision is made, which evinces most clearly, that the Indians were not considered as within the jurisdiction of any state, for it provides for the punishment of citizens, or inhabitants of the United States who commit crimes in the Indian territories, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the state, of which they were inhabitants or citizens. The same provision is to be found in the 4th section of the act of March, 1793. And in the first act, cessions to states are declared void, though they have the pre-emptive right, unless at a public treaty held under the authority of the United States.

It would seem from these facts no other inference could be drawn, than that the *framers* of the constitution supposed they had effectually excluded state legislation over the Indian tribes, else, why omit in the constitution what was inserted in the articles of confederation less than ten years preceding, and which must have been known, understood, and well considered, by the convention in 1787, the reservation of the legislation of the states. And why in the first law that was made, in execution of the power given to Congress, was it necessary to provide for the punishment of crimes, committed on lands belonging to the Indians, declared to be out of the jurisdiction of the States, if they possessed jurisdiction? Contemporaneous exposition, is generally a safe rule, both in the construction of constitutional and statute law, and if it be applied here, establishes the principle, that the states had no power of legislation over the Indian tribes within their limits.

But let it be examined in another point of view. The proviso before referred to, in the articles of confederation, may have been inserted, out of abundant caution, to prevent any inference, that the right of the states to legislate, on other subjects than the intercourse with and affairs of the Indians, were abridged or taken away; for it would have been absurd to have granted to Congress the sole and exclusive power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of a state, and then to have added a proviso which would have effectually prevented them from the exercise of that power. In this view, the treaty of Holston of 1785, is binding under the clause of the constitution, which provides that all debts, contracts, and engagements, entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation. But the power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, not only was *intended* and *believed* to have excluded state jurisdiction over them, but such is the necessary consequence of the grant of the power. It has been before stated to be exclusive, and of consequence it denies to the states, the exercise of jurisdiction, in the regulation of commerce with the tribes. But a want of power to regulate commerce or intercourse with them, is a want of power to affect them, in any manner, by legislative enactment. The very circumstance, that intercourse *may,* and must be had with them in some form, is conclusive, that they are considered and to be treated as a community distinct from our own citizens. Now, how can a state legislate over a body of men, with whom they are prohibited from having any intercourse, except under regulations prescribed by Congress? There is no subject, there is neither territory, nor person, on which legislation can act. If Georgia has a right to pass a law which operates upon the tribes, she can enforce it; for it is idle to talk of the right to extend its laws to them, if there is no constitutional power to carry them into effect. A right to make and enforce a law, must co-exist in the same body. They cannot be separated. Can a law be executed, in a territory where an entry on it cannot be made, without the assent of a power distinct from that which enacts the law? Let this question be answered, by a reference to the law of Georgia, approved by the governor December 19, 1829.

The 6th section extends the civil and criminal laws of that state over the Cherokees, and subjects them to the legal process of their courts. The 7th section abolishes all their laws, ordinances, orders and regulations.—Suppose the Cherokees refuse a compliance with these statute provisions; how is the state to enforce them? If process is issued, can the ministerial officer go into their territory to serve it? What says the intercourse law of March 1802, sec. 3? "If any citizen of a state or territory, or other person, shall go into any country which is allotted or secured by treaty to any of the Indian tribes south of the river Ohio, without a passport," obtained in the manner specified in the act, "he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months." Would the *process* of the state of Georgia alone, be a protection to an officer who should go among the Cherokees, to execute it? Would it save him from the penalties of this section of the intercourse law? Would it be "a good plea, in law," to an action of debt to recover the penalty, or to an indictment for the offence? Suppose the laws of Georgia to authorise the assessment of a tax upon the Cherokees, could the tax-gatherer go into their nation and take their property, to satisfy it? Look at the fourth section of the act of 1802: "If any citizen, unauthorised by law, and with a hostile intention, shall be found on any Indian land, such offender shall" be subject to a pecuniary forfeiture and imprisonment, and "where property is taken, shall pay for it twice its just value." Would the law of Georgia save him from these penalties and forfeitures?—Would it be an available defence, in suits brought to recover and enforce them? The 12th section of the law of Georgia makes it murder to take the life of any Indian residing within the chartered limits of Georgia, for enlisting as an emigrant, &c. contrary to the laws and customs of the Cherokee nation. Should there be a violation of this section, and its penalty exacted, which is death by hanging, what would be the consequence? Turn again to the intercourse act, sec. 6: "If any citizen or other person, shall go into any town, settlement, &c. belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit murder, by killing any Indian, &c. he shall suffer death." Would the warrant of execution, issued under the law of Georgia, be a justification? Would this be an available "plea in bar [illegible]"?

Is this intercourse law, one 'made in pursuance of the constitution?' If it is, it is the supreme law of the land. Let me then inquire, what is the meaning of the expression, "Commerce with the Indian tribes?" The Supreme Court have given an explanation of the phrase. They say, "Commerce undoubtedly is traffic, but it is something more: it is intercourse." As used in the constitution, "it is a unit, every part of which is indicated by the term. It cannot stop at the exterior boundary line of each state, but may be introduced into the interior. In the regulation of trade with the Indian tribes, the action of the law, especially when the constitution was made, was chiefly within a state. The power of Congress, then, whatever it may be, must be exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the several states." What is this power? "It is the power to regulate, that is, to prescribe the rule by which commerce is to be governed. It is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations other than are prescribed in the constitution. It is vested in Congress as absolutely as it would be in a single government, having in its constitution the same restrictions on the exercise of the power, as are found in the constitution of the United States. [illegible]

thing to be regulated, it excludes, necessarily, the action of all others that would perform the same operation on the same thing." The power then, given to Congress, is to prescribe the rule by which intercourse with the Indian tribes shall be governed, and excludes the action of all others. Now can a state legislate over a territory, or a people, where both these subjects of legislation are within the exclusive control of Congress, so far as the constitution and treaties have given this control? What kind of legislation is that, which is made to operate upon a community, with whom the law makers are not even permitted to have any intercourse? It seems as though it were impossible successfully to contend, that tribes of Indians could be bro't under state laws, when they are without the reach even of ordinary commerce with the States.

But another view may be taken of this part of the subject. The right to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes, includes a right to prohibit it altogether, or to place it under certain modifications, as the intercourse law of 1802 does. Now Congress have exercised the power to prohibit commerce or intercourse with foreign nations: they did this when the embargo and non intercourse laws were passed.—These laws have been adjudged valid by the highest judicial tribunal in the country. Now, if under the clause which gives to Congress the right to regulate commerce with foreign nations, all intercourse may be prohibited, surely the same thing may be done, as it relates to the commerce with the Indian tribes. And a power to prohibit all intercourse, is a power, which excludes state legislation; for a state law cannot be executed, where there is no lawful right to enter into the Indian territory, to enforce it.

But let us examine this clause a little further. It is very obvious, that the framers of the constitution, supposed that the Indian tribes were a community distinct from the ordinary citizens of a state. They provided for the regulation of commerce with foreign states, between the states, and with the Indian tribes, that is, with a people, not foreigners; not members of the Union; but distinct from them, called tribes.—They did not profess to regulate intercourse between citizens of the same state. If, however, the states, by virtue of their sovereignty, can legislate over the Indians, it is because they are members of their community; citizens; persons living within their jurisdiction; and then, the power given to Congress to regulate trade with them, is annihilated. They are no longer tribes; they lose that distinctive character and appellation, when they are claimed to be members of the state; and thus this clause in the constitution is a dead letter; it means nothing.

One observation further on this part of the subject. The consent given by the states, in the constitution, that Congress shall have the exclusive power of regulating the trade with the Indians, is a virtual admission, that they are not citizens or inhabitants of the states. They are not only called tribes, but are treated as distinct communities, not incorporated with the states: not a part of their population. Can the United States regulate trade and intercourse with the citizens of a county or a town in any state? Can they make laws to govern a portion of the inhabitants of a state? They certainly can do it, if the Indian tribes are citizens of the states within whose limits they reside.—It cannot, however, be seriously contended that the constitution has vested in Congress any such power, as that which would of necessity result, if the Indians are citizens of the states.

By the constitution, "power" is given to the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties." This power is also *exclusive*, and whenever lawfully exercised, supersedes all state legislation inconsistent with it: for by the same constitution it is provided, "that all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state, shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

In pursuance of the power thus given, what at least are *called* treaties, have been made with the Southern Indians. I shall endeavor to show that these treaties, or by whatever name they may be called, contain provisions which exclude all legislation over them by the states, within whose chartered limits they are located; and that these treaties are "the supreme law of the land."

The treaties with the Cherokees are those to which I shall refer, for it is from them we have had memorials soliciting protection from the legislation of Georgia, and those made with other tribes contain similar provisions.

That these treaties in terms, and in the fullest and most solemn manner, guarantee to them, forever, all their lands not ceded, is admitted. Any legislation, either of the United States or the States, which would *deprive them of their possessions*, would, of course, be an infraction of these compacts. No such legislation, (if the treaties are valid,) which would produce this effect, directly or indirectly, can be admitted. These propositions need no illustration nor argument to support them.

But not only is *this* species of legislation prohibited, but legislation in every form, and for any purpose by the *states*, is equally prohibited.

The treaty of Holston, July 2, 1791, was the first one made with the Cherokees, after the adoption of the constitution, and the subsequent treaties are considered and declared to be additional to, and forming a part of this treaty. Let me now ask the attention of the committee to several clauses in this treaty.

The Cherokees are placed under the *protection* of the United States, and of no other sovereign whatever: they stipulate not to hold any treaty with any individual state. The United States are vested with the sole and exclusive right of regulating their trade; they may punish at their pleasure, any citizen of the United States who settles on their lands: all persons are prohibited from going on to their lands without a passport; they shall deliver up offenders guilty of certain specified crimes against the citizens of the United States, to be punished according to the laws of the latter; and offenders against them, shall be punished as though the crimes had been committed within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. And by the 5th article of the treaty of Hopewell, which in 1790 General Washington declared was in full force, and the provisions of which, he felt bound to carry into faithful execution, the Indians are admitted to have the power to punish, at their discretion, and in such manner as they please, those settlers, on their lands, who will not remove within six months after the ratification of the treaty.

In the face of these treaty provisions and recognitions, can the states legislate over them! Can they exercise an authority over them, even for *protection*, when that power is confided to the United States? And what does *protection* imply? Merely security in the enjoyment of their lands? This term is *general*, and applies to all their then existing usages and customs. It is to be a protection against all who attempt to intermeddle with them; they have abjured the protection of all sovereignties, but the United States; to them is confided the right to regulate the trade with them; to them, offenders are to be given up; by them, offenders are to be punished. And the United States bind themselves to observe all these stipulations. How is it possible that a state can enact a law which shall operate, in a territory guaranteed exclusively to the Indians, and over a community, whose relations are declared to exist only with the United States, and whose *local* jurisdiction is admitted by these provisions, to be exclusive of the federal government? And now in what light are these treaties to be considered with reference to the character of one of the contracting parties? Do they, or do they not imply and admit, the Indian tribes to be independent of, and not subject to the control of the states; and do they possess any binding force?

Let us attend to the language of General Washington on this subject. On the 22d of August, 1789, he came into the Senate Chamber and asked the advice of the Senate, among other things, on these two points; "shall a solemn guarantee" be given, "by the United States to the Creeks of their remaining territory, and to maintain the same, if necessary, by a line of military posts?" "If all offers should fail to induce the Creeks to make the desired cession to Georgia, shall the commissioners make it an ultimatum?" To the first question, the Senate answered in the affirmative: to the second, in the negative. On the 17th September, 1789, General Washington sent a message to the Senate, in which he states, that "it is important that all treaties and compacts formed by the United States with other nations, whether civilized or not, should be made with caution and executed with fidelity." After speaking of the practice of the United States with European nations, not to consider any treaty as conclusive until ratified, and suggesting that the same course would be advisable in relation to treaties made with the Indians, he asks of the Senate their opinion and advice, whether certain Indian treaties were to be considered as perfected and ratified, and consequently as obligatory without being ratified; and if not, whether these treaties ought to be ratified; the Senate answer by adopting the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Senate do advise and consent that the President of the United States ratify the treaty." Can any language be more expressive of the opinion of the President and of the Senate, that these treaties were of the character contemplated by the constitution requiring ratification, as made with a nation having the power to enter into them, and therefore as independent, having the power of self government? And it is to be observed, that the practice, in regard to these Indian treaties, has been uniformly the same, from that time to the present.

On the 11th of August, 1790, General Washington sent a message to the Senate, in which he asks the advice of the Senate, whether "overtures shall be made to the Cherokees to arrange a new boundary, so as to embrace the settlements made by the white people since the treaty of Hopewell; and whether the United States should "stipulate solemnly to guarantee the new boundary, which may be arranged?" The Senate gave their advice, by answering both these questions in the affirmative. It is to be observed also, that in this message General Washington explicitly states, that he shall consider himself bound to exert the powers intrusted to him by the constitution, in order to carry into faithful execution the treaty of Hopewell.

Let me now turn the attention of the committee to the opinions entertained by the distinguished men who negotiated the treaty of Ghent, speaking in the name of the government, and whose attention was particularly called to the subject, by the British negotiators; and let it be remembered, that some of them, at least, were advocates of the rights of the states, and of what has been called, in modern times, a strict construction of the powers of the general government. These opinions unequivocally support the Indian tribes in their right to be governed by their own laws and usages. In their note to the British Commissioners, dated Sept. 9th, 1814, they use the following language: "A celebrated writer on the laws of nations, to whose authority British jurists have taken particular satisfaction in appealing, after stating in the most explicit manner the legitimacy of colonial settlements in America, to the exclusion of all rights of uncivilized Indians, has taken occasion to praise the first settlers of New England, and the founder of Pennsylvania, in having purchased of the Indians the lands they resolved to cultivate, notwithstanding their being furnished with a charter from their sovereign. It is this example which the United States, since they became, by their independence, the sovereigns of the territory, have adopted and organized into a political system. Under that system, the Indians residing within the United States, are so far independent, that they live under their own customs, and not under the laws of the United States; that their rights to the lands where they inhabit or hunt, are secured to them, by boundaries defined in amicable treaties between the United States and themselves; and that whenever those boundaries are varied, it is also by amicable and voluntary treaties. They are so far dependent as not to have the right to dispose of their lands to any private persons, nor to any power other than the United States, and to be under their protection alone, and not under that of any other power. Whether called subjects, or by whatever name designated, such is the relation between them and the United States.—These principles have been uniformly recognized by the Indians themselves, in all the treaties between them and the United States."

I now invite the attention of the Committee to the Cherokee treaty of July 8th, 1817, which was negotiated by the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, as one of the commissioners. And it is worthy of particular notice, that it was under the faith of this treaty, and one of the objects for which it was made, to enable the Cherokees to establish a government of their own, and adopt laws more in unison with republican principles than their former usages, and which laws and government the state of Georgia claims a right to abolish.

The preamble recites, that the upper Cherokees were desirous of contracting their society within narrower limits, that they may begin the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government; and for this purpose request a divisional line to be established between them & the lower towns; & to carry into effect the before recited promises with good faith, the Cherokees make a cession of part of their lands to the United States. It is very obvious, that the only object of this treaty and the cession made under it, was to enable the Cherokees who resided east of the Mississippi [illegible] The object was well understood by the [illegible] who negotiated, and by the President and Senate who ratified this treaty. As an inducement to effect the object, to them so desirable, they made large grants of their territory. They proceeded to establish their government and laws, to "engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life," upon the faith of this treaty; and eleven years afterwards, they are informed by the President who negotiated the treaty, and speaking in behalf of the government which ratified it, that they cannot be protected in the enjoyment of their government and their laws, but that the state of Georgia may lawfully abrogate both. Was this the view taken of their rights by the commissioners, and by the President and Senate in 1817? Was it not conceded by them all, that the Cherokees had the right to institute a form of government and make laws for themselves, and that they should not be molested, but protected in the exercise of that right?

In July, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the territory north west of the river Ohio, the fourth article of which provides, that the "utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and *liberty*, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them."

In the cession by Georgia, in 1802, it is provided, that when the territory ceded by her shall be formed into a state, it shall be admitted as such, into the Union, on the conditions and with the restrictions contained in the foregoing ordinance, except the article which forbids slavery.

In 1817, Congress authorised the inhabitants of the western part of the territory of Mississippi to form a state government, preparatory to her admission into the Union, with a proviso that the constitution and government by them formed should not be repugnant to the before mentioned ordinance, and the provisions of the deed of cession by Georgia.

In the same year Mississippi, having formed a constitution and state government, declared by Congress to be in conformity to the principles of the foregoing ordinance, was admitted into the Union.

In 1819, Alabama was admitted on the same principles.

From these acts, two very obvious inferences are to be drawn. The one is, that in 1802, Georgia considered the ordinance of 1787, which secured the property, the rights and the liberty of the Indians, as not only just and proper, but as one which the Continental Congress might lawfully make. The other is, that the states of Alabama and Mississippi are precluded by the acts authorizing them to form a government, and admitting them into the Union, to enact laws which shall infringe upon the rights of the Indians.

In the Senate of the United States in 1826, in the discussion of a bill making an appropriation for the repair of a post road in the state of Mississippi, in answer to an objection, that the state ought to construct and repair its own roads, Mr. King of Alabama said, "The road runs through the Indian country, over which the state of Mississippi had no control."

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky said this "was a road opened by the United States, according to a treaty stipulation with the United States."

Mr. Ellis of Mississippi said, "the road did not pass through one seventh part of that state, and it was impossible for the state government of Mississippi to have any authority over those lands, till the title to them was extinguished."

Mr Eaton of Tennessee, the present Secretary of war, said, a treaty had been entered into between the United States and the Choctaw Indians. The question of state rights had not then arisen, and the government of the country was in the hands of Mr. Jefferson. Under such an administration no attempt would have been made to enter into a treaty with a distinct sovereignty, that went to invade the principles of the constitution. "Ever since this government had existed," Mr. Eaton said, "they had proceeded on the principle that the Indians are a distinct sovereignty; it was an anomaly that one sovereignty should exist within the orbit of another; but they always had proceeded on this principle; and if they had any right to interfere with them, why did they proceed with them in the character of sovereigns?" Mr. Eaton contended that, "In the province of this treaty, there was no cession of property on the part of these Indians; there was not even a cession of sovereignty.—They, in their sovereign capacity as Indians, yielded their consent to the United States, to open a road. The United States could not give the state of Mississippi any sovereignty over it."

Mr. Berrien of Georgia, now Attorney General of the United States, said, "the moderate reflection he had been able to bestow upon this subject, had reconciled his mind to the admission of the principle, that the effect of this treaty was certainly of limited extent. This treaty was concluded before the admission of the state of Mississippi into the union, and the parties to that treaty being considered as distinct sovereignties, might have imposed on the United States, certain obligations; from which obligations they could not disengage themselves by any new compacts, entered into with the people of Mississippi, on their admission into the Union."

Mr. White, at present a senator from Tennessee, and chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs, in a written opinion given in 1824, says, "these people (the Cherokees) are now to be viewed as a nation possessing all the powers of other independent nations, which are not expressly, or by necessary implication, surrendered up by the treaty, (the treaty of Holston.) I have believed, and still do, that under the treaties the Cherokees must be considered a nation, possessing like powers with other nations, except so far as they have surrendered their independence to the United States."

Are these treaties, thus explained, *binding*? If they recognize and declare the Indian tribes with whom they are made, so far independent as to possess the right of governing themselves, by their own municipal regulations; so not to be subject to the legislation of the states, and to have the sole right of occupancy forever, to the lands described in the boundaries specified;—are the treaties the supreme law of the land? Had the government of the United States the power to enter into and to ratify them?

It would seem to be somewhat novel, that a necessity is supposed to exist to prove that the treaties made with the Indian tribes, are valid; but this necessity is imposed, from the repeated declarations, made hypothetically indeed, upon the supposition that they conflict with the supposed and asserted rights of state sovereignty, that they were not lawfully entered into, that no power is given by the constitution to make these treaties; and therefore that they are void. Let me ask the attention of the committee, to the proofs that they are compacts, which if not fulfilled by us, will subject us to the imputation of violating our national faith; that they were, what they profess to be, made with full authority, and are now the supreme law.

These treaties have received the sanction of every department of the government, and have each been considered as binding on the contracting parties.

By the *executive*. This is necessarily implied in making and ratifying them. For it is not to be presumed that the President would make, and that the Senate would advise and consent to a treaty, which they did not believe was binding on either of the parties to it. But we are not left to mere deductions or inferences from the exercise of the treaty making power. The records of our government furnish us with ample evidence of the opinions entertained of their validity by all the illustrious men, who have successively held the high office of President of the United States.

General Washington in a communication to the Senate in 1790, says, "The treaties which have been entered into with the other tribes in that quarter, must be *faithfully performed on our parts*. I shall conceive myself bound to exert the powers entrusted to me by the constitution, in order to carry into faithful execution the treaty of Hopewell. The letters of the chiefs to the Creeks are also laid before you, to evince that the requisite steps have been taken to produce a full compliance with the treaty made with that nation on the 7th of August, 1790. The Senate advised and consented that the President should cause the treaty concluded at Hopewell *to be carried into operation according to the terms thereof*. It is of more importance that the chiefs should be well satisfied of the entire good faith and liberality of the United States."

Similar opinions were expressed by all the persons holding the office of President. I will detain the committee, by referring to those of Mr. Jefferson only.

"The government is determined to exert all its energy for the patronage and protection of the rights of the Indians. Until they cede their lands by treaty, or other transaction equivalent to a treaty, no act of a state can give a right to such lands."

The validity of these treaties has been fully recognized by the legislative department of the government. It has passed from time to time, laws regulating the intercourse with them; laws making appropriations of large sums of money to carry these treaties into effect; and the bill now under consideration proceeds upon the admitted principle, that the Indian tribes have by treaties rights to lands which are to be extinguished, improvements which are to be purchased and paid for; and appropriates money for these objects.

The judicial department in the cases before referred to, has made a full recognition of the validity of these treaties. It speaks of them as subsisting; as containing provisions binding on the parties to them, and which, like all other similar compacts with independent powers, are to be faithfully observed.

I have, for another purpose, adverted to the opinions advanced, by distinguished Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the States, within whose chartered limits the Indians reside; all conceding the doctrine that these treaties are the supreme law of the land. I [illegible] the topic of argument, which I am now discussing.

These treaties are and must be presumed to be valid, at least until declared to be void by the judicial department. It is not competent for Congress to declare them void. This power is not confided to this body, nor can they treat them otherwise than as binding, until that department of the government to which alone is confided the authority to judge of their validity, shall pronounce them not to be the supreme law of the land.

As these treaties were made under the authority of the United States, they are, of course, valid. The committee will notice the marked distinction, which is made in the constitution, between treaties and laws. Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, and laws which shall be made in pursuance of the constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land. To make a treaty binding, it is necessary that it should be made by the authority of the United States, and that is all which is necessary. This authority is delegated to the President and Senate, and when exercised by them, the states have agreed that it is duly made. Whereas, as to a law, it must be made in pursuance of the constitution; and of this, the judicial department is constituted the judge. Now these treaties have been made by the President, and ratified by two thirds of the Senate. They have therefore been made under the authority of the United States; and thus the states, by becoming parties to the constitution, have declared them to be the supreme law of the land. Is it in the power of any state, to declare that in making these treaties, the limits prescribed by the Constitution were passed? that there was an exercise of power not delegated?

It is, in most cases, a safe rule by which to ascertain the correctness of an assumed principle, by following it out to its consequences. What would they be, in the case we are now considering, if these treaties are invalid? If they are void as to the United States, or as to any of the states, they are so as to the Indians. If they cannot be carried into effect, in good faith, because they infringe upon the rights of the states, they are inoperative for all purposes. The Indian tribes may say with great propriety to this government, if you have not the power to fulfil the stipulations contained in the treaties made with us, we are under no obligation, on our part, to comply with them. If you exceeded your powers, the treaties are at an end. And what would then be the result? Why, every cession of land made by virtue of them is a void grant. The boundaries which now circumscribe them, are no longer fixed and permanent. Every thing conceded by them in these treaties is set afloat. Are the states more especially benefitted by them, prepared for this result? Are they willing to acknowledge the principle, that no permanent rights were acquired for them, by the ratification of these treaties?

If the Indian tribes possess the rights of soil and sovereignty to the extent which I have attempted to show they do possess them; if the treaties and laws entered into and enacted by the United States in relation to these tribes, are valid, the power to pass this law does not exist, and its inexpediency is obvious. It takes away from those tribes, or impairs the rights which belong to them. It substitutes a legislative enactment, requiring only a majority of both houses of Congress for a treaty which requires the assent of two-thirds of the Senate.

If my physical strength was competent to the task, I would submit to the committee some considerations evincing the impolicy of the passage of this bill, growing out of the enormous expense which will attend its execution, and the utter annihilation which it will cause, of the tribes who may remove to their contemplated residence west of the Mississippi. But I have already exhausted my strength in the discussion of the other interesting questions connected with the bill. I shall leave these topics to my friends who may follow me in this debate.

I would not, if I had the power, excite any improper sympathy in favor of these remnants of a once powerful race. I will not ask the committee to consider the manner in which the white man was received by them, when he first set his foot upon the shores of the western world; to the cessions of lands which from time to time they have made to the colonies, and to this nation; to their present condition as improved in civilization, in morals, and religion; to their attachment to their present homes, the lands which they occupy, the graves of their fathers. No, Sir, our obligations to sustain and protect them, where they now are, are derived from sources, which need not the aid of sympathy to give them credit.

My friend from N. York, [Mr. Storrs] pointed out the view which would hereafter be taken of our decision on this bill, should it become a law. He took us from this hall, and assembled us before the tribunal of our own countrymen, who would pronounce the sentence of condemnation; before the tribunal of assembled nations, who would pass a like sentence; before the tribunal of posterity, where would be opened the volume of history, in which would be found written, in letters of fire—*This Republic violated its solemn treaty obligations with the Indian tribes, because it had the power, and was actuated by motives of interest to do it.* Sir, our future historian will not have the power of the recording angel, as he writes this sentence, and drops upon it a tear, to blot it out. It will remain there as long as time endures. It is like the ulcer of infamy: no balsam can heal it: it is like the wreck of a ruined reputation: no artist can rebuild it. I might pursue the train of thought suggested by my friend from New-York. I might assemble this nation before the most august tribunal ever to be erected—the tribunal of the Last Day. But I shall not attempt to draw aside the veil which conceals the transactions of that day. Divine inspiration hath written for our admonition, and I pray that it may not be repeated in the retributions of the last judgment, *Cursed* be he that possesseth himself of the field of the fatherless, and him that hath no helper, and the congregated universe pronounce the sentence just.

Laws of Connecticut,

PASSED A. D. 1830——NEW-HAVEN SESSION.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning the corporation of Yale College.

Whereas, by an agreement with the corporation of Yale College, made in the year '92, the six senior assistants were to be trustees or fellows of said corporation, and by a further agreement made in the year 1821, the six senior senators, instead of said assistants, were to be trustees or fellows of said corporation, as aforesaid; and whereas by reason of the change in the mode of electing senators, prescribed in the late amendment of the constitution, there may not be the required number of senior senators at one time in the senate, according to the long established method of determining the seniority of assistants and senators: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General assembly convened, That for the purposes of fulfilling said agreement according to the original meaning and intention of the parties thereto, the seniority of the senators, from and after the passing of this act, shall be ascertained and determined as follows, viz: Such senators as shall have been previously members of the senate, shall be considered senior senators, for the purpose aforesaid, and shall be arranged in the order of their official seniority, as previously ascertained; and those senators who, for the first time, are or shall be elected senators, shall take their seniority, for said purpose, by lot, to be ascertained by the senate: *Provided however*, That this act shall not be in force after the first Wednesday in May, 1831, unless the corporation of Yale College shall previously thereto give its assent to this act, and transmit the evidence of such assent to the Secretary of this State, to be by him recorded.

Approved—May 31, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to the Act incorporating the Cities of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich, and Middletown.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That the common council of the city of New Haven may nominate and appoint sixty-two additional firemen, to be attached to the different engine and hose companies of said city; said additional men to be resident within the limits of said city of New Haven, and to be subject to the regulations and bye-laws thereof.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the common council of the city of New London may also nominate and appoint twenty-four additional fire men, to be attached to the different engine companies of said city; said additional men to be resident within the limits of said city of New-London, and to be subject to the regulations and bye-laws thereof.

Approved—June 4, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to, and in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military Force."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all persons who may become members of any fire company formed or to be formed under the resolve of the General Assembly, incorporating the borough of Waterbury, passed at the session of said Assembly, in the year of 1825, shall be exempted from performing military duty, and from the poll tax, during the time they continue members of said company, and do duty therein in the same manner that members of other fire companies in this State are now by law exempted from doing military duty.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the collection of debts by foreign attachment."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever the person of any debtor shall be discharged from imprisonment, or shall not be liable thereto, at the suit of any creditor or creditors of such person, he or she shall, as to such creditor or creditors, be deemed an absconding debtor, within the meaning of the act to which this is an addition. And it shall be lawful for such creditor or creditors to proceed against the goods, effects, and credits of such absconding debtor, in the hands of his or her attorney, agent, factor, trustee or debtor, in the manner provided in said act.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for the admission and settlement of Inhabitants in towns."

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That so much of the 4th section of said act as respects the removal of persons who neglect or refuse to pay their taxes, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person so neglecting or refusing, as aforesaid, to pay their taxes, shall not gain a settlement in said town, demand having been made by the collector therefor, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Inspection of Provisions and other articles of commerce."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the county courts, in the several counties in this State, be authorized and empowered to appoint two inspectors of flour and corn meal, in any towns in this state, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An Act authorizing the County of Fairfield to erect a Work-House or House of Correction."

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That said act be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that all proceedings heretofore had under, and in pursuance of said act, be and the same are hereby annulled.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the judges of the county court in and for said county of Fairfield, shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to audit and allow all such claims for compensation, arising from the due execution of the provisions of said act, as shall be made to them on or before the 3d Tuesday of November, A. D. 1830, and to draw on the treasurer of said county for the same, and at the next session of said court on said 3d Tuesday of November, 1830, to impose a tax on the inhabitants of said county, on the assessment list of 1829, which shall be sufficient to pay said claims which may be allowed as aforesaid, and the expenses of collecting the same; which tax shall be payable on the first day of January, 1831, and be collected in a manner provided by law for levying and collecting taxes in the several counties in this state.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to repeal part of an Act entitled "An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the act entitled "an act for encouraging and regulating fisheries," as prohibits the erection of weirs and obstructions on or across Quinebaug river, Shetucket river, Willimantic river or Nachaug river, and Thames river; and so much of the said act as prohibits the drawing of any seine or other fish craft in either of said rivers, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved—May 31, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act concerning the Fishery of Clams and Oysters.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened*, That all by-laws which shall hereafter be passed by any town or borough, for regulating the fishery of oysters and clams, shall be published in a newspaper, printed in the county where such town is situated, three weeks successively, at least one week before such by-law is to take effect.

§ 2. Whenever any person shall be prosecuted before a justice of the peace for breach of any by-law, passed for regulating the fishery of oysters and clams, he may, in all cases, take his appeal from the judgment of such justice to the county court, on giving bond, with surety, in the manner now provided by law in case of appeals from justices of the peace.

§ 3. No town or borough shall pass any by-law for regulating the fisheries aforesaid, authorizing or empowering any persons or person to grant permits for the taking of oysters or clams, within the time wherein the taking of oysters or clams shall, by such by-law, be restrained or prohibited, but all restraints and prohibitions, prescribed in such by-laws, shall extend to all persons whatsoever, without discrimination.

§ 4. Any person may sue for and recover the penalties or forfeitures enacted by any by-law, which shall be passed for regulating the fisheries aforesaid, whether the same shall by such by-law be given to any agent or agents, or to any individual person, or to any town.

§ 5. Whenever any person shall be convicted for the breach of any by-law, which shall be passed for regulating the fisheries aforesaid, and shall not take his appeal as is herein provided, and shall refuse or neglect to pay the penalty and costs of such conviction, or give bonds, with sufficient surety, for the payment thereof, he may be sentenced to hard labor in the work house of the town wherein the offence was committed, for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Approved—June 5th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for licensing and regulating Taverns, and suppressing unlicensed Houses."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That no person, whether licensed or unlicensed, shall, on any pretence whatever, be allowed to sell or retail any article now prohibited to other persons, within two miles of any camp or field meeting, unless the residence of such licensed person be fixed within such distance prior to, or at the time of the appointment of such meeting, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved—June 5th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to protect the property belonging to the School Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if any person or persons shall remove or injure any building or other fixture, or carry away any timber or wood on any land which now is, or may be hereafter mortgaged to the school fund, (except necessary firewood, or for the erection or repairs of fences or buildings on said land,) he or they shall be liable to pay to the treasury of this State, damages equal to the full value of the wood, timber, buildings, or fixtures so removed or injured; to be recovered in any proper action, in the name of the treasurer of the State, whenever in the opinion of the commissioner of the school fund, expressed in writing, the injury done to the mortgaged premises shall have so reduced the value thereof as to render the debt mentioned and contained in such mortgage insecure. And the amount so recovered and collected after paying the expense of recovering the same shall be applied toward the payment of the debt secured by such mortgage.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

NORWICH COURIER.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.

NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1830.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 16. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1669

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, July 1st, 1830.

ROWLAND BURDICK, Hannah Branch, Nathan Case, Andrew Cutler, Isaac K. Cutler, Nathan P. Card, Roger Coit, Nancy Dorance, Amy B. Dorance, Manning Daniels, John Emerson of Sterling, Jabez Fuller, Josiah Fuller, 2. Fuller & Cogswell, John Goldsmith, Joseph Losano, Sessions Lester, Esq., James McCann, Daniel Nigh, Harry Parkhurst, Andrew Parkis, Prentice Parkis, Mary D. Perkins, Benjamin Prior, John Prior, Archipus S. Parish, Nathan R. Robinson, Wm. Smith Jr., Sabury S. Swertland, Anthony Stranahan, Wanton Scott, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Nathan Williams, Ira Wain.

3w15] *E. L. FULLER, P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. July 1st, 1830.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Eliza Atwater, Martha Avery, Thaddeus Bailey, H. S. Barnum, Ezra Bennett, James Bushnell, James G. Carson, Hannah Crawley, David Cushman, Thomas O. Cutler, Thomas Crumb, George W. Daniels, Henry Davis, Simeon Day, Daniel Drew, 2., Asaph Dunbar, Daniel T. Foster, Mary Freeman, Prudence Freeman, Josephine F. Harding, Nicholas Hill, Sarah P. Hillhouse, Lucy Hunter, Samuel Huntington, Rev. E. Hyde, Henry Hazen Hyde, Nancy Jones, Rodolphus Landfear, 2, Mary Lester, James Lincoln, Asoe C. Lynch, 2, James M'Cleland, Mary B. Y. Mackie, L. K. Mackon, Julia Mallison, Allen Marvil, Salendor Mathews, William Newcomb, Palmer Newton, Alexander Nichols, Nancy L. Palmer, Archibald G. Place, Henry Rogers, Thomas Small, James Smith, Theophilus P. Sprout, Serenus Stocking, 3, Philena Tracy, Charles C. Webb, Henry F. Whitmarsh, E. Withey, Nancy Witter, Mary H. Wright.

3w15] *J. HYDE, P. M.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1830.
Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of *John Cogswell*, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited their account of administration with the estate of said deceased, for allowance and settlement. Thereupon ordered, that said executors give public notice to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 20th day of July, 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising a copy of this order, three weeks, in succession, in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post, in said Griswold, for a like time.

3w14] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1830.
Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr. *Wm. Daley*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, Thereupon ordered, that said administrator give public notice, to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 2d Monday of July, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and by posting at two or more places in said Norwich.

3w14] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

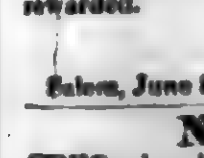
NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the firm of CONGDON & TRACY, offer for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, which are warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as cheap as can be bought in this town.

ELISHA CONGDON,
SIMON TRACY.

Norwich Falls, June 26. 3w14

STRAYED,



From the subscribers, a two years old bay mare Colt, a star in the forehead, one or more white feet, went away with a poke, on or about the 5th of May last. Who ever will take up said Colt, and give information thereof to the subscribers, shall be well rewarded.

ELI GATES.
ABEL GATES.

Salem, June 8. 6w11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,
20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curuso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, enquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.

May 25. 89

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the north-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 3. 37

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has again been to N. Y. and obtained the latest fashions for all kinds of garments.

Also, an additional supply of choice Goods, such as Broadcloths, Vestings and Trimmings, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

The public are invited to call and examine them. Garments cut and made in the best manner, and at short notice.

ELIHU GALLUP.

June 28. 3w14

GEO. O. GOODWIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of SUPERFINE GOODS in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

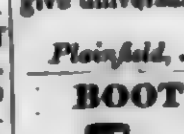
NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD
STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Haynes,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

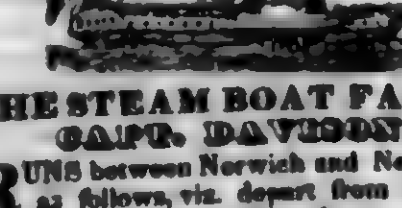
Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels' Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandise.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FOR SALE,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL NEXT,

A FARM, of near 100 acres of land, situated in Canterbury, one mile south of Westminster meeting house, with a two story dwelling house, barn, and out houses. Any wishing to take a view, may, in the course of the season, see not only the soil, but its products.

ARAUNAH BUTTS.

June 21. 3w14

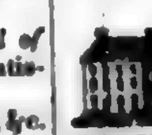
FOR SALE,

A lot of land with a new dwelling house and barn thereon standing, situated in Windham, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Coventry, about one mile north west of the Willimantic Village, and may be bought very cheap, on short credit. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living in Hampton.

WIGHTMAN WILLIAMS.

June 24th. 3w14

FOR SALE.



The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

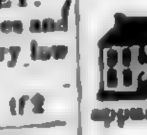
April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,



In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase them of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine *Test*, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Laws of Connecticut,
PASSED A. D. 1830——NEW-HAVEN SESSION.

An Act to incorporate the Middlesex County Bank.

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That a Bank may be established at Middletown, the capital stock whereof shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and all those who shall become subscribers to said bank, their successors and assigns shall be, and hereby are constituted a corporation, by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Middlesex County Bank, and by that name shall be capable to have, purchase and enjoy all kinds of estate, real and personal, and the same to demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued in all courts; to make, use and have a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure; and to establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be deemed expedient for the well ordering of the concerns of said corporation, not contrary to this charter, the laws of this state, or of the United States; and generally to do and execute all such matters and things as to them shall appertain, subject to the regulations hereinafter prescribed.

§2. The capital stock of said bank shall consist of two hundred thousand dollars; each stockholder in any meeting shall be entitled to as many votes as he has shares in the bank, and may vote by himself or agent duly appointed; the stock or shares shall be assignable, according to such rules as shall be prescribed by the stockholders of the bank; but no share or shares in said bank shall give to any stockholder a right to vote after the first election, unless the same shall have stood in his or her name, at least two calendar months previous to the time of voting; nor shall any person be allowed to vote by virtue of any power of attorney, at any election of directors, except at the one which shall happen next after the same shall have been given.

§3. The affairs of the bank shall be under the government of a board of not more than eleven, nor less than nine directors, who shall be elected on the first Thursday of January, annually, by a majority of votes given in by the stockholders at a general meeting. All elections of directors shall be by ballot, and twenty days previous to an election or general meeting, public notice thereof shall be given, by order of the directors, in a newspaper, published in said Middletown, and in such other place or places as shall be judged expedient by the directors; and the directors, at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of the number for a president; none but stockholders holding at least five shares in said bank, shall be eligible as directors, not less than two-thirds of the directors shall be actually resident in Middletown; nor shall more than three-fourths of the directors in office, exclusive of the president, be eligible as directors, the next succeeding year; but the director who is president at any election, may always be elected as director; and in case of the death or resignation of any director, his place may be supplied by a new choice for the remainder of the year, if a majority of the directors judge it expedient; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, his place shall be supplied by a new choice for the remainder of the year: not less than three directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, and no director shall be entitled to any emoluments for his attendance on the business of the bank, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders, at a general meeting, except the president, who shall receive such compensation for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as the directors shall judge to be reasonable. Directors chosen at any lawful meeting, shall continue in office, until others are chosen in their place. The stockholders may, by their by-laws, provide for an adjournment of their annual meeting, and also for convening a special meeting for the choice of directors, or for any other purpose, at their discretion.

§4. The directors for the time being, shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks and servants, as they shall judge necessary; and every cashier, treasurer, or clerk employed in the bank, shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in such sum as they shall order, conditioned for the faithful performance of his trust; and said directors may at any time call the cashier or other officer, so appointed, to account, and require additional bonds whenever they shall judge it expedient.

§5. Dividends shall be made at least once a year, of the profits of the bank as shall appear to the directors to be expedient; and whenever thereto required, they shall make known the state of the bank at a general meeting of the stockholders.

§6. The capital stock of the bank shall not be employed otherwise than in the usual course of banking business, nor shall there be taken more than at the rate of six per cent per annum for and upon its loans and discounts. The debts of the corporation, whether by bond, bill or note, shall not any time exceed fifty per cent. over and above the amount of its capital stock actually paid in. The stockholders, at a general meeting, may, at their discretion, order a part not exceeding one half of the stock, to be vested in the funded debt of the United States.

§7. The bills or notes issued by the bank, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier, promising the payment of money to any person or order, or to bearer, shall be obligatory on the bank, and payable on demand, and shall be negotiable according to the custom of merchants, and the laws relating to inland bills of exchange; and all negotiable notes, duly executed, may be endorsed to the bank, in the same manner, and on the same principles, as to individuals, and the bank may bring suits thereon to recover the money.

§8. The bank shall be open at all times for subscriptions, at the rate of one hundred dollars for each share, from the school fund of this state, or from the funds of any college, ecclesiastical society, school or corporation for charitable purposes, within this State, in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions as are or may be provided by law; and whenever the State shall have subscribed and paid for twenty shares, they shall have the right to appoint one director, and one for each additional number of thirty shares subscribed and paid for as aforesaid. Provided, That the stock subscribed and paid for, as in the section allowed, may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice—And provided, That the amount of said subscriptions shall not exceed five hundred shares.

§9. Subscriptions towards constituting the capital stock of said bank, shall be opened at Middletown, by and under the superintendence of Seth P. Beers, Ralph I. Ingersoll, Ingoldsby W. Crawford, Henry L. DeKoven, and Samuel Cooper, Esquires, or any three of them, who are hereby appointed commissioners for that purpose, and shall meet at said Middletown, on the first Tuesday in August next, having first given notice of the time and place of their meeting, by advertising the same in one or more newspapers, at their discretion, published at Middletown, Hartford and New Haven, three weeks successively, at least twenty days previous to said meeting.

§10. There shall be paid at time of subscribing, in such manner as the commissioners may determine, ten dollars on each share, and ten dollars on each share at the expiration of each ninety days thereafter, until the whole shall be paid; and all the payments of said instalments shall be made in gold or silver coin, or in the current bank notes of any bank in this state, or of the bank of the United States, or of any of the banks of the city of New York, provided they shall be at par value in this State; and in case of failure to pay their second instalment on any share or shares, the said share or shares, and the first payment thereon, shall be forfeited to the bank, and in case of failure to pay any subsequent instalment, the party so failing shall lose the benefit of any and all dividends accruing during the time such payment may have been delayed. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, are authorized to receive such subscriptions, and the first payment; also to call the first meeting of the stockholders for choosing directors, and transacting all other necessary and proper business. In case the aggregate amount of subscriptions shall exceed two thousand shares, it shall be the duty of the commissioners, and they are hereby authorized to reduce the number of shares to two thousand, for which purpose it shall be their duty to make all necessary enquiry, and to apportion the shares in such manner and to such persons as to them shall appear proper, having regard to the interest of the bank and the accommodation of the public: *Provided,* That no one person shall hold more than one hundred shares in the stock of said bank.

§11. This act, or any part of it, may be altered, amended, or repealed, by the General Assembly, whenever it may be judged expedient.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the Times and Places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Bristol is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Bristol. *Provided,* That all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, begun and entered in the District of Farmington, shall be completed in the same.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act constituting the Towns of Tolland and Willington a Probate District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the towns of Tolland and Willington are hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Tolland—*Provided,* That all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, that have been begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, shall be completed in the same, and that the records of the Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, which are now made, shall be and remain in the District of Stafford.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act constituting the Town of Haddam a Probate District.

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the town of Haddam, in the county of Middlesex, be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Haddam.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the existing laws of this State as annexes said town of Haddam to the Probate districts of Middletown and Chatham be, and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided,* That business already commenced in the Courts of Probate for said Districts of Middletown and Chatham, shall be proceeded with in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and places for holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Ashford be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, known by the name of the District of Ashford. *Always Provided,* That all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, already begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, shall be completed in the same.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act relative to motions for new trials, in cases civil and criminal.

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That upon the trial of all matters of fact, in the superior court, whether the issue be closed to the court or jury, if either party shall think himself aggrieved by the decision of the court, upon any question or questions of law arising in the trial of such issue, he shall have a right, at the same term, and within forty-eight hours after verdict rendered, or issue found, to make a motion for a new trial, stating therein the question or questions of law decided by the court as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the court trying said issue, in all cases to grant a rule to show cause, and to reserve said motion and rule for the advice of the supreme court of errors next to be holden in same county. *Provided,* That the party filing said motion, or his attorney, shall make oath that the same is not intended for delay; and execution may be stayed, at the discretion of the court.

§2. *Be it further enacted,* That every motion for a new trial, shall be completed, and a rule to show cause granted by the judge trying the cause, during the term at which said motion is filed, and before the adjournment of the court.

§3. *Be it further enacted,* That if any motion for a new trial, which shall hereafter come to a hearing in the supreme court of errors, shall not present the question or questions of law that were decided by the court upon the trial of the issue below, the party aggrieved thereby, shall have a right to apply to said supreme court to rectify the same; and if upon enquiry had, it shall appear to said supreme court, that said motion does not present said question or questions, it shall be the duty of said supreme court to correct the same, and then said corrected motion shall be proceeded with in all respects, as if allowed and reserved by the court below.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the regulation of Civil Actions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That when, on writ of error in any civil case, the judgment of any court shall be reversed, it shall be the duty of the superior court in the county where such reversal shall be had, to allow and tax the costs of the plaintiff in error in the same manner as the cost of the prevailing party in any other case; *Provided,* That either the plaintiff or defendant may, on reversal, enter such action in the superior court for trial, in which case, the costs of the plaintiff in error shall abide the final determination of the suit: *Provided also,* That when the original action is of such a nature that it cannot be tried in the superior court, and further proceedings may be had in the county court, it shall be remanded to the county court, and proceeded with, pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is an addition: *And Provided also,* That this act shall not affect any writ of error now depending.

Approved—June 5th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSO.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the superior and county courts, within and for the county of New London, shall hereafter be holden as follows, instead of the times heretofore prescribed by law, viz:

Said superior court shall hereafter be held at Norwich, in said county, on the third Tuesday of March, and at New London, in said county, on the second Tuesday of September, of each year.—And the said county court shall hereafter be held at New London aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of June—at Norwich aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of November of each year, and alternately at Norwich and New London, on the second Tuesday of February of each year, beginning at Norwich.—And so much of the act aforesaid, and of the several acts in addition to, and alteration of the same, as appoints different times of holding said superior and county courts, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§2. All suits, matters and causes, now pending in the superior court of said county, or that may at any time before the twentieth day of July next, be commenced or brought before said court, as heretofore established by law, may be heard, proceeded with and determined at the next term of said court in the same manner as if the time of holding said court had not been altered: and all suits, matters and causes now commenced or brought, or that may at any time hereafter, previous to the twentieth day of July next, be commenced or brought before the county court, for said county, to be holden on the 3d Tuesday of November next, may be heard, proceeded with and determined at the term of said county court, to be holden on the second Tuesday of November next—in the same manner as if the time of holding said court had not been altered.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the Times and Places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Killingly be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, called and known by the name of the District of Killingly. *Always provided,* That all matters and business relating to the office of a Court of Probate, already begun or entered either in the Courts of Probate for the Districts of Pomfret or Plainfield, shall be completed in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Voluntown be, and is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Voluntown; and that all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, begun or entered in the District of Plainfield, shall be completed and finished in the Probate office of said Plainfield.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act to regulate the election of Senators, and to divide this State into Senatorial Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Avon, in Hartford county, shall be and remain a part of the third senatorial district.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act regulating the Election of Senators and Representatives for this State, in the Congress of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any person elected senator or representative for this State, in the Congress of the United States, may, within twenty days after having been notified thereof, by the secretary of this State, signify his acceptance or refusal in writing, either to the governor of this State, or to the secretary thereof; and that so much of the act aforesaid as is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same hereby is repealed.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That in all cases, either at law or chancery, which now are, or hereafter may be depending in the supreme court of errors in this state, when any two of the judges of said court are or shall be, by reason of interest, or otherwise, legally disqualified from sitting or acting in judgment, the other judge of said court shall constitute a quorum, and shall be empowered to hear and determine said cause or causes, and render judgment thereon.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the supreme court of errors shall, for the present year, be holden at New Haven, in and for the county of New Haven, on the first Tuesday of July next, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

§2. That all causes, suits and matters now depending before said court, in said county, may be heard, determined and proceeded with, at the term of said court as if the time of holding court in and for said county had not been altered.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Avon, in Hartford county, shall be, and is hereby annexed to the Probate District of Farmington.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act prescribing the number of Jurymen for each Town in this State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Avon, in the county of Hartford, shall be, and is hereby entitled to select six Jurymen, and the town of Farmington, in said county, ten Jurymen, and no more, in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in the act for regulating civil actions.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to secure to the citizens of this State freedom of opinion in matters of Religion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no person who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, shall, on account of his religious opinions, be adjudged an incompetent witness by any court of judicature in this State.

Approved—June 1st, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act constituting the Town of Lyme a Probate District.

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the town of Lyme, in the county of New London, be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Lyme.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the existing laws of this State, as annexes said town of Lyme to the Probate District of New London, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided,* That business already commenced in the Court of Probate for said District of New London, shall be proceeded with in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

From the Philadelphia Souvenir.
THE BALD-FACED HORSE.

Of all the villainous horses that ever depredated on a cabbage bed, or annoyed the good people of Eddy's Point—on which venerated spot the Editor of this paper first drew breath, and peeped into the breathing world—Sam Field's old bald-faced horse, was the most notorious, and most celebrated for his depredations.

He was apparently about forty years of age, when a mere colt—his eye was very remarkable, & though as clumsy as a sloth—a five barred gate was a mere flea-bite to him; and as for a rail fence, it was a matter of no consequence, and he smiled and winked when he looked at one, as much as to say, 'what a fool the man was that built ye.'

The poor old fellow led a hard life; the whole day he was compelled to labor at the sand cart; and though he lugged like a trooper, and received many a hard blow from Sam Field's ox goad, at night he was turned adrift, and ordered to look out for himself; for Sam did not believe in feeding his cattle, while they could manage for themselves, and make a respectable appearance. Thus, according to the maxims of the master, was the poor old horse, left like a common pauper, to brave the peltings of the pitiless storm, and there was none to pity him; for his character for cabbage and corn stealing was so bad, that every matron, as well as every father detested him as they did the story of the Upas; despised and looked upon him as a common thief, Sam Field's horse had to endure as many sorrows as Josiah Taylor's celebrated heifer; he was the sport of the unfeeling and unkind, and annoyed by the lads of the neighborhood.

In so low and humble a state was the poor animal held, that he would eat any thing, no matter what it was; for it was a rule with him, to have something to stay his stomach, at all times, no matter who it came from, or from whom it was taken. Acting upon this golden rule, he one night entered a garden, in which were suspended, for the purpose of drying, a variety of clothes; and as he could not find any cabbage or other esculents, he very gravely sat himself down to a cold dinner, and eat up a pair of short breeches, two shirts, and an under-petticoat.

In his manners, Sam Field's Horse was not the most prepossessing; he had not been educated in the Chesterfield school, but had secured the earliest rudiments of his education at the sand bank academy; if you approached him in the most civil manner, he would treat you unkindly, with lopped down ears, as much as to say, what do you want here; get out of my way, I'll have none of your company. Although old and ugly, he was remarkably active; he could kick as high as a small house; and the feats of his agility are still fresh in our memory, and our mind's eye.

But the old bald-faced horse, was constitutionally a rascal; he had ignoble blood in his veins, and was destined for an unhappy end.

One night after he had been relieved from the sand cart, and cast upon the world, he started upon a predatory excursion, after corn and cabbage, and soon fell upon a garden situated in the neighborhood of our father's residence, and sad work did he make among the cucumbers, squashes and cranberry beans; and this, by the base act, though not the first, provoked his untimely execution. The owner of the garden made a long and a loud complaint against the offending animal, and it was resolved by those whom he had injured, that he should die:—his fate was sealed—the [illegible] of death was in the hands of the executioner—all things were prepared—and each and all rejoiced that the [illegible] enemy of the Point was to be put out of existence.

Poor old horse! had he known what was preparing for him, he would have kept out of the way, and thus escaped premeditated vengeance. But unconscious of danger, on the night of the 30th of August, 1812, the old rascal, after having been relieved from his labors at the sand cart, and received the last kick of his master; started upon his usual nocturnal predatory excursion, and the [illegible], entered the same garden that he had preyed upon the night previous. This was just what his enemies wanted—they entrapped him, secured him—conveyed him to a spot of country adjacent to Brown's woods, where they put an end to all his mischief, rascality, excursions, joys and hopes, by drawing a sharp instrument across his throat, and letting his life out.

Thus perished the bald-faced horse—the greatest scoundrel that ever existed, and left nothing behind him to perpetuate his memory, but the recollection of his acts of villainy. But though he supported the character of a scoundrel, he was entitled to the pity of the world, since his villainy was the result of the consequences of a mistaken and misdirected early education. He was hated by all who knew him; and not a man on earth gave him credit for a solitary good action.

There are three things, respecting which mankind are very apt to err in their dealings—Time, Death and Money. In the first place, they purchase a certain quantity of the third, at an extravagant expense of the first; and then they call in the doctor, and bargain to give him an amount of the third for a recovery of the second; but he is unable to gratify their wishes, for Death stands by the bedside of the foolish merchants; and then, all how willingly would they give all they have amassed of the third, for but a small portion more of the first.

True religion is the source of happiness, the support of society, and the dying man's consolation. It is the guide of youth, and the stay of old age. It is the [illegible] on earth, the [illegible] to the skies.

On the 20th of May, the Hon. Mr. FOOT, of Connecticut, very sensibly presented to the United States Senate the grounds of his proposed Resolution for enquiry on the subject of our Western lands. From Mr. Foot's speech on that occasion, we extract a part directed to the exposure of Proscriptive Tyranny:

"In my opinion *the President has not the power of removal from office, because he has not the power to appoint*, and a lesser power cannot remove an officer appointed by a greater power, without that power is specially granted by a power equal to the appointing power. I admit that the President, during the recess of the Senate, by virtue of his general executive power, and his obligation to see the laws faithfully executed, may suspend an officer, in cases of extreme necessity, until the Senate are convened, but this is a mere suspension—no vacancy "*happens*" within the meaning of the Constitution by such suspension, and it is not in the power of the President to fill such vacancy under the Constitution; it becomes his duty to inform the Senate of the misconduct of such officer, and, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," to make the removal and fill the vacancy; and no officer is removed from office, and no vacancy exists, until the Senate, by their vote, "advise and consent to the appointment of a successor, agreeably to the nomination"—by which act they approve of and make the removal, and create the vacancy, by the joint act of the President and Senate, which is made the appointing power by the Constitution. Will it be claimed that the Senate alone can remove from office, except by impeachment, and if one branch of the power cannot do it, except by a special grant of that power by Congress.

With respect to vacancies in the recess of the Senate, the sole power of the President "to fill such vacancies, to the end of the next session," depends upon the construction of the word "*happen*." What is its meaning? "To come by chance or accident." Does a forcible removal by the President come within this definition? It will not, and cannot be claimed. It is not a vacancy which "happens" within the meaning of the letter of the Constitution. This point has been settled by the Senate in the case of Mr. Lanman, a Senator from Connecticut, whose term expired on the 3d March, 1825. The Senate was convened by special call of the President, on the 4th March. The Legislature of Connecticut, not being in session, the Governor of Connecticut made a temporary appointment, and forwarded a commission, under this provision of the Constitution—"If vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."—After a full debate, the Senate decided, by a large vote, that Mr. Lanman was not entitled to a seat, upon the ground that, although there was a vacancy, the vacancy had not "happened" within the meaning of the Constitution.—This appears to me to be a much stronger case than the one under consideration. In the case of Mr. Lanman the vacancy occurred by the expiration of the term of his office. A vacancy actually existed—and the only question was, how this vacancy had occurred; and, although there was a vacancy, the Senate would not permit the vacancy to be filled by the Executive, on the ground that the vacancy did not "happen." What is the present case? Had these vacancies "happened" by casualty or accident? No. There was no vacancy, but the President endeavors—yes, he attempts to make a vacancy *happen*, by a forcible removal of the officer! Comment cannot be necessary—the bare statement is sufficient to satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that such vacancy does not "happen;" and, of course, by the decision of the Senate in the other case, it is not in the power of the President to fill such vacancy, under the provision of the Constitution, viz: "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate," &c., being precisely the same language as in the case of Mr. Lanman; and, sir, among those who voted in the negative, on the resolution to permit Mr. Lanman to take his seat, there appears the name of General Jackson, the present President of the U. States!! The doctrine contended for by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Livingston] has, I believe, met with few supporters. There are but few, even of his political friends, I trust, who are willing, by such concessions to the Executive, as he has made, to surrender at once all the rights of the Senate. He contended that the President has the "perpetual power of appointment"—that when the Senate has rejected his nominations, he can fill the vacancies existing *after* the expiration of the session of the Senate. Such a doctrine leads at once to absolute and despotic power in the President, and can never be tolerated by a Republican people. With my impressions, it certainly cannot be expected, that I should vote for the confirmation of any nomination, made in place of any one who is declared by the President to have been removed, unless information is given of the causes for which, in the opinion of the President, a removal has become necessary; as I hold it to be the duty of the Senate to inquire into these causes, to enable it to decide correctly, whether the public interest requires a removal. And further, that the President cannot create, or cause a vacancy to "happen," by removing an officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and more especially immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, or under any circumstances, without the advice and consent of the Senate for the removal; since the same power is necessary to remove as to appoint.

There is not a Senator on this floor, nor an individual in this nation, of any respectability of character, and friend to the country, who will say, that the President has the right to use this power to gratify his malice, or caprice, or to purchase "golden opinions." But, sir, there are some, and I regret to see it, who have advanced sentiments on this subject, which are well calculated to encourage the most monstrous abuse of this power. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Woodbury] was understood to say, "that every officer who differed in political sentiment, or opposed the election of a Chief Magistrate, from a sense of delicacy, ought to retire; and if he did not, he had no reason to complain if he was turned out of office." This, I believe, was at one period the New York doctrine; but certainly a doctrine inconsistent with the rights of private opinion, hostile to the best interests of the country; and dangerous, if not wholly destructive of civil liberty. Sir, I pronounce without hesitation, that *any citizen who dares not exercise his elective franchise, independently, is a slave! and any one who would punish a man for the free exercise of this right, is a tyrant!* It matters not by what name he is called. If this is republican doctrine, I have not yet learned it in more than thirty years' experience. Let us examine this doctrine fairly and candidly, and see its results. The picture is before us. Look at the hordes of hungry office-hunters, surrounding the quarters of General Jackson, on his arrival in this city, previous to his entering on the duties of his office. In the front rank, marshalled, *the hireling editors of newspapers! retailers of slander!* pressing on with their bills, and demanding payment; and threatening to turn their tremendous engines against the successful candidate, if their bills are not protected, or are not promptly paid! About fifty of this class have received their reward!! In the dark ages the purse and the sword were considered amply sufficient to ensure the "*empire*." In modern times the press must be subsidized! Sir, why was this tremendous rush of hungry leeches, and desperate fortune hunters, to the city of Washington, during the last winter? Nothing of this kind was ever witnessed on any former occasion! Could these creatures *produce the bond? Did they labor for hire? Were they promised their reward?* Sir, the laborers on a canal were never more punctual in their attendance on Saturday evening, to receive their wages for their week's labor.

Such a system of rewards and punishments is calculated to debase the moral sense of the community! It is a regular system of Bribery and Corruption! If proscription, for the free exercise of the elective franchise, and the distribution of the offices as rewards, is to be the order of the day, farewell Liberty—she soon takes her flight from the abodes of men.

Some removals made by Mr. Jefferson have been quoted, to justify the system of proscription for difference of opinion. Mr. J. disclaimed the principle: he expressly declared, "*the right of private opinion shall never be invaded by me*"—and when several attempts were made in Connecticut and in Delaware, to procure the removal of his political opponents, he declined; the reasons for removal were expressly assigned by him. Let the parallel be drawn between the administration of Mr. Jefferson and the present administration—between the present and all preceding administrations, and view the contrast! In one year more removals have been made than within the fifty preceding! And the worst and most dangerous feature in this case, is, that they have been without any cause assigned; and when the causes have been sought, none have been found; they have been refused, except in one or two cases. Where a cause has been assigned (in one instance) it has been of a character, which in my judgment might have been refused with much more credit to the person making the removal, viz. that "the head of a department, and one in which large sums of money are disbursed, should have those about him, in whom he could place perfect confidence," that they would not keep a vigilant watch over his official conduct—Is it come to this? Where are your guards about the public Treasury? Must every clerk in the offices be your political and personal friend—your menial servant, who breathes by your permission? Sir, this is a very dangerous doctrine. It is the doctrine of the midnight assassin—the highway robber. He selects his friend in whom he can place confidence, that he shall not be betrayed! And must the same selection be made in your departments? Under such a system, how long can public confidence be retained? If the sword is suspended by a thread over the subaltern officer, who dares expose malfeasance in the head? Where is the difference between such a system, and the Lettres de Cachet, or the Inquisition? Your liberties are gone forever.

But, sir, removals of clerks in the departments, is without precedent in this or any other country. In the highest party times, no such removals have heretofore been made! And although much individual distress has been produced by other removals—widows and orphans left destitute and without bread; yet such cases of distress are light, compared with some of these—but an appeal to sympathy is useless.

Although great confusion has been produced by the removal of Postmasters, and the public interest may be *not a little* jeopardized by the changes in the Collectors, and other receivers of public monies, the most palpable loss to the public has accrued from the removals in the public offices. The Retrenchment Committee verily believed some of these departments might be reduced! What answer do you receive from the Reformers? Oh, no! We want more clerks! We cannot keep our accounts without "the aid of Congress." No talents or skill can adjust them "without the interposition of Congress," says your 4th Auditor—and further the same Auditor, lately editor or printer of a newspaper, in speaking of one of his brother editors, says, "it is just to the present Comptroller to state, that he is devising means to change the mode of keeping his books, to make them present *the truth*." Here sir, we have, in a document accompanying the President's message, the important and interesting fact, that a new officer, late editor, is very gravely and seriously puzzling his wits to make his books "*present the truth*." "No talents or skill, (of editors probably, as he speaks of his own knowledge) can adjust their accounts without the aid of Congress." Do they calculate that Congress has the power to make an editor a good accountant?

But, sir, the evil resulting from the removal of experienced accountants in their offices, to give place to favorites, is manifesting itself in the loud and incessant complaints of those who come to settle their accounts at these Departments—confusion and loss of papers and vouchers, long and tedious detentions, have disappointed many who have settled their accounts before without embarrassment or delay. And, sir, there is good ground to fear, that this prophecy of the 4th Auditor, will soon become matter of history, and such confusion ensue in these offices, as to require the aid of Congress, if not the "*sponge*" to restore order.

One word, sir, on the right of removing faithful officers. Has not the officer in your Department a right to presume, when he receives an appointment to an office, not limited by any law, that he shall be continued during good behaviour? When no removal has ever been made except for cause? And is it not a violation of good faith to remove a faithful and competent officer without cause?

By the act limiting the term of office to four years, a provision is indeed made, "removable at pleasure;" but can it be claimed that this power is given in express terms? It can only be construed to the pleasure of the appointing power—the principal object of that law was to secure a faithful accountability in the officers, as is evident from its embracing those officers only to whom the public moneys were entrusted—the effect, however, is to limit the term of office—to leave a vacancy in every office during each Presidential term, and certainly supersedes any necessity of removals, for the purpose of filling such vacancies with the political friends of the President, if such be his object. And under this act the term of the office being fixed, the incumbent can have no claim to re-appointment, over any of his fellow-citizens, except from his faithful discharge of duty; but, sir, a removal (except for misconduct) cannot but be viewed as a breach of good faith on the part of Government; it is in the nature of a contract for four year's service, and on the faithful performance by the officer, the Government is bound in good faith to fulfil on its part.

But, sir, there is one view of this case which is of serious import, as involving the power, the right and duty of the Senate. Take for example, the cases of the Treasurer of the United States, the District Attorney in Connecticut, and the Collector of the port of New Orleans. These officers were nominated by the Senate, and confirmed during the last session of Congress. Two of these officers were appointed for four years. An attempt was made to postpone the nominations until the fourth of March, which failed; and the nominations were confirmed by a full, if not a unanimous vote. The Senate continued in session until informed by the President he had no further communication to make, and almost immediately after the adjournment, these officers are removed. I leave this subject by proposing the following questions, which I shall leave for the Senate and for the public to decide. Was it competent for the President to make these removals without cause? Was it respectful to the Senate? What check has the Senate over appointments, if the President can remove all the officers appointed under the Constitution immediately after adjournment? Let these questions be duly considered by the Senate. Has the honest and faithful discharge of duty no claim on public confidence? Are 12,000 offices, in the gift of the President, to be used as bribes, or rewards for political panders? Are the little knots of self-created committees to single out the objects of Executive proscription and vengeance, and divide the spoils among themselves and their associates? It is matter of surprise that so many appointments should be made of those who are bankrupt in fortune and in character? How long can you expect men of integrity and moral worth to fill responsible stations? Has the question been, 'Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?' Or is the question, what service has he rendered, or can he render, to the dominant party? And what compensation does he deserve in payment for the past, or to ensure his aid for the future?

Are these the principles upon which the American Government is to be administered? Are the rights and liberties of twelve millions of people in no danger? Is there not a redeeming spirit in the people? Must the tree of liberty, planted by our fathers, and watered and nourished with their tears and their blood, which has so long flourished and overshadowed this happy country, wither and die in our hands, without one effort for its protection?

BY LATE MAILS.

JACKSON IN PHILADELPHIA.—We learn by gentlemen from Philadelphia last evening, that the excitement arising from the capricious conduct of the General, in pardoning one of the Mail Robbers, is beyond all precedent and almost belief. The numerous hickory poles, which "like tall bullies pointing to the skies," so lately "reared their heads" in many parts of the city, and particularly the suburbs, are now prostrated. Not one of them is to be seen, and the places which once knew them now know them no more. The tavern signs too, which designated one house as the "Jackson hall," and another as the "Jackson house," and a third as the Jackson hotel, have all vanished, most of them have been sacrificed upon the fire which the poles have made, and the few that remain have been turned "topsy turvy," and here and there Jackson and his Horse are seen with their heels uppermost! On Saturday a crowd collected in the Northern Liberties, opposite a splendid sign of *Jackson*, lately painted by Woodside. It was demanded of the Tavern keeper, who pleaded the sum it had just cost him, as the only reason why he was unwilling immediately to demolish it. The sum however, thirty-five dollars, was immediately raised and paid to its owner, who willingly handed it over to ignominy and derision. It was first dragged through the streets amidst the hootings of the populace, and finally shared the fate of scores of its counter parts. In the place of it now stands a portrait of HENRY CLAY, with the borrowed but significant motto—'REFORM.'—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—When our Monday's paper was distributed with a paragraph relating to John Fuller, we were not aware that he had voluntarily surrendered himself to the Cashier of the Bank. We have since been informed, that about three o'clock on Monday morning, he had sealed up and directed to Mr. Frothingham upwards of thirty-nine thousand dollars, and proceeded himself to a place from which to take his departure from the city, being apprehensive he could no longer conceal himself therein. But on his way, consideration "like a guardian angel" came and suggested to him it would be better to submit to the laws, than wander a fugitive from justice, without a place on the earth whereon to rest the sole of his foot. He accordingly turned towards his own house, awoke his family, sent for Mr. Frothingham, delivered him the money, and asked Mr. F. to go with him to Mr. Badlam, under keeper of the prison, to whom he delivered up himself about day-light and went into gaol as a voluntary prisoner. In the course of the day a warrant from the Police Court, and another from the District Judge of the United States District Court, were served upon him, and he was held for examination. At 10 o'clock yesterday he was brought into the United States Court, before the Hon. John Davis, and Messrs. G. Blake and D. Webster appeared as solicitors and Counsellors of the U. States Bank, and Mr. S. D. Parker was retained as Counsel for the prisoner. After reading the complaint, Mr. Blake stated that the Counsel of the Bank wished the aid and direction of the United States Attorney (Mr. Andrew Dunlap,) who was absent for a few days from the city, and he moved that the examination of the prisoner might be deferred until Mr. Dunlap's return. The Counsel of the prisoner consenting, no further proceedings were had in Court, and the prisoner was remanded.—*Boston Com. Gazette.*

From the Boston Centinel, July 10.

EXAMINATION OF FULLER.

In the District Court, present His Honor Judge Davis, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, John Fuller was brought up for examination, on a charge of embezzling money of the U. S. Branch Bank of this city. On the part of the United States, appeared the District Attorney,—and S. D. Parker, Esq., for the prisoner.—The examination had commenced when we arrived, but we collected in substance as follows: Mr. Frothingham, Cashier of the Bank, stated, that on Monday morning, at about 1 o'clock, he was called up by Mr. Joel Smith, who had been placed in Fuller's house as an officer, to have custody of the furniture, &c., there under attachment, and informed that Fuller was at his own house, prepared to surrender. Messrs. Frothingham and Smith forthwith repaired to the house, and found Fuller.

It appeared that Fuller had entered his house about the middle of Sunday night,—fatigued & much agitated, and requested Smith to assist and protect him, as we understood had been stated, in the early part of the examination.—Mr. Smith at once endeavored to persuade him to surrender himself, to which, after some parley, he consented, and agreed to remain in the house, (in which there was none but females or children, besides Mr. Smith) till Mr. S. should apprise Mr. Frothingham, which was done, as above stated. From the time of the discovery of the robbery, till this night, Fuller had been in this city secluded in three or four different houses or places.

At that time 39,000 and some odd hundred dollars of the bank's money was restored, and on Thursday evening last 2005 dollars more were refunded,—making all the money extracted from the Bank but about 600 dollars, not accounted for.

The extent of the remaining deficiency to the Bank then, is in money, secured by Custom House Bonds, to the amount of about 16,000 dollars: to cover which in part, the Bank have his own bondsmen,—say his mother-in-law in the sum of $4000, and Mr. —— in the sum of 3000—7000 in all, which is deemed secure.—The loss of the Bank will thus be limited to $9000, and some part of this is *outlawed* or within the reach of the statute of limitations for 3 years in such cases. Fuller admitted the correctness of all the foregoing, and thus far he seems disposed to plead guilty at the trial, which will occur in October next.

The only question to be disposed of by the Court, was in regard to the amount of bail on which he was to go at large till October. It was suggested by the District Attorney that he was not entitled to bail, inasmuch as he had admitted his own guilt, whereas the object and propriety of admitting an accused person to go at large, rested on the supposition that he might prove his innocence at the trial: in this case the guilt was admitted, and there was not so much propriety in his going at large at all.

In reply to this, George Blake, Esq., Director of the Bank and its Solicitor, briefly stated, that as the prisoner had surrendered himself, and all the cash in his possession, the Bank as prosecutors felt disposed to be as lenient as possible, consistent with the satisfaction of justice. Moreover it appeared that Fuller had taken money from the bank in small sums at various times, and had appropriated it to himself, with the intention of refunding it at a future time, but that the recent change made in the place of deposit of the Custom House funds, from the Branch Bank to the Commonwealth Bank, had rendered a sudden and immediate settlement of the accounts necessary; not being able to meet this unexpected emergency, Fuller was not able to refund the cash which he had derived from the U. S. Bonds, passing through his hands, and appropriated to his own use. On these, and some other considerations connected with the unfortunate situation of his family, Mr. Blake, in behalf of the Bank, hoped that the court would fix the amount of bail as low as would consist with the great ends of justice.

Mr. Parker stated from the prisoner, that in his present situation it would be difficult to procure bail to a large amount.

Judge Davis stated that as the punishment of the offence was limited to within ten years imprisonment, with discretion of the court, and as the time spent in prison before trial, was always taken into consideration in passing sentence—it would be of little moment to the prisoner whether he were confined or at large in the interim between now and October. He therefore considered it to be a duty he owed to the public, to fix the amount of bail, not below $30,000, and the bonds were accordingly ordered to that amount.

The recent advance in the price of wool has given an energy to the business of the country which we have not witnessed before for a long time. Money circulates briskly, in large quantities and a heavy hearted farmer is scarcely to be met with. A demand is beginning to be felt. But now they are felt we hope they may be appreciated and that none may be disposed any longer to quarrel with their best friend. 'Tis true our farmers who did not duly consider the state of the market had some apparent cause for impatience; but the fact has been that the largest importations of woolens ever made, were made in the winter of 1828 in anticipation of the tariff into a market already filled to the brim.—These together with the gradual importations since made were not to be consumed in one year nor two, and have been the sole cause of the great depression in the price of wool and cloths.—*N. H. Post.*

OPINIONS VS. PRACTICE.—In 1822, John Randolph, in the House of Representatives, spoke as follows:

"Sir, what can the country do for me? As for power, what charm can it have for one like me? If power had been my object, I must been less sagacious than my worst enemies have represented me to be, if I had not obtained it. Was it office? What, sir; to dredge in your laboratories in the departments, *or be at the tail of your corps diplomatique in Europe?* [Exiled to Siberia.] Alas! Sir, in my condition *a cup of cold water would be more acceptable*. What can the country give me that I do not possess in the confidence of such constituents as no man ever had before? I can retire to my old patrimonial trees, where I may see the sun rise and set in peace. * * * I shall retire upon my resources—I will go back to the bosom of my constituents. And shall I give up them and this? And for what? For the heartless amusements and vapid pleasures and tarnished honors of the abode of splendid misery, of shabby splendor? for a clerkship in the war office, *or a Foreign Mission, to dance attendance abroad, instead of at home*—or even for a department itself? Sir, thirty years make sad changes in man. I feel that I hang to existence by a single hair—that the sword of Damocles is suspended over me."

Who consents to dangle at the tail of the corps diplomatique in Europe. Honest John, thou art fallen!—*Alex. Gaz.*

STRANGE ATTEMPT AT MURDER!!—A few nights since, as one of the officers of the customs of this district was about retiring to bed, in one of our public houses, he was alarmed by the report of a musket or pistol, apparently very near him: the ball of which grazed his head—knocked him over and put out his light. He hallowed murder! murder! lustily, which brought the landlord and others to his rescue. They could perceive no one in the room but the wounded man: neither could they smell powder, but he still vociferated that he was wounded and called their attention to the *blood*, that was trickling down his face. The assassin was at last discovered secreted in the bar-room, and proved to be a—*ginger beer bottle* that, by the aid of a warm day, had worked its contents up to the desperate resolution of attempting the life of a worthy man. It is needless to add that it was the cork that hit him, and what he supposed blood was the beer that so unceremoniously followed the cork.—*Eastport Pa.*

HAIL STORM.—There was a violent hail storm at Pittsfield, Ms. and vicinity, on the 30th ult. Some of the stones were seven inches in circumference. The Pontoosac factory was much damaged. About 2500 panes of glass were broken in the factory and buildings adjacent.—Whole fields of grain were cut down. Much damage was also done at New Lebanon. The stage from Hudson to New Lebanon was overtaken by the storm and the hail stones were so large that the driver's hands were badly cut by them—so much so that he could not manage his horses. They turned out of the road, and were stopped by a fence which prevented them from doing any injury. This is the fourth hail storm that has occurred in that vicinity within three weeks.

A suggestion to be considered.—In the vituperative and fulminatory articles published respecting "church & state," no mention is ever made of the Papacy, which are the only persons that always have, now do, and ever necessarily must contend for the union of their despotism with the state. Why is this? The only solution of the otherwise inexplicable mystery is, that in whatever publication or form these outcries and falsehoods may be inserted, the Jesuit arch deceivers are the authors of the whole—and it is an undeniable fact, that nearly all the odious tirades which are inserted in the periodicals of N. York, emanate from those corrupters and destroyers of the church and the world.—[illegible]

It appears, from the Philadelphia papers, that great excitement prevails in that city, arising from the pardoning, by the President of the U. States, of Wilson, the mail robber, whilst he suffered Porter to be executed. The U. States Marshal, in an official notice, after complimenting the citizens for their good order on the day of execution, says:

"It only remains now for all good citizens to endeavor to allay the present excitement, and it is sincerely to be hoped that opinions may be suspended until the whole truth of the matter be explained. It ought to be generally known, that Wilson, whom the President has thought proper to reprieve, when he was first taken made a full confession and statement of all the circumstances of the mail robbery, upon which the others were taken; and without any reference to the merits of the offenders, it has always been the policy of the law to favor the former. Upon this ground, and many other representations made to him, the President, in his soundest discretion, thought proper to mitigate his punishment; and there can be no doubt, but when all the mitigating circumstances shall be fully known, the act of the President will be appreciated accordingly."

NEW ECHOTA, June 26.

We have received a short Cherokee communication, written by order of a town meeting in Coosewaytee, expressing the feelings entertained by the people of that place, in regard to the present state of affairs. They tell us they are still united and firm in their purpose to continue on the land of their fathers. It may be a matter of interest to our friends and foes to know the state of feeling in other parts of the nation, and whether there has been any discernible change in that feeling since the passage of the Indian bill. We cannot as yet speak definitively. We apprehend, however, that the Cherokees will continue to be pretty stubborn.—Those with whom we have conversed, and from whom we have heard, are determined to stay and see whether there is not a remedy in the judiciary of the United States. When that is ascertained, it will be time enough, they say, to come to some other determination. Those therefore who think that the decision of Congress need only be made known to the Cherokees and they will go, are under a great mistake. We speak of the great body of the nation.—*Cherokee Phœnix.*

JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.—Those who have been in the habit of paying great deference to the opinions of the late President Jefferson, will probably read with interest, the following extracts from a letter written by him in 1823, and recently published.—*Mass. Spy.*

"You ask my opinion of the American System. Relative to that somewhat absorbing question, I should hope, that the whole of my past life and policy had given a satisfactory reply. I have always been of opinion, that the people of this nation should manufacture all the fabrics that their exigencies demand, if they can do so, and that they can do so without applying to the workshops of England, France and Germany, who will doubt? Cottons and woolens, we make in rare abundance, and of a quality quite good enough to answer all our wants and demands; why then should we travel to Europe for our supplies? For our silks and fine linens we must, for some time to come, go to the workshops of Europe; but I apprehend that the day is not far distant when even they will be manufactured by native industry."

"As for Mr. Clay, I consider him to be one *of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen that the country has ever produced*, and, should I live many years longer, I hope to see him hold the place of chief executive of the American republic. His career, thus far in life, has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country whilst engaged in her cause, which would ornament the brightest place in the escutcheon of the most favored statesman of any age or nation."

The expectation seems to have been entertained, to some extent at least, in England as well as in this country, that in the event of the King's death, the new sovereign would, from personal, or some other considerations, make a thorough change of cabinet ministers. It has been supposed that the Duke of Wellington was particularly unpopular with the Duke of Clarence, in consequence of the measure which drove the latter to quit his place at the head of the Admiralty. The following extract of a letter to a gentleman now in this city, whose correspondence in England is of an extensive and highly respectable character, discountenances the idea of such a change.

"LONDON, May 21st.

"I am sorry to tell you that the King is in a hopeless state, and his death is daily expected. The consequences of this event have been anticipated during these last weeks, particularly with regard to the funds; and there is every reason to believe that the Ministry, which is very popular, will not be changed."

We do not know what political sentiments the Duke of Clarence has entertained. But we have never been convinced that he would, upon his succession to the throne, displace the cabinet, and form an entire new ministry. The present cabinet appear to be popular; they certainly command large majorities in both houses of Parliament. If they were to be removed on the death of the King, it would seem necessary to dissolve the Parliament also, and to have recourse to a new election—measures which a new sovereign, unless under the influence of a strong necessity, would not be very likely to adopt. Nor do we see any important political reasons for resorting to such a course. There does not seem to be any great object before the nation, even in the view of the opposition, that would require it; and there are many which we can imagine that would be opposed to its adoption.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the Hartford Observer.

STATE TEMPERANCE RECORD.

Reported for the first year.

From Hartford County,		34	Societies,	4,892
N. Haven	do.	28	do.	3,355
Litchfield	do.	30	do.	2,457
Fairfield	do.	7	do.	574
N. London	do.	21	do.	2,534
Windham	do.	19	do.	2,706
Tolland	do.	14	do.	1,583
Middlesex	do.	20	do.	3,431
			Total,	22,532
For the second year.				
Additional from Hartford County,				264
do. from Tolland do.				349
			Total,	23,145

It is desirable that the Secretaries of the County Temperance Societies should collect and publish a correct account of their increase of numbers. And it is hoped that every Temperance Society in the state, will make, now at the commencement of the second year, a vigorous and spirited effort, to gain an enrollment of every individual who has adopted the principle of abstinence, who belong to no Temperance Society. Their union and pledge are exceedingly important. Two hundred thousand, says Dr. Edwards, belong to the Temperance Societies in the United States. Two hundred thousand witnesses to the excellence of the abstinence principle. They are sending conviction through the world. Distillers and venders see that the business which has carried sorrow and woe through the earth, must fail. Let the work of enrollment go on. It does what nothing else can do. It is without objection except to him who is determined to use strong drink, and thus expose himself and his family to ruin. Let Connecticut, now well organized to this important work, press forward. Let all her enlightened sons and daughters be persuaded to declare to the world, that they will be free from the tyranny and the scourges of the most loathsome and heaven provoking abomination.

J. MARSH, *Secretary.*

The following notice is published in the Charleston papers, with a request that the northern papers should publish it:—

A CARD.—The Postmaster suggests to those persons who write by mail, the propriety of closing their letters with wafers, and not to use sealing wax during warm weather, as the latter melts and defaces the letter to which it is affixed, as well as the adjoining letters to which it adheres, and sometimes nearly destroys its con[illegible]. Scarcely a mail is opened in [illegible] that this is not the case with several letters, especially when from a distant place, and closely packed.

From the Boston Com. Gazette, July 9.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—London papers to the 23d of May, and Liverpool to the 24th, have been received at New York by the packet Silas Richards. The King's health does not seem after all to have experienced any material amendment. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Albion says, that in the city as little hope as ever prevails of his recovering perfectly from the disorder, and the Globe while stating that His Majesty was much better as compared with his state of a few days previous, says that "confident hopes of his permanent recovery are not entertained." The bulletin issued from Windsor Castle on the 21st May, says—"The King's symptoms continue favorable, but his Majesty has passed a bad night:" That issued on the 22d is in these words—"The King's symptoms remain the same; his Majesty has passed a better night."

Among the inquiries after the health of the King, on the 20th May, the American Minister is named. On the same day the American Minister transacted business at the Foreign office.

We understand, says the Brighton Gazette, that the Ganges, 84 guns, is to be fitted out forthwith at Portsmouth, for the purpose of conveying Prince Leopold to Greece. She will be accompanied by the Pallas, Captain Fitzclarence.

The papers announce that a change had actually taken place in the French cabinet, that M. de Chabrol, Minister of Finance, had resigned, that M. de Montbel, hitherto Minister of the Home Department, had succeeded him, and that the place of Montbel is supplied by M. de Peyronnet. M. Courvoisier, Minister of the Judicial Department, retires to make way for M. Chantelauze. The prices of stocks were depressed only a half per cent. in consequence.—The French opposition papers are full of confident anticipations of success in the approaching election.

Both M. de Peyronnet and M. Chantelauze, are ultra-royalists, and Peyronnet is particularly disliked by the liberals. His appointment seems to have increased the exasperation against the French Ministry. The Board of the "Direction of bridges, highways and mines," has been abolished, and a new Board has been appointed with the title of "Department of Public Works," at the head of which is placed Baron Capelle, late prefect of the department of Seine et Oise. This is thought to indicate an intention on the part of the ministry to devote more of its attention to internal improvements than previous administrations have done since the time of Bonaparte. The story that Villele was to be taken into the Ministry, does not appear to have any foundation.

On the same day, Mr. Huskisson presented a petition from the merchants engaged in the trade with Mexico, praying that the House would adopt some measures to induce the Spanish government to desist from engaging in expeditions from Cuba against Mexico. In a speech introducing the petition, he said that the political views of the United States, in his opinion, looked to the possession of the Island of Cuba, and to an enlargement of its territory on the side of Mexico, and instanced the purchase of Louisiana and the Floridas as examples to show the desire of the North American Republic to aggrandize itself by extending its limits. He observed that the British government should do something for its commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico, and begin by putting Cuba out of dispute.

Mr. Peel replied at some length, and at the close touched upon the views of the U. States. On this very important and delicate point, he said he hoped that the republic possessing free institutions, and some of the finest institutions in the world, would feel that the institutions of Mexico corresponded with their own, and that if by any act of theirs they should incapacitate Mexico from defending herself, they would inflict an injury on that liberty and independence which were of a part with the constitution of their own free country. The minister who represented the United States in England, he believed to be as honorable a man as ever breathed, and certainly from the declarations which had been received on all hands, it would appear that his right honorable friend was wrong in supposing that there was any intention on the part of the United States to avail themselves of the situation of the South American provinces.

An agreeable piece of information, says the London Courier, may be gathered from Sir R. Peel's speech, namely, that the British government is determined that an end shall be put to the piratical horrors which have arisen in consequence of the protracted hostilities between Spain and the new states. We therefore anticipate a speedy acknowledgement on the part of Spain, of the independence of her former colonies.

From the N. Y. Spec.

From Colombia. The following letter is from a highly respectable source, and we anticipate that ere many months, developements will be made, which, to some people, will be of a startling character. Since the return of Gen. Harrison, the reader will have seen that this gentleman has on all occasions treated Mr. Moore, his successor, with marked courtesy and forbearance—nay, at the dinner given him at Cincinnati, Gen. H. had the magnanimity to toast him. And yet, from the information in our possession, we entertain not a particle of doubt that the letters received in this city, puffing Mr. Moore, and casting aspersions upon Gen. Harrison, have been written by, or with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. Moore himself.

Extract of a Letter dated Bogota, 14th of May, 1830.

"Since the election of President and Vice President, Congress has dissolved and its members are returning to their respective homes—Gen. Bolivar left us on the morning of the 8th accompanied by a guard. In his suite Consul Garcia del Rio, Francisco Martin, and lots of Generals.

"It is currently reported here, that General Urdaneta some time since, expressed his regret for the harsh measures he had been induced to adopt to force Consul Gen. Henderson, General Harrison, &c. out of the country. He attributed his proceedings on that occasion to Mr Moore, whom he gave as the first cause of suspicions against these gentlemen of participation in Cordova's conspiracy—and consequently charged him with the fabrication of the 'conspiration story.' All this, however, is positively contradicted by Mr. Moore. Be it as it may, this affair cannot now remain much longer enveloped in mystery. I hope in a short time to be enabled to write to you more fully upon the subject."

AFFAIRS OF COLOMBIA.—Extract of a letter from a creditable source, dated Bogota, [illegible] April, 1830, communicated for the New York American:

"Mr. Turner, our new Minister, has been in this capital some time; and is now, by the direction of his Government, investigating the causes of the late extraordinary proceedings against Mr. Henderson. No one entertains a doubt but that Mr. H. will come out, as pure as refined gold. This, I am sure, will please you, as his case and that of your friend Gen. Harrison is so nearly connected. How does it happen that John Bull has got the start of our government in sifting this matter? [illegible] Carthagena, in July for England via New York, where you may have an opportunity of seeing him. He has not an [illegible]

of the vile intrigues which were intended to have ruined him, but from a long determination of the British Government to abolish Consulate General in South America."

Effects of the Tariff.—During the year ending September, 1828, as appears by an article which we saw a few days since in the New York Courier and Enquirer, the exports from the United States of our own growth, produce and manufacture, that is, of the products of our fisheries, forests, farms, plantations, workshops and factories, were $50,669,649. The increased tariff took effect in the summer of that year. The same exports during the year ending last September, amounted to $55,700,195; making an increase of more than FIVE MILLIONS of dollars in a single year, under the *withering* effects of the wicked tariff, which went into operation in the summer of 1828. Let us see how the farmers, the grain growers have fared since this grinding tariff. In the year ending September, 1827, the flour and biscuit exported amounted to $1,464,784, and in 1828 these exports were $5,972,920, making a difference of over a million and a half of dollars increase in favor of the farmers in flour alone. We need not ask how the shipping interest has weathered it, for if we have exported more, the shipping interest must have received increased activity, in carrying these productions abroad.

The shipping interest is the last which should complain of the government's extending its protection to the farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, against foreign competition. The shipping interest is itself the child of protection; we mean not that protection which has built a navy, and now at the expense of millions floats a squadron in every sea for its defence—but a protection of discriminating duties and prohibitory regulations, which our merchant's ships have always received from the general government. There was a time when foreign ships did nearly or quite one half of the business of our country: it was before a discriminating duty of a dollar a ton on foreign vessels was imposed by our government, and before we paid bounties and allowances in money from the treasury to encourage our own fishing vessels. These foreign ships were by such and such like regulations driven off, and American ships took their places in our harbors. The mechanics and manufacturers have been, and are now, in part, situated as our ship owners once were, struggling with foreigners; but when we talk of doing by them as we did by the ship owners, that is, protect them, by increased duties on the foreign articles, we are told that will never do, "free trade" will suffer. It must be gratifying, however, to perceive that this will do; and that foreign trade, whether you call it "free" or not, increases under the operation, as the returns of exports first referred to abundantly show.—*New Haven Register.*

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the packet ship Corinthian, Capt. Chadwick, arrived from London, bringing London papers to the evening of June 1st.

The state of the King's health did not appear to be improved. By all the accounts that we have seen, we should think there was but little probability of his recovery.

The formal refusal of the Prince of Cobourg to accept the sovereignty of Greece, excited many remarks in the newspapers. In the ministerial gazettes he was censured. A long list of queries submitted by him to the English Cabinet, were not satisfactorily answered; and he declined the honor. In our judgment, it was the wisest step he could take; and although it may disconcert the plans and policy of the Allied Powers, as it regards its own interests, we cannot doubt that he is better off in England, than he would have been in Greece.

The following are the remarks of the London Courier of the 27th:

"We regret to observe, by the proceedings in the House of Lords of last night, that the unfortunate prudence of Prince Leopold, has already rallied a party, the embers of which we had hoped were gradually expiring. In a Parliamentary sense, the speeches of Earl Grey, & his son-in-law, Lord Durham, were not objectionable, and the discussion might have passed off without exciting remark, had Lord Holland not acknowledged, that, although still unacquainted with the Greek documents, he had nevertheless made up his mind to defend Prince Leopold and to condemn Ministers, for in substance his declaration, as will be seen by referring to the debates, was to that effect.

Many considerations render this sudden renunciation of party affinities an event to be deprecated. The signs of the times in France and our own condition is one of crisis and possibly of change. We had not feared that the infirmity of Prince Leopold's resolution was calculated to have awakened so much sympathy and admiration among the proud old Peers of England: from them we expect a nearer pride. But we shall earnestly watch the course and corruscations of the prodigy, and with one absorbing, entire sentiment,—the interests of our country—regarding the characters and professions of men but as hostages for their adherence to those great conservative principles by which danger was so long withstood and masterdom at last achieved. Several of the newspapers, and the general talk of the world, ascribes the vacillations of Prince Leopold to some hope which he is supposed to cherish of being placed at the head of a Regency; and to the excitement produced by this fancy is attributed the fresh blotches and outbreakings of the Whig infection.

The following are the causes of the abdication according to Prince Leopold himself, he has abdicated upon an alleged dissatisfaction of the Greeks with the arrangements of the Allies for their future Government, and their discontent at the boundaries proposed for their State. The former ought not to avail his royal highness in any degree, because he solicited the sovereignty. He was not even requested to accept it, until it had been arranged that he should be appointed. The point as to the boundary, is more calculated to interest the feelings of mankind; for although, as to territory, the arrangement of the Allies is better than what the Greeks are said to desire, yet the moral considerations, arising from the circumstance that the province (Acarnania) proposed to be given up for Eubœa, having furnished the largest portion of the army which has fought for the liberties of Greece, are calculated to produce an impressive effect.

And again on the 31st. But it is now necessary to come into the consideration of the causes which placed his Royal Highness in the odious light of being liable to be regarded as an instrument of Russia. These, passing over his own infirmity of purpose, are to be found in the letters of the Count Capo d'Istria, the most extraordinary documents of their kind ever produced. They are too extensive to be quoted, and the force of them cannot be understood from extracts, but we may describe them as urging, with seeming earnestness, the Prince to come to Greece, and then pointing with great force the many difficulties he has to encounter—to deter him from coming. It is not new to the Count's correspondence to thus blow hot and cold—nor him to write public letters which shall lead to conclusions the reverse of those which his private communications advocate. In one sentence, by yielding to what we apprehend may be called the representations of the present actual head of the Greek Government, Prince Leopold has played the game of Russia, provided it is the case that Count Capo d'Istria is in the Russian interest. But if, as we believe the fact to be, the Emperor Nicholas and the Russian Cabinet are, in the whole affair, blameless of intrigue, it is not the less true that Prince Leopold has exposed them to derogatory imputations. That he has embarrassed the connections of Europe, troubled the liberties of Greece, involved this country in difficulties, and laid himself open to contumely and scorn, are circumstances which can neither be questioned nor extenuated.

LONDON, Monday evening, May 31.

Our private information from Paris, states the impression there to be, that Prince Leopold has been a tool in the hands of Russia. It will be seen by our remarks on the sovereignty of Greece, in another column, that there are circumstances in the transactions of his Royal Highness, which lend a coloring to the notion; but beyond the mere constructive possibility of the thing, there is no foundation for the idea. Indeed, of the three allies, from the very circumstance, Russia has the most reason to complain of his Royal Highness. We are likewise informed that Prince Paul of Wirtemberg has had three secret interviews with Prince Polignac, since Prince Leopold's resignation of the Greek sovereignty was known in Paris. The Prince of Hesse Homberg is also mentioned as a candidate for the Principality.

GREECE.—Accounts from Ancona, of the 14th inst. in the German papers, inform us that troubles have broken out in various parts of Greece, and that the President had suddenly gone to Syria, for the purpose of restoring tranquility and punishing the promoters of a disturbance in that place. By the accounts from Syria itself, the tumult appears to have been one of a popular character, and to have originated in a decree of the Government, dividing the merchants into classes, with certain privileges, against which an opposition was attempted, with a view to assert the maintenance of the liberty of commerce. The President arrived 20th April in a Russian corvette, but tranquility had been previously restored. An investigation ensued, and several of the ringleaders were placed on board the corvette, and sent to Napoli. There is too much reason to fear, from these accounts, that the President will have great difficulty in putting down commotions which either arise from or are supported by the intrigues of the Greek chiefs, whose co-operation he has not been able to obtain.

FRENCH FLEET FOR ALGIERS.

PARIS, May 28.

The following telegraphic despatches have been received by the Government, from the Maritime Prefect at Toulon:

"May 26, half past 8 o'clock A. M.

"Eleven men of war, 19 frigates, 21 sloops, 15 brigs, 2 steamers, and 54 transports, sailed last night. The second division is just hoisting sail, and the third will take its departure to-morrow. Fine weather, with a gentle breeze from the W.

"May 27, 8 o'clock A. M.

"The second division sailed yesterday, under convoy of the Comete, and consisted of 90 transports. The wind from the west having freshened, the third division cannot leave out, but will sail as soon as it moderates.

"May 27, 12 o'clock.

"The frigate La Duchesse de Berry, just arrived from off Algiers, fell in with Admiral Duperre's squadron, 20 leagues to the S. W. of Toulon. The wind was favorable."

From the Avisio de Toulon of May 22.

A ship from Oran has arrived at Leghorn with the intelligence that 20,000 Bedouin Arabs arrived at Algiers on the 28th of last month, to assist the Dey. These troops have brought their provisions and ammunition with them—The Dey has presented a large cloak to each of the commanders, in token of his satisfaction.

It is said the Rothschilds have agreed to furnish Turkey with money, to discharge the demands of Russia.

Trade in England had undergone no material alteration. Wool had advanced in price.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JULY 14, 1830

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We have omitted to notice what appeared to us the unequivocal evidence of the President's unfriendliness to internal improvements, in the fate which attended a number of bills near the close of the session of Congress. But as there appears to be a strange attempt, from various quarters, still to hold up the President as a friend to internal improvements, we must be excused for remarking on the subject at some length. The first act of hostility was the rejection of the Maysville road bill. The reasons assigned for that were given in full, and showed a manifest desposition, by speaking, in general terms, well of a system of internal improvements, not entirely and utterly to break with all the friends of that system, at the same time, by means of exceptions and restrictions, so to narrow down, in individual cases, the exercise of the power, as to answer the purpose of the most complete open hostility to it. He begins in his reasons for his veto on that bill, by acknowledging that a system that has been adopted by so many successive administrations cannot be regarded as unconstitutional. He however goes on to remark, when in substance is neither more or less than that as we have a national debt, of a few millions of dollars to pay, it does not become us to spend the public money in improving harbors and making roads and canals, and that when the debt is paid, the objects should be national in their character, and not local or merely aiding a state; and on the whole, although he has previously regarded the constitutional question as settled, that in order to satisfy the scruples of some opposers of the system, seems to think that the Constitution should be amended so as to give, in express terms, the power. Under this view of the subject, and regarding the Maysville road as not national in its character, he sends in his veto to the bill.—Now, whether this road was, or was not a national work, and ought to have been opposed by the President or not, is of far less importance than the strange doctrines which accompany the reasons for its rejection. That any sensible man should seriously advance the idea, that owing the small debt which we do, should be any reason for not expending a proper sum in continuing a system of Internal Improvements, begun and followed up at times when we were still more seriously involved, strikes us as most strange. Such a course in an individual would be considered as a very narrow and mistaken policy. A merchant who should omit to make a judicious and prudent investment in his business, because he had a few bank discounts out, would be considered as unfit for his business; and a landed proprietor, with a regular and large and certain income, who should neglect to make roads and fences on his land, in order to pay up a few petty debts, would be regarded as acting a most singular part. And yet the conduct of both would be wise compared with a government like ours, with its immense resources, stopping the system of improvements to pay, a year sooner, its paltry debt.

The idea too, of having the constitution so amended as to divide the money among the states, would manifestly prevent the completion of any national works where a number of states might be embraced, and render, what the President affects to dislike, those merely local and state works the only works projected, and the whole system disjointed and incomplete. It is strange too, that when he has proceeded on the ground that the constitutional question was settled by long practice under it since the foundation of the government, that it is necessary, at this late hour, to amend the constitution itself to satisfy the opposers of the system. A course which, if carried through, would keep Congress all the time tinkering at the Constitution, to suit the whims of those constitutionists who would not fail to show themselves on all occasions.

In relation to this Maysville Road Bill—contended with the reasons given for the veto, its rejection might not have been important, but with them, it is a matter of serious moment. Accompanied, or rather followed, as this bill has been, by his veto on the Washington & Fredericksburg road, and the withholding assent to the Louisville & Portland Canal bill, & the Light House bill, as it is called, any man must have a strange perversion of mind not to see that the President, however refined his motives and distinctions may be, is practically opposed to this system, and any reliance upon his aid would be perfectly idle.—The bill last named, is one which has received the sanction of every branch of the government from its first establishment. It includes, every year, a large number of appropriations, in all parts of the country, for light houses, buoys, spindles, &c.; also for the improvement of harbors and similar national objects—and the course taken in relation to this bill, is worse than if the President had interposed his veto, as it might perhaps have passed by the constitutional majority, if he had sent it back—there having been, it is understood, more than two-thirds of the house in its favor on its passage.

Under these circumstances, it is certainly in vain to rely in the least upon the President's friendliness to Internal Improvements. If he will not sustain such objects as are included in this bill, it is useless to expect his friendliness any further than a theoretical and barren filling of the system in the abstract—and to filter it away by scruples of various kinds, from various quarters, so as render it in detail and practically of no value. We have noticed these matters with any thing but pleasure. We regret, as all his friends in this part of the country do in fact regret, that the President has taken the course; but as he has done so, it would be useless, and worse than useless, to rely upon a friendship which would fail us in our need, and place confidence in professions which the result would prove utterly unproductive. His friends say that the President has been honest in the views which he has taken. There is reason to suppose that it is purely a political movement, and that principle had nothing to do with the grounds of his decision. If, however, we judge wrong on this subject, and the President is really conscientious in his views, it would be the height of folly for the people to retain at the head of government, a man with such mistaken notions of the vital interests of the country.

An extract or two from some of the Southern papers will show the light in which the President's veto is viewed at the South, by the friends of Internal Improvement.

Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, in a letter to one of his constituents, says, "Thus, I regard the system of 'internal improvement,' as completely 'thrown overboard'—and with that the prohibitory system must soon go down. Neither of the two can exist alone and independent of the other. The friends of each system must aid the other in carrying on their schemes of political plunder."

The '*North Carolina Advocate*,' in relation to the President's veto, says:—

"We have never witnessed warmer expressions of approbation in favor of any public measure, than was evinced by our citizens on the reception of the president's message, returning to the house of representatives the bill authorising a subscription of stock to the Lexington turnpike road company. Indeed, it is a decision that will gratify the friends of the constitution, wherever they may be found. But to the south, the oppressed and suffering south, it is peculiarly interesting; *it is an important point gained towards reducing the* TARIFF *to what has been termed a* JUDICIOUS *one*—a tariff protecting one branch of industry without sacrificing others. *The internal improvement system will now rest, at least for seven years.—Este perpetua*—MAY IT REST FOREVER."

The '*Georgia Journal*' of the 12th June that announces a long and triumphant article, and explains the president's toast at the Jefferson dinner:

"The *American System has received a blow which, it is hoped, will prostrate it forever.*' Gen. Jackson will have realized the *meaning* of his toast—'the federal union must be preserved.' He will indeed have saved his country from civil dissensions—he will have reconciled in good feelings and mutual regard, sections of country, among which circumstances deeply to be lamented, have caused discord to rise up—he will have reunited men who were prepared to read asunder the ties which bound them together as one people for their mutual benefit and protection. The whole country will owe an immense debt of gratitude to the man, who, in these times of egotism, sectional feelings, and partisan legislation, has done his duty, without regard to friends or foes, and without giving one moment a consideration, in discharging his duty on such a difficult occasion, as whether or not he would involve his popularity with the American people, or with any particular section of the country."

We have read the long communication received last week from "A Member," in relation to the Stonington Justices, and have the promise of a communication of equal length on the other side of the question. The author of the first communication, in all that part of it which has any relevancy to the question of *fact* in dispute, merely reiterates what he has before stated—stating circumstances which satisfy him that he is right. His first communication we most readily admitted, being desirous, if wrong in our statement of facts, to be set right. We are now satisfied that all the material facts first stated by us are strictly and literally true, and that "A Member" *is mistaken*, and not ourselves. We say this with the more confidence, because, among those with whom we have conversed, one gentleman who was a member of the House and was present at the County Meeting, says that he himself stated to the House the facts as they appeared before the County Meeting, which facts corresponded with the statements made by the gentleman from Stonington, and contained in the few remarks made by us. If "A Member" did not hear those statements, he must allow the gentleman who made them to know what he himself said.

Under these circumstances, we can occupy no more space with communications on this subject.

The third anniversary of the North Stonington Temperance Society, was celebrated on the 5th inst. in the village of Millstown.

Meeting was opened by prayer; after which, the following officers were chosen for the year coming, viz.:

Hon. Wm. Ragsdall, *President*; Rev. Joseph Ayer, Rev. Jonathan Miner, *Vice Presidents*; Russel Wheeler, *Secretary*; Cyrus Williams, *Treasurer*; Jeremiah Fellows, *Auditor*. Saxton Miner, Benjamin Pomeroy, Esq., Dea. Thomas P. Wattles, Roswell R. Avery, Ephraim Wheeler, *Managers*.

The society and congregation were addressed by Col. Charles Griswold, of Lyme, in a very interesting and pathetic manner. After which, a few practical and appropriate remarks were offered by Thomas Williams, Esq., of New London.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be rendered to those merchants, who have voluntarily relinquished the sale of ardent spirits.

From the report of the Secretary we have the following statistical account, viz:

This society numbered July 4,	1828,	13 m.
" " "	July 4, 1829, M. and F.	44 m.
" " "	July 5, 1830, M. and F.	200 m.

From the above statement it may be seen that the progress of Temperance has been rapid in this vicinity. Its friends are numerous and persevering. Its enemies are contemptuous and caviling—yet they will, and are yielding to the moral suasion and unanswerable arguments, urged by the advocates of the cause of Temperance, which is no less than the cause of humanity, patriotism and religion. We hail with pleasure that happy day, when "not a drop" of that "liquid fire, then fell destroyer, the soul contaminating evil," shall disgrace our fair land.

A MEMBER.

The Middletown Sentinel says that the section of the revised criminal law regulating marriages among kindred, was inserted by mistake; and that the law does not prohibit a man's marrying his wife's sister.

FOR THE COURIER.

CELEBRATION.

The Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated, on the 5th inst., at Franklin. Agreeable to previous arrangements, a respectable number of gentlemen and ladies assembled at the Meeting House, at 2 o'clock p. m. After the usual preliminary exercises, an Oration was pronounced by the Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D. To those acquainted with Doct. Nott it is almost unnecessary to say, that the address was very eloquent, patriotic, and appropriate. In adverting to the first settlement of this country, by our ancestors, he described in a feeling manner, the sufferings and dangers of our forefathers, who landed on these inhospitable shores. The causes, and principal events of the revolutionary war, were delineated by the aged and venerable speaker, who had been an eye witness to the transactions of that period, in an highly interesting manner. The Address was concluded by a very forcible exhortation, inculcating the importance of diffusing useful knowledge, and forming the minds of the rising generation for future usefulness, by training them up in correct habits and sentiments, as the only means under Providence of preserving our national blessings, and of perpetuating them to the latest posterity. After the services were closed, the company was formed into a procession by Mr. Willes, Marshall of the day, which repaired to a neighboring grove, where suitable refreshments were provided for the occasion. Capt. Oliver Johnson, Jr., presided, assisted by *Henry Hazen*, and *Benj. B. Hastings*, Esqs. It was with pleasure we noticed that every thing was conducted in a civil and patriotic manner. "It was truly a feast of reason and a flow of soul." The spirit of patriotism was the only *Ardent Spirit* that a wise and enlightened community required, and that seemed to pervade every breast. The company retired at an early hour with the pleasing reflection of having in a suitable manner paid a tribute of respect to the day, and to the memory of those illustrious heroes and patriots, by whose exertions our independence was obtained.

The following toasts were drank on the occasion, accompanied by martial music.

The day we celebrate. Let us remember with gratitude the birth day of our Independence.

The memory of George Washington. The Commander in Chief of the American Army, and the first President of the U. States—May his successors in office be clothed with the mantle of his virtues, and may they never sacrifice the interest of their country at the shrine of popularity.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The Philosopher, the Statesman, and the Patriot—May the town, which bears his name, imitate his virtues.

The President of the United States. May he possess all the Republican virtues attributed to him by his friends.

The Vice President of the United States. May he not in his zeal to serve the interest of a party, forget that of his country.

The State of Connecticut. Though little among the thousands of Israel—may she shine a bright constellation in the star spangled banner of Freedom.

The surviving Soldiers and Patriots of the Revolution. May they never experience the ingratitude of their country.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. The great sources of national prosperity—May they receive equal protection and encouragement from our Republican Government.

The Governor of Connecticut. May he, in his new office, be a strenuous advocate of Republican principles—the general diffusion of knowledge, civil and political liberty.

The Yeomanry of our Country. The bone and sinew of the Nation—May they know their strength, and not be trampled upon by the advocates of aristocracy.

Our own Free Institutions. May they ever remain the greatest of blessings to their possessors, and a guide to other nations, whenever they shall emancipate themselves from the thraldom of Monarchy.

Regenerated Greece. May the attempts of the Holy Alliance to impose a monarch on her, eventuate in the liberty of Europe.

The illustrious Fair. May we ever remember, that if they are not the defenders, they are the preservers of their country.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Dwt. Woodward. The Orator of the Day.

By Col. Hazen. The Hon. Charles Carroll—the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

By Benjamin B. Hastings, Esq. The African Slaves of our country.—May they soon be emancipated from their present bondage, and transported to a land where they may enjoy all the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

By Mr. Daniel D. Ellis. The surviving Patriots of the Revolution.—In life may they receive the plaudits and in death have the lamentations of a grateful people.

By Mr. Jason W. Kingsley. Steady Habits of Connecticut.—May they stand like the pillars of Hercules—unmoved by the tempestuous ocean of faction and discord.

By Mr. John P. Smith. Our Army and Navy.—May the glory with which they have covered themselves not be tarnished by their aiding the enemies of our liberties, and may it be a beacon to warn them not to insult the friends of liberty.

By Mr. Peter Pettis. The Militia.—Our security in peace, and our defence in war. May they ever be the guardians of civil and religious liberty—not the instruments of oppression.

By Mr. Willard G. Pember. The Anniversary of our American Independence.—May it be forever held in remembrance by our successors.

By Mr. H. Willes. The United States of America—The land of liberty—the Asylum for the oppressed of all nations.—May we duly appreciate our privileges—our blessings—and may we resolve with the spirit of true free-born Americans, that no usurper's arm shall ever wield the sceptre of despotism over our happy land.

By J. T. Willes. American.—May they defend, protect, and secure themselves against the invasions of Foreign power, the subtlety and inhumanity of our inveterate and natural enemies. May they possess the principles of liberty in their purity; and may generations yet to come ever defend their rights and liberties—detesting slavery—despotic servitude.

ITEMS.

The Cincinnati Daily Gazette announces the arrival of the President at that city on the 29th ult. in the steamboat Gondola, which having broken her engine, was towed in by the Atalanta. A detachment of gentlemen in office, had gone in the latter boat to meet the Executive, and returned when they came to the dock. Owing to some mismanagement, the music died away in contemptive echoes, and the exhibition was rather tame.—So says the Gazette.

The President of the United States arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 20th of June. A salute was fired from the town of Jeffersonville, Indiana, which town is opposite, but none at Louisville, as the citizens of the town had spiked the cannon.

The splendid Hotel, owned at Nashville, Ten., a few years since, at an expense of $20,000, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 10th June. It was uninsured.

Paupers in N. Hampshire.—In 138 towns in N. Hampshire, which have made returns to the legislature, there are 1679 paupers, which are supported at an annual expense of $44,013, which is an average of $26 33 cents each. The expense of litigation on questions relating to the settlement of paupers, amounted to $1172.

New Bedford is known to be one of the most flourishing of our commercial towns, but we presume the public were hardly prepared for the information, that its population has more than doubled within the last ten years. At the census of 1820, there were 3947 inhabitants. It is ascertained that there are now 8038. The census returns show that New Bedford, next to Boston has the largest amount of tonnage of any port in Massachusetts.

Tanner's narrative of a thirty years' residence among the Indians, represents the country to which it is intended to remove the Cherokees, as of the most barren and inhospitable kind. This account is confirmed by Dr. Jessup who joined the message of Major Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Dr. J. says the country is of such a character that "it would seem reduce civilized men who should be confined to it, to barbarism."

At the celebration in Providence, sixty revolutionary warriors rode in a carriage made for the occasion, being thirty-six feet long and drawn by eight horses. It was decorated with flags, and bore the following mottos, 'Revere forget those who never forget their country.' 'Descendants grateful to their forefathers.' On the inside of the carriage was inscribed in large letters the name of 'Washington.' There were in the procession seventy-six officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

Effects of Firing Squibs. A terrible accident is mentioned in one of the N. York morning papers as having happened to a lady on the 5th July. While passing through John-st., she had a fire cracker thrown in her face, through carelessness, by a boy, which struck her eye at the moment of explosion, and, it is said, tore the ball quite from its socket, in such a manner, as entirely destroyed the eye.

Independence.—At Albany, as a part of the ceremonies of Independence, upwards of 1300 pupils of the Sunday Schools assembled, and marched through several streets to the second Presbyterian Church, where appropriate exercises took place. At Catskill, 700 pupils of the Sunday Schools walked in procession. In the afternoon a new house erected for Infant Schools was opened. At Hudson, the Temperance Society assembled in the Court House, and were addressed by B. F. Butler, Esq., of Albany.

The Subscriber, Treasurer of the Connecticut Colonization Society, will receive donations made in this State and acknowledge them in the Connecticut Observer. A memorandum of the name of the donor or Society paying, when collected, by whom paid over, and the name of the minister of the Religious Society contributing, will enable me to make suitable acknowledgments, and communications to the Parent Society, and others.

SETH TERRY, *Treasurer, Hartford.*

Married,

At Windham, ELIJAH CHAPMAN, Esq., of Tolland, to Miss EMILY SWIFT, daughter of the late Judge Swift.

At Windham, by the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, Mr. SAMUEL LEE, to Miss LAURA YOUNG.

At Willington, Mr. ABRAHAM HOLMAN, jr., to Miss JERUSHA RIDER, of the former place.

At Coventry, Mr. THOMAS RIDER of Willington, to Miss SOPHRONIA DUNHAM, of the former place.

At New London, Mr. GEORGE GRACE, to Miss LECRETIA MILLER.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock—Question, Were the Crusades beneficial?

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Norwich and vicinity, will be holden, on Tuesday, 10th of August, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Church, in Norwich City. A delegation from the parent society is expected. It is, also, requested that the members of the several branches, as far as practicable, be present. The secretaries of the several branches will forward their reports to the Secretary immediately.

Per order of the executive committee,
D. HEMENWAY, Sec'y.
Norwich, July 14, 1830. 16

NOTICE.

AN adjourned meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Association, will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, at half past seven. An address is expected from one of the members. The public are invited to attend.

Per order of the executive committee,
JOHN INGERSOLL, Jr., Sec'y.
July 13. 1w

A NEW WORK.

JUST published, and ready for sale, at the Bookstore of R. HUBBARD, "A Scriptural Answer to the Question, 'How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?'" by N. Dwight.

☞ Subscribers, in Norwich, and the vicinity, are requested to call as above, and receive the copies they subscribed for.
July 13th. 16

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

THE Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being Lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people, by Samuel Nott, Jun.
July 13. 16

MEMOIR OF MRS. PATERSON.

MEMOIR of the late Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her diary and correspondence. By the Rev. Wm. Swan, Missionary at Selinginsk, just received & for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
July 13. 16

STATUTE LAWS.

FOR sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore the public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut—passed May session, 1830.—Price 37½ cts.
July 14. 16

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

ADVICE to a young christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village pastor. With an introductory essay, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princetown, N. J.
July 13. 16

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS just received several new books, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, which, with the great variety before on hand, makes his assortment of books in this department, quite extensive.

Sabbath Schools supplied at the lowest cash prices.
July 14. 16

For New-York.

The sloop Splendid, B. Williams, master, will sail on Wednesday, July 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Beckus & Norton, or on board.
July 14. 16

For New-York.

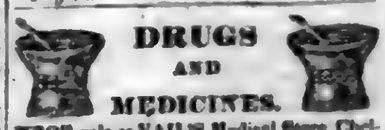
Sloop Exchange, Geer, will sail on Friday, 16th, at 6 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Beckus & Norton.
July 7. 2w16

PORK, &c.

10 bbls. City Mess Pork, 40 quintals Shoal Fish, for sale by
E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

A sketch of Sacred Geography, for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, and Families, with four elegant Maps, just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.
July 13. 16



DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES.

FOR sale at VAIL'S Medical Store, Chelsea, opposite the Hay Scales, a general assortment of fresh genuine *Drugs, Paints, Indigo, Oil, &c. &c.* all of which he will sell as cheap as his neighbors.

Also, to rent, the half of two tenements, situated on Warren-street. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to the subscriber.
CHRISTOPHER VAIL.
July 14. 3w16

CHEAP FOR CASH,
OR
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

200 bush. Cape Salt; for salting hay,
25 sacks Liverpool blown do.,
25 quintals Shoal Fish,
5 bbls Mess Pork,
No. 1. Mackerel, in half and whole bbls.,
20 bbls Rochester Flour,
2 tierces Rice,
2 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar,
Thayer's, & Blanchard's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
Rakes, Pitchforks, Scythe Snaths, Rifles, &c.
And all other kinds of Goods generally found in a grocery store.

Good Molasses for 29 cents per gallon, by the keg, and good Sugar 11 lbs. for $1.

☞ Farmers will please call and examine for themselves.

The above named articles for sale by
DANIEL B. MINER.
1 door east of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.
July 14. 16

LUMBER.

200,000 Pine and Cedar No. 1 and 2 Shingles,
100,000 ft. Clear Boards, Plank, and Timber,
100,000 ft. Merch. and refuse do. do.
50,000 ft. Long and Short Clapboards,
60,000 ft. Joist and Timber, for frames,
Georgia Hard Pine and Spruce Flooring; 1, and 1½ inch. Cherry, Whitewood and Maple.

Also, 75 casks Providence Lime,
For sale by
JED. HUNTINGTON.
July 14. 16

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk., light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 6w16

FOR SALE CHEAP,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

A TAILOR'S stock, consisting of new and second hand coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons; silk, Valencia, and toilinett vestings; fine black broadcloth; mixed cassimere and lasting; best India yellow nankeen; black linen; black silk bdkfs.; suspenders; gilt, coat, and vest buttons; 1 sett blank books; brass lamp; looking glass; show case, &c. &c. Apply to
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Norwich, July 14. 3w16

NEW RUM, &c.

2 HHDS. B. & S. best New Rum,
2 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 do. W. I. do.
2 do. Boston (best) do.
1 do. Old Cognac Brandy,
1 do. Old Spanish do.
5 bbls country Gin,
5 do. Holland do.
Wines and cordials of all kinds,
For sale by
DANIEL B. MINER.
1 door east of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.
July 14. 16

CORN, &c.

500 bush Yellow Maryland Corn,
40 bbls. Genesee and Rochester Flour,
15 half bbls. do. do. just received and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

LOOK AT THIS!!!

THE citizens of Norwich are informed that they can be supplied with Lamb, for 4 and 5 cts. per pound, delivered at their houses. Likewise, with Beef once a week, from 2 to 6 cents, by the subscribers.
WILLIAMS & CHAPMAN.
July 14. 16

SPANISH CIGARS.

500 Spanish Cigars, warranted superior to any that have been offered for sale in this place for some years.
Also, 3000 American do. For sale by
E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUS received and for sale by T. ROBINSON, several new patterns of Paper Hangings and Borders.
July 13. 16

PAPER RAGS.

CASH given for Paper Rags, in large or small quantities, at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
July 13. 16

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1000 pages for a *dollar*.
F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1m11

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on or about the 25th of May last, an apprentice girl by the name of Margary Ann Hanson—fifteen years old; large size; dark complexion. Whoever will return her to me, shall be entitled to six cents reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said girl, on penalty of the law.
SAMUEL R. GRIFFIN.
East Haddam, June 3. 16

TAMARINDS.

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, 1 cask first quality Tamarinds, in fine order.
July 14. 16

POETRY.

[The following cold-water song by Woodworth was published in the newspapers some years ago, but is well worth re-printing.]

THE BUCKET.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood!
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild-wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron bound bucket—
The moss covered bucket, which hung in the well.

That moss covered vessel I hail as a treasure—
For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron bound bucket—
The moss covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips!
Not a full, blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from that lov'd situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron bound bucket—
The moss covered bucket that hangs in the well.

LOOK ALOFT.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the surge
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—
If thine eyes should grow dim, and thy caution depart—
'Look aloft' and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are arrayed,
'Look aloft' to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
'Look aloft' to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest, the son of thy heart—
The wife of thy bosom—in sorrow depart,
'Look aloft,' from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where 'affection is ever in bloom.'

And oh! when death comes in terrors to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past—
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, 'look aloft' and depart!

MEDLEY.

AVOIDING PAYMENT OF A BILL.—There is often a wonderful deal of ingenuity exercised in avoiding the payment of a small bill—and by persons too, who are abundantly able at any moment to put their hands into their pockets and meet the demand—by persons who are prompt at discharging their large debts, and would sooner drown themselves than have a note protested. Yet these persons, such as they value their credit in large matters, are not ashamed to put off the payment of small bills, on the prompt discharge of which the comfort, perhaps the subsistence of the poor creditor depends. They are not ashamed to be guilty of a shuffling & deceit which would disgrace the veriest mountebank in existence.—They do not say bluntly, 'I can't pay it,' or 'I wont pay it.' The first would be discouraging, the latter offensive. They go to work in a different mode; they meet the subject obliquely instead of looking it in the face.

It is a common remark, that death is the universal leveller. The same is true, in its degree of sickness.—When we are reduced to such weakness that we cannot help ourselves, we find that many whom we despised can essentially help us. We find that the meanest of our species can lay us under obligations, which we can never discharge. We find ourselves at the mercy of those, on whom we have been accustomed to look down with pity or contempt. But from a sick bed it is impossible to look down on any one. On the contrary, I appeal to you, who have ever suffered, whether you have not sometimes gazed with admiration at the patient, condescending, untired offices of affectionate fidelity and tender watchfulness, which have at once ennobled in your esteem, and endeared to your affections, the humblest of your species.

CAPTAIN ROSS.

During the first American war, Captain Ross, of the British army, made engagements with a young lady in England, which her parents refused to ratify. Honor and duty compelled him to go to America, and the object of his affections resolved to follow him. She departed in men's clothes, and just arrived at the scene of war, time enough to learn that a sanguinary skirmish had taken place between the savages and the detachment commanded by the object of her search. She flew to the field of battle, found it strewed with dead bodies, in the midst of which she perceived the form of Captain Ross! She instantly caught him in her arms, and tho't she felt his heart beat. She discovered he was wounded; and she endeavored to staunch the wound, which was yet bleeding, and for some time she applied her lips to it and so had it. This remedy well known, but seldom resorted to, insensibly restored him to life. In the mean time she feared by making herself known, she might cause an emotion to her lover, which might be attended with certain danger. She therefore disguised her complexion and her features, as she had already disguised her sex, and with unremitting care nursed and attended him for forty days, at the end of which, perfectly assured of his restoration to health, she made herself known to him who, during his long indisposition, had never ceased to speak of her, and expressed the regret he felt, that ere he quitted this world, he should not have the satisfaction of being united to her he so fondly loved. It is not easy to describe the joy of the lovers in a meeting so unexpected. They departed together for Philadelphia, where they ratified their vows of eternal affection at the altar.

But scarcely had they tasted the cup of felicity, when a languor, that no medical art could heal, attacked the system and threatened the existence of Mrs. Ross. It was soon known that her husband had been wounded with a poisoned arrow, and that sucking the wounds she had imbibed the venom, which by degrees had changed the whole mass of blood into an impoisoned state. Captain Ross could not survive this last cruel stroke; he died the victim of despair, at seeing the frustration of his hopes, destroying in her, who had perished in restoring him to life. He expired at Johnstown, in the spring of 1778. Mrs. Ross supported herself after the loss of her husband, by the certain hope of soon following him.—But she had again fortitude to cross the Atlantic, to implore pardon of her parents, with whom she languished a short time, and died at Hammersmith in the month of July, aged 25 years. A monument is erected to her memory in Hammersmith church, recording this memorable event.—*Am. Anecdotes.*

NOTHING NEW.—Mrs. Harrington of Water st., N. Y., sat down with her husband very cosily to the bottle, a few days since; and, having made the very remarkable discovery that as the bottle grew light so did her husband's head, concluded very sagely that when the bottle was empty, her husband's head in like manner, would be empty; and knowing that nothing to nothing leaves nothing, presumed that applying nothing to nothing could hurt nothing, she very deliberately proceeded to break the empty bottle on the empty head, but unluckily broke the head in the operation, bringing the two empty things to the same state. She now lies in Bridewell, that being the conclusion of her demonstration, that an empty bottle makes an empty head.

THE HAIR.—In children, keeping the hair short is a circumstance of no little importance—and should not, from any light consideration, be neglected. Their health, and we conceive in some respect their beauty also, is prejudiced by a contrary practice. Nothing is more common than to see a luxuriant head of hair accompanied in children, by paleness of complexion, weak eyes, and frequent complaints of head-ache. Upon this subject we find the following excellent remarks in a little work entitled "Advice to young mothers—by a grandmother"—we recommend [illegible] to every parent.

"The hair in children should be cut short until they are eight or nine years old—as the shorter the hair can be kept, the less danger there is of many maladies peculiar to that part of the body, especially water on the brain.—Besides there is good reason for believing, that children who have a great quantity of hair, are most liable to eruptions, as scald head, &c.; it is at least certain, that in those cases they are very difficult to remove. The trouble, also, of keeping long hair sufficiently clean, and the length of time necessary for this purpose, is often a cause of much ill humor and many cross words, between children and their attendants, which it would be better to avoid."

"Mothers whose vanity may be alarmed, but repeated cutting the hair for so many years should make it coarse, may be assured they have no cause for this apprehension, provided the hair be kept constantly brushed. I have never seen softer, finer hair, than on girls who have had it kept short—like that of school boys—until they were in their tenth year."—*Journal of Health.*

Latin Quotation.—A rustic who had been put to [illegible] by a brutal landlord, complained of it to the village school-master. "Never mind him," said the pedagogue, "he is known to be *sui generis*." "I know he did *sui* me," replied Hodge, "but I never heard he was *generous* in all my life."

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at THOS. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, Life of the Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, by Cyrus Yale; Fry's Essay on Baptism; Clarkson on the abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament; The Itinerary of a Traveller in the wilderness, by Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar; Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Scott; Ceylon Mission; Sketches of Oxford county; History of the Church of Christ, from the Creation to the present time; The Story of Paradise Lost, for children, by Eliza W. Bradburn.

July 7. 3w15

STATIONARY.

THOMAS ROBINSON, OFFERS FOR SALE,

FOOLSCAP, letter and wrapping paper, at the manufacturers wholesale price; Goodwin & Co's extra superfine vellum; gilt edge letter paper; blk. edge mourning paper; English and American gilt edge billet paper; embossed paper; drawing paper of various sizes; tinted and white Bristol board; a great variety of colored paper; (pith paper, white and col'd); bonnet paistboard; gold & silver gilt paper; gilt borders & ornaments; pocket books; purses; wallets; parchment memorandum books; paper and stone slates; paper folders; Newman's, Rives's, and Osborn's water colors; drawing pencils; camels hair pencils; pencil and drawing crayons; India ink; India rubber; mathematical instruments; Gunter's scales and dividers; pen and pocket knives; silver pens; pocket combs; tooth picks; wafer seals; straps; court plaister; rouge; silver pencil cases; pocket and desk instruments; glass inks and sands; ink chests; ink powder; liquid ink; red ink; durable ink for marking; black lines for writing; black and red wafers; notarical office wafers; best quality red sealing wax; bottle wax; 20,000 quills, Dutch, English, and American manufacture; swans quills; Russia quills; demi and foolscap ledgers; journals; day books; record, letter, and waste books; Ladies' albums &c.; Cologne and Lavender water; Antique oil; Windsor, Naples, and common soap; fancy soap; together with a great variety of other articles in the stationary line, too numerous to particularize.

June 28. 14

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

2,600 rolls French and American Paper Hangings and Borders; at a small advance from cost.

June 25. 14

NEW BOOK, FOR CHILDREN.

STORIES about Arnold, the traitor; Andre, the Spy; and Champe, the Patriot; for the children of the U. States, with engravings. Just received at

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.

June 29. 14

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

JUNE 8, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

Painted Muslins; blk. and white Ginghams,
Handsome light and dark Prints,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Book and Swiss Muslins; Italian Lustrings,
Black and blue black Gro de Naps,
Sinchews; green Lasting,
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's black Italian Cravats,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black, white pink and green Italian Crapes,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Fine Irish Linens; Table Diapers,
Table Linens; table and bed Spreads,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats,
Straw, pink, blue and green lustring Ribbons.

☞ All of the above named articles will be sold low for cash. 11

DRY GOODS.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, just received and for sale *cheap enough* by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 16th. 6w12

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 12

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 25. 9

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf8

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 26, 1830. tf10

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. tf60

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has received the last week from New York, a handsome assortment of Fashionable Goods. Among which may be found—

A handsome assortment of calicoes and ginghams,
Black Gro de Berlin silks, a superior article for ladies' dresses,
Blue and green sarsnett,
Superior black Sinchew,
Sarsnett, jackonett and medium cambrics,
Nansook muslins,
Bishop lawn; barrage and gauze hdkfs.,
Silk flagg hdkfs.; Swiss and mull muslins,
Linen cambric hdkfs., very cheap,
Long lawns,
4-4 and 5-4 plain Swiss cravats, [illegible]
Foulard do. a new article
Swiss and tambored capes,
Cotton and silk hose,
Shell and mock shell combs,
Bobbinett lace quillings,
Plain lustring ribbons,
Ladies' superior black horse skin gloves,
3-4 German Nankeen,
Superior 3-4 black Circassian,
Linen drilling, stripes, &c. for men's and boys' summer wear,
Sheetings and shirtings,
Umbrellas and parasols,
Black Navarino hats,

A great variety of other goods not enumerated—all which he is disposed to sell cheap.

June 29, 1830. 14

"FREE TRADE AND NO MONOPOLY."

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &c. which he offers to the public as low as can be purchased in town, viz:

Calicoes, . . from 10 to 30 cts. per yd.,
Brown Sheetings, from 7 to 15 cts. per yd.,
Bleached do. from 10 to 25 cts. per yd.,
Navarino Hats, from 25 to 42 cts.

All other goods in proportion.

He has also, a general assortment of men's, women's and children's, *Boots and Shoes*, of all kinds.

Also, men's, youth's, and children's *Fur Hats.*

Also, a general assortment of *Ready Made Clothing.*

Also, 5 hhds. New Rum, which is of that quality, which he offers to farmers for mowing, and others, by the 10 galls. and upwards, for 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 2 pps. of Pierpont's Gin, by the same quantity, at 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 3 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses, at 37½ cts. per gallon; W. I. do. at 29 cts. per gal.

Likewise, an assortment of Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Peanuts, Filberts, Cocoa Nuts, Citron, &c.

Also, 20 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime; 50 m. good Shingles; 20 bbls. super Flour; 10 sacks blown Salt; Babcock's, Glasko's and Prentice's Scythes, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Stonington Borough, June 30, 1830. 3w14

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having entered into copartnership, have commenced business in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. B. & F. Pendleton, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

WM. H. WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH PALMER.

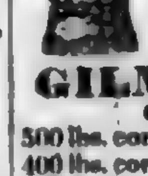
WOODBRIDGE & PALMER

Offer for sale, as above, on the most reasonable terms, a general assortment of staple and fancy DRY GOODS.

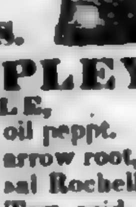
Also, a complete stock of *Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hollow ware*, together with all the other articles usually kept in country stores.

They also keep constantly on hand, *Ship Chandlery*, of all kinds.

Stonington, June 28th. 3w14



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY. OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,
50 lbs. cort winter,
75 lbs. " angustura,
400 lbs. gum aloes,
300 lbs. gum opium,
100 lbs. gum myrrh,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.
250 lbs. gum campher refined,
500 lbs. liq. paste,
1000 " liq. root,
200 lbs. sal soda,
600 lbs. cream tartar,
2 cases carb. magnesia,
500 lbs. calcined do
500 lbs. refined borax,
4 casks sal epsom,
12 " sal glaub.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,
500 gr. phial corks,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.
300 lbs. gentian,
100 lbs. columbo,
50 lbs. oil peppt.
150 lbs. arrow root,
150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
100 lbs. Tart. acid,
150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
2 casks flos. sulph.
50 boxes rolrims,
60 lbs. cantharides,
100 lbs. calomel,
40 oz. sulph. quinine,
100 lbs. sac. saturni,
300 lbs. flos. cham.
300 lbs. bac. juniper,
200 lbs. rad valerian,
500 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
100 lbs. do. simp.
50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's,
50 lbs. " epispastic,
50lbs. " adhesive,
100 galls. castor oil.
50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. white mustard seed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.
Anderson's pills,
Bateman's drops,
balsam honey,
British oil,
bears' oil,
cephalic snuff,
cream of amber,
Dean's pills,
Frink's pills,
Godfrey's cordial,
Goulard's ext. lead,
Hooper's pills,
Haarlem oil,
James' pills,
Jesuit's drops,
Lee's pills,
Mead's pills,
Tyler's pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,
Whitwell's liquid do.
Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Rogers' " syrup,
Rochelle powders,
Soda do.
Indian lotion,
Indian specific,
Newton's bitters,
Russell's do.
Clay's itch ointment,
Relfe's botan drops,
" asthmatic pills
" aromat. fan. "
" anti-bilious "
" vegetable specific,
Albion corn plaister,
Dumfrey's eye water,
Cam. tooth ache pills,
Webb's liniment.

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles, spatulas,
graduated glasses, surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels, Hull's trusses,
scales and weights, rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

CROCKERY WARE.

A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware, of the new stile—light, blue, brown, & black patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 16th. 6w12

20 do. scythes, 25 do. scythe snaiths, 30 do. rakes. For sale by E. A. BILL.

NOW LANDING,

FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

30 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 hhds. English Island Molasses,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
5 bags Java do.
180 sacks fine Salt,
15 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 bbls. No. 1. Mackerel,
10 kegs Malaga Raisins,
20 boxes bunch do.
20 kegs Gray & Pankey's Tobacco,
10 boxes Saunder's Cavendish do.
175 bbls. Western Flour,
10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
20 bbls. B. & S. Gin,
10 hhds. Cranes' Rum,
10 hhds. St. Croix Rum,

and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 28. 14

SUGAR, &c.

2000 lbs. heavy Sugar, suitable for making currant wine,
20 ½ bbls. No. 1. Mackerel, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

July 6. 15

SEED BUCKWHEAT.

20 bush. for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

July 6. 15

LIME, &c.

150 casks Lime; 40 ½ bls. Mackerel, 50 sacks fine Salt, large sacks,

Just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

June 28. 14

SALT, &c.

200 bush. cheap Salt; 100 casks fresh Lime.
50 casks Buck Wheat.

For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

June 30. 14

GRINDSTONES.

5 tons Novascotia Grindstones, selected for Scythes and Axes.

For sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

June 30. 14

PRESTON'S SALTS,

with a variety of other perfumery, for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

June 20. 14

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

50 gross paper Tobacco, put up in lbs. and ½ do.
150 boxes cigars,
150 bunches do. for sale low by

GALLUP & CULVER.

June 28. 14

ALE.

A few bbls. Hooker's Springfield Ale, for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

June 28. 14

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

SPERM OIL.

25 bbls. Sperm Oil, superior quality—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

SALT.

500 bush. Coarse Liverpool Salt, suitable for Cattle, and Hay,
500 bush. Old, Coarse, Dry T. I. Salt, suitable for grinding.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 16th. 6w12

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 23. 13

PATENT WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

COTTON.

150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

June 28. 14

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

WANTED,

A SMART, active, young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in a store. One from the country would be preferred. Enquire at this office.

June 28. 14

WANTED,

A few loads first quality Ship Knees, for which cash will be paid by

GEORGE W. CLARK.

June 29. 14

LOST,

BETWEEN Yantic Factory and Chelsea, a black Merino Shawl, of large size. Whoever may find the same, and leave it at this office, shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 7. 3w15

LOST,

A middling size hair Trunk, containing sundry articles of clothing, a clarionett & a fife, and several small articles. Said trunk was sent by the stage from Windham last Fall, and directed to Salem Bridge, and was lost sight of at Norwich Landing. Whoever will return said trunk to Kinney's Hotel, at Norwich Landing, or give information where it may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

HENRY H. PORTER.

June 28, 1830. 14

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are not settled by the 15th July, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

O. P. RANSDELL.

June 28. 14

A VARIETY.

Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape "
Codfish,
Hyson, }
Young Hyson, } TEAS
Hyson Skin, & }
Souchong,
Loaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Tester Hooks,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " Eng.
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terre Demenne,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gn. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,
Anderson's and Lee's do.
Rogers' cough do.
Cooley's "
Lockyer's "
James' anti dyspeptic do.
Thompson's eye water,
Charlton's do.
Turlington's balsam,
Butt's American balsam,
Pectoral balsam honey,
Bateman's drop,
Genuine Hull's physic,
Sanford's bark,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Haarlem do.
Tyler's remedy for the piles,
Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Cephalic snuff,
Jesuit's drops,
Columbian syrup,
Anderson's cgh drops,
Liquid opodeldoc,
Steers' do.
Wine bitters,
Itch ointment
Colver's corn plaister,
Rowland's Macassar oil.
Charlton's tooth powders,
Rochelle & soda powders,
Extract Humuli,
" butternut,
Oxymuriate Potash,
Hydriodate "
Sulphate quinine,
Elaterium & Croton oil,
Iodine & phosphorus,

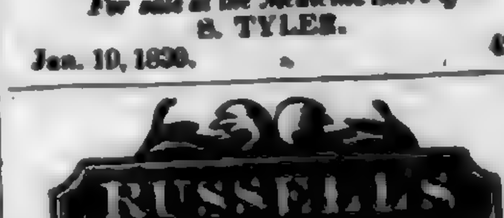
Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

Jan. 19, 1830. 49



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded; and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by [illegible] & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, Norwich City, who will supply the above articles at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. [illegible], *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and [illegible] BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HEBARD and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. H. [illegible] and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 8, 1830. 13w16

PROSPECTUS OF A BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

THE subscribers propose to publish a Biographical Sketch of Henry Clay, as soon as the work can conveniently be put to press. The work is now in a state of forwardness.—In the collection of important facts, Mr. Prentice has had the assistance of several distinguished associates of Mr. Clay in N. England and the Western States, and it is presumed, that he will furnish a history interesting to the public and do justice to his illustrious subject.

The subscribers are not induced to publish his life by any partisan motives. They look upon Mr. Clay, not as the boast of a party, but as the glory of a nation. They regard him as a man, who, without the advantages of birth, fortune, or education, has pursued a career of moral grandeur, and, with the grasp of a giant, put aside every obstacle, that opposed his onward progression. They deem it proper that the history of such a man should be known. They deem it right, that his conduct should be set before the world in its true colors, a guiding light to the votaries of freedom and virtue.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain 300 large duodecimo pages, printed on new Long Primer type, and fine paper, put up in boards with cloth backs, and will be delivered to subscribers at $1 25 cents per copy.

HANMER & PHELPS.

Hartford, June 29th, 1830. 15

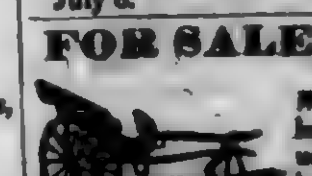
CARPETING.

LIGHT and dark ground, fine and superfine ingrain carpeting, with large and small figures, manufactured and for sale wholesale or retail, on the most favorable terms, by the *Norwich Manufacturing Co.*

ROGER HUNTINGTON, Agent.

July 6. 3w15

FOR SALE, CHEAP,



ONE new *Barouch Wagon*, & harness with leather top. It can be used for one or two horses. One common Wagon, new. One second hand chaise, in good repair.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.

June 25. 14

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 13

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GREE & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebediah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 3mo13

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 26, 1830. 15

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

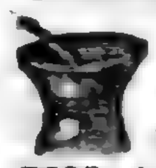
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist mill and carding machine formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with three years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. [illegible] within sixty days from the time [illegible] of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 17. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1670



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR sale at VAIL'S Medical Store, Chelsea, opposite the Hay Scales, a general assortment of fresh genuine *Drugs, Paints, Indigo, Oil &c. &c.* all of which he will sell as cheap as his neighbors.

Also, to rent, the half of two tenements, situated on Warren-street. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

CHRISTOPHER VAIL.

July 14. 3w16

CHEAP FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

200 bush. Cape Salt, for salting hay,
25 sacks Liverpool blown do.,
25 quintals Shoal Fish,
5 bbls Mess Pork,
No. 1. Mackerel, in half and whole bbls.,
20 bbls Rochester Flour,
2 tierces Rice,
2 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar,
Thayer's, & Blanchard's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
Rakes, Pitchforks, Scythe Snaiths, Rifles, &c.
And all other kinds of Goods generally found in a grocery store.

Good Molasses for 29 cents per gallon, by the keg, and good Sugar 11 lbs. for $1.

☞ Farmers will please call and examine for themselves.

The above named articles for sale by
DANIEL B. MINER,
1 door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

July 14. 16

NEW RUM, &c.

2 HHDS. B. & S. best New Rum,
2 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 do. W. I. do.
2 do. Boston (best) do.
1 do. Old Cognac Brandy,
1 do. Old Spanish do.
5 bbls country Gin,
5 do. Holland do.
Wines and cordials of all kinds,
For sale by
DANIEL B. MINER.
1 door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

July 14. 16

CORN, &c.

500 bush Yellow Maryland Corn,
40 bbls. Genessee and Rochester Flour,
15 half bbls. do. do. just received and for sale by
E. A. BILL.

July 14. 16

SPANISH CIGARS.

500 Spanish Cigars, warranted superior to any that have been offered for sale in this place for some years.
Also, 3000 American do. For sale by
E. A. BILL.

July 14. 16

TAMARINDS.

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, 1 cask first quality Tamarinds in fine order.

July 14. 16

NOWLANDING,

FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

30 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 hhds. English Island Molasses,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
5 bags Java do.
180 sacks fine Salt,
15 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 bbls No. 1. Mackerel,
10 kegs Malaga Raisins,
20 boxes bunch do.
20 kegs Gray & Pankey's Tobacco,
10 boxes Saunder's Cavendish do.
175 bbls. Western Flour,
10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
20 bbls. B. & S. Gin,
10 hhds. Cranes' Rum,
10 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

June 28. 14

SUGAR, &c.

2000 lbs. heavy Sugar, suitable for making currant wine.
20 ½ bbls. No. 1. Mackerel, for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

July 6. 15

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

SPERM OIL.

25 bbls. Sperm Oil, superior quality—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

SALT.

500 bush. Coarse Liverpool Salt, suitable for Cattle, and Hay,
300 bush. Old, Coarse, Dry T. I. Salt, suitable for grinding.
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

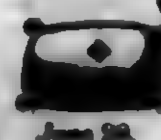
June 16th. 6w12

PORK, &c.

10 bbls. City Mess Pork, 40 quintals Shoal Fish, for sale by
E. A. BILL.

July 14. 16

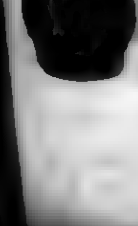
COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.

June 29. 14

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

A NEW WORK.

JUST published, and ready for sale, at the Bookstore of R. HUBBARD, "A Scriptural Answer to the Question, 'How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?'" by N. Dwight.

☞ Subscribers, in Norwich, and the vicinity, are requested to call as above, and receive the copies they subscribed for.

July 13th. 16

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS just received several new books, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, which, with the great variety before on hand, makes his assortment of books in this department, quite extensive.

Sabbath Schools supplied at the lowest cash prices.

July 14. 16

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

ADVICE to a young christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village pastor. With an introductory essay, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princetown. N. J.

July 13. 16

STATUTE LAWS.

FOR sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore the public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut—passed May session, 1830.— Price 37½ cts.

July 14. 16

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

THE Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being Lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people, by Samuel Nott, Jun.

July 13. 16

MEMOIR OF MRS. PATERSON.

MEMOIR of the late Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her diary and correspondence. By the Rev. Wm. Swan, Missionary at Selinginsk, just received & for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

July 13. 16

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at THOS. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, Life of the Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, by Cyrus Yale; Frey's Essay on Baptism; Clarkson on the abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament; The Itinerary of a Traveller in the wilderness, by Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar; Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Scott; Ceylon Mission; Sketches of Oxford county; History of the Church of Christ, from the Creation to the present time; The Story of Paradise Lost, for children, by Eliza W. Bradburn.

July 7. 3w15

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

A sketch of Sacred Geography, for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, and Families, with four elegant Maps, just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.

July 13. 16

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUS received and for sale by T. ROBINSON, several new patterns of Paper Hangings and Borders.

July 13. 16

PAPER RAGS.

CASH given for Paper Rags, in large or small quantities, at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

July 13. 16

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15 1830. 1yis11

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store,—one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 19

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

DRY GOODS.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS just received and for sale *cheap enough* by
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 16th. 6w12

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 12

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 23. 13

PATENT WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to
BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

LOST,

BETWEEN Yantic Factory and Chelsea, a black Merino Shawls, of large size. Whoever may find the same, and leave it at this office, shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 7. 3w15

LUMBER.

200,000 Pine and Cedar No. 1 and 2 Shingles,
100,000 ft. Clear Boards, Plank, and Timber,
100,000 ft. Merch. and refuse do. do.
50,000 ft. Long and Short Clapboards,
60,000 ft. Joist and Timber, for frames,
Georgia Hard Pine and Spruce Flooring;
1, and 1½ inch. Cherry, Whitewood and Maple.
Also, 75 casks Providence Lime,
For sale by
JED. HUNTINGTON.

July 14. 16

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk., light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July 14. 6w16

CROCKERY WARE.

A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware of the new stile—light, blue, brown, & black patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 19th. 6w12

FOR SALE CHEAP,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

A TAILOR'S stock, consisting of new and second hand coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons; silk, Velencia, and toilinett vestings; fine black broadcloth; mixed cassimere and lasting; best India yellow nankeen; black linen; black silk hdkfs.; suspenders; gilt, coat, and vest buttons; 1 sett blank books; brass lamp; looking glass; show case, &c. &c. Apply to
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Norwich, July 14. 3w16

LOOK AT THIS!!!

THE citizens of Norwich are informed that they can be supplied with Lamb, for 4 and 5 cts. per pound, delivered at their houses. Likewise, with Beef once a week, from 2 to 6 cents, by the subscribers.

WILLIAMS & CHAPMAN.

July 14. 16

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Norwich and vicinity, will be holden, on Tuesday, 10th of August, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Church, in Norwich City. A delegation from the parent society is expected. It is, also, requested that the members of the several branches, as far as practicable, be present. The secretaries of the several branches will forward their reports to the Secretary immediately.

Per order of the executive committee,
D. HEMENWAY, Sec'y.

Norwich, July 14, 1830. 16

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, July 1st, 1830.

ROWLAND BURDICK, Hannah Branch, Nathan Case, Andrew Cutler, Isaac K. Cutler, Nathan P. Card, Roger Coit, Nancy Dorance, Amy B. Dorance, Manning Daniels, John Emerson, of Sterling, Jabez Fuller, Josiah Fuller, 2, Fuller & Cogswell, John Goldsmith, Joseph Lozano, Sessions Lester, Esq., James McCann, Daniel Nigh, Harry Parkhurst, Andrew Parkis, Prentice Parkis, Mary D. Perkins, Benjamin Prior, John Prior, Archipus S. Parish, Nathan R. Robinson, Wm. Smith Jr., Sabury S. Swertland, Anthony Stranahan, Wanton Scott, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Nathan Williams, Ira Wain.

3w15] *E. L. FULLER, P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. July 1st, 1830.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Eliza Atwater, Martha Avery, Thaddeus Bailey, H. S. Barnum, Ezra Bennett, James Bushnell, James G. Carson, Hannah Crawley, David Cushman, Thomas O. Cutler, Thomas Crumb, George W. Daniels, Henry Davis, Simeon Day, Daniel Drew, 2., Asaph Dunbar, Daniel T. Foster, Mary Freeman, Prudence Freeman, Josephine F. Harding, Nicholas Hill, Sarah P. Hillhouse, Lucy Hunter, Samuel Huntington, Rev. E. Hyde, Henry Hazen Hyde, Nancy Jones, Rodolphus Landfear, 2, Mary Lester, James Lincoln, Anne C. Lynch, 2, James M'Cleland, Mary H. Y. Mackie, L. K. Madison, Julia Mallison, Allen Marvil, Salendor Mathews, William Newcomb, Palmer Newton, Alexander Nichols, Nancy L. Palmer, Archibald G. Place, Henry Rogers, Thomas Small, James Smith, Theophilus P. Sprout, Serenus Stocking, 3, Philena Tracy, Charles C. Webb, Henry F. Whitmarsh, E. Withey, Nancy Witter, Mary H. Wright.

3w15] *L. HYDE, P. M.*

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on or about the 25th of May last, an apprentice girl by the name of Margery Ann Ransom—fifteen years old; large size; dark complexion. Whoever will return her to me, shall be entitled to six cents reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said girl, on penalty of the law.

SAMUEL B. GRIFFIN.

East Haddam, June 5. 16

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 38

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
Secretary of State's Office, June 30, 1830. }

The following statement comprises such parts of the Comptroller's Report to the General Assembly, in May, 1830, as are required by law to be published in the several newspapers of the State.

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for the Current Expenses of Government— DR.

1830			
For amount of Payments from the Treasury, from 1st April, 1829, to 31st March, 1830, for Current Expenses of Government, under the following heads, viz:			
Account of Debentures and Contingent Expenses of General Assembly, Account No. 1,	13,965 12		
do. Salaries, No. 2,	9,034		
do. Contingent Expenses of Government, No. 3,	7,391 27		
do. Judicial Expenses, No. 4,	22,870 61		
do. Expenses of supporting State Paupers, No. 5,	2,000		
do. Expenses of State Prison, 6,	383 33		
do. Advances made to the Quartermaster General, No. 7,	912 33		
do. Commissioners for building State House at New-Haven, No. 8,	3,867		
		60,423 56	
For Treasurer's Accounts, Audited for Payments made by him, viz:—			
Abatements on State Tax, payable 20th February, 1830,	4,621 18		
Collecting Fees and Travel,	1,458 17		
	6,079 35		
Abatement on State Tax due from New-London and Enfield,	96 73		
		6,176 08	
		66,599 64	
1830—March 31, For Balance in the Treasury, (Civil List Funds)		13,773 31	
		Dollars 80,372 95	

The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for the Current Expenses of Government— CR.

1829—April 1, By Balance in the Treasury, per Report to the General Assembly of May, 1829,		19,480 80	
By Payments into the Treasury, viz:—			
Avails of Courts.			
1829—May 12, By Cash received of Charles Lathrop, Clerk of Superior Court, New London County,		87 01	
Forfeited Bonds, &c.			
May 7, By Cash received of Jacob B. Gurley, State's Attorney for New-London County,	407 18		
7, do. Samuel Church, do. Litchfield do.	33 90		
9, do Simeon H. Minor, do. Fairfield do.	150		
9, do. Samuel Ingham, do. Middlesex do.	93 03		
9, do. Isaac Toucey, do. Hartford do.	417 34		
11, do Jonathan Barnes, do. Tolland do.	142 7		
11, do. Nathan Smith, do. New Haven do.	187 23		
		1,430 94	
Duties on Writs and Licences.			
May, By Cash received of Sundry Persons for Duties on Writs,	692 02		
do Sundry Persons, Licences to Retailers,	5,133 87		
do Sundry Persons, Sales at Auction,	53 75		
do Sundry Clerks of Courts do. Lottery Tickets,	291		
		6,170 34	
December, By Cash received of Augustus Thatcher, for New gate Prison,		1,182	
Dividends on Bank Stock.			
July, By Dividend on 250 Shares New Haven Bank Stock, at 3 1-2 per ct. for July, 1829,	1,750		
July, By do. on 300 do. Middletown do. at 3 do.	1,871 43		
September, By do. on 1000 do. Phenix do. at 3 do. Sept.	3,000		
1830—January, By do. on 250 do. New Haven do. at 4 do. January, 1830,	2,000		
January, By do. on 500 do. Middletown do. at 3 1-2 do.	1,714 28		
March, By do. on 1000 do. Phenix do. at 3 do. March,	3,000		
		13,035 71	
Interest on U. S. Funded 3 per cent. Stock.			
March. By one year's interest on $55,302 66 Three per cent. Stock,		1,659 08	
		42,955 67	
March, By Amount of a one cent Tax on $3,697,374 76 on List of 1828,	36,974 01		
March, By do. of Tax on Non-Resident Bank Stock, viz:			
From Hartford, 264 33			
Middletown, 116 71			
Norwich, 49 75			
Brooklyn, 12 48	443 27		
		37,417 28	
		Dollars 80,372 95	
1830—March 31, By Balance, as above, brought down,		13,773 31	

The Permanent Funds of the State, on the 31st March 1830, consist of Bank Stock, and of United States' Funded Debt, viz:—Of Bank Stock not transferrable—being Subscriptions to the Stock of the following Banks, which may be withdrawn, giving Six Months' Notice,—

Hartford Bank, 1300 Shares at $100 each,	130,000		
Phenix do. 706 do. at $100,	70,600		
N. Haven do. 228 do. at 200,	45,600		
Middletown do. 500 do. 100,	50,000		
Eagle do. 309 do. at $100,	30,900		
		327,100	
Bank Stock purchased and transferrable.			
Hartford Bank, 144 Shares, at $100 each,	14,400		
Phenix do. 294 do. at $100,	29,400		
Eagle do. 45 do. at $100,	4,500		
N. Haven do. 22 do. at $200,	4,400		
		52,700	
		379,800	
United States' Funded Debt.			
Amount of 3 per cent. Stock,		55,302 66	
		435,102 66	

The Public Debt of the State, remaining unpaid on the 31st March, 1830, is as follows, viz:—

		Liquidated.	Unliquidated.
Registered Debt, consisting of			
State Notes,	64 45		
Interest Certificates,	39 83		
State Bills emitted in 1780,	80 04		
Interest on said Notes to 1805,	51 52		
State Bills emitted, before 1780,			1,681 38
	195 84		
Unregistered Debt, consisting of Imlay's Certificates,	446 66		
Interest on do. to 1805,	359 56		
	Dollars 1,002 06		1,681 38
Balance due Sundry Persons, for Interest on assumed Debt, stock transferred,	86 85		
Balance due Sundry Persons, for Interest and Principal on Stock transferred,	161 89		

Comptroller's Office, May, 1830.
JAMES THOMAS, *Comptroller.*

Roasting Negroes.—A case of this kind lately occurred, in the neighborhood of Cedar Spring, Abbeville District, S. C. under the auspices and authority of a Magistrate's Court. It was not for the actual commission of murder, but for an assault, with a supposed design to commit it. It is said that two or three thousand persons attended to witness this interesting and edifying spectacle.

Kenyon College.—The Rev. Mr. West, Chaplain to the Bishop of Ohio, who arrived in the ship Pacific, from Liverpool, has been successful in England in obtaining donations for the College. The amount placed on deposit for the above purpose, is said to be upwards of fifty thousand pounds sterling.

MISCELLANY.

THE SABBATH.

From an article on "Sunday Mails," in the last number of the North American Review.

Although we have admitted, for the sake of the argument in the above remarks, that the labor of the community, if suspended one day in seven, is for that reason one seventh part less productive, we are far from thinking that such is in fact the case. We believe on the contrary, that this is one of the instances in which two and two do not make four. Whether we consider labor as intended to produce the immediate result, wealth, or the more remote one, well being, physical and moral, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe it becomes more instead of less productive by an occasional suspension.— We all know that our faculties cannot be kept forever on the stretch. Without the nightly intervention of that 'blessed thing, sleep,' as Coleridge calls it, to suspend our toils and labors, soothe our cares, and recruit our strength, we should all in a very short time, go mad and die. But the preservation of a sound, healthy, active and cheerful condition of our nature requires, in addition to this, an occasional suspension of labor for long periods; and it was, doubtless, in the kind view of accommodating his commands to the constitution which he had given us, that the Creator prescribed the observance of a weekly day of rest. The man, who constantly pursues his worldly objects without allowing himself a moment's leisure, gradually acquires, by a sort of moral gravitation, an accelerated and feverish intensity of action, which, if not checked in one way or other, ends in extravagance, bankrupcy and ruin. By wholly diverting his thoughts one day in seven from business, & turning them upon the high and glorious subject of his intellectual and moral relations to God, his fellow men, and the universe, he cools the fever of his mind, and when he takes on his affairs again on Monday morning, he is surprised to find with how much clearer a judgment he considers the plans and purposes of which he took leave on Saturday. He now perceives errors, that before escaped his attention—rejects imprudent projects that before presented themselves in tempting colors to his heated fancy—and if his gains at the end of the week be one seventh less, they will probably at the end of the year, be seventy fold more. Instead of being a miserable bankrupt, he will be a thriving, healthy, and happy man. We have no hesitation in saying that the fault we have here indicated of a too urgent pursuit of worldly gain, is a common trait in the character of our countrymen, and that a more exclusive devotion of the Sabbath to repose and religious contemplation would be a most wholesome corrective of the evil. We strain every nerve to the utmost, employ every cent of capital that we own or can borrow, and not content with obtaining an honorable subsistence for ourselves and our families by the regular practice of our respective callings, grasp, with an agonizing effort, at any project that holds out the least prospect of extraordinary gain. What follows? A few persons amass immense fortunes, the possession of which has no favorable effect upon their own characters, or those of their children. The rest—at the first little convulsion in the world of business—are swept—like dead leaves before a November blast—into the gulf of bankruptcy. It would be in vain to deny that the general habits of our active men of every class, correspond in the main with this description; and it is, in our opinion, equally certain, that a real and *bona-fide* suspension of worldly cares one day in seven would greatly improve—were it only by its negative and sedative effects—the state of mind which leads to these extravagant efforts and their disastrous results. It is, in short, clear to us, that the labor of the community—by being suspended one day in seven—becomes, not less, but on the contrary a great deal more productive of mere wealth, than it otherwise would be.

But in this view of the subject, however important, is by no means the most so of those which may be taken of it. The subject of all this toil and trouble—these convulsive strainings and desperate enterprises—is after all the acquisition of the means of subsistence—'meat, clothes and fire,'—nothing more. But this, though a legitimate object of pursuit in life, is far from being the only one.— It belongs entirely to our lower and animal nature. The intellectual and moral principle—the God within the mind—that loftier and nobler portion of our being, by which we hold affinity with the Sublime Spirit that created and informs the universe—this too has its claims, and they are of a far more urgent and momentous character than those of the other. But how can we do these justice if our thoughts are forever absorbed, without the interruption of a day, an hour, a moment, in the routine of business? Our intellectual and moral nature is refined and exhalted by study, solitary musing, or instructive conversation on elevated subjects—by the interchange of kind and charitable feelings—by the contemplation of the goodness of the Creator, as shewn forth in his subjects, harmony and beauty of his works. If we mean to rise in the scale of being the tools we work with, or the brute animals that we employ, we must allow ourselves time for these ennobling and delightful pursuits. The merchant must not nail himself forever to his counter like a bad shilling; and the lawyer should remember that there is one Supreme Court in which his precedents will lose their authority, and his special pleas their importance—that there is one case, and that his own, which he must finally argue upon its merits. Let it be enough, that the business of the world is pursued with unremitted activity and perseverance from Monday morning to Saturday night. When Sunday comes, let the weary be at rest—let the laborer of every kind cease from his toil, and go up to the house of God, not to ruminate upon the affairs of the preceding week, or to lay new plans for the coming one—but to yield up his whole soul to the current of lofty contemplations which the scene and the service are fitted to inspire—to feel the ravishing influence of sacred song—to indulge the devout inspirations that lift the humble spirit in holy trances to the footstool of the Almighty. Nor let him think it too hard, if in the mean time his letters remain [illegible] in the Post Office. They will not grow stale before to-morrow. His communion with God is of much more consequence than his correspondence with his agent or consignee. Whatever the mere man of business may think of it, this is, after all, a matter of high importance. Unless the deepest thinkers have erred in their conclusions from the most mature experience and reflection—unless the strongest feelings within us are all delusion—unless the word of revelation be a lie—it is certain that our mysterious nature is only one of the transitory forms of a permanent existence—that our lot hereafter will be determined forever by the use that we make of our faculties here. 'As the tree falleth, so it must lie.'

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

Mr. Buckingham, of the Boston Courier, on a late visit to the South, had the enviable fortune to pass an hour with this man of other years, and has given the following account of his visit.

"The venerable representative of a former generation,—now in the ninety third year of his age, and which he has almost completed,—is in the full enjoyment of most of the faculties which appertain to the meridian of life. During a recent journey to the South, the editor was fortunate enough to fall into the company of a respectable merchant at Baltimore, a particular friend of Mr. Carroll, by whom he was introduced to the 'time honored patriot.' As we entered his parlor, Mr. Carroll rose to salute us with the customary compliments, and offered chairs with almost as much ease and firmness as a man of fifty. His appearance indicated a high degree of health, which he affirmed he enjoyed without interruption. His under dress was of brown broadcloth—his waistcoat of the fashion of the last century. He wore no coat, but a gown of the same material as the waistcoat and small clothes. His hair was of silvery whiteness—his teeth apparently perfect—his eye animated and sparkling, though, as he stated, it had become too dim to enable him to read. His sense of hearing did not seem to be in the least degree impaired. He spoke with ease, articulated with uncommon distinctness, and his voice possessed all the clearness of vigorous manhood. He seemed to be pleased with his friend for having introduced a stranger, and to be delighted in answering all our interrogatories respecting the incidents and the individuals to which he had sustained an interesting relation in the earlier part of his life. He spoke often of Jefferson, Hancock, and Adams, and other members of the Congress of seventy six; but he seemed to take especial delight in talking of Dr. Franklin, whom he described as one of the most pleasant and fascinating men he had ever known. He remarked that he and Franklin were commissioners to visit Canada, and endeavor to induce the inhabitants of that province to join the other colonies in declaring themselves independent of the mother country—and that the journey, though beset with difficulties and over bad roads and sometimes through forests where there was no road, was rendered comparatively pleasant and agreeable by the wit and good humor of Dr. Franklin. He related many anecdotes of the Doctor, illustrating those distinguished traits in his character, and which made him a welcome and even a favorite companion in the politest circles of Paris. There was nothing in Mr. Carroll's manners or conversation that indicated the existence of that species of egotism, which is usually the besetting infirmity of old age; and though he related in half an hour more anecdotes than we could write down in half a day, he was in no instance, that we recollect, the hero of his own story. His reminiscences were of the mighty dead, and his commendations were bestowed with unbounded generosity on his compatriots who had gone before him to receive the [illegible] of renown,' [illegible]

Mr. Carroll appeared to feel a lively interest in the ordinary topics of conversation—made several inquiries of his friend respecting political affairs, the prospect of business, and the progress of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and asked the editor many questions respecting Boston, its population, improvements, &c. He spoke more than once of the great inventions in machinery for saving labor, of the improvements in the mode of travelling, and expressed a regret that the family of Robert Fulton had not been fortunate enough to obtain a greater share of the benefits resulting from his improvements in the application of steam to navigation. He alluded several times to his own great age—attributed that as well as his health to the regularity and temperance he had always observed in his mode of living—said that some people thought he would live to be a hundred years old—but added with a smile, that it was not his desire to live so long, unless his mental and physical faculties could be retained, which he could not expect to retain much longer. When we rose to leave him, Mr. Carroll walked down the stairs with nearly as much elasticity of limb and firmness of step as either of his visitors.

The time we spent with this delightful old gentleman was short of an hour, but it was worth more than the fortnight we had then just wasted in the metropolis of the U. States, where the lives of modern great men exhibit but few traits of character that entitle them to admiration, and their actions present but feeble claims to the gratitude of their countrymen. In the halls of Congress or in the mansions of those who are elevated by the partiality of the people to places of power and dignity, one sees but little that can be remembered with real satisfaction, and is not unfrequently disgusted with much that he would take pleasure in forgetting. The patriotism of the present day—at least that sort of patriotism which is of the most approved stamp and which passes current at the capitol—seems to consist altogether in personal attachment to men in office, and to have no higher aim than the attainment of a place; as [illegible] are all levelled at the treasury. But he who visits Charles Carroll, will perceive in the sole survivor of those who signed our declaration of independence, a patriot of an opposite character, and may look back on such an interview, as to one of the brightest spots on the table of memory. The character of this revered patriot we shall not attempt to portray; its sublime simplicity we feel our incompetency to describe. Nor is it in the compass of our ability to express the emotions we felt when our hand was cordially pressed in that, which, more than half a century ago, set its signature to an instrument that certified the birth of a nation, and placed on the declaration of our freedom the seal of eternity.

From the Mass. Journal.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The excitement of all classes of people concerning the atrocious Salem murder, has naturally led to a great number of stories connected with similar subjects. The following, which I heard in conversation a few evenings since, is a striking illustration how the providence of God can defeat the cunning and caution of man. How often have the most trivial circumstances led to the discovery of great crimes! In the Salem murder, the omission of the little word Jr. on the outside of a letter, led to the discovery of a transaction which the vigilance of an excited community had been unable to detect. In the case I am about to relate, *a toad discovered a murder!*

A gentleman travelling in England, stopped at a village tavern to dine. The inn happened to be opposite a church yard; and while he was waiting for his dinner, he took a fancy to stroll into it, to read the epitaphs, and talk with the sexton, whom he saw at work there.

After some conversation he remarked to the sexton, 'But you are disturbing the dead; here are bones you have thrown.' 'The ground is so crowded, that it is impossible to avoid it sometimes,' replied the sexton, 'and in this case nobody's feelings will be hurt. That is the skull of a stranger, who died here suddenly, and none of his relations ever came to enquire about him.'—'Where did he die?' asked the traveller. 'He died at that place yonder, where a tavern used to be kept.— Five or six years ago, he arrived at the inn towards night, ate a hearty supper, went to bed apparently in good health, and was found dead next morning. His papers gave no clue to his name or place of residence, and no one ever came to claim his clothes, watches, &c. which were found in his chamber. The physicians thought he died in a fit in the night time.'

'Poor fellow, he had a melancholy fate,' exclaimed the traveller, looking at the bones. As he spoke, he observed the skull rock to and fro, with a sudden motion. He took it up to examine the cause, and perceived that a toad had lodged in it. In attempting to thrust the creature out, he struck his finger against a nail! This excited his curiosity, and on close examination, he perceived that a nail had been driven through the back part of the skull. He did not make this discovery to the sexton; but in the course of conversation, enquired what sort of character the landlord had borne, and whether he still resided at the house he had pointed out. 'He is a thrifty, money getting man,' replied the sexton, 'I never heard any harm of him. He bought a great farm three or four years ago, and he resides on it now. His old neighbors wonder how he managed to grow so rich.' The traveller made no remarks; but observing that he had some knowledge and taste for anatomy, begged leave to keep the skull. His wish was readily granted. On his return to the inn, the landlord corroborated the story he had heard from the sexton, without being aware that his guest had any motive for enquiring. Having ascertained where a justice resided, the traveller waited on him, and made known the circumstances that came under his observation. The squire was personally acquainted with the former landlord, and agreed to accompany the traveller to his farm. They were very hospitably received, and urged to remain through the night.— 'You seem to be a very prosperous man,' said the squire, 'every thing is in a thriving order.' 'Yes,' replied the farmer, 'Providence has blessed me in all my undertakings.' 'Providence blessed you!' exclaimed the squire, suddenly holding up the skull before him, 'hasn't the Spirit of Darkness helped you! Look at this nail!' The guilty man turned as pale as a corpse; and covering his face with his hands, trembled violently.

He confessed his crime, and was executed. He had been tempted by the sight of a large sum of money, which the imprudent traveller had opened before him, he had mixed laudanum with his evening draught, and had murdered him in his sleep. A few articles of value were left undisturbed in the chamber, and as the wound had been carefully washed and covered with hair, the physicians were of opinion that he must have died in a fit.

For six years the crime remained undiscovered; the murderer thrived upon his ill-gotten wealth: and had not the toad moved the skull, he might have gone to his grave unsuspected. So mysterious are the workings of Providence!

From Niles' Weekly Register.

PORTER AND WILSON, THE MAIL ROBBERS.

As many erroneous statements have been published concerning Porter and Wilson, and because of the occurrence alluded to, it may be proper that some leading facts should be given, which were officially known to the writer of this, as one of the late directors of the Maryland penitentiary; and, during the years 1828 and 1829, one of the two members of the board who had chief charge over the police of the prison, of which these men were inmates.

Wilson was received in August 1825, for three years, for grand larceny, the particular offence not stated, as being twenty-five years old—and discharged by the expiration of his sentence, 24th August 1828.

Porter was received in February 1827, for two years, for store breaking and stealing a dozen combs, as being 22 years old—and was discharged 22d Feb. 1829, by the expiration of his sentence.

According to the records of the prison, Wilson is nearly 30 years, and Porter was less than 25 years old.

They were both accounted bad men; but Porter, was, in the language of the penitentiary, called a 'good prisoner;' and it is not recollected that he ever was punished, except by a slight confinement to his cell, for not doing his task.

After his release in Feb. 1829, Porter commenced the trade of a weaver in Baltimore, and pursued it until Wilson came out in August, who joined Porter, and, for a short time, labored at a loom—but they soon proceeded to Philadelphia together, and there were shortly afterwards joined by Abraham Powel, who made his escape from the said penitentiary in June 1829—and then these three planned and executed the robbery of the mail near the city just named.

After which Wilson and Porter proceeded to Baltimore, for the purpose of killing Mr. Owens, the principal keeper of the penitentiary, and Mr. Denny, one of the deputy-keepers—Powel refusing to take any part in the affair. On Friday night, the 22d of Jan. 1830, they, in company with a man named Riddle, also recently a prisoner, knowing that Mr. Owens was accustomed to attend his meeting on that evening of the week, watched near the church, but not finding Mr. Owens, (who remained at home that evening) they proceeded to the penitentiary, and, concealing themselves, waited for their prey. At about 9 at night, they discovered Mr. Denny returning from his own house, which was near, accompanied by two females, his sisters, and a young lady related to him. When they reached the gate, and were waiting admittance, Wilson and Porter advanced close upon them, and each took aim at Mr. D., Porter's pistol snapped, but Wilson's ball passed through the hat of the deputy-keeper, about half an inch above his head, the women being close at his side. It appears by the testimony of the witnesses, that Wilson wanted to advance one step after he had levelled his piece, which probably saved the life of Denny, for Wilson then stood on a piece of ground a little elevated above the common level of the street. On Sunday night following they planned a [illegible] of the great eastern mail, and went as far as [illegible] the road, about 4 miles from Baltimore, [illegible] the night was not dark enough [illegible]

for their purpose, and abandoned it. The next morning, before day, they stationed themselves on the Washington road, with an intent to rob the passengers in the early stage; and the person who was to have stopped the horses having "flinched," Wilson and Poteet both instantly fired upon the driver, and dangerously wounded him; but he still kept his seat, and the horses, being frightened, ran away, and so defeated their project. Soon after these things, Porter arrived in Baltimore and joined them. The whole were arrested at nearly the same time. Porter has been executed—Wilson is confined for life, Poteet for twenty-five years, and Riddle for ten—the whole extent of the punishment that could be given to the two latter for their offences in Maryland, as all which Wilson was an acter.

These facts are derived from the confession of the parties, and the various testimony that appeared on the trials.

Porter seems to have been the leader in the robbery of the mails near Philadelphia, and it was for that offence for which he and Wilson were found guilty and punished. Porter is dead, and we hope at rest,—and our best wishes are that Wilson may reform the thoughts of his heart, as earnestly exhorted by Porter, on taking a last leave of him.

From Niles' Register.

The further progress of one branch of the American system being arrested by the *forbiddings* of the President, new hopes are entertained that the other may be also "thrown overboard," as Mr. Blair expresses it. We agree with him, that either branch depends much upon the other—but disagree with President Jackson, when he says in his message returning the Maysville road bill, "there is no necessary connexion between it [the encouragement of domestic manufactures] and the system of appropriations"—for internal improvements. There is just the same connexion between roads and canals and domestic manufactures, as exists between navigation and harbors, wherein vessels may enter or remain in safety; and they all work together for the benefit of producers and consumers, mutually aiding one another, and adding to the general wealth and prosperity of a country. So think the British, the French and the Dutch. They regard good roads and canals as arteries through which the blood circulates from or to the common fountain or reservoir, and without which death would ensue. The *expediency* or the *constitutionality* of making appropriations to roads and canals, or for light houses, beacons or harbors, is another affair, which we shall fully discuss on a future occasion. We only wish now to suggest, that the South, having accomplished one part of its great purpose of checking the prosperity of the grain growing and manufacturing states, has much encouragement to persevere in the war which the cotton-growing and slave-holding states have so long and so ardently carried on—though, as we believe, against all right and reason, and decidedly against their own best interests: for the overwhelming facts exist, *that every protected article has been reduced in its price: that a new and safe market has been opened for one hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton.* Ship loads of cotton goods were, but a few years ago, imported from Calcutta—now, very many bales of American cotton, manufactured into cloth, are exported by us to Calcutta, Canton, Manilla, &c.

Whatever some of the factions in South Carolina, (including the three *foreigners* whose business it is to lead public opinion in that state) may say, the reduction of the duties on molasses and salt are regarded as entering wedges to rive the protecting system—and Mr. Blair joyfully proclaims, that that system cannot be supported "independent" of the granting of appropriations for roads and canals. But the South will not attack the protecting system *en masse*, any more! It is intended to *undermine* it, by degrees—to weaken it in parts, and thus destroy the whole. Mr. Blair supposes that New York has been "detached" from it by reducing the duty on salt, and Louisiana by that on molasses. *Iron* is to be next assailed, and when that manufacture shall be put down, it may be expected that Pennsylvania will be also "detached"—and then the South can do what it pleases, as to every thing else.

A bill was reported at the last session from the committee on commerce, by Mr. Cambreleng, "to encourage ship building in the United States" in a drawback of the duties payable on the iron, hemp, cordage, or sail cloth, used in building and equipping vessels—and if that should pass, we must expect another to *encourage the raising of horses*, (being an equally important concern) by like allowances; but the first is the most plausible, and, therefore, put forward as a pioneer; and we see it stated in all the leading anti-tariff papers, that a bold attempt is about to be made to reduce the duty on iron, at the next session of Congress, or as speedily as shall be thought expedient. Perhaps it may be supposed prudent to cause Pennsylvania a little longer, and not press too severely on her great interest in the 2 American system;" but we rather suppose that the Southern politicians regard themselves as strong enough to throw Pennsylvania "overboard"—and that they will push forward, as fast as they can, *before the effect of the census now taking shall be felt*: for we think that when representation shall have a nearer approach to free population than at present, the old established opinions, as to the tariff and internal improvements, will be resumed, and to the fullest extent that shall be desired, *unless prevented by the power of the Executive.*

* * * * *

With the tariff as it stands at present, we entertain strong hopes that our country may do pretty well—though the laws want some reformation, as we shall have occasion hereafter to speak of. It seems manifest that manufactures as well as agriculture (so far as it is appendant) have rather passed the lowest point of depression. For example, the British iron manufacturers cannot descend any lower in their prices—the laborers therein being reduced to a mere subsistence on the coarsest sorts of food, and hardly eating meat freely once in a week, unless assisted by the parishes. They cannot *descend* further; and yet we meet them, (aided by the tariff) though our working people eat three hearty and full meals of meat and wheat bread every day, if they desire it, and are comfortably and cheerfully clothed—all that are prudent raising themselves a little upward in the world, and hoping for yet better times—a hope that reaches not the heart of the English semi-pauper, though working much harder than they do. The advance in the price of wool shews an improvement in the domestic manufacture of woollens—though that is John Bull's jewel, and for which he would go to war in a moment, if by so doing he could destroy the "*rivalry*" that haunts him like a "foul fiend" from *below*. John has tried all sorts of smuggling and false swearing, and has kept off the effect that heretofore, to a very considerable extent; but now we are partly up to some of his tricks—and the fact is, that the cost of *manufacturing* a yard of cloth, of a given quality, is quite as low in the United States as in England, because of the general use of vastly important machines, which the prevailing misery of his wool-spinners and weavers will not permit a common introduction of—for John's people must at least exist, though on potatoes and oatmeal, only. As to cotton, so far as we have proceeded, we are in full "rivalry" with England. We send cargoes to her own port of Calcutta—we meet her great East India Company in Canton, in certain kinds of goods. Every month makes an advance upon England in this manufacture. All the common English calicoes may be said to be excluded, and there is adding heavy fustians for working people, at 12 or 13 cents per yard, which they can hardly wear out in a whole season! We still receive a considerable value of British cotton goods—say about in the amount of six millions a year, but they are chiefly of kinds that we do not yet manufacture extensively: time must be allowed to build up the various branches of this mighty business. And so it is with many other things—*the cost of every one of which has been reduced as the domestic supply approached the domestic demand.* We proudly submit this fact to the anti-tariff "philosophers." But they avoid it as they would the bite of a rattlesnake—the *first emblem* of our fathers, when they struck for liberty and independence; and, like *Chase* of Maryland, with eyes raised to heaven, swore that they "owed no allegiance to the king of Great Britain!"

In a benighted state of popular feeling—dirty and temporary contentions for office—the applause of some man or abuse of another, has so much weight, that old *principles* are disregarded. What was right is wrong, or what was wrong is right, just as persons at the heads of parties, *nod their heads or give a wink.* "Huzza for internal improvements—down with internal improvements; huzza for a protecting tariff—down with the tariff," are shouted, or whistled, through every note in the gamut, as "circumstances" are changed! *Consistency* is not a thing to be valued; and a man that would have been called an "infamous liar," for suggesting certain events that have happened, may now be blessed for the excellency of his judgment, and rightfulness of his views! How does "the record" of things past compare with things present? This state of society is like the seven-fold shield of Achilles—almost impenetrable. And we have sometimes been nearly wicked enough to wish, that all the works of internal improvement and all the factories, were stopped for one year, that the people might reason—for there is "*no joking with the belly.*" But we dare not wish desolation and ruin, the privation and misery, that would follow as event so calamitous, when the dead as it were, would be compelled to bury the dead, or the scantily provided be *forced* to administer to the wants of the living, that they might not perish on the high-ways, as many poor persons do in England, for the lack of food and raiment.

We shall still go for principles. Long before John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun or Martin Van Buren were thought of for the office of president of the United States, we were the advocates of internal improvement and a *protected* national industry; and if it happens that we outlive all these distinguished men, we shall remain as we were—no other than a revelation from heaven, or an overthrow of our reason, can change our opinion as to these things—lugged to our heart even from childhood, and confirmed by much observation and experience of the benefits that flowed from the partial practice of them. Our worst enemies, if any we have, must say, that "circumstances" have had no effect upon us.—The doctrines that we support, established by a thousand acts during the revolution, sanctioned at the first session of the first Congress under the constitution—approved by Washington, sustained by Jefferson, as secretary of state, and Madison, in the house of representatives—the encouragement of domestic manufactures was as popular once in *Virginia* as now in *Massachusetts.* Even Mr. *Randolph* was friendly to it; and a governor of Virginia paraded on a fourth of July, to exhibit to a patriotic multitude, a *shirt* (if we recollect rightly) that had been made out of American cloth, and presented to him on the glorious occasion! For about twenty seven years—from the period when he abandoned Mr. Jefferson and the republican party, because that he could not preside over the president, and command all the proceedings of congress, we have not regarded Mr. Randolph as a leader or guide—"a finger post," in any political matter; and if the governor of Virginia has quarrelled with his *shirt*, it is of no account of importance to us. It was a good shirt, notwithstanding, and a spirit of independence was enveloped in every fold of it.

Let others do what they may,—*we shall adhere to old principles* avoiding the 'politics of the Jay,' unless so far as these politics run afoul of us. With some, & in respect to this matter, we have likened ourselves to a post, firmly planted in the ground, and immoveable,—which a highly excited man, whose head is whirling with whiskey or politics, thinks is *approaching* him and *placing* itself in his way; and if, in his zig-zag course, he strikes the post, he quarrels with it, instead of his own foolish self. What we said of the Hartford conventionists, we shall say of the Southern nullificators; and, as we supported internal improvements and domestic manufactures before *political party* had pressed itself into considerations of their expediency, we shall support them still, even at the risk of offending political partizans.

To proceed—internal improvements, so far as they rest on the aid of general government, are at an end for the present. They are "thrown overboard." And now the tariff, so far as it protects the industry of the country, is to be repealed—if not by "bargain, intrigue, and corruption" at Washington, by the *army* of South Carolina, resisting the laws! But—and we honestly confess it, we are *afraid* that a repeal of the tariff laws may be brought about. A letter, presumed to have been written by a member of congress, appeared in the "Charleston Mercury" some weeks ago, *from* which the following is extracted—

"Mr. McDuffie has established his claim to be gratefully remembered by the honest planters and farmers; for surely he has fought their battle most heroically; although he has not completely routed the levies against whom he contended, he has compelled them to entrench behind every sort of defence; *and in a short time we shall see their shelter crushing before his batteries. The capitulation is not far off. I see every day evidences of the decay of this abominable American system.*"

And the Georgia Journal commences an article in relation to the president's veto on the Maysville road bill, with saying—"The American system has received a blow which, it is hoped will prostrate it forever. General Jackson will have realized the *morning* of his boast:—"The federal union must be preserved.

The "Jefferson dinner" established a period in the history of the "American system," its opponents taking new and strong ground. It was first thought that Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. might be *committed* against it through the force of political party feelings—but when it was discovered that this could not be effected, a new counting of votes took place, and it was supposed that the policy of these states, even at the hazard of losing their votes might be "thrown overboard." It was calculated, that extra support would be obtained elsewhere, for at least the present—and that Pennsylvania, *having lost the protection of her iron manufacture*, would stand "detached" from the system. We do not wish to descend to some particulars that we might give—but the south, and those really friendly to the "southern policy" have resolved to march to their object in solid phalanx. There will be no "dough faces" or "white slaves" among them. These are to be obtained from the north, *and some will be had. Political renegadoes are to be purchased.* They will be used like *Arnold*, and then "nailed down to the counter (as infamous those) like base money." New combinations and *coalitions* have been formed—and such proceedings stand justified by a man of as lofty a character as Mr. Archer, of Virginia, an extract from one of whose speeches will be found in a subsequent page. What then shall we do?—Shall we remain with our arms folded and be flogged like slaves? Nay, rather shall we not rouse ourselves, and bring our strength into united action—requiring of our public agents unqualified pledges to resist the designs of our enemies? Shall the millions of free people employed in supplying provisions and materials for the manufacturers, and in our workshops and factories, be deprived of their present business, or placed in competition with British paupers—shall the hundreds of millions of dollars vested in lands to furnish these supplies with coal and wood, and in water-rights, edifices, buildings, machinery and tools, if not cast aside, become depreciated in one half the present value, to gratify a southern jealousy, or feed a southern error? We are not opposed to the south. *The south is opposed to us.* We *cannot* believe that the shadow of a disadvantage has resulted to the south because of the protecting system—unless the increased population and wealth of the north and west is so regarded! If the south has become impoverished—and is suffering, as her orators and writers proclaim, *the fault is in the people themselves.* The demand for their staples is larger than ever, and the depression in price is owing to over-production. The farmers in the middle states have suffered more than the south can pretend to. In 1817, the value of their flour, bread and beef, (three articles) exported, was nearly 20 millions, in 1829, only about 8 millions—a proportionate decline far greater than is shewn in cotton. The quantity of the latter too, has not only kept up, but *nearly* increased. In 1817 the export was less than 86 millions of pounds—which was more than the average of preceding years (not counting those of war, &c.) but in 1829 the amount was nearly 265 millions of pounds—more than a treble quantity; in 1817 we exported 1,479,000 bbls. of flour, and in 1829 only 827,000. Cannot the "philosophers," in this mighty *excess* of the quantity of cotton exported, see some reason for a reduction in price? Cannot they discover in the reduced export of flour, as well as in the price of it (17,551,000 dollars in 1817, and 5,793,000 in 1829) an "apposite reason," on the *great crop of grain?* Is it not natural that the latter should defend themselves? They are twenty to one of the "people of the United States," as compared with the growers of cotton! Are the doings of so large a majority to be *nullified?* The market in the east is more important to the farmers, than the whole foreign market—and shall the people of the east be *forced* from consumers into *producers*, because excessive production of cotton in the south has reduced the price of that article? Or rather, indeed, if the truth must be told, because new and thrifty villages are springing up in the east, and old villages are becoming the habitations of owls in the south? a mean spirit of envy, willing to destroy that comfort which it is too *prodigal* or too lazy to earn for itself. If the north and west look pleasant, and the south gloomy—it is the result of sober industry and rigid economy, in the one, and of idleness and waste in the other. By the first, the mountains are made productive, and the naked rocks rendered profitable—by the second, what should be an *Eden*, is converted into a desert. It is admitted, that the tariff helps the one by furnishing a demand for labor, *which is the wealth of the community*; but its repeal would do no good to those who suffer, because labor is disbanded among them, and economy laughed at.

To conclude—the interests of the free laboring classes of the United States are in jeopardy but a degree of apathy prevails as though nothing was at hazard. We know it, and we *feel* it, and, prescribed and abused as we are, for opinion's sake, we seem almost ready to convert our Register into a record of tales about ghosts horrid murders and shocking accidents, and become popular—rather than further support a cause so scantily sustained by those most interested, and which we are assured has been prejudicial to our pecuniary concerns. But we cannot "give up the ship"—we are sometimes cheered in our way, by honest friends, and encouraged to hope for the accomplishment of our purposes, in the full establishment of the American system—humbly supported indeed, but with a zeal that will not be satisfied with any thing short of complete success.

BY LATE MAILS.

Gen. Jackson arrived at Louisville, Ky. 31st ult. No parade was made on the occasion, and after taking dinner with a few friends, he proceeded on for the Hermitage, where it would be better for him and the nation, were he to remain to the end of his life.

A gentleman from the West assures us that Gen. Jackson was very coolly received on his whole route and that he very sensibly felt it.—Those who have felt the effects of his tyrannical prescriptions and those who have been deceived with broken promises and otherwise disappointed to the attainment of their objects, were conspicuous in withholding their attentions to him. At Cincinnati a great but an abortive attempt was made at display, in which the General himself aided in creating a shout by waving his hat, &c. An act, we will venture to say, that no other President ever stooped to commit. At Nashville the General expects to be received with acclamations—a Courier in advance will announce his approach, when the People are to go out and receive him as the "conquering Hero" and conduct him into the town and from thence to the Hermitage.

Baltimore Patriot.

From the Winchester Repub.

Anecdote—fact—On Gen. Jackson's stopping at Rockville, Md. during his present tour to Tennessee, a plain old farmer made his way up to him, caught him by the hand, and exclaimed, "Well, general, how are you?" The President replied with a smile, "I'm pretty well, sir."—The old fellow continued, "Well, general, they say you voted against our Rockville road—but there's no believing the Adams men: now I want to know whether you did or not?" "I did sir," and the President. "You did!" repeated the old man with surprise, "how came you to do it?" "I did not think it was right: I had some constitutional objection," was the reply. The old farmer paused a moment, and then said emphatically, "Well, general, I've voted for you twice; but (with an oath) I now tell you I'll never do it again.

The above is related by a gentleman who was present, and will serve to show the manner in which the President's veto is received in Maryland.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that the Secretary of the Navy arrived at that place on the 8th, whence he proceeded to his former residence in North Carolina. Thus has the last one of the summer cabinet forsaken the scene. The Secretary of War is at Buffalo, escorted by a detachment of the Regency. He of the State Department is organizing his plans to comply with his bond to the accidental Governor. The others are off in various directions already chronicled. Messrs. Kendall and Greene are alone left to support the national dignity at the capital. This is not a travelling cabinet however; they only go abroad for the benefit of their health, as the public good requires they should do. It may one day require that they should make their absence longer.

It is not a labor which we delight in, to track the steps of individuals in office, whether they are wandering about for their private amusement, or to answer political ends. But it is our duty to disabuse the public mind, when gross attempts are made to impose upon it. The representation of the cabinet as performed at Cincinnati, when the President lately passed thro' that town, which has been copied from the Republican by certain papers, bound *jurare in verba magistri*, even against the evidence of their own senses, is so exorbitantly false, that we shall be constrained to give the true account from two other Cincinnati papers, the editors of which are men of character, and will not be charged with lying about they saw and heard. But we shall postpone this, until we collect a full account of the whole progress to Nashville. In the mean time, we correct an error in a letter of the correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, which we quoted on Saturday. Several motions were made in the town council of Louisville, to give the executive an offical reception, and pay him public honors. They were *rejected.* So much for the veto.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv. July 15.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival last night of the ship Salem, Capt Richardson, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th of June, inclusive.

LIVERPOOL, June 9th, 1830.

The following is an extract from a letter received this morning, from Mr. Willmer's private correspondent, at Windsor.

Windsor, 2 o'clock A. M. June 8, 1830.

"His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation, that each succeeding hour will close his early reign."

From the Times.

We have received accounts from Windsor, which left that town so late as 2 o'clock this morning. The King was hardly expected to survive the night, though the natural vigour of His Majesty's constitution has more than once carried him through a crisis almost equally severe. The Duke of Wellington, who had been sent for express, arrived at 6, and did not leave till 11.

From the Morning Post.

We are grieved to state that the intelligence respecting His Majesty is of the most mournful import. We deem it inexpedient to inflict upon the feelings of our readers the painful details of our private advices—the official announcement of the Royal Sufferer (after what he had already endured) having past the last night under considerable embarrassment, being of itself more than sufficient, for the lamentable occasion.

The House of Commons, on the 7th of June, voted £28,000 to defray the expense of missions to the South American states.

Don Miguel is endeavoring to borrow money in England. The Morning Chronicle thinks he will fail, as there are others who want money who are in better credit.

On the 7th of May, the Porte concluded a Treaty of Commerce and Friendship, which allows to the Americans the passage into the Black Sea, with all the immunities enjoyed by Europeans.

From the Constitutionnel.

Hostilities have recommenced between the Greeks and Turks in the Isle of Syra, with more obstinacy than ever. The two parties do not give any quarter to each other.

The Greeks are daily exposed to fresh vexations. Arta and Prevesa have for some time past experienced much disturbance and extortions. The Albanians have recently sacked Janina, whilst the Governor kept himself shut up in his castle, where he was besieged. His adversaries at the same time arrested and carried into slavery all the Christians who dare to come out of their houses.

From the Journal des Debats.

On the 27th of May, a fire broke out on board of a transport at anchor at the Isle of Hyeres. She sank immediately. She was loaded with camp equipages drugs, &c.; her value is estimated at 1,500,000. Fortunately no one perished. The fire was occasioned by the breaking of a bottle of sulphuric acid, for the use of balloons. Besides the balloon and apparatus the flames devoured the tent of M. de Bourmont, and sundry luggage and tent equipage of the army.

From the Journal du Commerce, June 8.

ANCONA, May 20.

The last accounts from Egypt, which come down to the end of April, cause some uneasiness respecting the health of the viceroy. The death of a Prince connected with the present state and civilization of Egypt would be an important event. The successor of Mehemet Ali has, it is true, like his father, the same taste for the arts and for reforms, but he does not possess in the same degree that knowledge of mankind, and the power of discovering charlatanism and quackery. The death of the Viceroy would cause a deep injury to commerce. The accounts from Greece are of a more satisfactory nature. Count Capo d'Istrias labours with ardour and success at the organisation of that country.

It is now said that orders have been issued for sending 15,000 troops, by way of a reserve to our expeditionary army, to the departments of the Var and of the Rhone. The head quarters are to be at Aix.

Unpleasant accounts have this day been circulated upon Change, respecting the fate of the first division of the expedition. We could not trace them to any thing positive. The decline of the Funds was attributed to these reports, but perhaps it is likewise the decline that has given birth to them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.

The only two events that now occupy public attention, is the arrival of the Grand Vizier from Adrianople, and the death of Papudschi Achmet, the Capitan Pacha. It is thought that the Grand Vizier will soon return to his post.—With respect to the Capitan Pacha, his place is destined to Halil Pacha, who is expected from Petersburg. This skilful diplomatist enjoys the Sultan's favour, and seems likely to act a great part in the empire.

ODESSA, May 15.

The head quarters of our army in Turkey are already removed from Bourgas. The dispatches of the commander in chief are dated from Erketech (on the top of the Balkan) May 8.—Count Diebitsch intends to arrive in a few days at Terasipol, and there perform quarantine.—*Prussian State Gazette, June 2.*

FRANCE.—From the tone of the Ministerial, as well as other papers in France, there are difficulties approaching, of a serious character. The elections are expected to result in favor of liberal principles, against the Ministry. The Ministerial papers ask "Can the King yield—ought the King to yield? The Liberals answer yes—when the Chambers, do not agree with the Monarch, the latter must give way."

A letter to the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle dated Paris, June 4, says:

"There is a great contest going on in France, the result of which must be most important to Europe and the world. It is not a contest of men—but principles; not of one set of place-hunters and tax-eaters against another set, both being equally indifferent to the tax-payers, or the public; but it is a question of Royalty on the one hand, and Democracy on the other; of power and force against popular opinion and the voice of a nation. This contest will end in the triumph of the People, or in that of the Monarchy. Should the battle be now gained by the latter, you must not suppose that the question will be settled. No, no, the people will fight on, though it be only "with the fragments of their blades;" and, believe me, they will fight until they conquer. Should the battle be lost by the Royalist party there will be virtually an end to the Monarchy at once, and ere long there may be another dissolution. In this state of things we live and move—and the stream of events, even more rapid than that of time, bears us onward too quickly to the torrent and the cataract. I anticipated rapidity. I foresaw the danger but I did not think it was quite so near. Let us look, however, events boldly in the face like men—and prepare ourselves for the result.

PARIS, June 5.

The newspapers of this day teem with matter respecting the elections. The energy displayed by government in promising rewards, and in menacing, (and in some cases in inflicting punishments) will, it is believed, have much effect upon such of its employes as are electors. Still the attainment of a Ministerial majority in the Chamber is by no means certain. The Messager des Chambres, and following it, the whole daily press of France, have stated pretty nearly the main course resolved on by Government, but incorrectly some of the details. Here is my version of it. Should the new Chamber of Deputies prove equally intractable with the last, a prorogation will, immediately upon ascertaining that fact, take place, and at a convenient season, another dissolution. In the interim the Government will be enabled to carry on its operations without the slightest necessity whatever of having recourse to unconstitutional modes of levying taxes. They will thus avoid creating discontent on that head, while they will, at the same time, be unerringly and rapidly proceeding towards the attainment of their great object, the command of the Chamber of Deputies.

WHITEHALL, May 31, 1830.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Farnborough, General Sir William Keppel, and Major General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, to be his commissioners for affixing his Majesty's signature to instruments requiring the same.

FRANKFORT, May 26.

The Emperor of Russia has given up one third of the contribution which was to be paid by the Turks; he likewise has given up an extension of territory in Asia, offered by the Porte as an indemnity for the reduction of the 3,000,000 of ducats allowed by Russia.

The French fleet was expected to arrive before Algiers on the 4th June.

The two French vessels of war, a part of the blockading French squadron before Algiers, which were lost in a late gale, are stated to be the Le Sylene and L'Adventure. Their crews, it is stated, fell into the hands of the Algerines.

Messrs. Thomas and Benjamin Hogg, woolen cloth merchants, failed in an amount little short of £100,000. It is impossible at present to form an opinion how the affairs of the house will wind up, but we hear they will be settled under a commission.

Leeds Mer.

Leopold's Reasons for resigning the Government of Greece.

"The duty which the undersigned has to perform towards Greece is clear and straight-forward. Throughout the whole of these transactions, he has only contemplated the interest of that country, and has uniformly protested, both in his written communications and his personal interviews with the Ministers of England and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greeks being forced into any arrangement considered by them as contrary to their wishes. And destructive to those rights which, as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices give them a right to insist upon.

When the undersigned contemplated the high distinction of becoming sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unanimously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend through whose means their long and heroic struggles were to be repaid by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their independence on a permanent and honorable footing.

It is with the deepest regret that the undersigned sees these hopes annihilated, and is forced to declare that the arrangements of the Allied Powers, and the opposition of the Greeks deprive him of the power of effecting this sacred and important object, and would impose on him an office of a very different character—that of a delegate of the Allied Courts, appointed by them to hold the Greeks in subjection by the force of arms. Such a mission would be as repugnant to his feelings, and injurious to his character, as it is in direct opposition to the treaty of the 6th July, in which the three powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the East.

The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns into the hands of the Plenipotentiaries a trust which circumstances no longer permit him to execute with honor to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe.

LEOPOLD, Prince de Saxe.

The Plenipotentiaries of the three Allied Powers."

Earthquake at Guatemala. A Mexican paper of May 28, brings intelligence that the city of Guatemala and its environs, in the Republic of Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. For five days there was a succession of the most frightful tremblings, which still continued at the departure of the mail, shaking to their foundations, and prostrating to the earth, the principal edifices, and compelling the unfortunate inhabitants to flee to the public squares, and into the country, where, to protect themselves from the weather, they had erected huts of palm mats. The temples, which had already been robbed of their furniture and deprived of their ministers (persecuted and banished,) are rendered useless, particularly the beautiful church of St. Francisco, which, on account of its size and ponderous structure, has suffered most. The town of Amatitlan, a place of recitation in the vicinity, had been totally destroyed. It is difficult to find, in the history of human distress, a series of misfortunes comparable to those of Guatemala. Civil war—persecution, which has been its consequence,—the banishment of all the respectable men whose talents and influence might have conferred happiness upon the country,—anarchy,—& at last a catastrophe of nature—which, if it has been experienced there in other times, compelling the population to change their location, is still more distressing now, because the circumstances which attend it, and the impossibility of repairing the losses which have been suffered, on account of the exhaustion of their public and private fortunes.

The population of Guatemala is about 20,000 souls. It was founded in 1524, on the declivity of a mountain, at whose summit was a volcano. In 1757 it was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and by matter from the volcano. In 1775, having been partially rebuilt, it was again destroyed by an earthquake, and the greater part of the inhabitants buried in the ruins. Its present site is about 25 miles south of the old town.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

DARING ROBBERY.—One of our most respectable citizens, Mr. Henry Manton, while attending the performance at the Theatre on Friday evening, was robbed of his pocket book, containing 6,000 dollars, in bills of the Branch Bank of the United States of this place. The money was drawn from the Bank on that day, in bills of from 5 to 1000 dollars. Sundry notes and papers were also in the Pocket book, which may possibly lead to a recovery of the money. A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for the recovery of the bills and notes.—*Pres. Journal.*

Letters from Rome, dated May 15th, mention the serious illness of Cardinal Fesch, and state that his life was despaired of. It is said that he has bequeathed a great portion of his fortune for pious works, and but little to his family. His sister, Madam Letitia Bonaparte, whose death was announced in all the papers, has nearly recovered from her late severe accident.

The great eclipse of 1831. The eclipse which will happen on the 12th of February, will be one of the most remarkable that will be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years. The apparent diameter of the sun will be 32½ minutes of a degree; that of the moon, 31½.—Of course the eclipse will be *annular*; that is, all places where the sun will be centrally eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon. Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The center of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean, on the morning of Feb. 12, in lat. 31 degrees 55 minutes N. and long. 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise centrally eclipsed, at 24 minutes past 6 o'clock, or at 5h. 54m. P. M. apparent time at Greenwich. Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the South and East; in 15 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in lat. 27 degrees 30 minutes North.—Thence curving northwardly, in 47 minutes more, it will enter the United States near the S. W. corner of Louisiana, and in six minutes will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville.—Passing through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia; in 27 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton county S. C. in lat. 34 degrees 37 minutes N. long 82 degrees 28 minutes W. where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian. Thence passing over N. C. into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross the James' River, near Richmond; and continuing in nearly a direct line, in 8 minutes will leave the Jersey shore at Little Egg Harbour, passing a few miles east of Montauk point; in 2 minutes, it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet, and in six minutes it will enter upon the southwestern extremity of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the Island of Newfoundland, and increasing in velocity as it approaches the verge of the earth, in 19 minutes more it will leave its disk in lat. 57 degrees 28 minutes, at which point the sun will set centrally eclipsed at 4h. 30m. or 6h. 25m. Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2h. 31m. in crossing the earth's disk, and about 1h. from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States. A line drawn through the above points on a map of North America, will pass through all those places where the eclipse will be central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles, will include all places in the United States where it will be annular. Its penumbra will precede and follow the centre, at the mean interval of 1h. 30m. making on the central track the beginning and end of the eclipse. Lines drawn on a map of the U. States, parallel to the central track at intervals, on the S. side of 200, 485 and 175 miles, and on the N. at intervals of 225, 250 and 300 miles, will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10 and 9 digits eclipsed.—By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse, of the intervals of Greenwich time, and protracting the hour lines of right angles, the time and phases of the eclipse may be found for very nearly any place in the U. States; observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

The eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and the West Indies, and will be seen as far S. as the city of Quito in South America.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Fifth Ward Election. A great deal of excitement has prevailed in the city for several weeks past, particularly in the Fifth Ward, on the subject of the Election of Alderman. Last year, Alderman Rogers was elected in that Ward, on party ground, by a majority of 328 votes, he being the Jackson candidate. On the present occasion, the Tammany party fearful of their strength, did not put up a candidate. Gen. Lamb, who ran two years ago, as an anti-Jackson candidate, for the same office, but who lost his election by a large majority, was put up by the Working men opposed to the Owen party, and by a large portion of the Republicans of the Ward. Mr. Van Schaick, a most worthy gentleman, was put in opposition by the friends of Alderman Rogers; and Mr. Leavens was the candidate of the Owen party. Gen. Lamb has succeeded, and in him the public will find a most valuable officer. Although a large portion of the Tammany-men supported Mr. Van Schaick, they did not do so exclusively; many were his most ardent opposers, on the ground that he was put in nomination last year, at the Pewter Mug Meeting, *as it is called*, to break down the Tammany Assembly Ticket.

It is seldom that two gentlemen are put before the public, who are so highly esteemed as the gentlemen before mentioned. The election proves most conclusively, that the Tammany party, sensible that they had no strength in the Ward, declined offering any candidate.

The brig Claudia, which arrived at Sag Harbor on the 30th ult. in thirty five days from the island of Ascension, reports that she left the Britanic Majesty's frigate Sybille, Commodore Colliere, at that island. The officers of the ship stated that they had re-captured *twelve thousand* slaves since they had been on the African station. The officers of the Athol, a sloop of war also lying at Ascention Island, informed that the schooner Albatross, of Saint Helena, bound for Sierra Leone with dispatches from Commodore Colliere, was boarded in longitude 8 deg. W., by a piratical schooner, lattoos rigged, and all on board killed, except the carpenter and two seamen, who secreted themselves in the hold.—*N. Y. Spec.*

Representatives. By the last census the population of Massachusetts was 521,725; the ratio of representation in Congress being fixed at one member for every 40,000 inhabitants, Massachusetts was entitled to thirteen Representatives, and there was but a small fraction, namely, 1725, left unrepresented. Should the ratio be increased only 10,000, as seems to be the general opinion, Massachusetts will not, as has generally been supposed, lose one of her delegation in the House. If, as appears almost certain, we number 650,000, we shall retain our thirteen members, and if, as is by no means improbable, we should have 700,000 inhabitants, we shall gain one member. It is supposed that Rhode Island will number 100,000 and thus be unable to retain her relative political standing—for it is not to be concealed that Mr. Gorham was correct, when, at a late dinner, he stated that numbers were of more importance than talent, when sectional questions were to be decided.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

In confirmation of our remarks made a few days since in relation to the opening of the trade of the Black Sea, to American Shipping, and the success of the negotiations of Mr. Rives, we have the gratification of presenting the following letter from Smyrna, with which we have been politely favored by a friend. We are assured that it can be implicitly relied on.

SMYRNA, April 20, 1830.

"I know you will be gratified to learn that Mr. Charles Rhind's mission to Constantinople has been crowned with complete success. On the 12th inst. he succeeded in concluding a treaty with Turkey, which places our country on the footing of the most favored nations. Mr. D. A. Offley would leave Constantinople on the 10th, by land, with a firman or permission for Commodore Biddle to proceed to the convent Lazaretto in Constantinople. Mr. Offley, the Consul, will leave here for Constantinople, by land, immediately after his arrival here.—When they all unite there, the treaty will be

signed by the three—Mr. O., Mr. R., and the Commodore. The Java frigate, and Lexington corvette have been at Vourla since 3d inst. and their stay there so long has given rise to many reports among the good people of Smyrna. A messenger will no doubt be despatched to the U. States, with the treaty, soon after the arrival of the Commodore and Mr. Offley there. The Java will probably wait at Vourla, to take the treaty to Gibraltar.

A letter from Mahon of the 14th of May, states that an American frigate had just arrived there, from Algiers, with the families of the American, Spanish, and Danish Consuls on board. The Dey had detained the Consuls themselves.

Fatal Duel. We have received a letter dated Arkansas Territory, June 22d, detailing circumstances connected with an instance of single combat, which took place there, whose severity has scarcely a parallel in history. The letter comes, as it appears, from a friend of one of the parties, Dr. D. H. Jeffries, with whom we had a brief acquaintance while he resided at Coffeeville; and the account is requested to be published, for the information of the friends of that gentleman in this State. The parties were resident at or near Iberville, Louisiana.

A challenge passed from a Dr. Smith to Dr. Jeffries, on the 1st inst. which was accepted; the interview was appointed for Thursday, the 17th, and the distance fixed at eight paces.—When the time arrived the parties met, took their stations, and exchanged shots, without injury to either. After this shot, it seems inferrable from the remarks of the writer, that some efforts were made by their friends to bring about an accommodation, but unavailing, as Dr. Jeffries declared that he would not leave the ground till he had lost his own, or had taken the life of his antagonist. Their pistols were handed to them a second time, and at this fire the right arm of Dr. Smith was broken, which arrested the fight for a few moments, till he recovered from the exhaustion, when he declared as he was wounded he was ready to die, and demanded the seconds to proceed. The pistols were then put into their hands for a third time, Dr. Smith using his left hand. At this fire Dr. Jeffries was wounded in the thigh, and his loss of blood occasioned an exhaustion that again delayed the conflict for a few moments. He recovered, and both then desired to shorten the distance and continue the fight. They now stood up for the fourth time, covered with blood, and at a distance of six feet. They were to fire between the words one and five, and the shot proved fatal to both parties. They fell to the earth. Dr. Smith was dead when he dropped, the ball having penetrated his heart, and Dr. Jeffries was shot through the breast, a wound he survived but four hours.

When Doctor Jeffries saw that his antagonist had fallen, he asked if he were dead, and being assured so, he declared his own willingness to die. Before he expired, he said he had been a schoolmate with Dr. Smith, had been acquainted with him fifteen years, that they had been on terms of great intimacy and friendship: and he bore, also, honorable testimony to his character as a man of science, and a gentleman. It is not stated distinctly in the letter, what originated the cruel hostility which is exhibited in this melancholy affair, but it appears to have been deeply wounded feeling on the part of Doctor Jeffries. Our correspondent states that he had many personal friends in the section of country where he had fixed his residence, and was universally respected and beloved. He was engaged, at the time of this affair, to be married to a highly intelligent lady of Mississippi, which circumstance appears to have had a connection with the duel. The lady reached the ground only in time to take her last earthly farewell of the object of her affection. Her frantic cries, mingled with the grief of the friends, the letter paints as a scene of the most heart-rending description. *Mobile Register.*

From the Brooklyn Advertiser.

Windham County Temperance Society.—The second annual meeting of this society was holden in the meeting house in Brooklyn, on Monday, 5th inst. at 11 A. M.

The address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Dow, and Rev. Messrs. Fitch and Lane led in the devotional exercises. The Society convened for business about 3 o'clock P. M., when Reports from the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The society then proceeded to the choice of officers, when the following were elected, viz:

Darius Mathewson, Esq., *President.*
Daniel Frost, Jr., George Benson, Philip Pearl, Jr., Esqs., *Vice Presidents.*
Rev. Ambrose Edson, *Secretary.*
Mr. Edwin Newbury, *Treasurer.*
Rev. Samuel J. May, Dea. Roger Clark, Uriel Fuller, Esq., John F. Williams, Esq., *Executive Committee.*

Voted, That the next meeting of this society be at Hampton, on the last Tuesday of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M.—that D. P. Tyler, Esq. be requested to deliver an address, and that Rev. Orrin Fowler be his substitute. The meeting was then adjourned.

From the Prov. Jour.

Printers' Celebration. The Typographical Society of Wheeling, (Va.) celebrated the Anniversary of Independence, on the 3d, by a dinner. Matters were arranged for the occasion, in "typographical order." Dinner being ready, "the work of *distribution* soon began, and ere long every *case* was filled to the brim."

The following toast we select from those drank on the occasion.

Henry Clay—An *ornamental figure*, cumerable with the first patriotic protectors of American Liberty. He who strikes him, strikes the *broadside* of the American System: Regardless of the *balls* and *shooting sticks* of his enemies; he will *rise* and *drive out* the *devil* from his den, and correct the *outs* and *doublets* which have been imposed upon a free and independent people.

Mrs. Barney—In the *line* of her duty she has *battered* a tyrant in such *sort*, as to make an *impression* on every "matron and wife" in the nation.

The President and Vice President of the Day—May they always be in *register* with public opinion, and never get *choked* with *pi*.

The Orator—May his *upper case* be always *filled* with such *founts* as he *displayed* on this occasion.

The Reader—May his pockets be filled with *quarters* and *keep out of dirty cases* as long as his *shanks* will bear him.

City Occurrences.—Mr. Quin, a colored clergyman of the African Church, was robbed of $1800, at his residence in Mulbery street, on Thursday last. The money was in City Bank Notes—one bill of $1000, one of $500, & three of $100.

A child sent by his aunt to gather chips, was found dead in a slip on Saturday, with his head sticking in the mud. He is supposed to have slipped from the wharf in endeavouring to catch a floating stick.

On Thursday a lad in riding behind one of the stages in Broadway was run over and badly injured at the moment he jumped off, by a gig. As children are in the constant practice of stealing a ride on vehicles passing through crowded streets the only wonder is that ten are not killed where one is injured. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Infidels and Working Men.—An erroneous impression prevails abroad that these movements are identified with the principles of Frances Wright and R. D. Owen. The Genius of Temperance says, "The reverse is the fact. The Owen party having vainly attempted to decoy and mislead them, under the guise of friendship, and a majority of the working men having explicitly disavowed all connexion with them, the two parties are now acting in direct opposition to each other."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JULY 21, 1830.

Signs of the Times.—It is certainly impossible that the Jacksonians should really feel that confidence in the re-election of their leader, or in his present popularity, which they express. It is a fact, which cannot be disputed, that the administration lost ground during the last session of Congress. The only measure recommended by the President which was sustained, was the Indian bill, and a delay of a few days would probably have changed that vote. Since the rising of Congress, the movements in the West have been very decisive and universal. In every part of Kentucky and Ohio, there appears to be a feeling of disgust at the strange and varying course of the Administration. Many who had originally supported General Jackson, honestly and because they supposed him friendly to the great doctrines of the American System, and from unwillingness entirely to abandon him, have noticed with the hope of better things in future, his continued departure from all which he had promised them and they had promised themselves. Such persons, the last acts in relation to internal improvements have entirely separated from General Jackson and his cause. They feel that they have been grossly deceived in the man, and they hesitate not to say so in so many words. The whole Western country is alive on the subject—meetings are called in all quarters, and the disposition manifested, is that of a deliberate and determined opposition to General Jackson as a candidate for the next presidential term.

We anticipate, we confess, but little change of feeling in New-England, in relation to this question. The friends of General Jackson will not be increased by a single individual, for there never was a worse time, or less inducement to change, in order to join his ranks—and as for his former supporters, they will doubtless continue, that is, the greater part of them. It is very certain that Gen. Jackson could not do any act so outrageous as to detach them from his ranks. They are a very different class of persons from the Western or Southern Jacksonians. A New England Jacksonian, if he has an office or chance for one, he may be counted upon as a most *invariable* supporter of the power which gives him his *pay*. That a great change is taking place in some of the Middle and Western States, facts, which daily appear, will leave no room for doubt. To show the state of feeling in the West, we give a few extracts from the Kentucky papers, as published in the National Journal of the 13th inst.

"On the 18th of June, a meeting of a number of citizens of Woodford county was held at Versailles, at which it was resolved, (Marquis Calmes being Chairman, and Peter J. Railey, Secretary)—

That a Committee of 25 persons, to be selected from different parts of the county, be appointed to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the people of Woodford county, in relation to the conduct of President Jackson, in rejecting the bill recently passed by Congress, making an appropriation of $150,000, to the "Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company," &c. &c. and that said Committee meet at the Court House in the town of Versailles, on Monday the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and make report of their proceedings to a meeting of the citizens of the county, contemplated to be held on that day.

And a committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of 25 persons.

It was then resolved, That the meeting adjourn to convene at the Court House, in the town of Versailles on Monday the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the 21st June a large public meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, of all political parties, was held at the Court House in Lexington, in accordance with public notice on the 21st inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the subjects of Internal Improvements, the Tariff, and other important matters.

The 8th Resolution adopted at this meeting was as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting, in forbearing at this time to make a formal nomination of the pre-eminently qualified, talented and patriotic individual in its judgment most suitable for the next Presidency is actuated by the unwillingness to be subjected to the imputation of precipitation in a case in which partiality towards a neighbor and a friend might be supposed to have too much influence. But the preference of the people here assembled cannot be doubted; nor that they will manifest that preference on proper occasions hereafter.

Another resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of Correspondence of —— —— be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make manifest the *truth*, and promote the success of the sentiments of this meeting, as now expressed by all fair and honorable means in their power. That a majority of said Committee be competent to act, to fill vacancies that may occur from time to time in their own body, and to call, when they deem it expedient, a general meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, and that the Chairman of this meeting be a member of said committee, and do appoint the other members thereof.

In pursuance of the last resolution, the chairman appointed 48 of the most respectable citizens on the committee.

On the same day a similar meeting was held in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, when on motion William Shreve, sen'r. was elected chairman, and J. W. S. Mitchell, Secretary. After passing sundry resolutions expressing their opinion that the power of making internal improvements was constitutionally vested in Congress; that General Jackson's reasons for rejecting the Maysville, Frederic and Louisville bills were "unsatisfactory and unsound;" that his course on the subject was inconsistent and contradictory; &c. &c. the meeting adopted the following resolutions.

10. Resolved that our distinguished fellow citizen, Henry Clay, the firm and tried friend of internal improvements, of the tariff, and the great interests of the whole country—the firm and distinguished statesman, be recommended to the support of the people, as the successor of General Jackson in the Presidential chair, and that a committee of twenty persons for Jessamine county, be appointed, for the purpose of promoting his election by co-operating with his friends in other counties and states; the chairman of this meeting to be one of said committee, and to appoint the remainder of the number, the committee to have power to fill all vacancies from time to time.

11. Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of internal improvements, the tariff, and Henry Clay, in other counties, to hold meetings and express their sentiments in maintenance of the great interests which have been jeopardized by the veto of the President.

The Chairman, as required in the 10th resolution, named the following gentlemen: Capt Hugh Chenault, Jacob Todhunter, Andrew McCampbell, Esq., D. Greer, A. Wake, Col. Wm. Mosely, Dr. A. Young, Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell, John Singleton, Capt. Jas. H. Chinnon, Thomas E. West, Esq., Capt. William Hogan, Geo. W. Brown, Wm. Clarke, George I. Brown, Esq., Maj. D. B. Price, Dr. E. B. Barry, Capt. Wm. Caldwell, and Dr. Wm. Robertson.

On the 26th of June a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Bourbon county, was held at the Court House in Paris, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Executive Veto on the Maysville Bill—James Kennedy was appointed Chairman, and Thomas J. Bedford, Secretary. An Address and Resolutions, offered by Thomas A. Marshall, were adopted. The address takes a masterly view of the first Veto message of the President on which it rests, and of certain acts of the Administration, setting at nought its professions of economy, and of exclusive solicitude to pay the National Debt. We regret that we have not room for this able exposition. Among the resolutions adopted, are the following:

Resolved, That while we find in the message of the President nothing to hope for, in regard to Internal Improvements, we find much ground for fear, in relation to our Domestic Manufactures—that we dissent from the policy of the President, as now developed on these and other subjects of vital interest to the Republic, and that we cannot approve of the principles upon which he administers the Government.

Resolved, Therefore, that we highly approve of the proceedings of the people of Jessamine county, in nominating our distinguished fellow citizen, *Henry Clay*, as the successor of General Jackson in the Presidential Chair: and that we most cordially unite in recommending him to the choice of our fellow citizens of the United States at the next Presidential election. They know him as the undoubted friend and able supporter of internal improvements, of domestic manufactures, of the Union of the States, and of the pure spirit of our institutions. His name is identified with the prosperity of his country, and with the cause of Liberty in both hemispheres. His principles are the principles of the American People.—His fame rests upon the archives of the nation, and is as imperishable as the monuments of its freedom.

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed to co-operate in promoting the election of *Henry Clay*, and the sentiments expressed by this meeting, and that the friends of the American System, of the Union, and of *Henry Clay*, throughout the State, be invited to hold similar meetings.

Resolved, That we disapprove, as inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, dangerous to the purity of elections, and inauspicious to the interests of the country, the removal of faithful public officers, for the free exercise of the elective franchise; and if this is not the ground of the many removals made by the President, we, as a portion of the people, wish to know the true cause.

Thomas A. Marshall was appointed Chairman of the Committee, provided for by the 2d resolution, and was authorised to name the other members of said committee.

The Young Men's Temperance Association of this town held a meeting on Monday evening, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing an address on the subject of temperance. The citizens at large were invited to attend, and a highly respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, we learn, were present. The meeting was opened by prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell. A report of a very interesting character, was made by George Loomis, which was accompanied by some very appropriate remarks from John T. Wait. The address was delivered by Charles W. Denison, and is spoken of as a very pleasing and interesting production. He painted, in the most fervid and really eloquent manner, the evils of intemperance, and urged the claims of the Society upon the whole community. This Society now consists of about one hundred young men of this town—and engaging as they do, with zeal and earnestness in the cause of temperance, the benefits which they will produce in this community, are certain and immense. They are soon coming on to take an active part in the concerns of life and in the direction of public opinion, and the happy direction which they are likely to give, is a subject upon which the well-wisher of his fellow men may well congratulate himself.

The following resolution, offered by J. T. Wait, was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the Committee of Vigilance, encouraged by the success that has thus far attended them shall still continue their exertions, until they obtain the signatures not only of the young men of Norwich, but those also of the surrounding towns.

South Carolina Doctrines.—A recent number of the Charleston Mercury contains an account of a dinner given to Messrs Drayton and Hayne. The speech of Col. Drayton is of a character with the man—moderate, independent, and judicious. That of Mr. Hayne is little more than a paraphrase of his speeches before Congress, raised to a higher degree of fervor, by the excitement of a good dinner, than would be expected in the Senate of the United States.

The following is an extract from Col. Drayton's speech:

"Our citizens, suffering under an Act which a great majority of them, believe to be unconstitutional, have naturally been led to deliberate upon the steps which ought to be taken, under circumstances so critical and momentous. Of the expedients proposed, that which seems most generally to be relied upon, is, through the medium of the Legislature, or of a convention chosen by the people, to nullify the obnoxious law, or in other words, to declare it to be unconstitutional, and to absolve our citizens from obedience to it, unless a contrary decision should be pronounced by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, or by conventions of the people, in the same number of the states. Those who recommend this course are sanguine in their expectations of its efficacy. They assert that a sovereign State, under its reserved rights, can *constitutionally* resort to it and that by no other means can the Union be preserved. If by any process of reasoning, of which I am capable; if by any lights which I could derive from intellects far superior to mine, I could accord in these views and inferences, I should rejoice to do so; for no one condemns more than myself the principle of the existing Tariff, or more deprecates its baleful effects. *Nevertheless, after anxious and painful meditation, directed by every motive which ought to influence a lover of his country, and of his country's reputation and prosperity, I cannot perceive any substantial distinction between the abrogation of a law of Congress, by a State, and the separation of that state from the Union.* When an Act of Congress has been passed, in its customary forms, until repealed by the body enacting it, or decided to be invalid by the Federal Judiciary, it becomes the law of the land. The President of the United States is compelled, by his oath of office, to enforce it, unless, perhaps, he should be satisfied of its unconstitutionality, which is not the opinion of President Jackson, as to the tariff of 1828. Should then the President, or the mandate of the Federal Court, direct it to be carried into execution, it could not be resisted by us, excepting upon the ground, that our State had withdrawn from the federation, or by the exercise of force. The first alternative would be, ipso facto, a severance of the State from the Union. The second would be an appeal to arms, the ultima ratio regum.

Let me not be misconceived. I am not the advocate of passive obedience and non-resistance. In the ordinary administration of affairs, the assertion of the right of the majority to bind the people is a mere truism; but a majority, as well as a minority may be a faction; and where the legislature is accused of usurpation, or corruption, or oppression, to contend that the will of a prevailing majority should alone be evidence of the legality of their proceedings, would render hopeless all possibility of relief. A crisis might arise, when the bonds of the union ought to be broken. *The right of the State to secede from the Union, I, unqualifiedly, concede; but so long as this belongs to it, if she be not bound by its laws, the monstrous anomaly would exist, of a government whose acts were not obligatory upon its citizens; and of a State constituting one of the members of Union, whilst denying the authority of its laws.*

I am not unaware of the contradiction of many, that the consequences anticipated by me, would not follow from a nullification of the tariff-act, on the mode which has been mentioned—that, on the contrary, the repeal of the law would be insured by so vigorous a resolution. To those who are under this conviction, I would submit, that it is founded upon the supposed weakness of their opponents—a position as false and dangerous in politics as it is in war, and utterly unworthy of the high-minded freemen of South Carolina. *Unless a majority of the people of the United States were persuaded, that their interests were advanced by the so-called "American System," it would never have been imposed upon us by successive Congresses, from 1816 to 1830. It is probable, that this majority, stimulated by the lust of overlordship and sustained by the arm of power, would yield to the legislation, or to the menaces of a single State.*"

To these sentiments, in the main, no man can have any reasonable objection.

Mr. Hayne holds; however, a different language. In the nation of South Carolina, such views may still be entertained, but elsewhere the single speech of Mr. Webster, in accordance as it is with the good sense of every judicious man, will afford a complete antidote.

Mr. Hayne remarks as follows:—"The idea that the *Supreme Court* is to be the safeguard of the reserved rights of the States, can delude those only, who close their ears to the acknowledged fact, that in most of the cases where usurped power has been exercised or is apprehended, (such for instance as the Tariff of protection, and the appropriations of money for Internal Improvements, Education, Charities, Colonization or Emancipation) the question cannot even be brought before the Supreme Court according to the forms of the Constitution, and it is certainly in the power of Congress so to frame their laws and so to regulate their Courts as to prevent them from interposing to 'arrest the progress of usurpation' in any case whatsoever."

And again—

"Gentlemen, in the presence of this respectable assembly, and in the face of my country, I declare my solemn conviction, that the acknowledgement of the exclusive right of the Federal Government *to determine the limits of its own powers*, amounts to a recognition of its *absolute supremacy* over the States and the people, and involves the sacrifice not only of our dearest rights and interests, but the very existence of the Southern States; and if, by the blessing of Heaven, we shall yet a little while avoid the fate which is impending over us, we are as surely *destined to meet it*, 'as the sparks fly upwards.' In my view of the actual condition of your affairs, (without undertaking to determine what else it may become you to do, or to forbear) it is absolutely and indispensably necessary to give your brethren in other quarters of the Union, distinctly to understand, that you never will acknowledge the right claimed for the Federal Government, to either or all of its departments, to decide 'ultimately and conclusively as to the extent of its own powers,' that you never will consent to substitute the will of the majority for the Constitution, nor recognize unconstitutional acts of Congress, as the supreme law of the land. That viewing the Constitution as a compact prescribing limits to the Federal Government, the State of South Carolina, as one of the parties to that compact in its sovereign capacity, *claims the right* 'to judge of its infractions;' and that whilst she will at all times yield a ready and cheerful obedience to all laws made 'in pursuance of the Constitution,' she *claims the right* to hold to be utterly null and void, all such as clearly violate the reserved rights of the States. Let these principles be maintained, and your rights may be preserved. The day that you surrender them, and acknowledge the will of the majority, as declared in the acts of Congress to be the supreme law, you will have surrendered the glorious privileges of freedom, to put the yoke upon your own necks, to fasten manacles upon your own, and the hands of your children, to surrender your valuable possessions without a struggle, and consented to put yourselves and all that you possess at the mercy of those who, though standing to you in the relation and calling themselves your '*brethren*,' have in the eager pursuit of their own peculiar interests, turned a deaf ear to your loud remonstrances, mocked at your complaints, and manifested an utter disregard of your feelings, your rights and your interests."

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Comstock's Examination. We were highly gratified in witnessing the excellent examination of Mr. Comstock's school, on last Friday afternoon. The boys answered the questions put them in their several studies, with a promptitude and facility, rarely exhibited by those of so early an age, and reflected much credit upon their instructor. It was particularly pleasing to witness, upon an occurrence of a little hesitation, the appeals which were made to the intellects of the boys, plainly evincing that they were never permitted to recite a lesson, without a thorough understanding of it. We can distinctly recollect the time, when, not older than Mr. Comstock's scholars, we were made to jabber over a host of arithmetical and grammatical rules, of which we could not make a single application, and comprehending the meaning no better than a parrot. We also remember a later period, when we heard college mates repeat words, the sense of which they never dreamed.

The declamation of the boys was excellent. We consider this exercise of the greatest utility, and he, who, at an early season of life, has learned confidence, and a graceful demeanor from the habit of public speaking, cannot fail to perceive its great benefit in after years.

The compositions also exhibited much attention to that branch of education—and we should have been gratified to have heard a greater number.

The prize for composition was conferred upon Master Thomas Williams, and that for declamation on Master B. H. Benjamin. We mention these names, because it has been a custom in all our large cities, to publish the names of those who are thus rewarded—and no better stimulus for exertion can be offered to a meritorious boy.

We believe every one left the school room well pleased with the appearance and behaviour of the scholars—and the excellent management and polite attention of their instructor. CIVIS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Dunham—A few years ago, a boy, about 15 years of age, called at a house not many miles from this place, and asked for "something to eat." While the good lady of the house was making preparations, some one of the family asked him his name. His reply was, "My name is Jaun," [John.] The next question was, Where was you brought up? He raised his hand about four feet above the floor, and observed, "I grew up about so high myself." Are there not several children, even in the *good city of Norwich*, who are likely to "grow up so high" themselves? I know of nothing to prevent it so certainly, as the establishment of *Infant Schools*. I would propose that all the friends of Infant Schools should rouse up, and try again to establish one in this place. I cannot give up the subject. It was ascertained, a little more than a year ago, that there was a "goodly number" of gentlemen and ladies in this city, who were anxious for such an establishment. Let them now renew the subject with increased vigor, and I believe they will succeed. At any rate, I now solicit them to try again.

A Friend to Little Children.

City of Norwich, July 19, 1830.

ITEMS.

The eight children and grand children of the Moorish Prince, have been all redeemed, at the high price of $3100. They arrived in New-York from Natchez some days ago, and are now at Brooklyn. The Colonization Society will give them a free passage to Liberia in the vessel which is to sail from Norfolk in October.

A hail storm passed over a small part of the eastern shore, Maryland, a few days before harvest, and so completely threshed many fields of wheat that the owners have not thought them worth reaping. It is thought that not less than 50,000 bushels were thus lost in one neighbourhood.

The 54th anniversary of our Independence was celebrated at Washington City on the 5th, by the friends of Henry Clay, and the friends of the present administration, separately. The National Intelligencer says the friends of the former were more numerous than those of the latter. The National Journal gives a full account of the celebration by the friends of Mr. Clay and Internal Improvements. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Nathan Smith, and the Oration delivered by Mr. Richard S. Coxe.

Population of Hartford.—From the census of this town as furnished by the Deputy Marshall, it appears that the population on the 1st June, 1830, was 9,677—in 1820 the population of the town was 6,901—gain 2,776. The population of the city June 1st, 1830, was 6,896—in 1820 4,726—gain 2,170. The gain has been principally within the city limits—there has been an addition to the town of 130 from Farmington.

The Marshal who has been taking the census in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, remarks, that whenever he finds a newspaper lying about a house, the inhabitants are civil and communicative, while, where no paper is taken, the inmates are unwilling to expose their numbers. This result is not at all remarkable, and we have no doubt it is true.

Chief Justice Hosmer has issued an order for a special session of the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn on the 20th of this month, to hear and decide the petition of Oliver Watkins, for a new trial.

The *Cholera Morbus* is prevalent in Philadelphia, supposed to be occasioned by the tempting 'fruits of the season.' Were an ill-natured cur to sally out and bite one of the citizens, how quickly would the honest quakers give him a 'bad name,' that is, call him mad and cause him to be knocked on the head, while fear would be so much in extremes that even the pacific dogs would be executed. But fruit ripe and luscious meets with greater favor, though it kills ten thousand where hydrophobia has injured one.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society have resolved to despatch a vessel, to convey one hundred more emigrants from Norfolk to Liberia on the 1st of October. Applications for passage may be made to any of the agents of the society.

The following toast was given at the great dinner at Boston, on the recent Anniversary:

Political Arithmeticians.—Massachusetts guesses and Virginia reckons that whoever undertakes to *calculate the value of the Union*, will find a *hard sum* in division, a harder one in practice, and very likely miss a *figure* in both!

☞ The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Temperance Association, take this occasion to return their thanks to Mr. C. W. Denison, for his able address delivered before them on the evening of the 19th inst.

Per order of the Committee,
JOHN INGERSOLL jr., Secretary.

Married,

At Nazareth Church, Voluntown, on the 11th inst. Col. Samuel Gates, of the house of Finlay & Gates, Pensacola, Florida, to Miss Eliza Robins, of the former place.

Near St. Louis, State of Missouri, on the 25th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Saulnier, Lieut. James W. Kingsbury, of the First Regiment U. S. Infantry, to Miss Julia, second daughter of Mr. John Pilsbury.

Died,

In this city, on the 15th inst., very suddenly, Dr. Nathan Tisdale, aged 58.

Dr Tisdale stood before the public so prominently as a professional man, that we cannot forbear giving a short testimony to his worth. The mind of Dr. Tisdale was above the ordinary stamp. It was characterised by great shrewdness, clear and strong conceptions, and a straitforward independence. These qualities were obvious in his mode of practice. He took clear views of the case before him; and, his opinion once formed, his measures were immediately resolved upon and pressed with energy. He was bold, yet not heedless, for the event of a case often showed that his decisive, and what would appear to some hazardous, practice, saved his patient, when a more timid course would not have done it. As a *kind, affectionate and candid* physician, his patients will always remember him with gratitude. He was a warm hearted friend, and a tender parent, but these ties are not the limit to the loss sustained by his death—the deprivation is felt, not by his family and intimate friends alone, but by a whole community.—*Communicated.*

In this town, on the 10th inst. Jane Lee, youngest daughter of John Hyde, Esq., aged 13.

At Lebanon, on the 18th inst. Capt. Denison Wattles, aged 76 years. He was a zealous and active supporter of the arduous struggle for American Independence, and has ever since manifested himself a steady and firm friend to our invaluable Republican institutions.—Though a man of remarkably retired and unassuming habits, yet he was justly distinguished among his neighbors and friends for his generous and humane disposition, and deeds of charity to the poor and afflicted. He was emphatically a lover of concord, and died in the faith of the Gospel.—[Communicated.]

At Catskill, on the 15th ult., suddenly, Cornelia F., daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Coit, aged 2 years.

In Stonington, on the 10th inst. Mr. Luther Brown, aged 18 years. On the 12th inst. Miss Abby Ann Bradley, daughter of Mr. Joshua Bradley, aged 17 years.

At New York, the 12th inst., John C. Kimmel, an old, and respectable inhabitant of that city for many years, aged 78.

$50 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscribers, on the night of the 15th inst. one CHAISE and HARNESS, nearly new, painted bright yellow, bottom light blue, light colored lining, dasher high, washed bands around the hubs. Whoever will return the chaise and harness, with the thief, shall receive the above reward; or 25 for chaise and harness, and 25 for the thief.

DANIEL SNELL & Co.
Plainfield, July 19, 1830. 17

For New-York.

Sloop Exchange. George W. Geer, master, will sail on the 28th inst. (Wednesday) at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington or on board.
July 21. 1w

For Philadelphia.

Sloop Venus, Capt. I. Mallary, will sail for Philadelphia on the 24th inst. For freight or passage apply to J. P. Huntington or the captain on board.
July 20. 1w

For New-York.

The sloop Diamond. Capt. Lovell, will sail on Friday, 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington or on board.
June 21. 1w

FOR NEW-YORK & ALBANY.

The fast sailing packet sloop Teazer, J. Williams, master, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 24th of July, at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board.
July 21. 1w

For New-York.

The sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Monday, July 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.
July 21. 17

For New-York.

SLOOP Jupiter will sail for New York, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.
July 20. 1w

MACKEREL, &c.

40 cwt. Codfish.
20 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
20 half bbls. " "
20 bbls. No. 2 "
15 half bbls. " "
For sale very cheap by E. A. BILL.
July 21. 17

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot where the subscriber now lives—situated near the Presbyterian Church, in Church street. Said House is very pleasantly located, having an extensive prospect in front, and being near the business part of the city.

For further particulars enquire of
WILLIAM FAULKNER,
at the Republican Office.
Norwich City, June 19. 3w17

NEW GOODS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

PATENT Knife Sharpeners, with which a dull knife can be made *sharp* in *one second*; superior Fowling Guns, with percussion and flint locks, double and single barrels; elegant gold and jet Ear Rings; a fresh supply of Preston's Salts, &c.

EDWARD COIT.
July 21. 17

NOW LANDING

FROM SLOOP JUPITER,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
30 hhds. New Rum,
250 bbls. Western Flour,
For sale by BACKUS & NORTON.
July 21. 17

FURNACES.

200 Furnaces, all sizes—just received and for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
July 20. 17

LEMON SYRUP.

DOUBLE refined Lemon Syrup, manufactured by Lamb & Worcester, Boston, and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE,
Norwich Landing.
July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA PORTER.

6 bbls. Barton's superior Philadelphia Porter—just received and for sale low by
GALLUP & CULVER.
July 21. 17

CORDAGE.

50 coil tarred and white Rope,
25 do. Manilla do.
50 doz. Clothes Lines and Bed Cords,
With an assortment of Marline, Houseline, Hambroline, Deepsea and Bonnet Line,
Also, a good stock of Yarns, which can be laid up to order, with short notice.
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
July 20. 17

FLOUR.

100 bbls. Western Flour—just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

CORN, &c.

1000 bush. White Maryland Corn,
1000 lbs. Albany Beef Hams,
60 gallons Neat's Foot Oil—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
July 21. 17

MOLASSES.

20 hhds. English Island Molasses, a prime article for retailing—just landed and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

HAMS, &c.

500 lbs. Virginia and New Jersey Pork Hams, in fine order,
300 lbs. North River Beef Hams,
5 bbls. City mess Pork,
20 quintals Shoal Fish,
Just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA LUMP SUGAR.

20 hhds. and boxes Lump Sugar, manufactured by Lex, Cauley, & Lex, and refined without the use of blood: a very superior article for gentlemen's tables—for sale very low by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

THERMOMETERS,

VARIOUS prices, warranted correct—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

LIME.

350 bbls. Thomastown Lime, this day landing—for sale by
J. P. HUNTINGTON.
July 20. 17

BLACKING.

DAY & MARTIN'S real liquid Blacking, Dunlop's Paste do.—for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

SAL ÆRATUS.

A constant supply of Sal Æratus, direct from the manufactory—for sale by the cask or small quantity, by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

SMOKED and pickled TONGUES—for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

CORN.

300 bush. best North River Corn—landing this day, and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

UNPARALLELED LUCK!

16 37 59—A PRIZE OF

2000 DOLLARS,

(IN A WHOLE TICKET)

was sold by the subscriber last Thursday, to a gentleman from the country.

—ALSO—

20 24 37—1-4 OF

400 DOLLARS,

to a gentleman of this city, in the Connecticut State Lottery, No. 9, which was drawn the 9th July.

The holder of the prize of $2000, is respectfully requested to call and receive his cash. O. P. RAMSDELL.

The next Connecticut State Lottery draws on Wednesday, July 28th. Capital $6000—Tickets $2.

The Connecticut River Lottery, class No. 7, draws to-morrow. Highest prize $8000—whole tickets $2, shares in proportion.

For sale at

RAMSDELL'S.

Drawn numbers in the Connecticut State Lottery, class No. 9.

4 43 26 2 30 37 32 20 40.

July 21. 17

POETRY.

From the Boston Patriot.

NEW ENGLAND'S DEAD.

"I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts—she needs none. There she is, behold her and judge for yourselves. There is her history. The world knows it by heart. The past, at least is secure. There is Boston and Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State, from New England to Georgia, and there they will remain forever."—*Webster's Speech.*

New England's dead. New England's dead,
On every hill they lie;
On every field of strife made red
By bloody victory!
By brook and river, lake and rill,
And by the sounding main;
The land is holy where they fought,
And holy where they fell,
For by their blood that land was bought,
The land they loved so well!

Then glory to that valiant band,
The honored saviours of the land!
Each valley, where the battle poured
Its red and awful tide,
Beheld the brave New England sword
With slaughter deeply dyed.

Their bones are on the Northern hill,
And on the Southern plain,
Oh! few and weak their numbers were;
A handful of brave men,
But to their God they poured their prayer,
And rushed to battle then,
The God of Battles heard their cry,
And sent to them the victory.

They left the ploughshare in the mould;
Their flocks and herds without a fold,
Their sickle in the unshorn grain,
The corn half garnered on the plain,
And mustered, in their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress,
To right their wrongs, come weal, come woe;
To perish or o'ercome their foe.

And where are ye! O fearless men!
And where are ye to-day?
I call—the hills reply again
That ye have passed away!
That on old Bunker's lonely height,
In Trenton and in Monmouth ground,
The grass grows green, the harvest bright,
Above each soldier's mound!

The bugle's wild and warlike blast
Shall muster them no more,
An army now might thunder past,
And they not heed its roar.
The starry flag 'neath which they fought
In many a bloody day,
From their cold graves shall wake them not,
For they have passed away!

MEDLEY.

OFFICE HUNTING.—Mr. Paulding's new work, the 'Chronicles of Gotham,' contains a story entitled the 'Politician,' from which the following is extracted. The Editor of the Boston Courier says that it is a true tell, and that the hero was to be seen during the last winter, in daily attendance upon Congress.

The Secretary was called up early one cold winter morning, to attend to business of the 'utmost importance.' He 'found a queer, long sided man, at least six feet high, with a little apple head, a queue, and a face critically round, as rosy as a ripe cherry,' and the following conversation ensued:—

'Well, my friend, what situation do you wish?'

'Why-y-y I'm not very particular; but some how or other, I think I should like to be a minister. I don't mean of the gospel, but one of them ministers to foreign parts.'

'I'm very sorry, very sorry indeed; there is no vacancy just now. Would not something else suit you?'

'Why-y-y,' answered the apple-headed man, 'I wouldn't much care if I took a situation in one of the departments; I wouldn't much mind being a comptroller, an auditor, or some such thing.'

'My dear sir, I'm sorry, very sorry, very sorry indeed, but it happens unfortunately that all these situations are at present filled. Would not you take something else?'

My friend stroked his chin, and seemed struggling to bring down the soarings of his high ambition to the present crisis. At last he answered, 'Why-y-y-ye-s; I don't care if I get a good collectorship or surveyorship, or navy agency, or any thing of that sort.'

'Really, my good Mr. Phippenny,' said I, 'I regret exceedingly that not only all these places, but every other place of consequence in the government, is at present occupied. Pray think of something else.'

He then, after some hesitation, asked for a clerkship, and finally the place of messenger to one of the public offices. Finding no vacancy here he seemed in vast perplexity, and looked all round the room, fixed his eye at length on me, and measuring my height from head to foot, at last, putting on one of the knowingest looks that ever adorned the face of man, he said, 'Mister, you and I seem to be built pretty much alike, haven't you some old clothes you can spare?'

CONUNDRUMS.

Why, said a Cockney, is a cup of tea like marrying a second time? D'ye give it up? Because it's re-wiving.

Why is a collier like a pettifogger? Because when engaged, it is in a dirty suit.

Why is a hot cake like a Caterpillar? Because it makes the Butter-fly.

Why are the soldiers forcing their way through an enemy's fortification like tailors?—Because they are making breaches, (breeches.)

Why is a nod of the head like a balloon going up? Because it's an ascent (accent.)

Why is the letter S like a furnace for heating balls? Because it makes hot shot.

DR. FRANKLIN IN CONGRESS.—When the Declaration of Independence was under the consideration of Congress, there were two or three unlucky expressions in it, which gave offence to some of the members. The words 'Scotch and other auxiliaries,' excited the ire of a gentleman or two of that country. Severe strictures on the conduct of the British King, in negativing our repeated repeals of the law which permitted importation of slaves, were disapproved by some southern gentlemen, whose reflections were not yet matured to the full abhorrence of that traffic. Although the offensive expressions were immediately yielded, those gentlemen continued their depredations on other parts of the instrument. I (the late President Jefferson) was sitting by Dr. Franklin, who perceived that I was not insensible to the mutilations. 'I have made it a rule,' said he, 'whenever it is in my power, to avoid becoming the draftsman of papers to be reviewed by a public body. I took my lesson from an incident which I will relate to you. When I was a journeyman printer, one of my companions, an apprentice hatter, served his time and was about to open shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome sign board with a proper inscription. He composed it in these words: 'John Thompson, Hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money,' with a figure of a hat subjoined.—But he thought he would submit it to his friends for their amendments. The first he showed it to, thought the word 'hatter,' tautologous, because followed by the words 'makes hats,' which shows that he was a hatter. It was struck out. The next observed that the word 'makes' might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made hats, if good and to their mind, they would buy, by whomsoever made. He struck it out. A third said, he thought the words 'for ready money' were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit—every one who purchased expected to pay. They were parted with, and the inscription stood, 'John Thompson sells hats.' Sells hats? says his next friend;—why, nobody will expect you to give them away. What then is the use of that word? It was stricken out and 'hats' followed it, the rather as there was one painted on the board; so that his inscription was reduced ultimately to 'John Thompson,' with the figure of a hat subjoined.—*American Annals.*

A proud man and a humble man will both admit that 'humility is a virtue.' Nothing is more common than a similarity of sentiment in opposite characters. I dare say a fox and a goose, if they could speak, would both concur in saying that poultry ought to be well fed.

What is that instrument with which every tooth in your head may be drawn, not only without pain, but without perception of the operation, provided you only open your mouth and keep your eyes shut? A black lead pencil.

Port Gibson, (Miss.) May 22.

Kentucky Hams, vs. Yankee Nutmegs.—The Kentucky Notion have commenced a rivalship with Yankee land, in the manufacture of wooden notions. A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice Bacon Hams, requested his agent at the Gulf to make the purchase for him from the boats passing down the Mississippi. After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky [illegible], whose lading was composed of the most and choicest Hams, all [illegible] and the one which was drawn as a sample, looked as well and tasted so delightfully, that the cackling agent made the purchase on the spot. The Hams, when opened, proved to be wood, neatly turned in the shape of a hog's hind leg; and the Kentuckian showed that he was up to a trick or two. All will agree that he was pretty tolerable cute!

WEALTH.

Can wealth give happiness? look round and see
What gay distress, what splendid misery!
Whatever fortune lavishly can pour,
The mind annihilates, and calls for more. *Young.*

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving, and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GREER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. 6t31

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

GEO. O. GOODWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

F. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " For Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. DANIEL HAVENS;
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. THOMAS STOW.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

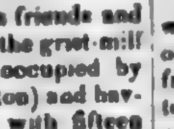
I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

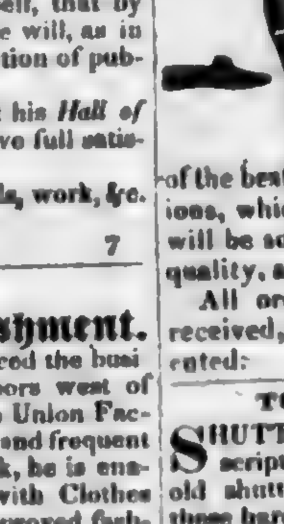
April 1 f3

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done on hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.

May 25. 69

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. 3f

CARPETING.

LIGHT and dark ground, fine and superfine ingrain carpeting, with large and small figures, manufactured and for sale wholesale or retail, on the most favorable terms, by the *Norwich Manufacturing Co.*

ROGER HUNTINGTON, Agent.

July 6. 3w15

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

ONE new *Barouch Wagon*, & harness with leather top. It can be used for one or two horses. One common Wagon, new. One second hand chaise, in good repair.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.

June 25. 14

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home*.

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment*.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

FOR SALE.

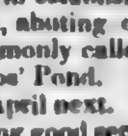
The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 38 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

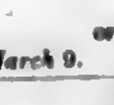
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,



In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

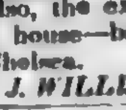
TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOWE and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. M. WASHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS

OF A BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

THE subscribers propose to publish a Biographical Sketch of Henry Clay, as soon as the work can conveniently be put to press. The work is now in a state of forwardness.—In the collection of important facts, Mr. PRENTICE has had the assistance of several distinguished associates of Mr. Clay in N. England and the Western States, and it is presumed, that he will furnish a history interesting to the public and do justice to his illustrious subject.

The subscribers are not induced to publish his life by any partisan motives. They look upon Mr. Clay, not as the boast of a party, but as the glory of a nation. They regard him as a man, who, without the advantages of birth, fortune, or education, has pursued a career of moral grandeur, and, with the grasp of a giant, put aside every obstacle, that opposed his onward progression. They deem it proper that the history of such a man should be known. They deem it right, that his conduct should be set before the world in its true colors, a guiding light to the votaries of freedom and virtue.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain 300 large duodecimo pages, printed on new Long Primer type, and fine paper, put up in boards with cloth backs, and will be delivered to subscribers at $1 25 cents per copy.

HANMER & PHELPS.

Hartford, June 28th, 1830. 15

LEE'S

WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhœa, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and to all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 18. 11w6

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson,	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, & }	Verdigris,
Souchong,	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre Demone,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gn. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Colmanar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Curcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
GILMAN & RIPLEY,
OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrine,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturn,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	200 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid detergents,
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaster,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plasters, &c

May 8, 1830. 6

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' and dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Bett's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaster,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" henbane,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

SEED BUCKWHEAT.

20 bush. for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

July 8. 16

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 18. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1671

NOW LANDING
FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

35 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
30 hhds. New Rum,
250 bbls. Western Flour,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 21. 17

HAMS, &c.
500 lbs. Virginia and New Jersey Pork Hams in fine order,
200 lbs. North River Beef Hams,
5 bbls. City mess Pork,
20 quintals Shoal Fish,
Just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA
LUMP SUGAR.
20 hhds. and boxes Lump Sugar, manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, and refined without the use of blood: a very superior article for gentlemen's tables—for sale very low by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

MACKEREL, &c.
40 cwt. Codfish
20 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
30 half bbls. " "
20 bbls. No. 2 "
15 half bbls. " "
For sale very cheap by
E. A. BILL.
July 21. 17

CORN, &c.
500 bush Yellow Maryland Corn,
40 bbls. Genessee and Rochester Flour,
15 half bbls. do. do. just received and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

CORDAGE.
50 coil tarred and white Rope,
25 do. Manilla do.
50 doz. Clothes Lines and Bed Cords,
With an assortment of Marline, House line, Hambroline, Deep-sea and Bonnet Line. Also, a good stock of Yarns, which can be laid up to order, with short notice.
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
July 20. 17

FLOUR.
100 bbls Western Flour—just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

CORN, &c.
1000 bush. White Maryland Corn,
1000 lbs. Albany Beef Hams,
40 gallons Neat's Foot Oil—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
July 21. 17

MOLASSES.
20 hhds. English Island Molasses, a prime article for retailing—just landed and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

FURNACES.
200 Furnaces, all sizes—just received and for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
July 20. 17

LEMON SYRUP.
DOUBLE refined Lemon Syrup, manufactured by Lamb & Worcester, Boston, and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE,
Norwich Landing.
July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA PORTER.
6 bbls. Barton's superior Philadelphia Porter—just received and for sale low by
GALLUP & CULVER.
July 21. 17

THERMOMETERS,
VARIOUS prices, warranted correct—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

LIME.
350 bbls. Thomastown Lime, this day landing—for sale by
J. P. HUNTINGTON.
July 20. 17

BLACKING.
DAY & MARTIN'S real liquid Blacking, Dunlop's Paste do.—for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

SAL ÆRATUS.
A constant supply of Sal Æratus, direct from the manufactory—for sale by the cask or small quantity, by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

SMOKED and pickled TONGUES—for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

CORN.
300 bush. best North River Corn—landing this day, and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

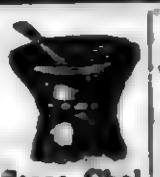
TAMARINDS.
FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, 1 cask first quality Tamarinds in fine order.
July 14. 16

PORK, &c.
10 bls. City Mess Pork, 40 quintals Shoal Fish, for sale by
E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

SPANISH CIGARS.
1000 Spanish Cigars, warranted superior to any that have been offered for sale in this place for some years.
Also, 2000 American do. For sale by
E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

LOOK AT THIS!!!
THE citizens of Norwich are informed that they can be supplied with Lamb at 4 and 5 cts. per pound, delivered at their doors. Likewise, with Beef once a week, from 3 to 6 cents, by the subscribers.
WILLIAMS & CHAPMAN.
Aug?. 16

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



FOR sale at VAIL'S Medical Store, Chelsea, opposite the Hay Scales, a general assortment of fresh genuine *Drugs, Paints, Indigo, Oil, &c. &c.* all of which he will sell as cheap as his neighbors.
Also, to rent, the half of two tenements, situated on Warren-street. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to the subscriber.
CHRISTOPHER VAIL.
July 14. 3w16

CHEAP FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
200 bush. Cape Salt, for salting hay,
25 sacks Liverpool blown do.,
25 quintals Shoal Fish,
5 bbls Mess Pork,
No. 1. Mackerel, in half and whole bbls,
20 bbls Rochester Flour,
2 tierces Rice,
2 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar,
Thayer's, & Blanchard's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
Rakes, Pitchforks, Scythe Snaiths, Rifles, &c.
And all other kinds of Goods generally found in a grocery store.
Good Molasses for 29 cents per gallon, by the keg, and good Sugar 11 lbs. for $1.
☞ Farmers will please call and examine for themselves.
The above named articles for sale by
DANIEL B. MINER,
1 door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith
July 14. 16

NEW RUM, &c.
2 HHDS. B. & S. best New Rum,
2 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 do. W I do.
2 do. Best n (best) do.
1 do. Old Cogniac Brandy,
1 do. Old Spanish do.
5 bbls country Gin,
5 do. Holland do.
Wines and cordials of all kinds,
For sale by
DANIEL B. MINER.
1 door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith
July 14. 16

STARCH.
50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

COTTON.

150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
June 28. 14

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

CROCKERY.
THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk., light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 6w16

CROCKERY WARE.
A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware of the new stile—light, blue, brown, & black patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
June 19th. 6w12

LUMBER.
200,000 Pine and Cedar No. 1 and 2 Shingles,
100,000 ft. Clear Boards, Plank, and Timber,
100,000 ft. Merch. and refuse do. do.
50,000 ft. Long and Short Clapboards,
60,000 ft. Joist and Timber, for frames,
Georgia Hard Pine and Spruce Flooring; 1, and 1¼ inch. Cherry, Whitewood and Maple.
Also, 75 casks Providence Lime,
For sale by
JED. HUNTINGTON.
July 14. 16

UNPARALLELED LUCK!
16 37 52—A PRIZE OF
2000 DOLLARS,
(IN A WHOLE TICKET)
was sold by the subscriber last Thursday, to a gentleman from the country.
—ALSO—
29 34 37—14 OF
400 DOLLARS,
to a gentleman of this city, in the Connecticut State Lottery, No. 9, which was drawn the 9th July.
The holder of the prize of $2000, is respectfully requested to call and receive his cash. O. P. RAMSDELL.
The next Connecticut State Lottery draws on Wednesday, July 28th. Capital $6000—whole tickets $3, shares in proportion.
For sale at
RAMSDELL'S.
Drawn numbers in the Connecticut State Lottery, class No. 9.
4 45 25 2 30 37 23 29 49.
July 21. 17

$50 REWARD!
STOLEN from the subscribers, on the night of the 15th inst. one CHAISE and HARNESS, nearly new, painted bright yellow, bottom light blue, light colored lining, dasher high, washed bands around the hubs. Whoever will return the chaise and harness, with the thief, shall receive the above reward; or 25 for chaise and harness, and 25 for the thief.
DANIEL SNELL & Co.
Plainfield, July 19, 1830. 17

NEW GOODS.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber,
PATENT Knife Sharpeners, with which a dull knife can be made *sharp* in one *second*; superior Fowling Guns, with percussion and flint locks, double and single barrels; elegant gold and jet Ear Rings; a fresh supply of Preston's Salts, &c.
EDWARD COIT.
July 21. 17

A NEW WORK.
JUST published, and ready for sale, at the Bookstore of R. HUBBARD, "A Scriptural Answer to the Question 'How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?'" by N. Dwight.
☞ Subscribers, in Norwich, and the vicinity, are requested to call as above, and receive the copies they subscribed for.
July 13th. 16

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.
THOMAS ROBINSON
HAS just received several new books, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, which, with the great variety before on hand, makes his assortment of books in this department, quite extensive.
Sabbath Schools supplied at the lowest cash prices.
July 14. 16

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,
ADVICE to a young christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village pastor. With an introductory essay, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princetown, N. J.
July 13. 16

STATUTE LAWS.
FOR sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore the public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut—passed May session, 1830.—Price 37½ cts.
July 14. 16

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,
THE Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being Lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people, by Samuel Nott, Jun.
July 13. 16

MEMOIR OF MRS. PATERSON.
MEMOIR of the late Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her diary and correspondence. By the Rev. Wm. Swan, Missionary at Selinginsk, just received & for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
July 13. 16

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.
A sketch of Sacred Geography, for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, and Families, with four elegant Maps, just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.
July 13. 16

PAPER HANGINGS.
JUS received and for sale by T. ROBINSON, several new patterns of Paper Hangings and Borders.
July 13. 16

PAPER RAGS.
CASH given for Paper Rags, in large or small quantities, at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
July 13. 16

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.
THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*
F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,
HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.
June 16. 12

REMOVAL.
HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,
HAVE removed to No. 214 Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.
N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

NEW GOODS
Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.
Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.
June 16. 12

FOR SALE CHEAP,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
A TAILOR'S stock, consisting of new and second hand coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons; silk, Valencia, and toilinett vestings; fine black broadcloth; mixed cassimere and lasting; best India yellow nankeen; black linen; black silk hdkfs.; suspenders; gilt, coat, and vest buttons; 1 sett blank books; brass lamp; looking glass; show case, &c. &c. Apply to
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Norwich, July 14. 3w16

NOTICE.
THE annual meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Norwich and vicinity, will be holden, on Tuesday, 10th of August, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Church, in Norwich City. A delegation from the parent society is expected. It is, also, requested that the members of the several branches, as far as practicable, be present. The secretaries of the several branches will forward their reports to the Secretary immediately.
Per order of the executive committee,
D. HEMENWAY, Sec'y.
Norwich, July 14, 1830. 16

MISCELLANY.

THE IRISH HEROINE.

The following story was related to me by a person who was assured of its truth:

About four years since, a gentleman residing in B—— street, New-York, left the city, as he was often accustomed to do, on Saturday night, to visit his friends in the country, and return on Monday morning. Having a family, his wife usually preferred remaining at home with her children, trusting the charge of the house to two female domestics, in whom she placed the most implicit confidence. The custom of washing early obliged Ellen, a sprightly Irish girl, to make due preparation for the event on Sunday evening; such as filling the boiler and gathering fuel upon the hearth. For this purpose, after the family had retired, she descended a few steps into an adjoining cellar, and on approaching a large box in which coals were deposited, saw to her astonishment a man crouched within it, glaring upon her with a countenance of savage wildness. By the glittering of steel which flashed in the lamp-light, she promptly concluded that his purpose was robbery, and perhaps murder. Of course the shriek which her terrified feelings could ill suppress, would prove her death. Determined, therefore, to conceal every motion of fear, she calmly asked "Who are you?" The man sprang and pointed a pistol to her breast—"Your life," said he, "or assist me in robbing this house. This is the only condition of your safety. You know where the plate and other valuables are deposited, and if you do not immediately show me, I will blow your brains out!" "Oh, stay—an' if that be all," said she, feigning a laugh, "troth I am the one right willing to tell ye that! for I likes neither the master nor mistress, chick nor child, in the house. An' sure, if ye'll be going halves wi' me, I'll show ye all, I will." The man put up his pistol, and gazed steadily at her, as if doubtful whether she might be trusted. "Come then off shoes," said he roughly, "and if you make a breath of noise, you know what to depend on." "And faith, an't I as still as an oyster? It is you are making all the noise." "Lead on!" said he. They then descended the stairs to the dining room. Ellen pointed him to a portable desk, and a small trunk beneath the side-board—"There's master's money, and here," throwing open the door of the pantry, "is where the plate is put past." He secured the desk, &c. and proceeded to the pantry. One shelf was filled with heavy plate of high value. The girl assisted the plunderer to dispose of it with as little noise as possible in a bag, which he had brought for the purpose. This service, and her voluntary act of handing him some very valuable articles from the drawers and shelves, completely secured his confidence. "Girl," said he, "you must leave the house with me to night, and do your part in helping of this luggage." "In truth I will," answered she, "and care not how soon I'm quit of it." At this instant, the measured tread of the watchman was heard, and shortly after there came a slight tap at the window. He motioned her to be silent. "It is either the watchman or one of my comrades," whispered he, "at any rate we had better blow out the light. We must clear the watch, that's certain—and Joe Simms, too, if we can, for I rather guess it is his signal; and if I answer it, we shall have to go snacks in our prize. What say? suppose we stop an hour or so! he will then think I did not succeed in getting foothold, and be off." "Well thought of," replied Ellen, and blew out the lamp.

The man returned to the pantry to bring out the bags, &c. which he had prepared. The girl followed, and suddenly closed and locked the door. She then flew to the front window and throwing it up, opened the blinds and uttered a most audible cry of *Murder!* at the highest pitch of her voice. In an instant the guardians of the night were on their duty. She unlocked the hall door, and in they rushed. The undaunted heroine produced the key of the pantry, and delivered her captive to the hands of justice. The villain cast upon her a demoniac glance of revenge as he was hurried from his place of fancied security, while a broad Irish laugh repaid the confidence which he had reposed in the faithful domestic. She briefly related the circumstance to the watchmen, who pledged themselves answerable for his appearance the next morning. Alarmed by the uproar below, her mistress hastened down to learn the cause. She found the heroic girl in the act of locking the hall door, which having done, nearly exhausted by the variety of emotions which she had experienced she threw herself upon the sofa and burst into tears. It was some moments before the generous girl could describe the perilous scene through which she had passed, or express her joy at having been instrumental in saving the lives and property of a family to whom she was truly attached.

Her master, who returned home next morning, on learning this extraordinary act of courage and ingenuity, presented her with a hundred dollars, and on her marriage with a worthy young man, which occurred in a few months after the event, her mistress furnished for her a small neat house in the neighborhood. The cottage of Ellen is the abode of peace and industry, while happy in the confidence of her respected friends she has scarcely a wish ungratified.—Warned by the imprudence of leaving his family without a suitable protector, the gentleman has never since been known to be absent from the city on Sunday, a circumstance truly gratifying to his family, who seldom saw him depart without regret.—*Bower of Taste.*

While the frigate United States was lying in the harbor of Norfolk, sometime anterior to the declaration of war in 1812, a little boy in petticoats was in the habit of accompanying his mother, a poor woman who frequently visited the ship to wash for some of the crew. The lad, whose name was John Kreamer, soon became a favorite with the sailors, and it was determined by them, if his mother would consent, to adopt him as one of their number. He came on board and recommended himself by his activity and shrewdness to the favor of every one. War was subsequently declared against Great Britain, and the frigate sailed upon a cruise, in which she captured the enemy's frigate Macedonian. As the two vessels were approaching each other, Commodore Decatur, who was standing upon the quarter deck, watching with his glass the movements of his adversary, noticed that little Jack appeared anxious to speak to him. "What do you want?" said Decatur. Jack coolly answered "that he had come to ask that his name might be enrolled on the ship's books!" "For what purpose?" said the Commodore. "Because," replied Jack, "I want to draw my share of the prize money." Pleased with the boy's confident anticipation of victory, Decatur immediately gave orders to have his name registered, and when the prize money allowed by Congress was distributed, Jack received his proportion. From that time he was regarded by the Commodore with more than ordinary interest, was taken into his cabin, and prepared for the important duties of a higher station. He was constantly about Decatur's person, and acted as the cockswain of his own barge. So soon as his age would justify an application to the Navy Department for a Midshipman's warrant, it was made, and promptly complied with. Little Jack, as he was familiarly styled by the sailors, was thus transformed into Mr. Kreamer, and was with Decatur in the President when she was captured, and in the Guerriere in the expedition to Algiers. He afterwards sailed in the Franklin, 74, with Com. Stewart, to the Pacific Ocean. That was his last cruise. He was upset in one of the ship's boats by a sudden squall in the harbor of Valparaiso, and sunk to the bottom before any assistance could be afforded.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Philanthropist and Investigator.

IS NOVEL READING, UPON THE WHOLE, ADVANTAGEOUS?

The effects of novel reading are in many respects injurious, especially to the youthful mind. Novels generally *give false views of life.* A peculiar beauty and loveliness is thrown around the scenes of fiction, and the reader dwells on them with delight; and when he turns to the dull realities of life, the contrast is great. After gazing at the bright and beautiful beings in the world of romance, who can look on *earthly beauty* without making invidious comparisons? And after dwelling on the exquisitely tender, disinterested and undying friendships described in the pages of fiction, who can stoop to solicit the friendship of the frail, erring mortals who compose this world?

Novel reading indisposes the mind for solid, and especially for serious reading. Constant feasting on highly seasoned food, makes more plain and substantial fare unpalatable.

It occasions disrelish for other employments. After soaring aloft in the boundless fields of imagination, communing with ideal beings, "mid bowers of beauty and bliss," it is extremely hard to close the book, and open your eyes on the tame scenes of this sublunary world, and give to its unromantic duties that full attention of heart and hand which they so unrelentingly require.

It occasions great waste of time. The confirmed novel reader can sit for hours over the bewitching pages, and never heed their flight. Let any one who has for any length of time indulged in this kind of reading, look back, and with all the exactness that memory will permit, reckon up the hours thus spent—the amount will excite astonishment, and the reflection can hardly fail to press heavily—"how much good I might have done, how much useful knowledge I might have acquired, in these hours!" I do not pretend to say that all the time spent over novels is absolutely wasted—this would be begging the question—I only mean to say that habitual novel readers spend time in this way which ought to be given to other pursuits.

Having glanced at the evils, it now remains to enquire, what are the good effects of novel reading?

1. They are recommended as a relaxation from severer studies. But are there not other kinds of reading which would answer this purpose equally as well?

2. It is said, that these books give you a knowledge of human nature. I should think history and biography would be quite as good, and *careful observation*, better than either.

3. It is said, they give us a command of language. So will most other reading. The best way to acquire command of language is to make frequent use of your colloquial powers. It may facilitate the acquisition of words to read what others have said, but the more effectual way is, to talk yourself.

4. It is urged in favor of novel reading that it gives brilliancy and sprightliness to the imagination. So it does—but it is at the expense of all the other mental faculties. Individuals of brilliant imagination are seldom remarkable for discretion, good sense, sound judgment, or any of the more substantial qualities of the mind.

But, says the advocate for novels, admitting all this, still we may get a great deal of good from them. So you may—for you may get good from any thing, where you really wish to. But the difficulty with these books is, that the scenes are so bewitchingly portrayed, that in our admiration of the story, we lose sight of the moral. I appeal to the experience of every novel reader, whether the imagination is not much more vividly impressed with the beauty and interest of the scenes, than the heart is with the *moral?*

These remarks apply in some degree to those fictions designed for children. I believe the early reading of such books prepares the way for novel reading in after life. I very much doubt the necessity of resorting to fiction to entertain and amuse the youthful mind. If none but authentic tales and interesting didactic writings were put into the hands of children, the good effects would soon be apparent—we should find, that "truth is beautiful—more beautiful than fiction."

There is another objection to novels, more serious than any I have advanced. And that is, the injury they do to religion. They shut up every avenue to serious reflection, and indispose the mind for religious duties, and produce an insensibility of soul, exceedingly unfavorable to the attainment or the increase of piety.—Christians in the exercise of religious feeling, will not relish this kind of reading—and those who would become Christians should carefully avoid it. S.

From the Auto-Biography of Sir Walter Scott.

"My birth, without giving the least pretension to distinction, was that of a gentleman, and connected me with several respectable families and accomplished persons. My education had been a good one, although I was deprived of its full benefit by indifferent health, just at the period when I had ought to have been most sedulous in improving it. The young men with whom I was brought up, and lived most familiarly, were those who, from opportunity, birth and talents, might be expected to make the greatest advances in the profession to which we are all destined; and I have the pleasure still to preserve my youthful intimacy with no inconsiderable number of them, whom their merit has carried forward to the highest honors of their profession. Neither was I in a situation to be embarrassed by the res angusta domi, which might otherwise have interrupted my progress in a profession in which progress is proverbially slow. I enjoyed a moderate degree of business for my standing, and the friendship of more than one person of consideration efficiently disposed to aid my views in life. The private fortune, also, which I might expect, and finally inherited from my family, did not, indeed, amount to affluence, but placed me considerably beyond all apprehension of want. I mention these particulars merely because they are true.—Many better men than myself have owed their rise from indigence and obscurity to their own talents, which were, doubtless, much more adequate to the task of raising them than any which I possess. Although it would be absurd and ungracious in me to deny that I owe to my literature many marks of distinction to which I could not otherwise have aspired, and particularly that of securing the acquaintance, and even the friendship, of many remarkable persons of the age, to whom I might not otherwise have made my way; it would, on the other hand, be ridiculous to affect gratitude to the public favor, either for my position in society, or the means of supporting it with decency—matters which had been otherwise secured under the usual chances of human affairs. Thus much I have thought it necessary to say upon the subject, which is, after all, of very little consequence to any one but myself. I proceed to detail the circumstances which engaged me in literary pursuits. During the last ten years of the eighteenth century, the art of poetry was at a remarkably low ebb in Britain. Haley, to whom fashion had some years before ascribed a higher degree of reputation than posterity has confirmed, had now lost his reputation for talent, though he still lived admired and respected as an amiable man. The Bard of Memory slumbered on his laurels, and he of Hope had scarcely begun to attract his share of public attention. Cowper, a poet of deep feeling and bright genius, was dead; and even while alive, the hypochondria which was his mental malady, impeded his popularity. Burns, whose genius our southern neighbors could hardly yet comprehend, had long confined himself to song writing. Names which are now known and distinguished, wherever the English language is spoken, were then only beginning to be mentioned; and, unless among the small number of persons who habitually devote a part of their leisure to literature, those of Southey, Wordsworth and Coleridge, were but little known. The realms of Parnassus, like many a kingdom at the period, seemed to lie open to the first bold invader, whether he should be a daring usurper, or could show a legitimate title of sovereignty."

From the Massachusetts Journal.

POPULAR MANNERS.

Where fault is found, "there is usually blame on both sides;" and so it is with regard to the intercourse of the rich and the poor. If the rich are sometimes proud and overbearing, the poor sometimes feel a pride in being rude, negligent and insolent towards the rich. I love the honest independence fostered by republican institutions; and so much I respect the law of equal privileges, that I deem it as wrong to be impolite to an honest negro, as to a wealthy gentleman. But it must be remembered that courtesy is as incumbent on the poor as on the rich. If a prosperous man is affable and gentlemanly in his accidental intercourse of life, the more circumstance of his being rich, ought not to subject him to jealousy and dislike; and it is an undeniable fact, that we, who are poor, are in danger of falling into this error: wise men will put a double guard at the side they know to be the weakest. An ostentatious and unnecessary display of independence is no proof of its being of the genuine sort: all the enduring virtues are quiet in their strength. In the great game of life, each one must play his part: urbanity and charity are incumbent upon all. It would be well for us, if all classes among us had more of the flattering and obliging manners of the French; nothing keeps the links of society so smooth and bright, as an universal interchange of courtesy and kindness. Some consider the arts of politeness as a petty species of hypocrisy, and therefore reject them with contempt; but surely they are not so.

Politeness does not necessarily imply friendship; it is a simple indication of good will to our fellow creatures, and a disposition to make them happy: and thus we ought to feel towards all mankind. For instance, to offer the best seat in a stage coach to an invalid, or an elderly gentleman is no hypocrisy; it is a natural expression of sympathy and respect, which, in an exchange of circumstances, we should feel most deeply. Are our stages and steamboats characterized by such politeness?

An affectionate respect for old people is the mark of a virtuous and refined nation: we are less distinguished for it than we were formerly. The young separate themselves too much from the old, the old too soon retire from intercourse with the young. In France, elderly people go into society as long as they have sufficient health and strength; and surely if there ever is a time when they need the cheering influence of youthful animation, it is when the world is in its autumn leaf; and the influence is mutually salutary—for where there is confidence and affection between the parties, how beautifully may the too brilliant coloring of youth be tempered by the mild shadows of borrowed experience.

Politeness and charity are a strong cement to republican institutions. Let all, old and young, rich and poor, cultivate them as virtues politically important.

APPRENTICES AND CLERKS.—All those that serve, are bound to execute the duties they have engaged to perform with the greatest and most strict fidelity; I would consequently advise their doing too much rather than too little, promoting the interests of their masters as diligently as their own, acting always with such candor, and being so regular and exact in the execution of their task, as to be enabled, at all times, to give a cheerful and satisfactory account of their conduct to their employers: never to make an improper use of the confidence of their master; nor to disclose the errors and defects of those whose bread they eat, nor to suffer themselves to be tempted by their passions to violate the respect which they owe those to whom Providence has subjected them.

The New York Constellation states that there are in that state over *three hundred Judges!*—This puts me in mind of a little anecdote in point, which was related in our presence a few years since.

A young man of ordinary abilities, the darling of his mother, moved from the eastern part of Massachusetts to Vermont, and it was shortly afterwards announced that he had married the daughter of a *Judge!* The mother was in ecstacies in prospect of the honor which the connexion would confer on her family, and was speaking of it to a neighbor in no measured terms, when a younger son, noted for his shrewdness, interrupted her with "Don't fret, mother; taint half so honorable to be Judge in Vermont as 'tis to be Hog-reeve in Massachusetts, and they've got more of em too!—*American Advocate.*

VILLANY.—There is an account given in the Georgia Courier, of a lawyer in De Kalb county, who, a few weeks since, married a little girl *only ten years of age!* He had obtained the mother's consent. He took the child home, where she remained some days; but the neighbors, considering it a flagrant indecorum, interfered, and had her removed to the house of one of her relatives. A large legacy had been left her by her father, of which the disgrace to the bar thought he might become the *guardian.*—The marriage is considered void though not actually void.

A milliner in one of the principal towns in Maine, having lately advertised one case of elegant leghorn bonnets, through mistake wrote extravagant leghorn bonnets—and strange to tell, she had disposed of them all, except a few, before dark of the same day.

From late European papers.

The Anniversary of the Humane Society for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation, was recently held in London. This Society was established in 1774, and since that period upwards of five thousand persons have been rescued from apparent death by the means recommended by this Institution. The following are the methods of treatment recommended.

Cautions.—Lose no time. Avoid all rough usage. Never hold the body up by the feet.—Nor roll the body on casks. Nor rub the body with salts or spirits. Nor inject tobacco smoke or infusion of tobacco.

Restorative Means.—If apparently drowned, send quickly for medical assistance; but do not delay the following means:—

Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body, move a heated covered warming pan over the back and spine, put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet; foment the body with hot flannels; but if possible, immerse the body in a warm bath as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth; rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time. In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows (where the apparatus of the society is not at hand) into one nostril, carefully closing the other and the mouth; at the same time drawing downwards, and pushing gently backwards the upper part of the windpipe, to allow a more free admission of air; blow the bellows gently, in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears. Electricity to be employed early by a medical assistant. Inject into the stomach by means of an elastic tube or syringe, half a pint of warm brandy and water, or wine and water. Apply salvolatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.

If apparently dead from intense cold, rub the body over with snow, ice, or cold water. Restore warmth by slow degrees: and after some time, if necessary, employ the means recommended for the drowned. In these accidents it is highly dangerous to apply heat too early.

If apparently dead from hanging, in addition to the means recommended for the drowned, bleeding should early be employed by a medical assistant.

If apparently dead from noxious vapours, &c., remove the body into a cool fresh air. Dash cold water on the neck, face and breast, frequently. If the body be cold, apply warmth, as recommended for the drowned. Use the means as above recommended for inflating the lungs. Let electricity (particularly in accidents from lightning) be early employed by a medical assistant.

If apparently dead from intoxication, lay the body on a bed with the head raised; remove the neckcloth, and loosen the clothes. Obtain instantly medical assistance, as the treatment must be regulated by the state of the patient; but in the mean time, apply cloths soaked in cold water to the head, and bottles of hot water, or hot bricks, to the calves of the legs and to the feet.

If apparently dead from apoplexy, the patient should be placed in a cool air, and the clothes loosened, particularly about the neck & breast. Bleeding must be early employed by a medical assistant; the quantity regulated by the state of the pulse. Cloths soaked in water, spirits, or vinegar and water, should be applied to the head, which should be instantly shaved. All stimulants should be avoided. In cases of coup de soleil, or strokes of the sun, the same means to be used as in apoplexy.

General Observations.—On restoration to life, a tea spoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine, or weak brandy and water, warm; the patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged except in cases of intoxication, apoplexy, and coup de soleil. Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and at the same time to prevent undue excitement. The treatment recommended by the Society is to be persevered in for three or four hours. It is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance; and it is absurd to suppose that a body must not be meddled with or removed without the permission of a coroner.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Centinel.

THE JACKSON PARTY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

There never was a more violent faction in this country, than the Jackson party of the present day in New Hampshire. Isaac Hill is their head and file leader, and they have placed their foot upon the necks of the people with an iron despotism. Having by dark intrigue, and midnight plotting, succeeded in getting the ascendancy in the Legislature, they urge their measures, with a degree of violence that scarcely has any parallel in any Republic, that ever existed. Not content with placing Isaac Hill, one of their own demagogues, in the Senate of the United States, on a regular vacancy—not content with this, they are using all kinds of arts and threats to drive their other Senator, Mr. Bell, from his post, before his constitutional term expires. Because he has not bowed down to the idolized military hero, Mr. Senator Bell is denounced by the hireling partizans of the military chief. Because Mr. Bell has presumed to exercise his privilege as a freeman, and to express his honest conviction in favor of Adams in preference to Jackson for the Presidency,—because he has dared to do this, in a manner becoming a freeman, he has been openly insulted and reproached by a Jackson legislative caucus of New Hampshire. He is called upon by an unprincipled faction in the name of the people of New Hampshire, to resign the honorable post of Senator, *five years* before the term for which he was elected has expired. These *very modest renegadoes* have no scruple to hint to Mr. Bell, that he ought forthwith to give up the honorable station which the people have assigned him, and for the exercise of which he is responsible;—all this must be done on the mere pretence that he does not represent the sentiments of the people. This the faction know full well is false: they know that Mr. Bell stands well with a majority of the people of the State of New Hampshire. Still, like a pack of noisy brawlers, they wish to brow beat their Senator, and bully him out of place. As they have recently made a public declaration to this effect, Mr. Bell has thought proper to come out with the following letter. It will be recollected that the Jackson caucus at Concord had stated that Mr. Bell had promised to resign when he should cease to represent a majority of the people of the State. The caucus then recently insulted him by calling on him to resign, pretending that they represented such majority of the people.

EXTRACT.

"The citizens of New Hampshire are generally honest and intelligent, and they ask nothing of those who represent them, but a conscientious adherence to the true interests of the people. In this I have faithfully conformed to their sentiments and expectations. In common with a decided majority of my fellow-citizens, I voted for another candidate for the presidency in preference to the present incumbent, but when he was constitutionally elected, in common with them I cheerfully submitted to the will of the majority, and determined to support his administration in every measure adapted to promote the best interests of the people. Such I cannot doubt were and still are the sentiments and wishes of my constituents generally. To this view of my duty I have scrupulously adhered in my official conduct, and I fearlessly challenge the members of this caucus to point out a single instance in which I have departed from it. It is true, that I have not approved of all the acts and measures of the President or of his administration. I never have and probably never shall approve indiscriminately of all the measures of any administration. I leave such support to those whose understanding and conscience permit them to yield implicit obedience to the dictates of their political leader. I did not believe that it was either in conformity with the spirit of our government, or for the promotion of the public interests, that the President should in the first year of his administration remove three times as many public officers, as had been removed by all our former Presidents in the period of forty years, for the purpose of rewarding political partisans in no respect superior to their predecessors in character or qualifications.

"In this opinion the most respectable friends of the administration in every part of the Union coincide with me. I did not believe that men, rendered infamous by the basest of crimes, ought to be appointed to public office, and in the correctness of this opinion I was sustained by the Senate. It is impossible for me to believe, that my conduct in such cases can be disapproved by the moral and intelligent, the great majority of the citizens of New Hampshire.—In the part which I have taken in the important subjects of general legislation during the present administration, I have acted according to the best of my judgment, and with an exclusive view of the public interest, and as I verily believe, in every instance in conformity to the opinions and wishes of a great majority of my constituents.

The members of this caucus do not seem to have sufficiently adverted to the vast difference which exists between the sentiments and wishes of the great body of our honest and intelligent citizens uninfluenced by sinister or selfish motives, and those of the political zealots and jugglers, the mere froth and scum, which the boiling of the political cauldron never fails to bring to the surface, there to fret and fume away their brief hour and then to sink to that obscurity for which nature designed them.—They have not duly considered the reckless spirit of that malevolent, vindictive and unprincipled despot, who has directed their movements and goaded them on, by the terrors of political proscription, to acts, which, I have no doubt their subsequent sober reflection has even now brought many of them to disapprove.

However much we may deplore that propensity to slander and detraction by which unprincipled partizans seek to reduce those, who are politically opposed to them, to the level of their own base characters, yet we must still more lament that party infatuation, which, regardless of every honest and sound principle, could reduce legislative measures affecting public interests or private rights to a caucus discussion or decision before they were permitted to undergo the ordinary but empty form of legitimate legislation, and which could elevate to the highest offices, men whose elevation inflicts an indelible disgrace upon the community, and upon whom the stamp of infamy has been so strongly impressed, that they can be viewed only with contempt by men under the influence of moral or honorable feelings. In taking this notice of the publication put forth by this political meeting, although I well know it originated with the unprincipled demagogue and political incendiary who rules his party with despotic sway, and believe it was pressed upon many of his reluctant followers in a most reprehensible manner, yet their numbers, the really respectable characters of some, and the presumptively respectable character of others, have induced me to give it that consideration, which I have always refused to the libels and calumnies of that profligate press, by which I have been so unremittingly assailed.

SAMUEL BELL.

THE SALEM MURDER.

The Boston Courier gives the following account of the first day's session of the Supreme Court convened for the trial of the *Salem murderers:*

A special session of the Supreme court of this State was commenced on Tuesday last at Salem, for the purpose of trying the persons implicated in the murder of Mr. White. Judges Parker, Putnam, Wilde and Morton, were present, and the Attorney and Solicitor Generals appeared for the Commonwealth. Owing to the suicide of Richard Crowninshield, who was indicted as principal, it became necessary to commence the proceedings.

Judge Parker delivered a short charge to the Grand Jury, with special reference to this case, although he informed them they were at liberty to act upon other information which might come before them; he spoke of the murder of Mr. White as of the most atrocious character, not only alarming to the community within which it was perpetrated, but appalling to society at large. But while the public voice cried for vengeance, he warned them that only the guilty ought to suffer. The case had excited so much terror that an unusual degree of publicity had been given to such evidence as had come to light, which he regretted, as calculated to retard the course of justice; while the self-execution of the individual supposed to be the immediate agent of the murder, had given more weight to the suspicions previously entertained. These circumstances would require the more caution on the part of the jury. He instructed them, from the statute against homicide, that any person entering the house and committing the deed, whether actuated by malice, or induced by the hope of finding property, or the promise of reward from another party, was equally guilty of murder, and upon conviction must suffer death; and any person who was an accessary before the murder, although he might not have been present or even know the hour or the day on which it was committed, was equally guilty, and subject to the same punishment. It might become a question what constituted *presence* in an accomplice. It was not necessary that he should be an eye or an ear witness to the crime; any distant co-operator, for the purpose of affording relief, or of giving an alarm, or assisting in any other way the object of the assassin, was aiding and abetting, and liable to the same punishment as the actual homicide. Accessories before the fact were alike murderers, and there was no reason why they should not be tried and punished for the offence. These, he said, were the principles by which they would be governed in the investigation of the case.

The Reverend Mr. Cleveland then officiated as Chaplain.

Before the Grand Jury retired, Franklin Dexter, Esq., moved the Court that the Grand Jury might be instructed with papers and what declarations should be received by them. This course, he said, was not without precedent, for in the celebrated trial of Aaron Burr, the Court so specially instructed the Jury on that point.

Judge Parker replied that the case mentioned was more singular in other respects than the one referred to. He did not know that it was competent for the Court to instruct the Grand Jury on such a point.

The Solicitor General made some remark, which was indistinctly heard, but he was understood to say that no improper persons or papers would be presented to the Jury; and

Mr. Dexter was understood to reply that his object would be accomplished if he could be satisfied of that fact.

Judge Parker said it appeared to him that the course proposed would be very inconvenient, at least.

The Attorney General made some remark which it was impossible to hear, to which Judge Parker replied that the Court thought it could not go out of the ordinary course of things.

Mr. Dexter asked if the English practice did not obtain in our courts? He believed it was universally the practice in England for an officer to take the names of the witnesses, because, the Grand Jury being sworn to secrecy, there was no other way of ascertaining whether improper witnesses were examined or not:

The Grand Jury then retired to elect their foreman, and proceed to investigate the case. The travers Jurors were dismissed until to-morrow morning, when, if the Counsel should not seek further delay, it is probable the trial will proceed.

Messrs. L. Shaw and F. Dexter, of this city, Mr. Hoar of Concord, and Messrs. Walsh, Shillaber and Knapp of Salem are Counsel for the prisoners.

Boston, July 23.

Salem Murder.—We have announced the special term of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Salem on Tuesday last, for the trial of persons implicated in the murder of Captain White, and noticed the excellent charge of Chief Justice Parker to the Grand Jury. The Court again met on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock A. M., and adjourned to 3 P. M. The Grand Jury not being able to make Presentment, the Court was then adjourned to Thursday, at 8 o'clock A. M. After opening the Court on Thursday, and information being received that the Jury were not yet ready to make their Deliverances, the Court immediately adjourned to Friday morning at 8 o'clock, to allow the Grand Jury the use of the Court Room for their sitting, an indulgence rendered highly necessary by the extreme heat of the weather. The Grand Jury have been extremely assiduous. On Wednesday the elder Knapp was brought before them; but, as we learn, declined giving testimony, and was remanded to jail. Soon after Palmer, also implicated in the murder, was admitted as a witness, and remained under examination more than an hour. We have heard that some other witnesses were examined, and that the number summoned amounts to nearly one hundred; one of whom is the father of Palmer. We cannot, of course, pretend to any knowledge of the secrets of the jury-room; but we hold it a duty which we owe to our readers, to say, that from appearances which we have a right to see and estimate, the great ends of justice will not be defeated by the circumstance of the principal witness, on a former examination, standing mute on the last, nor of the self destruction of the principal in the crime; and that there will be found a mass of testimony to authorize the jury to present true bills against at least three of the persons implicated. These indictments, we expect, will be presented at the opening of the Court this morning; and that then the prisoners will be called upon to plead to them. If the plea is Not Guilty, we further learn that the Court will be adjourned to Tuesday next, 8 o'clock, to give ample time to the Counsel of the prisoners to prepare for their defence. The trial, we think, will then positively commence.—*Com Gazette.*

From the Boston Courier, July 24.

Salem Trials.—The Supreme Court met yesterday morning, when, as we are informed the Grand Jury presented an indictment against John Francis Knapp, George Crowninshield, and Joseph Jenkins Knapp, jr. for the murder of Mr. White, charging J. F. Knapp with committing the crime, and J. J. Knapp, jr., and Geo. Crowninshield with aiding and assisting. The indictment contained other counts, in accordance with the technical forms, in which Richard Crowninshield, jr. was charged as principal, and J. F. Knapp with being present and aiding. The three prisoners severally pleaded not guilty. The Knapps desired the Counsel of Mr. Dexter and Mr. Rantoul; but as Mr. Rantoul does not practice in the Supreme Court, Mr. Wm. H. Gardiner of this city was substituted. Messrs. Hoar and Shillaber were appointed counsel for George Crowninshield, at his request. Mr. Hoar claimed the privilege of a separate trial for his client, which was granted.

The prisoners were then arraigned a second time, and made the same plea to another indictment, in which Richard Crowninshield, jr. was charged as principal, and his brother, with the Knapps, as accessories before the fact.

A *nolle pro sequi* was entered upon the indictment found in April, by the Grand Jury at Ipswich, and on motion of Mr. Shaw, Benjamin Selman and Daniel Chase were discharged.—Palmer did not appear, nor was his name mentioned—from which we suppose he is to be used as a witness. One of the trials will commence on Tuesday morning.

The following article concerning the Trials at Salem is contained in the Boston Gazette of the 26th:

At the opening of the Court at Salem on Friday morning, the Chief Justice made some remarks respecting the apparent intention of some of the public papers, to publish a diary from day to day, of the proceedings of the Court. There could be no objection he said, to a general statement of the proceedings in the trials, but that any attempt to report statements of the evidence, before the close of the trials, would be attended with injurious consequences. It would be exceedingly difficult to make a full and accurate report of the evidence; besides, the evidence given one day may be corrected, qualified or explained on a succeeding day, nor could any statement of the evidence be considered as the true and proper evidence, upon which the jury are ultimately to decide, until the whole is finished. The court, therefore, without making any order on subject, expressed a decided opinion against the propriety of publishing any statement of the evidence during the progress of the trials.

We regret to learn that Chief Justice Parker is seriously indisposed; and that his illness will probably prevent his resuming his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court to-morrow, at Salem.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a Letter dated
Washington, July 14th, 1830.

I have received some intelligence from the West concerning the President, a member of his cabinet, and some of his travelling friends, which I shall communicate. The conductors of the Enquirer may possibly wish to advertise the President; and if they are disposed to do so, they have an advertisement at their hands, by striking out the name of John Q. Adams, and inserting the name of Andrew Jackson. The President's reception at Cincinnati was not very flattering to his pride, or to his popularity.—Some of the office holders and office-seekers in the city, endeavored to rally the party and make a display; but the great mass of the people could not be brought out. A cannon was placed in a commanding position, and its roar collected together a number of boys and idlers, while the citizens generally pursued their usual occupations. General Little, one of the rewarded patriots, endeavored to attract attention by conducting the President through different streets; but "it did not take,"—the mechanic was not disposed to lay aside his hammer, or the housewife her needle, to see the personage on whom the nation has conferred honor. It was understood here during the winter, that the President would take a tour through the State of New York, pass up Lake Erie, to Detroit, and return to the South through the States of Ohio and Kentucky. His friends now deny that he contemplated taking that route! but I am well assured that his passage on board of one of the steamboats was engaged at Buffalo, and that it was not until after he had put his Veto on two bills and pocketed two others, that an intimation was given of his intention to proceed directly over the mountains. He would have met with cold comfort if he had prosecuted his first plan.

He has undoubtedly sent his bosom Secretary and some of his friends through New York, and from thence to the valley of the Ohio, to ascertain the feelings of the people. Mr. Secretary Eaton arrived at West Point at the close of the examination, but in time for this real son of Mars to witness the exercises of the artillery, and receive the honors of a salute. He took passages for himself and family at Buffalo, on board the steam-boat William Penn, for the morning of the 7th, and selected berths; but having understood on the morning of the 6th, that the boat would be crowded with passengers, and apprehending that all of them might not be genuine Republicans, he sent word to the captain that he should not go with him.—Having changed his mind on the morning of the 7th, he sent his servant to inform the captain that he was on his way to the boat, which he wished might be detained until his arrival.—The time for departure having arrived, the captain unceremoniously pushed off the boat, as the Hon. Secretary, with his baggage, were driven upon the wharf. The captain disregarded all supplications and entreaties, and prosecuted his voyage up the Lake. Mr. Eaton left Buffalo the next day, and landed at Erie, and proceeded from thence to Pittsburg. Mr. Polke preceded him about ten days, and landed at Grand River, in the State of Ohio, and went from thence to the Ohio River. He travelled incog.—and if an old acquaintance had not met him in the streets of Steubenville, it is doubtful whether the people in the eastern section of Ohio would have known of the honor conferred on them.—Mr. Senator Rowan passed through the State of Ohio in a still more western direction.

From the Berkshire (Mass.) Journal, July 22.

Fire.—On Sunday evening last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the barn of Mr. John Frink, jr. of Stockbridge, with all its contents, was utterly consumed. The fire was discovered at a quarter before 11, and in one hour and twenty minutes, this edifice, which was the most spacious and complete in the county of Berkshire, and which had only been occupied a few weeks, was level with the ground. The inhabitants of the village had nearly all retired to rest—their lights were chiefly extinguished. In a few minutes, men, women and children were summoned to the spot by the cry of "fire, fire," only to be appalled and silent spectators of a calamity which it was impossible for one moment to arrest.

It was a dreadful aggravation of the scene, which the spectators must all have deeply felt, but which it is impossible to describe, that there were, when the flames were discovered, *seventeen horses*, fastened to their stalls, and enveloped in the flames. There was an attempt to rescue some of them, but at the first opening of the door, the fire, which covered the whole mow of hay, burst out in a column which it would have been death to meet, and the feeling of impotence was rendered dreadfully oppressive by the fury and agony of these poor creatures thus doomed to suffering and death. The loss which Mr. Frink has sustained is very great, and according to the best estimate we can make, does not fall a cent short $3000. By some persons it is estimated at more. Besides the barn there were destroyed the 17 horses, one of which, a fine stud, we are told cost 500 dollars. The barn was worth $1500. There were 5 complete sets of harness, one new and valuable stage sleigh, a stage wagon, saddles, bridles, blankets, cutting machines, and a quantity of hay and straw.

As to the origin of the fire, there are various conjectures. It seems impossible that it should have been a case of spontaneous combustion, for there were only two bushels of meal in the barn, and the new hay, 6 tons, was all got in the day before and spread over the whole barn, and is said to have been in remarkably good order. It is proved, as far as a negative can be proved, that none of the servants or agents of Mr. Frink, employed about the barn, carried a light of any kind there that evening. The mysterious cause is yet to be discovered. There was no insurance.

From the Boston Commentator.

Great Swimming.—A party of seven gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Lieber of this city, swam from the College Wharf in Cambridge, Friday afternoon, a distance of four and three quarter miles, *in one hour and twenty seven minutes*, with a strong current against them more than half the way. Two or three of the swimmers were so little fatigued after accomplishing this extraordinary feat, as to express a wish to set off immediately on another 'excursion' to Charlestown, and were only prevented doing so by the urgent solicitation of the superintendent of the swimming school, who very justly observed they had already done enough for one afternoon. A large boat accompanied the party from Cambridge, to render them assistance, should any be required; but one only of the eight gave out before they reached the school, and he was taken on board. This is certainly great swimming, and had we not ourselves been present and witnessed the feat, we should scarcely have given it credence. W.

A Massachusetts paper, in speaking of Mr. Moore, our present minister in Columbia, says: We have seen in the newspapers some intimation of an expected developement as to his conduct since he has been at Bogota. An extract of a letter which we have seen, from a gentleman at Bogota to his father in this country, strengthens the probability of such a developement. It is more than intimated in this letter, that he has been concerned in some intrigues with one of Bolivar's Generals, who has recently joined another party, and who has declared his intention of exposing Moore.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Richmond Whig.

To the Editors of the Whig.

Gentlemen—I have heard several persons say, that some time previous to the last election, a letter from Gen. Jackson to a gentleman in this State, was exhibited *confidentially* in Richmond, perhaps by Mr. Ritchie, in which he expressly stated that he was opposed to Internal Improvements by the General Government.—Can you give any information about it?

Henrico.

There was such a rumor, and we have little doubt that such a letter was written and privately shown here—not *publicly*, lest the information might reach Ohio, Kentucky, &c. We think Tho. Miller, Esq. of Powhatan, or Mr. Treasurer Campbell, of Washington, could give a satisfactory answer to the above.

Eds. Whig.

It is not so generally known or recollected as it should be, that boiled milk thickened with a little wheat flour, is an almost certain cure, in all common cases, for dysentery. It may be taken with safety in any stage of the disease, and repeated until a cure is effected. The writer has had a pretty numerous family for more than fifteen years, and recommends this simple and convenient remedy, from known and long-tried experience.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From Gibraltar.—The brig Ocean, arrived at New York on Thursday, brought Gibraltar papers to the 16th ult. The following extract contains the horrible intelligence of the murder of two French crews. What can the Turkish soldiery of Algiers expect but extermination, should the expedition be successful?

Malta, June 2.

The following instance of a most barbarous outrage committed by the people of the territories of the Day of Algiers, on the crews of two unfortunate ships of the French Navy, has been communicated to us through Capt. Hastings, of H. M brig Ferret, who arrived here from thence on the 29th ult.

On the 10th, Captain Hastings arrived off Algiers with letters from Vice Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm to the French commander blockading the port. It seems that a French brig, with despatches from Toulon, had fallen in with another brig of the blockading squadron, which offered to conduct her to their Commodore: but in consequence of the thick and foggy weather, they both ran on shore on the 17th, and the French commander knew not what was the fate of their crews, when Capt. Hastings arrived. Permission was, therefore, granted to the Ferret to enter the port, and Capt. Hastings had the horror of learning, on his arrival at the residence of the British Consul, that 110 heads of His Most Christian Majesty's sailors had been brought to the Dey's palace, and that the Senior Captain and eight men, were all that had been brought into the town alive.—Notwithstanding this dreadful slaughter, no less than 70 men were missing, who it is supposed have been massacred, as a reward of $100 is offered for every Frenchman. This information was obtained on the spot, from the Foreign Consuls residence in Algiers; some of whom had seen the Frenchmen's heads piled up thus barbarously, and others had spoken with the Senior French Captain, whose recital and miraculous escape was enough to make the blood thrill while telling it.

"No part of the expedition was to be seen off Algiers, on the 6th inst. [June] but by a vessel arrived this day, it is known that a great many sail were descried off the Balearic Islands, steering to the southward, on the 28th and 29th ult. and that it blew very hard from the southwest three days after."

From the Mediterranean.—To the kind attention of a friend, the editors of the Norfolk Beacon are indebted for the following interesting extracts of letters, dated

U. S. Ship Warren, }
Port Mahon, May 27, 1830. }

"The French expedition to Algiers, excites at this time very general and very great interest. The result of it is considered by some doubtful, but by most perhaps no question is entertained of its complete success. Should such be the case, it is said that France, (if England will permit her) will occupy Algiers permanently!

"The Dey of Algiers, it is said, entertains the highest confidence in his ability to repulse the French; his works of defence are in the finest order, and in numerical strength his army is very great—some say 200,000. But it is to be remembered that the greater part of his army is composed of the wild, undisciplined Bedouin Arabs, who will cut but a poor figure when opposed to a disciplined force. He has, however, some of his troops called Tactico's, drilled in the European manner, no one knows how many. He has offered one hundred sequins for the head of every Frenchman, and two hundred for every prisoner brought him alive.

"All foreign Consuls, saving ours, have left there, and his situation cannot but be regarded as a most critical one. He had an opportunity of leaving a few days since in the Ontario, but declined doing so—now the French commander, cruising before the city, has positive orders to suffer no vessel, whether man of war or not, to pass in—and what will be the situation of Mr. Lee, if the place should be taken by assault? He has his wife and children with him. The Dey offered his protection, as far as it would go, to all foreign consuls, but none of them, saving Mr. Lee, considered the offer worth much. The general belief among the officers is, that if the Commodore was now here, that he would go over to Algiers with all the squadron and contest the right of entering the harbor with the French commander.

The result of this business will, beyond doubt, have a considerable effect upon our Navy.—Should the French succeed, the necessity of a naval force in this sea, will in some measure be obviated. Should the Day be successful, he will become ten times more hard than ever upon the Christians, as he will, of course, regard his city as impregnable.

The English have a large force off Algiers, to observe what goes forward, which you know is quite characteristic of John Bull.

"A friend of the editors of the Beacon has shewn them a letter from his correspondent, U. S. ship Java, Mahon, May 21, 1830, which states that "the Dey of Algiers told an officer of rank in the U. S. navy, a few days since, after shewing him his preparations for defence, that he had 200,000 men to oppose the French, that they had been talking of destroying Algiers; that he was ready for them, and wished they would come."

From the Cherokee Phenix, July 2.

In our last we published the proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, requiring the removal of all the Cherokees from their gold mines.—We can now inform the reader how that proclamation was executed. Supposing the State of Georgia passes a law requiring a removal of the Cherokees from their farms? Will the U. States' troops stand still? (Perhaps we may ask) will they co-operate with the State authorities in executing the law? The President has promised to defend the possessory right of the Cherokees to the lands, but how is that promise to be redeemed according to the arrangement of the troops with the state officers? Here are inconsistences through which we cannot see. The attentive reader can now see the true policy and intent of the Indian bill which has lately passed the Congress of the United States. It is indirectly designed to co operate with Georgia. While force is applied on the one part, money and other inducements are held out on the other, for we understand upon good authority, that the President has sent a notification to the Cherokees, to meet him at Nashville, Tennessee, next month, then and there to enter into a *treaty*. Quere. Where are all the former treaties? We should like to know first, whether they are good for any thing.

We need not enlarge on this subject. We invite the reader to peruse the following extracts of letters, and let him make what comments he pleases.

Gold Mines, June 24th, 1830.

Mr. Boudinott—Sir, when I left New Echota for the purpose of working the gold mines, I expected no interruption from any source whatever. But I have been painfully disappointed, as well as the Cherokees at this place in search for gold. A detachment of United States troops have been stationed at this place. They a few days ago arrested nine gold diggers, citizens of Georgia, and delivered them over to the civil authority of Georgia, charged with the violation of the laws of the United States, prohibiting intrusion on Indian lands; but as the principles of abstract justice have been superceded by political expediency, these men have been discharged without any punishment.

On the 23d, the authorities of Georgia, consisting of a Colonel, a Captain and a Sheriff, and about thirty or forty men, made a charge on us, and made us nearly all prisoners under the laws of the State, for taking the gold of Georgia, and marched us over gold pits, logs and brushes, in a style called Indian file, to be committed to jail, and to be dealt with according to law and Georgia justice. As we marched with a guard before and behind, I indulged in contrasting past scenes with my present condition, now in the custody of the Georgians, for no other cause than working the lands of my forefathers. But as the march was now hurried on, yet slow at that, for I had hurt both of my feet, and could not walk fast, our complaints came in contact with the troops of the United States, by whom they were all arrested, taken prisoners, their fire arms taken from them, and they taken to the commander's quarters, where the two conflicting powers settled the controversy, viz: That the State of Georgia had the right to enforce her laws over the Cherokees. Upon this decision of the two parties at cuff, the Cherokees have been notified by the Commander of the United States' troops, that he cannot afford us any more protection in consequence of the Georgia laws being forced over us. We are also notified by the officers of Georgia that they will arrest us all in the course of two or three days, for taking the gold of Georgia—but we are not yet intimidated.—Being very conscious that we are not trespassers on State rights, we expect all to be taken to gaol according to notice.

I enclose you an order of Lieut. Frainer, commanding United States troops, which places us in the most extraordinary situation. These troops have made arrangements to assist the Georgians in forcing the laws of the state over us.

To-day there will be another military movement.

ORDER.

An arrangement has been entered into, by which there will be mutual assistance between the United States' troops and the civil authority of Georgia, in all civil processes the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia having been extended over the chartered limits, and all the natives are hereby advised to return to their homes, and submit to the proclamation of the State authority.

E. FRAINER.

P. S. They cannot be supported any longer in any thing inconsistent with the laws of the State.

Mr. Stanberry, one of the Representatives in Congress from Ohio, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Newark Advocate, in justification of the votes which he gave in favor of Internal Improvement and the Tariff regulation bill, and against the removal of the Indians.—The following paragraph concludes his letter:

"I take leave here to say, only, that I have acted strictly in accordance with the principle on which the election of Gen. Jackson was supported in Ohio. If firmly adhering to our laws for protecting the domestic industry of our country, and being in favor of judicious measures for its internal improvement, and opposing the bill for the removal of 75,000 Indians from the Southern States to the desert beyond the Territory of Arkansas, against their consent, in violation of the faith of this nation, and at the expense of twenty four millions of dollars, must be considered as acting in opposition to the President, then I've been guilty of that sin.—But I have sinned in company with a great majority of the friends of Gen. Jackson who represent the State of Pennsylvania in Congress, and of a large majority of the Representatives from our own State."

General Jackson's course having been a contradiction to the principles on which his election in Ohio was supported, according to the showing of one of his own adherents, it cannot enter into any reasonable calculation of the result of the next contest that the vote of Ohio will be again given to him.—*Nat. Jour.*

Wool. The price of this article has considerably advanced in England, and a decided improvement in the price of the American cloth is expected, and hence the value of wool is advancing. The Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel says—Wool is now in good demand as is bringing good prices. Some of the Massachusetts manufacturers came into Hoosick and White Creek, some days ago, and purchased the shearings of several farmers in those towns. A friend has given us the following account of the sales. One farmer sold 150 fleeces at 100 cts. per lb.—another 600, fleeces at 60 cts.—another 300 fleeces at 63 cts.—and other lots of 800, 900, 450, 300 and 200 fleeces each, sold at 50 to 55 cents per pound.

The Boston Courier says—The quantity of fleece wool which has come into market during the week, does not exceed 25,000 lbs. all of which has met a ready sale, and we know of no wool of this description in the market now unsold. Manufactures appear disposed to purchase more freely than they did, as there is a decided improvement in woolen goods will take place as soon as the season for sale arrives; some lots have already been sold at an advance on the spring prices. There is but little pulled wool in market, and but a very limited quantity of Spanish or Saxony. We understand that a principal part of all the coarse foreign wools here are held by one house.

Oppugnation to the Tariff.—Last week the Marshal of this district, seized in a creek near Westerly, a small fishing vessel and a quantity of Rum and Salt, landed from her contrary to law. The vessel was fitted out by a Mr. Babcock of Stonington, under a fishing license.—*New London Gazette.*

Election in the West.—The election for members of Congress and state officers takes place in most of the Western States in about a fortnight. We have seen no candidates for Congress announced in opposition to Mr. Pettis of Missouri, and General Duncan of Illinois, and we therefore presume that it is in vain to attempt it. In Missouri, the friends of Col. Benton are putting forth their whole strength to secure a majority of the Legislature to prevent the re-election of Judge Barton to the United States Senate.

In Illinois, the gubernatorial term of Ninian Edwards having nearly expired, John Reynolds is supported for that office by the Edwards party, and the Reverend William Kinney, by the adverse party.

The election in Kentucky is confined chiefly to the choice of members of the legislature, by which body a successor to Mr. Rowan in the Senate will be chosen in November. Intelligent men from that state are of opinion that his place will be supplied by an opponent to the Administration.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the National Journal.

That Gen. Jackson, in his rejection of the Rockville Road bill, violated a promise [illegible] which he gave to Messrs. Tyler and Beall, has been boldly & repeatedly asserted by the Frederick Examiner; and no one whose mind is not hermetically sealed against conviction, can entertain a doubt of the fact. If it could have been denied, the parties named, being the friends of Gen. Jackson, would have denied it, and been bound to deny it. They have only kept silent, they could not deny it.

The last number of the Examiner [illegible] contains the following paragraph, which shows that the President is willing to tamper with the hopes of the people of Maryland, [illegible]

"When Gen. Jackson passed through the

place, we have been informed, he endeavored to revive the hopes of his adherents, and restore their belief in his infallibility, by assuring them that an appropriation would be made, at the next Congress, *out of the Post Office funds!* What greater proof of his duplicity could be required than this assurance. Did he believe that men of common sense were to take his counterfeit coin unexamined? Did he believe their faith so infallible in him that whatever he asserted would be considered established? The treasury of the Post Office Department, may be considered bankrupt—it has no credit, and was obliged to *call for help*, at the last session, from the funds of the United States Treasury. When Mr. McLean left that Department he reported in its treasury $230,847, a surplus remaining after having defrayed all expenses. Mr. Barry has not only spent that, but he has applied to Congress for more, and says that ☞ the Department cannot go on without an appropriation *of $36,000, to defray its expenses for the present year!* The promise of Gen. Jackson, then, to appropriate the funds of that Department to the purpose of making this road, is a proof either of gross duplicity or of imbecility and unfitness for office. Of the former, if he gave that assurance knowing the state of that Department; of the latter, if he did not know the state of a Department on which so materially depends the well being of our government."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Effect in England of the King's expected demise.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an American now in London to a gentleman in this city, in which some account is given of the employments of the people in this time of the sore illness of their sovereign. The letter says, that this event has caused an activity in trade which has not been known for many years. There is a great demand for such articles as are worn in mourning, and the artists now manufacture only such. The ribbon trade is particularly active, and millions of yards of that article of a black color, have been made within a short time. The jewellers are also very busy in making mourning rings, bracelets, breastpins, &c. Every one who wants a new suit of clothes, has it made of black; and full employment is given to tailors, mantua makers and milliners, by those who, though well supplied with ordinary dresses, desire to have a sable uniform ready on the moment the royal exit is announced.

The upholsterers also have a full share of business, preparing for dressing churches and other public buildings in mourning. Arrangements have been so made by the owners of pews in some of the principal churches, that should the news of the King's death be received on a Saturday night, or even early on a Sunday morning, every pew will be robed in black by the time the morning service commences. The choirs of the different churches are engaged in rehearsing new pieces of music suited to the anticipated solemn occasion, and it is presumed that the clergy are not neglectful in preparing for their part of the play, and that their auditors will be electrified by impassioned bursts of eloquence in pourtraying over the virtues of the royal dead.

Invitations for dinners, parties, &c. do not extend beyond a day in advance, lest the sad tidings should render useless the preparations and prevent the enjoyment of the gala or the feast. The fashionable world may be considered fairly at a stand still in the usual round of their pleasures.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JULY 28, 1830.

The immense force which the French have fitted out for the attack of Algiers, is occupying the attention of the whole of Europe, and exciting every where the most lively interest. The force collected is most enormous—the number of vessels engaged in the expedition being 100 ships of war and about 600 transports, and the land force amounting to 30,000 men. The preparations also for the expedition, show a determination to prosecute, to the end, this destructive adventure. They have made preparation for landing in the neighborhood of Algiers and erecting permanent habitations, and have provided a great number of surgeons and nurses to attend to the wounded, and a steam boat to transport them from the field of battle to a place of safety, with the greatest ease and expedition. They design, also, establishing a newspaper on the spot, to give an account of the operations of the army. These preparations show that they expect a desperate resistance, and even if successful, a bloody victory—that they have no sanguine expectations of a speedy overthrow of this horde of pirates, but go prepared for a long and desperate encounter. It is certainly appalling to look at these preparations calmly made for human slaughter, and to anticipate the immense expense of human life and the miseries attendant even upon success, in this engagement; but no one of real humanity can, we think, fail to rejoice in the prospect of the overthrow of this band of pirates, who have, to the disgrace of England and of the world, been suffered to carry on their ravages for centuries; and all must wish success to that nation who have undertaken the cause of humanity in the terrible justice which they are preparing to inflict upon these barbarians.

A recent number of the New-York Spectator, in some remarks on this subject, has copied largely from an article in the April number of the Revue Encyclopedique, by J. C. L. de Sismondi, from which we make the following extracts:

"All travellers who have seen Algiers, all the publications about that government, concur in describing it as the largest association formed for the purposes of rapine that has ever existed on the earth. Since 1515, when the corsair Horuch, Aruch, or Aroudj Barbarossa, (introduced into Algiers by the Moorish King of that country, Selim Eutemy,) destroyed his benefactor and seated upon his throne, the sovereignty has always belonged to the band of brigands instituted by that pirate, organized by his brother and successor Hariaden, and recruited at a distance in the Levant, in such a manner as always to keep up about the number of twelve thousand men.—These Turks of the Levant, associated for the commission of crime, and selected from among those pursued by justice and banished from society, are so odious to their compatriots, that there is no instance of a Turkish female having so far degraded herself as to marry an Algerine. Yet every one of these bandits as soon as he is enrolled in the militia of Algiers, calls himself an Effendi, (or Lord) and considers himself as having a share in the government. It is for him, and to increase his pay, [illegible] in amount every year, that the Algerine pirates [illegible] on the sea, and the Beys, at the head of their small army, levy contributions on land. He rises by seniority [illegible] in rank, to the highest military offices; and, favored by perfidy or the violence of factions, becomes [illegible] on the elective throne of the Dey. But none [illegible] the Algerine army than a Levantine Turk, [illegible] Christian. This is the title of nobility [illegible] by Barbarossa, in imitation of the order of Malta. Whoever is born in the state over which that military [illegible] holds dominion, is excluded from it for ever.

Neither Moor, nor Arab, nor Berber, nor Jew, can be admitted. The children of the Effendis of the army, called *Koulogis*, those of the Beys, and of the Dey himself, are scrupulously excluded. Nothing can efface the stain of having been born of a Moorish woman or a slave.

"The chief whom these robbers elect from among themselves to command them, whom they style their Dey, never ascends the throne save over the corpse of his assassinated predecessor. Each election is preceded and followed by numerous murders. The aspirant, when crowned, suffers none of his competitors to live. If he does not perish himself on the first day of his reign, he cuts off the heads of all his rivals; and it is but [illegible] dignity which he attains at such a price. His comrades, who have raised him above themselves to preserve discipline, and their disgrace, and administer justice, leave him scarcely a moment's rest. At sun-rise, every day in the week, except Thursday and Saturday, he is seated on a lion's skin in the Hall of the Divan, occupied with affairs of state, and surrounded by his ministers, and afterwards with passing judgments and causing the sentences to be executed. He discharges these last functions with no regard for human life, with no moderation in awarding punishments and fines, but also without delay or expense, and with the rough impartiality commonly found in a captain of robbers, a King of the Gypsies, or a commander of pirates, who, like the Dey, rule over bands leagued together for hostility against all mankind. The plundering system of Algiers has the same influence at sea and on land. The sovereign soldiery, or twelve thousand Turks, in whose name the Dey reigns, understand nothing of industry. They are banded only to despoil the weak, and divide the plunder. Piracy is considered as the first of the resources of the State Revenue. The public Treasury claims a free half of the profit of captured vessels, half the lading, and half the value of captives, who are sold at auction in the public market, after having been made to run, jump, and carry burthens before the purchasers, & having had all personal defects examined, with no respect for age or sex. They are fed in a bagnio, with three black loaves of half a pound each per day, and a few olives in vinegar. They must gain their subsistence by labor, in case they are not removed from the bagnio to share the disgraceful favors of their masters. It is common enough for thirteen hundred Christian slaves to be in the bagnio, and seven hundred in private hands.

"At the time when the power of Algiers was highest, under the two Barbarossas and their immediate successors, when their marine excelled all those of Europe, they carried on piracy indiscriminately against all Christian nations: but they have declined by the natural effects of their manner of life and their crimes. Their navy consists of no more than a dozen or fifteen vessels, carrying about 200 cannon; since which they have consented to bind themselves by treaties, to respect the more formidable powers, while they receive the annual presents they exact. But they make no treaties with those whom they do not fear, and without provocation or offence will make war on the Pope, the small Italian states, and Hanseatic towns; not that they have any complaint to make of being wronged, but because their treasury is empty and must be filled. These pirates are out of the protection of the Laws of Nations, by their own will, and by having considered it a sufficient ground for war to say to another nation 'we want your property, to divide, and your persons to be our slaves.' They have made any war lawful which may be waged against them, provided only it be declared. They now complain that the French consul has taken Roman subjects under his protection; for, France has consented by treaties confirmed for the last time in March 1790, to the shameful terms of 'not lending its flag, and not protecting the vessels of foreign powers, which may be at war with the Algerine government.' But this government has had no other motive or pretext for declaring war against the Pope, than a desire to plunder his subjects. A like motive is sufficient for declaring war against itself."

GREECE.—The situation of this country is at this time extremely interesting, and by recent events rendered somewhat critical. It is doubtless known to most of our readers that the sovereigns who took upon themselves the settlement of this country, selected Prince Leopold as the sovereign of Greece. The exalted but arduous station, abounding in difficulties, he at first accepted, & all the unfortunate matters were supposed to have been settled, and so announced by the English Minister to Parliament. The Prince, however, in that state of things, sent a communication resigning that station, and stating his reasons for so doing at some length. The ground of his resignation he states to be, that neither the present Government nor the people of Greece are disposed to receive, as their sovereign, either him or any other one placed over them by foreign sovereigns—that he will not accept a sovereignty over a nation hostile to him, or unwillingly receiving him as their sovereign. The English papers, however, deny the sincerity of this communication, and state that the real object of the Prince is to obtain the regency of the British throne. This is certainly going far to account for the resignation of the Grecian Diadem.—On the death of George the fourth, the Duke of Clarence succeeds to the throne, and the young Princess, the present presumptive heir to the throne, is eleven years of age, and may very probably arrive at the age of twenty-one before the death of the Duke of Clarence. If to these contingencies on all sides, you add the very certain fact that Great Britain would never consent to a foreigner having any important share in the regency, the charge of entertaining such views would seem very preposterous. If he is really sincere in the views avowed by him, they do him great honor, and show a feeling that might make us regret that he does not accept the station. A sovereign calculated to conciliate the feelings of the inhabitants and consult their wishes and views, might be of immense advantage to them. The present, however, is plainly a crisis in their affairs, and every measure taken is calculated to have an important effect. At the same time that it becomes them to be jealous of the exercise of an arbitrary power over them, either by a sovereign of their own choosing, or selected by their royal god-fathers, they should be careful to do every thing to preserve their liberties unimpaired. Much is to be apprehended from the discord and divisions among themselves, and the prevalence of a spirit of misrule and insubordination among their own leaders. That impatience of salutary restraint which would resist the exercise of necessary powers in their rulers, ordinarily prevails in a state of society similar to that of the Greeks at this time, and to resist that tendency to misrule, at the same time preserving the liberties of the people, is one of the most difficult problems in government. The people of this country look with great anxiety and sympathy to the Greeks. They have very liberally contributed to relieve their physical wants, and are still more anxious for the establishment of a permanent, and at the same time, free government in that country. The nature of the government now to be adopted, and the sovereign selected, are questions on which the future glory and happiness of that country greatly depends.

FOR THE COURIER.

To whatever extent the present age may cultivate the moral virtues, or cherish the arts of peace, it is hardly to be expected, for a long time to come, that the passions of men will be so subdued as to remove the causes of war among nations. Conflicting rights and interests will too often blind the vision, deafen the ear, blunt the feelings, and lead to disappointed ambition, the rage of despair, no less among nations than individuals. The course of wisdom should be to provide against events which are likely to occur, as the volume of Time unrols itself to our view.

However desirable may be the reign of perpetual and universal peace, in a world hitherto distracted by uproar and discord among nations, it is quite clear that a great moral change must be wrought in man before the hopeful event will arrive. Truly, we see many indications of its approach, and we may hail the means in action to expedite its maturity. Until its arrival, the course of safety is the path of duty. In reference to this subject, the following sensible, judicious and patriotic remarks from Mr. Walsh, in his review of the memoirs of Paul Jones, are worth preserving in your paper:

"In glancing at the future history and prospects of the United States, it cannot but be obvious to every person of reflection, that they must not look for any great degree of cordiality or friendship on the part of the European governments. The latter cannot but see in the progress of these free principles which they so distinctly trace to this country, an omen of their future downfall, unless they [illegible] render in time these vast [illegible], which by dismembering the monarch from his people, render him practically helpless, at the same time that he affects to be little less than a divinity.

The United States must expect both obloquy and opposition, and can hope for nothing from abroad, which they are not prepared to vindicate by their vigor and resources.

Even the people of England, among whom a large portion of our countrymen look for their ancestry, have been taught, and by a system of exaggerated falsehoods, unquestionably countenanced and encouraged as a matter of policy by the Government, to look upon us with feelings of mingled contempt, hatred, and jealousy.

At this moment, it may be sufficiently obvious, that the wishes of the present ministry of England, to encourage a mutual good understanding with the United States, by placing the Commerce of the two Countries, on the just basis of reciprocal advantages, are on the eve of being defeated by ancient and deep-rooted prejudices. Should this strong national feeling be finally successful in baffling all attempts to restore a good understanding, on these subjects, the United States will be forced into a system of retaliation, which will of course produce retaliation in return: we shall thus again be brought into collision with a haughty and interested nation, long since arrived at that state which makes it indispensable for her to sacrifice all the obligations of national reciprocity to that great monopoly of Commerce, without which she must become bankrupt.

In such a contest, whether of enactments of Congress, and orders in Council, or by a resort to arms, it ought never to be forgot that we can expect nothing but what is conceded to our strength and resources—to our means of offence and defence—to our courage and skill.

The present calm with England is, we think, destined to be of short duration; nor will she ever sincerely seek our friendship, until admonished, perhaps at no distant period, by her waning influence in the old, she shall feel herself obliged to link her sinking fortunes to the rising strength and glories of the new world.

It is far from our will or intention to revive or strengthen the recollection of ancient grievances, or recent struggles, with a view to perpetuate or aggravate. But, at the same time we feel it our duty to indicate to this young nation, apt as it is to forget the lessons of experience and adversity, the danger and the folly of being cajoled by Mr. Canning's lullaby of 'mother and daughter,' or the time-serving praises on the Message of our present distinguished Chief Magistrate. Every thing indicates that the popular feeling is hourly [illegible] force and influence in England; and in proportion as it operates upon the Government, will be the impracticability of establishing any thing like a reciprocity in her commercial relations with the United States. The great mass of the people dislike the Americans, and certainly the Americans, are no wise backward in this species of reciprocity. No administration in England will gain popularity by concessions to the United States; nor will the government of the U. States ever probably, much strengthen itself by toying with England. The policy should it ever be adopted, of making an enemy of France, in the hope of gaining the good will of England, will be, we should think very questionable. Anticipating, then, the probability, any certainty, of future struggles with powerful nations, opposed to us by the very nature of their Governments, institutions, interests, and prejudices, our naval officers should bear in mind their high destinies and obligations. Nothing is more difficult than the pursuits of glory. Reputation, like wealth, makes for itself wings, and the negligence of a moment, withers the laurels of years. Let them not sleep under their laurels, for if they do, they will fare like the English, whom they brought to the same situation, and like them be waked up to defeat and disgrace."

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

EPISTLE NO. 3.

MR. EDITOR,—I take the opportunity to inform you again of my welfare, and that I am still carrying on the good work of benevolence and reform; and although I now and then receive a blow in my forehead, and am turned into the street, yet such opposition, coming as it generally does from pretended friends, does little more than bring down contempt upon the heads of the authors of it; and from my avowed enemies I have nothing to fear. Yes, sir, I have learned that, in order to avoid deception, it is indispensably necessary that I should turn a deaf ear to all professions of friendship, until, by actual experiment, they are proved to be genuine. This, sir, will be my course in future.

Since my last, I have travelled all over the country; and, with very few exceptions, have been kindly welcomed. The people are becoming more and more satisfied that my object is the welfare and happiness of the community, and that my principles tend directly to the promotion of that object. I am received and treated with unaffected cordiality by all religious and political denominations; and, in short, by all classes of people—all sectarian and local prejudices against me having nearly or quite subsided. I have met with the greatest opposition in those civil and legislative assemblies, which are composed in part of members, whose coffers are enriched by the services they render my implacable enemy, or the tenure of whose office depends on the countenance they give to that deadly foe to human happiness, against whom I have waged a war of extermination.—Well, this could hardly have been expected otherwise. But this opposition, fierce and intolerant as it is, is far from being serious, and will ultimately and effectually work its own cure: for, as in the natural *body* there exists a principle, or law, which resists the effects of disease, always tending to promote and preserve a healthy and vigorous state of all the organs, (*Vis Medicatrix Naturæ*) so the health of the body politic is preserved, or if lost for a time, is restored again by the operation of a similar principle inseparable from its existence.

During the last winter, while passing through the city of Washington, I was introduced by a friend to both houses of Congress, was well received and treated politely by most of the members, and although some viewed me with a jealous eye and appeared desirous of standing off, yet the majority took me by the hand, passed me a vote of thanks for the influence I had exerted on the morals of the nation, and invited me to call again.

Some time ago, I happened to be in a certain country town in Rhode Island, where I had some friends I wished to confirm and strengthen. The Town Council, who are not particularly distinguished for learning, talents or politeness, on hearing that I was laboring to inculcate religion, sobriety and good morals among the people, instantly became alarmed, and peremptorily ordered me to quit the town! So I left them for the present, hoping soon to return that way again when public sentiment shall have made them ashamed of themselves, or in other words, have restored them to their senses. But nothing is to be feared from Rhode Island. I have powerful friends and advocates in every town in the State, and in the House of Representatives of the United States, I experienced the friendship and protection of her Hercules. Rhode Island, then, adieu.

Not long since I visited New-Haven, was well received by the citizens, and met with particular kindness from the faculty and students of Yale College. Be assured, Mr. Editor, I rarely fail of being well treated by men of letters, wherever I find them, as an act of gratitude for the facilities which I constantly afford them of advancing the cause of literature and science. The legislature was in session, and I had experienced [illegible] tokens of regard from his Excellency the Governor, had many and powerful friends in every town in the State, and had been received with [illegible] by several of the State Legislatures. Under these circumstances, a friend very politely introduced me to the House of Representatives. As you may well suppose, I entered with the fullest confidence of meeting with a cordial reception. Several members saluted me, and [illegible] the my welfare; others said how do you do? but with a countenance full of duplicity—and one Judge L——, while in the act of extending one hand towards me as in token of friendship, gave me a heavy blow in the face with the other, which nearly felled me to the ground! Fortunately, I recovered my balance, however, and with the assistance of friends made good my retreat, having satisfied myself, by actual experiment, that it is more hazardous to commit the guardianship of my interests to the Representatives of the people in General Assembly convened, than to entrust it to their constituents at home. So much for "*good old Connecticut*," and "*the land of steady habits*."

Having heard that many in the old world had repented of their evil conduct towards me, I resolved on visiting Europe, and accordingly sailed in the staunch, well-built, fast-sailing ship Equipoise, Sobriety master. After a short and agreeable passage, during which I experienced much courtesy from the officers and crew, and was struck with their orderly and respectful behaviour, and attention to moral and religious duties, I arrived at London, and was astonished to find the nobility and those high dignitaries, who formerly presented me with an unrelenting hand, now ready to bestow upon me every mark of civility. I was well received at court, and after enjoying much Cockney hospitality, I travelled over the Highlands of Scotland, and to my unutterable surprise, where once the gigantic powers of a Burns were employed in sounding high the praises of *strong drink*, there I heard the swains and milk-maids celebrate my name in verse:

"We'll no more toast John Barleycorn,
Each man a glass in hand,
And may his blind posterity
Soon fail in old Scotland."

I then visited the good old city of Dublin. The honest Hibernians received me with open arms, and appeared desirous of making amends for the great injustice they had previously done me. I witnessed fewer scratching scenes and they have fewer knock-down matches in Ireland now than formerly, owing to the influence which a proper respect for my character and principles has exerted on the inhabitants.

Now, Mr. Editor, you know John Bull disdains imitation, particularly of the Americans—but remember he looks well to his own interest, and, though unwilling to imitate, he is not slow to profit by the experience of his neighbors. And although the temperance reformation commenced on this side the water, yet he knows that nothing will add so much to the happiness of his subjects, or advance in an equal degree the prosperity of his realm.

Encouraged by the reception I have met with in the United Kingdom, I shall before long undertake the whole tour of Europe; and probably by another year I shall extend my peregrinations and propagate my principles both in the torrid and frigid zones. The fact is, Mr. Editor, men in all countries have consciences, and whenever they are made sensible that they have abused me, that it is for their interest and the welfare of man that I should be respected and that the phials of Almighty wrath are ready to be poured out without mixture on the heads of those who turn a deaf ear to my reproof; then, and not till then, will they do me justice. On this, sir, shall I depend for the success of my cause.

Notwithstanding such numbers have been rescued from the deadly grasp of that insatiate monster, to wit, Intemperance, yet, sir, your country teems with a multitude of bacchanalian profligates, who are the voluntary slaves of a depraved appetite. Such can very readily frame an excuse for meddling with strong drink on every occasion—and now, when hot weather and the season of hard work is approaching, they say, "We need something to sustain our strength and spirits; and more than that, drinking so much cold water is dangerous, unless it be qualified with rum." Aye, qualified with rum! The more a man drinks of it, so much the more cold water he must drink; and so far is it from imparting to the beverage any salutary property whatever, that it absolutely disqualifies it for ordinary use. And let it not be thought that ardent spirits enable the animal system, in the least degree, to bear up under the pressure of great fatigue, or sustain itself under the scorching rays of a sultry summer's sun. They create a febrile excitement, with an increase of heat and thirst, followed by lassitude and debility of body.

During the last summer, Deacon Steadfast employed two men, by the names of Fairface and Rednose, to cut and cure his hay. The Deacon, as his manner was, supplied his hands with rum during the season of haying, and thought it necessary. In fact, he took a little occasionally, and thought it did him good, and entertained scruples about the expediency or even practicability of the scheme of total abstinence. Well, Fairface drank nothing but small beer and cold sweetened water. He had a good appetite, slept well, was strong, had a generous flow of spirits, performed his task with ease and alacrity, worked his time out, and at the termination of his labor, had something comfortable as a reward for his temperance, industry and faithfulness.

Rednose partook liberally of the "generous red fluid," felt elated, boasted of his superior strength, after oddly triumphed over his fellow-laborer, whom he sneeringly called "a cold water man," and whom he repeatedly but ineffectually urged to take a little of the "good creature." After the first few days, however, he was overcome with the heat, was weak and dejected, had the headache and loss of appetite, and during the night kept running to the water pail, in order to slake his burning thirst. The Deacon suggested that his indisposition might be caused by the rum, said he would not abridge his liberty by withholding it, but advised him to a less quantity. Rednose said he knew it injured him, but he had always used himself to it in mowing time, which was customary, &c. and continued taking it till he could work no longer, was carried home sick, suffered severely with the fever and delirium tremens, expended twice his earnings on physicians and nurses, and barely escaped with his life. Let no one do as Rednose did, who persisted in the use of a fluid, when he knew it injured him, merely because he used to drink it, it was customary, &c., and, in short, because he loved it.

Deacon Steadfast, who was a well meaning man, on reflecting upon his own conduct in this affair, and that his best neighbors could no longer allow themselves to deal out poison to their hired men, could view himself not merely in the light of an accessory, but as principal in bringing so much distress on Rednose and his helpless family. He viewed himself as a manslayer, as one who had sinned against the peace and good order of society, and who needed the forgiveness of that God who says, "*Cursed is he that holdeth the cup to his neighbor's mouth.*" Overcome with these reflections, he could not but apologize to his neighbors for his backwardness in lending his aid to suppress Intemperance, became a convert to the doctrine of total abstinence, made Rednose and his family comfortable, joined a Temperance Society, and his daily prayer to Heaven is, that his past offences may be forgiven, and that in future he may be saved, *by the grace of God*, from even the appearance of evil. Let others go and do likewise.

I remain, Sir, your friend—

TEMPERANCE.

July 1st, 1830.

Great Growth of Hay.—From 166 rods of ground, I have actually got 4 tons 800 cwt. of Hay. This fact can be proved by unquestionable testimony, by James Brown.

State of N. Y. town of N. Hartford, July 17, 1830.

A BOLD TRUTH.—Mr. Everett, in his address delivered at Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday, after stating that two hundred years had improved the condition of the Indians as well as the whites, remarked, that the [illegible] savages now [illegible] their own rights in their own papers, "in better English than was used by the high officers of Government." The audience [illegible] to the truth of the remark, by general acclamation.

ITEMS.

It is calculated that the intelligence of the landing of the French army near Algiers will arrive in London in less than four days after the event takes place; that the steam boats will be two days between Algiers and Marseilles, that the telegraph will convey the intelligence to Paris in a short time, and that the express from Paris will not exceed 23 hours. The distance cannot be less than 1500 miles.

KENTUCKY SERPENT.—An enormous reptile of the snake kind, twenty feet long and very large round, has recently been seen in the neighborhood of Lexington.—He is represented as making terrible havoc among the horses, cows, and other cattle in the vicinity. He bellows loudly through the night, probably from the effects of dyspepsia, or indigestion. He is very much dreaded, and a reward of five hundred dollars has been offered to the man who shall kill him. Several companies of militia, armed and equipped as the law directs, have been ordered out to take him, and they have tracked his course to a huge cavern.

Capt. Clapham, of the brig Onslow, which arrived at New-York on the 22d inst. from Port-au-Prince, reports, on the authority of the master of an English vessel from Carthagena, that Bolivar was to sail for Jamaica on the 20th ult. in the British packet. His baggage was on board on the 25th, when the informant left Columbia.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Evans, in another column, proposing a course of Lectures on NATURAL SCIENCE. Mr. E comes well recommended by professional gentlemen, and his lectures are very highly spoken of in the Boston and Providence papers.

Married,

At the Congregational Meeting-house in Preston, (Long Society,) on Sunday morning, the 25th inst., by the Rev. Luther Goddard, Capt. ISAAC MINER, of this city, to Mrs. NANCY A. TABER, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, on Thursday, the 22d inst., a child of Capt. Edward Smith, aged 2 years; on the 23d inst. Mrs. L. STANTON; on the 22d inst., a child of Nathan Condall.

At New London, EDWARD PAINE, aged 17. On the 17th ult. Mrs. MARY P. MANE, aged 22, wife of Thomas Mane.

At Groton, suddenly, Mr. ELIHU AVERY, aged 30.

At Stonington, ABBY ANN BRADLEY, daughter of Joshua Bradley, aged 17.

At Montville, on the 15th inst. Mrs BRIDGET BRADFORD, in the ninety third year of her age, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Bradford.

At Griswold, on the 19th inst. in the 21st year of his age, CHARLES GEER, jr., son of Mr. Charles Geer, of said town.

At Lisbon, on the 21st inst., after a short but distressing illness, JOHN, son of Oliver Hastings, aged 2 years.

At Groton, on 23d inst. very suddenly, AMOS ALLEN, aged 33. He lived beloved, and died lamented by a numerous acquaintance.

At Middletown, on Wednesday evening last, Hon. SAMUEL W. DANA, formerly a Senator in Congress from this State, and for many years Mayor of the city of Middletown.

NOTICE.

THE second term of the Chelsea Grammar School, under the charge of Mr. Comstock, commences this day.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr., Committeeman.

July 28. 3w18

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that the 3d instalment of $25, is laid on each share, payable on the 16th day of Aug. next, to

J. W. KINNEY, Trea'er.

July 28. 3w18

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

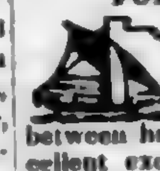
THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

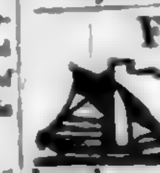
FOR THE EASTWARD.



The sloop Diamond, Captain Freeman Lovell, will sail on the 5th of August, for the State of Maine, touching at several ports between here and there. It will be an excellent excursion for those people whose health is impaired, as they will have a fine sea breeze. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill or J. P. Huntington.

July 28. 18

For New-York.

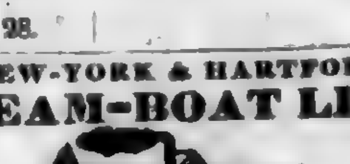


Maria, Coit, will sail on Friday next, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage, enquire of Gilman & Ripley, J. Huntington, or on board.

July 28. 18

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.



MACDONOUGH, Capt. DANIEL HAVENS,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. THOMAS STOW.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

A Stage will leave Hyde's Hotel in Norwich, every day, (except Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M., for Ely's Ferry, and will there meet the Hartford Boat, and convey passengers to New York, where they will arrive the next morning by 6 o'clock.

A Stage will also leave Ely's Hotel, at Ely's Ferry, every morning, on the arrival of the Boat, for Norwich.

Persons intending to travel to and from New York, will find this route preferable to any other, as respects pleasantness, &c.

☞ Fare low.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

July 28, 1830. 18

JUST LANDING

FROM SLOOP TEAZER,

10,000 feet long clear Clapboards,
5,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ inch,
25,000 best Albany Shingles,
390 best Spruce Plank,

For sale by

DURKEE & MINER.

July 28. 18

30,000 TEAZLES,

FOR sale at the Woollen Factory, near the Falls.

Norwich, July 16. 18

NOTICE.

A WOOL SPINNER is wanted immediately by

EBENEZER ALLEN.

Lisbon, July 27. 18

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED

LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

MR. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich, that he proposes to deliver at the Town Hall, his course of Lectures on Geography, Chronology, and History, accompanied with numerous elegant drawings, illustrative of the customs of different Nations, and interesting subjects of Natural Philosophy.

Terms:—Single Tickets to the Course, 12 Lectures, $2,00. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady, $3,00. Tickets for a family of four persons, $5,00.

Tickets to the course may be obtained at the Book-stores of Mr. T. Robinson, and Mr. R. Hubbard.

☞ On Friday evening next, Mr. E. will give a gratuitous introductory specimen of his course, at the above mentioned hall, at half past 7 o'clock, which the friends of scientific improvement are invited to attend.

Norwich, July 28th. 18

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE course of instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Botany, Materia Medica and the Rapeutics, by William Tully, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.

It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics, will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.

The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.

By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.

All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.

Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w18

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3w18

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Dessenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

KNITTING YARN.

A few pounds of white worsted, and white, mixed and slate colored Pawtucket Knitting Cotton, for sale by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

July 28. 18

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

ORDERED by this Court, that Jabez Fitch, as he is administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits and estate of Daniel Mason, late of Lebanon, deceased, settle his administration account before said Court at the Probate office in said district, on the 16th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that he give notice of this order, by publishing a copy of the same, at least one week previous to said 16th day of August, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting the same at least six days previous thereto, on some sign-post in said district.

Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

[18]

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine, for June.

TO MY BABE.

BY DELTA.

There is no sound upon the night—
As, by the shaded lamp, I trace,
My babe, in infant beauty bright,
The changes of thy sleeping face.

Hallow'd forever be the hour
To us, throughout all time to come,
Which gave us thee—a living flower—
To bloom and beautify our home!

Thy presence is a charm, which wakes
A new creation to my sight;
Gives life another look, and makes
The wither'd green, the faded bright.

Pure as a lily of the brook,
Heaven's signet on thy forehead lies,
And heaven is read in every look,
My daughter, of thy soft blue eyes.

In sleep thy little spirit seems
To some bright realm to wander back,
And seraphs, mingling with thy dreams,
Allure thee to their shining track.

Already like a vernal flower
I see thee opening to the light,
And day by day, and hour by hour,
Becoming more divinely bright.

Yet in my gladness stirs a sigh,
Even for the blessing of thy birth,
Knowing how sins and sorrows try
Mankind, and darken o'er the earth!

Ah, little dost thou ween, my child,
The dangers of the way before,
How rocks in every path are piled,
Which few unharm'd can clamber o'er.

Sweet bud of beauty! how wilt thou
Endure the bitter tempest's strife?
Shall thy blue eyes be dimm'd—thy brow
Indented by the cares of life?

If years are spared to thee—alas!
It may be—ah! it must be so;
For all that live and breathe, the glass
Which must be quaff'd, a drugg'd with woe.

Yet ah! if prayers could aught avail,
So calm thy skies of life should be,
That thou shouldst glide, beneath the sail
Of virtue, on a stormless sea;

And ever on thy thoughts, my child,
The sacred truth should be impress'd—
Grief clouds the soul to sin beguil'd,
Who loveth best, God loveth best.

Across thy path, Religion's star
Should ever shed its healing ray,
To lead thee from this world's vain jar,
To scenes of peace, and purer day.

Shun vice—the breath of her abode
Is poison'd, though with roses strewn,
And cling to Virtue, though the road
Be thorny—boldly travel on!

For thee I ask not riches—thou
Wert wealthy with a spotless name;
I ask not beauty—for thy brow
Is fair as my desires could claim.

Be thine a spirit loathing guilt,
Kind, independent, pure and free—
Be like thy mother—and thou wilt
Be all my soul desires to see!

MEDLEY.

The following humorous argument was advanced by a Canal stockholder, for the purpose of putting down rail ways:

"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding—twenty miles an hour, sir! Why you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work—every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio, to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. Grave, plodding citizens, will be flying about like comets. All local attachments must be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Various people will turn into the most immeasurable liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their magnificent notions of distance—'only a hundred miles off? Tut, nonsense—I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan!' 'Pray, sir, will you dine with me to-day, at my little box on the Alleghany?'—'Why indeed, I don't know—I shall be in town until 12—well, I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork and cargoes of flour, and chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have always been used to sober travelling—whisking away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honor, it is only to steal off to the Rocky Mountains, and there no jurisdiction can touch them.—And then, sir, think of flying for debt! A set of bailiffs, mounted on bomb shells, would not overtake an absconded debtor, only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestilential topsy-turvey, harum-scarum whirligig. Give me the old, solemn, straight-forward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog or trot journeys—with a yoke of oxen for a heavy load! I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop, skip and jump whimsies for me."—*Paulson's Adv.*

DIFFERENCE IN JUSTICE.—There are in the slave states two kinds of justice, one for the whites and the other for the blacks. The justice for the blacks is altogether more severe than that for the whites; so that the same crime is rewarded with a very different punishment.—For instance the murder of a white tyrant by a black slave, is punished in South Carolina by *roasting alive*, whereas the murder of a black slave by a white tyrant is punishable by a fine. So much difference does the mere circumstance of color make in one section of the country where "all men are born free and equal."—*N. Y. Constellation.*

The power of Christianity.—A mechanic in London, who rented a room very near the Orphan Working School, was unhappily a powerful infidel—a disciple of the notorious Carlile, and one who could confound many a thoughtless Christian with his sophistry on religion. The man said to an individual the other day, "I did this morning what I have not done for a long time before—I wept." "Wept," said his friend, "what occasioned you to weep?" "Why," replied the infidel mechanic, "I wept on seeing the children of the Orphan School pass; and it occurred to me, that if religion had done nothing more for mankind, it had at least provided for the introduction of these 94 orphans into respectable and honorable situations in life."

WOMAN—AT HOME.—It is said that the character of a woman may be known by the internal appearance of her house, and the dress and manners of her children.—If the furniture of her apartments exhibits an air of extravagance and show, rather than comfort, we may infer that she is a vain woman; and that her mind, and her taste, are equally fantastic. If the ornaments of her room, however splendid they may be, are badly arranged, or incongruously assorted with those that are mean or common, and more especially if the drapery of Arches is suffered to hang through the walls or cornices, it is a 'proof strong as holy writ,' that she is deficient both in taste and neatness. Such a woman would as likely as not wear black stockings with a white dress—roses in her beaver, and a cap to save the trouble of combing her hair.

If her children, notwithstanding the fashion or richness of their clothes, are dirty, carelessly dressed—if their minds are uncultivated, and their manners rude, the mother will most generally prove to be both ignorant and indolent, or which is worse, wholly indifferent to the well being of her children. The opposite of all these may be ascribed to the woman whose house is neat in every part so far as she is able to render it so. It matters not whether she dwells in a palace or a cottage, order and neatness are conspicuous in every thing around her. In the dress of her children, she unites simplicity with taste, and attends at once to the improvement of their minds, and the cultivation of those graces which, in a greater or less degree, according to their respective stations in life, will recommend them to society. Such a woman either may or may not be learned or accomplished according to the modern acceptation of the term, will be found to possess judgment, good sense and a correct taste. With regard to her dress, its 'neatness' will never be made an apology for not among her friends. Her domestic, or other engagements, may with propriety prevent her receiving their visits, but if she chooses to see them, her dress, if proper for the business in which she may happen to be engaged, she will never be ashamed of. Both at home and abroad it will always be dictated by a sense of propriety, preserving a proper medium between the extravagance of fashion, and that homely plainness that conveys disgust to an ordinary mind.

CONSUMPTION.—Some very interesting experiments have been performed at Paris lately, by Dr. Cottereau, a physician of eminence, on patients affected with consumption. Having conceived that the anti-putrescent qualities of the chlorate of lime and soda might be applied with effect to ulcerated lungs, he invented an apparatus for the purpose of administering the chlorat in the form of gaseous vapor; and if he and others are to be believed, the effect has even exceeded expectation.—Some of the patients, in very advanced stages of consumption, after inhaling this gas a dozen times, threw up by the expectoration, tubercles which had been detached from the lungs, and the diseased parts being thus removed, the lungs were healed, and again became healthy. Should this statement, which now rests on the authority of M. Cottereau and several other respectable physicians, be true, we may congratulate the faculty on a discovery which in many cases must prove an incalculable blessing.—*Dublin Lit. Gaz.*

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

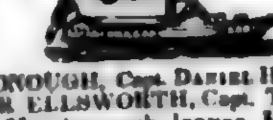
The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.



MACDONOUGH, Capt. DANIEL HAVENS,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. THOMAS STOW.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot where the subscriber now lives—situated near the Presbyterian Church, in Church street. Said House is very pleasantly located, having an extensive prospect in front, and being near the business part of the city.

For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM FAULKNER,
at the Republican Office.

Norwich City, June 19. 3w17

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 28 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 16 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

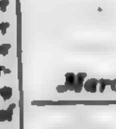
TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
President, R. I.

May 25. 69

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *of hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will make wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m18

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GIBBS & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, sand, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

E. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curoas,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $150,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BOSWELL, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf4

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

LEE'S

WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eat, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills, at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per bott. $2 per doz.

May 18. 1bo8

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS.

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum*. Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*. JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*. NATHANIEL HOWES, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*. E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymes.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 38

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 22. 13

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on or about the 25th of May last, an apprentice girl by the name of Margery Ann Ransom—fifteen years old; large size; dark complexion. Whoever will return her to me, shall be entitled to six cents reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said girl, on penalty of the law.

SAMUEL A. GRIFFIN.

East Haddam, June 5. 10

A VARIETY.

Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape " "
Codfish,
Hyson, } Teas.
Young Hyson, }
Hyson Skin, & }
Souchong, }
Loaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmenar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Gulbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Teaser Combs,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish Whiting,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " Eng.
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Turre Decenna,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gr. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Razors,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads.

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 26. 14

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
GILMAN & RIPLEY,
OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,
50 lbs. cort winter,
75 lbs. " angustura,
400 lbs. gum aloes,
300 lbs. gum opium,
100 lbs. gum myrrh,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,
500 lbs. liq. paste,
1000 " liq. root,
200 lbs. sal soda,
600 lbs. cream tartar,
2 cases carb. magnesia,
300 lbs. calcined do
500 lbs. refined borax,
4 casks sal epsom,
12 " sal glaub.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,
300 gr. phial corks,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.
300 lbs. gentian,
100 lbs. colombo,
50 lbs. oil peppt.
150 lbs. arrow root,
150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
100 lbs. Tart. acid,
150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
2 casks flor. sulph.
20 boxes rolrims,
60 lbs. cantharides,
100 lbs. calomel,
40 oz. sulph. quinine,
100 lbs. sac. saturni,
300 lbs. flor. chalk,
300 lbs. bac. juniper,
300 lbs. rad valerian,
500 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
100 lbs. do. simp.
20 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's
20 lbs. " epispastic,
30lbs. " adhesive,
100 galls. castor oil.
20 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
500 lbs. white mustard seed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.
Anderson's pills,
Bateman's drops,
balsam honey,
British oil,
bears' oil,
cephalic snuff,
cream of amber,
Dean's pills,
Frink's pills,
Godfrey's cordial,
Goulard's ext. lead,
Hooper's pills,
Haarlem oil,
James' pills,
Jesuit's drops,
Lee's pills,
Mead's pills,
Tyler's pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,
Whitwell's liquid do.
Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Rogers' " syrup,
Rochelle powders,
soda do.
Indian lotion,
Indian specific,
Newton's bitters,
Russell's do.
Clay's itch ointment,
Relfe's botan drops
" asthmatic pills
" aromat. fee. "
" anti-bilious "
" vegetable specific,
Albion corn plaster,
Dunf'ey's eye water,
Ours. tooth ache pills,
Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,
graduated glasses,
glass funnels,
scales and weights,
spatulas,
surgeons' instruments,
Hull's trusses,
rupture plaisters, &c

May 5, 1830. 6

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,
Anderson's and Lee's do.
Rogers' cough do.
Cooley's "
Lockyer's "
James' and dyspeptic do.
Thompson's eye water,
Charlton's do.
Turlington's balsam,
Bent's American balsam,
Pectoral balsam honey,
Bateman's drop,
Genuine Hull's physic,
Panford's bark,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Haarlem do.
Tyler's remedy for the piles,
Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Cephalic snuff,
Jesuit's drops,
Columbian syrup,
Anderson's cgh drops,
Liquid opodeldoc,
Steers' do.
Wine bitters,
Itch ointment,
Calves's corn plaster,
Rowland's Macassar oil,
Charlton's tooth powders,
Rochelle & soda powders,
Extract Vanill,
" lavender,
Oxymuriate Sodii,
Hydriodate "
Sulphate quinine,
Unicorn & Crowe oil,
Seidlitz & ... powders

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 19. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1673

JUST LANDING
FROM SLOOP TEASER,
10,000 feet long clear Clapboards,
5,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ inch,
25,000 best Albany Shingles,
300 best Spruce Plank,
For sale by DURKEE & MINER.
July 28. 18

CHOICE WINES
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c.—for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED
LEMON SYRUP,
SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.
5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

30,000 TEAZLES,
FOR sale at the Woollen Factory, near the Falls.
Norwich, July 16. 18

KNITTING YARN.
A few pounds of white worsted, and white, mixed and slate colored Pawtucket Knitting Cotton, for sale by WM. D. RIPLEY.
July 28. 18

FLOUR.
100 bbls. Western Flour—just received and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

CORN, &c.
1000 bush. White Maryland Corn,
1000 lbs. Albany Beef Hams,
60 gallons Neat's Foot Oil—for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
July 21. 17

MOLASSES.
20 hhds. English Island Molasses, a prime article for retailing—just landed and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

FURNACES.
200 Furnaces, all sizes—just received and for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by GALLUP & CULVER.
July 20. 17

LEMON SYRUP.
DOUBLE refined Lemon Syrup, manufactured by Lamb & Worcester, Boston, and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, Norwich Landing.
July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA PORTER.
6 bbls. Burton's superior Philadelphia Porter—just received and for sale low by GALLUP & CULVER.
July 21. 17

THERMOMETERS,
VARIOUS prices, warranted correct—for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

LIME.
350 bbls. Thomastown Lime, this day landing—for sale by J. P. HUNTINGTON.
July 20. 17

BLACKING.
DAY & MARTIN'S real liquid Blacking, Dunlop's Paste do.—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

SAL ÆRATUS.
A constant supply of Sal Æratus, direct from the manufactory—for sale by the cask or small quantity, by BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

SMOKED and pickled TONGUES—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

CORN.
300 bush. best North River Corn—landing this day, and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

STARCH.
50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York.
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON, Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

LEATHER.
300 sides leather, just received; a general assortment of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
June 22. 13

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,
of the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to BENJ. T. ROATH.
Norwich, April 27.

CROCKERY.
The subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blue, and dark blue, which is for sale at small advance. SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 6w16

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
July 27. 18

CHLORIDE OF LIME.
THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.
For sale at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
MR. EVANS
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich, that he proposes to deliver at the Town Hall, his course of Lectures on Geography, Chronology, and History, accompanied with numerous elegant drawings, illustrative of the customs of different Nations, and interesting subjects of Natural Philosophy.
Terms:—Single Tickets to the Course, 12 Lectures, $2,00. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady, $3,00. Tickets for a family of four persons, $5,00.
Tickets to the course may be obtained at the Book-stores of Mr. T. Robinson, and Mr. R. Hubbard.
☞ On Friday evening next, Mr. E. will give a gratuitous introductory specimen of his course, at the above mentioned hall, at half past 7 o'clock, which the friends of scientific improvement are invited to attend.
Norwich, July 28th. 18

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.
THE course of instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.
Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.
Botany, Materia Medica and the Dispensatory, by William Tully, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.
It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics, will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.
The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.
By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.
All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.
By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.
Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w18

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

ORDERED by this Court, that Jabez Fitch, as he is administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of Daniel Mason, late of Lebanon, deceased, settle his administration account before said Court at the Probate office in said district, on the 16th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that he give notice of this order, by publishing a copy of the same, at least one week previous to said 16th day of August, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting the same at least six days previous thereto, on some sign-post in said district.

[18] Attest, Wm. Wattles, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.
A WOOL SPINNER is wanted immediately by EBENEZER ALLEN.
Lisbon, July 27. 18

NOTICE.
THE second term of the Chelsea Grammar School, under the charge of Mr. Comstock, commences this day.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr., Committeeman.
July 28. 3w18

NOTICE
IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that the 3d instalment of $25, is laid on each share, payable on the 16th day of Aug. next, to J. W. KINNEY, Tres'r.
July 28. 3w18

$50 REWARD!
STOLEN from the subscribers, on the night of the 15th inst. one CHAISE and HARNESS, nearly new, painted bright yellow, bottom light blue, light colored lining, dasher high, washed bands around the hubs. Whoever will return the chaise and harness, with the thief, shall receive the above reward; or $5 for chaise and harness, and $5 for the thief.
DANIEL SNELL & Co.
Plainfield, July 19, 1830. 17

MISCELLANY.

NAVAL REMINISCENCE.

The formidable preparations which France has made for the conquest of Algiers, would seem to threaten annihilation to that haughty power, were it not that former expeditions, equally grand and extensive, have failed of success. It is not impossible that the burning sands of Africa will prove as fatal to their fifty thousand men, as the snows of Russia did to the hundreds of thousands under Napoleon. In the event of victory, it may be doubted whether the lofty spirit of the Algerines will be more effectually humbled than it was by the heroic Decatur, in a few days in 1815, with his little squadron of three frigates and as many sloops of war. A distinguished gentleman of this city, who was on board the Guerriere, Commodore Decatur's flag ship, and consequently an eye-witness of the events which distinguished that memorable epoch in the annals of our Navy, has communicated to us the prominent incidents of the expedition, some of which we do not recollect to have seen in print.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The squadron made the passage from this port to Gibraltar in a period of twenty-four days, carefully concealing their character, lest the Algerine fleet should obtain information of their being at sea, and thus elude their grasp. After passing the Straits, one of the Algerine frigates was descried under easy sail, off Cape de Gatt, on the Spanish coast, where the Barbary corsairs usually lie lurking for prey. She was moving gently along, unsuspicious of the character of our fleet, until, by some mistake, the American flag was run up by the Constellation. The English flag was instantly hoisted by the Guerriere, followed by the whole squadron. But it was too late: in a moment, the frigate had all sails set, and was going before the wind with extraordinary velocity. The Constellation and Guerriere gave chase, and as they were approaching the object of their pursuit, the Constellation occasionally fired, until some of her shot passed so near the boy of the Guerriere, that signals were made for her to resume her station in the line. The Guerriere ran up within musket shot, and poured in such tremendous broadsides that in about twenty minutes the enemy's guns were completely silenced. From an inability to understand their language, it was impossible to ascertain whether they had struck; and Capt. Lewis with a number of men, was therefore directed by Decatur to lower one of the boats and board. As they rowed along side, several of the Algerines made signs for them to keep off. After a minute's consultation, it was resolved to hazard the experiment of boarding.

On reaching the deck, a most appalling spectacle presented itself. The deck was swimming with blood, nearly an inch and a half deep; an evidence of the awful carnage made among the crew. Those who were alive fell upon their knees in an attitude of supplication, looking for no more mercy than they would have shown under a change of circumstances. As one of our officers was traversing the deck, his cutlass, which was swinging from his arm, accidentally struck a wounded man in the face, with some force, on which a brother officer exclaimed, "For mercy's sake, my dear fellow, be careful." The Turk turned his eyes upon the latter with a mild and benignant look, which, as our informant says, I shall never forget.—He was offered an orange to cool his thirst, but shook his head, and in a few minutes was a corpse.

After capturing a brig of twenty-two guns, off Cape Palos, the Commodore directed his course to Algiers, and entered that beautiful harbor with Swedish colors flying. The Consul came on board, with the Captain of the port, in a barge manned with Algerine sailors, and when they were told of the capture of their finest frigate and death of the Admiral, Reis Hamida, they shook their heads in utter disbelief. But the appearance of some of the officers of the frigate, who were brought up from below, at once satisfied them of the truth of the story. The terms of a treaty already drafted, were delivered to the Consul for the Dey to sign, without alteration or qualification. The Dey was inclined to temporize, and solicited an armistice, first for twenty-four hours, and afterwards for three, to deliberate upon the propositions,—"Not one minute!" was the reply of Commodore Decatur.

The Consul was further told by Decatur, that the treaty, if signed at all, must be signed without delay; that there should be no suspension of hostilities, and if in the mean time any of the Algerine vessels should appear off the harbor, they would be captured, and that all American captives who were held in bondage, together with a full indemnity for all captures made, must accompany the return of the treaty. The Consul retired, and it was not long before it was proclaimed from the mast head, that an Algerine frigate was standing into the Bay. The drum beat to quarters, and all hands were addressed by Decatur, as was always his habit before a battle, in an animated manner, who told them that it would be necessary to take the enemy by boarding to prevent them from running on shore to avoid capture; and, said he, "all I ask of you, my boys, is to follow me."—The crew answered with three cheers, and orders were given to put the ship along side of the approaching foe. While she was standing out for that purpose, a boat was seen coming off with a white flag hoisted, the signal which was agreed on, if the treaty should be signed. As the Consul gained the deck of the Guerriere, the Commodore met him with the question—"Peace or War?" "Peace!" exclaimed the Consul, in a half breath. "Is the treaty signed exactly as I sent it?" "Exactly, upon my honor," replied the Consul, with agitation, placing his hand upon his heart. The eye of the Commodore glanced hastily over the paper, the unfortunate captives were received with a parental welcome, and the indemnity in hard dollars conveyed on board. Preparation for battle ceased, and the fleet and the enemy sailed peacefully into the harbor.

After the arrival of Com. Bainbridge, the squadron, with the exception of the Guerriere, sailed for Gibraltar, to place itself under his command. The Guerriere was cruising off the Spanish coast, when one day six vessels were discerned bearing down towards her. As they approached, they drew up in order of battle, and hoisted the Algerine flag. Not knowing but the Dey had annulled the treaty, the ship was prepared for action, and the crew addressed by Decatur. Two of the frigates sailed by within a short distance; the third ship, the Admiral's, hailed the Guerriere, & asked, "Where are you going?" The Commodore snatched the speaking trumpet from the first lieutenant, and answered in a very stern, deliberate, and scornful tone, "Where I please;" laying a strong emphasis on each word. They all passed by, however, without offering any outrage or molestation, to the evident disappointment of Decatur, who expressed his confidence to the crew in his address, that they could fag the whole of them. Thus the daring depredations of these freebooters were completely checked, & since that period, our commerce in that quarter has had nothing to fear but the waves and tempests of the Mediterranean.

AN ADVENTURE.

There are many situations in life that men are placed in, which will bring forth talent, strength, courage, and ingenuity, which himself and others deemed totally at variance with his nature. I am one whose life has been an undisturbed scene of peace & quietness. No quarrel or dispute ever rendered it necessary for me to call forth my moral or physical strength, both of which now I am inclined to believe I possess, at least the reader will hear me out when I have related the following adventure:

I was on my way to P——, in the fall of 18—; it was drawing towards the cold evening, in the first fall month, when my horse suddenly stopped before a respectable house, about four miles from N——. There was something strange and remarkable in this action of my horse; nor would he move a step in spite of all my exertions to move him on. I determined to gratify his whim, and at the same time a strange presentiment which came over me—a kind of supernatural feeling, indescribable, that seemed to urge me to enter. Having knocked, and requesting to be conducted to the lady or gentleman of the house, I was ushered into a neat sitting room, where sat a beautiful girl about 20 years of age. She rose at my entrance, and seemed a little surprised at the appearance of a perfect stranger. In a few words I related to her the strange conduct of my horse, his stubborn opposition to my mind. I am not, I observed superstitious, nor inclined to lean on the side of the metaphysical doctrines of those who support them; but the strange, unaccountable feeling that crept over me in attempting to pass your house, induced me to solicit lodging for the night.

"We are not," she replied, "well guarded, 'tis true; but in this part of the country we have little to fear from robbers, for we never heard of any being near us; we are surrounded by good neighbors, and I flatter myself we are at peace with them all. But this evening, in consequence of my father's absence, I feel unusually timorous, and if it were not bordering on the superstitious, I might reason as you have, and say I consent to your staying, for similar feelings have been mine ere you arrived; from what cause I cannot imagine."

The evening passed delightfully away; my young hostess intelligent and lovely; the hours flew so quick, that on looking at my watch, I was surprised to find it was eleven o'clock.—This was the signal for retiring, and by twelve every inmate of the house was probably asleep, save myself. I could not sleep—strange visions floated across my brain, and twisting on the bed, in all the agony of sleepless suspense. The clock struck one—its last vibrating sound had scarcely died away, when the opening of a shutter, and the raising of a sash in one of the lower apartments, convinced me some one was entering the house. A noise followed as of a person jumping from the window sill to the floor, and then followed the light and almost noiseless step of one ascending the stairway. I slept in the room adjoining the one occupied by the lady; mine was next the staircase; the step came along the gallery, slow and cautious. I had seized my pistol, and slipped on my clothes, determined to watch or listen to movements seemingly mysterious and suspicious; the sound of the step stopped at my door—then followed one as of the applying of the ear to the key hole, and a low breathing convinced me the villain was listening. I stood motionless, the pistol firmly grasped. Not a muscle moved nor a nerve was slackened, for I felt as if heaven had selected me out as the instrument to effect its purpose. The person now slowly passed on, and I cautiously approached the door of my chamber. I now went by instinct, or rather by the conveyance of sound; for as soon as I heard his hand grasp the latch of one door, mine seized on the other—a deep silence followed this movement; it seemed as if he heard the sound, and awaited the repetition—it came not—all was still; he might have considered it the echo of his own noise. I heard the door open softly—I also opened mine, and the very moment I stepped into the entry, I caught a glimpse of a tall man entering the lighted chamber of the young lady. I softly stepped along the entry and approached the chamber; through the half opened door I glanced my eyes into the room. No object was visible, save the curtained bed, within whose sheets lay the intended victim to a midnight assassin, and he—gracious heaven! A negro!!! For at that moment a tall, fierce looking black approached the bed; and never was Othello and Desdemona more naturally represented; at least that particular scene of the immortal bard's conception. I was now all suspense; my heart swelled into my throat almost to suffocation, my eyes to cracking as I made a bound into the room. The black villain had ruthlessly dragged part of the covering off the bed, when the sound of my foot caused him to turn. He started, and thus confronted we stood gazing on each other for a few seconds; his eyes shot fire—fury was depicted in his countenance. He made a spring towards me, and the next moment lay a corpse on the floor! The noise of the pistol aroused the fair sleeper; she started in her bed, and seemed an angel of the white clouds emerging from her downy bed to soar up to the skies.

The first thing that presented itself to her view, was myself standing near her with a pistol in my hand. "Oh, do not murder me! take all; you cannot, will not kill me, sir"

The servants now rushed in; all was explained. The wretch turned out to be a vagabond, supposed a runaway slave from Virginia; and I had the providential opportunity of rescuing one from the worst of fates, who in after years called me husband, and related to our children her miraculous escape from the bold attacks of a midnight assassin.

From the Boston Palladium.

CROWNINSHIELD'S LETTERS.

We find, in the New-York Courier, the following copies of the letters written by Richard Crowninshield to his sister, while he was in prison, previous to the confession of Knapp. We had previously seen copies of them, in manuscript, and are well assured of their authenticity. These letters serve to illustrate the character of the extraordinary individual by whom they were written; they show him to have been as cunning and hypocritical as he was bold and desperate. It appears that he had laid an ingenious plan to prove an *alibi*, and, perhaps, he would have succeeded, had his colleague, Knapp, not betrayed him. The letters were written, no doubt, for effect upon the sympathy and credulity of his friends and the public.

Salem, 16th May, 1830.

Dear Sarah—You kindly reminded me of my fast approaching birth day, which draws from me the following lines:

Unhappy day! you'll find me in a gloomy cell,
And thoughts of keen remorse in my bosom swell;
In my infant years I was happy; then by friends surround—
I'm now execration's deadly man, and by the world upprest;
There is one consolation, buoyant as the wings of time—
That is, my soul is pure from guilt, and free most horrid crime.

How visionary are the anticipations of that life! No one knows what the next hour may bring forth, or whether we may not in the next hour be called into eternity, to give an account of ourselves to that Supreme Being who sent us into existence. The more I reflect on this subject, the more I am sensible we ought to guide our course in the paths of rectitude and virtue. But a few days since I enjoyed contentment and liberty. I had the most flattering prospects of passing a cheerful summer with you, unconscious of the malicious and hellish schemes contrived to blast our characters—our all in life.—Now doomed to spend our youthful days in the solitary cell of a gloomy prison, I sometimes imagine it a vision. Would to God it was so! but I know too well the reality of the reverse. Had the Committee of Vigilance requested us to give them an account of ourselves, we would cheerfully have done it, to their entire satisfaction. The perjured States Prison convict that they intend to bring as evidence against us, will be none to their credit. What prompts him to this perjured confession? Is it in anticipation of getting pardoned? or is it wealth? I leave it to an impartial Jury to decide. I will write to you again. Adieu to-night.

RICHARD CROWNINSHIELD, Jr.

Salem, 23d May, 1830.

Dear Sister—I suppose you have been impatiently waiting to receive this letter, as I promised you in my letter of last week that I should write again in a few days. I much admire the poetry you sent in yours, and think it quite appropriate to circumstances. Excuse me for not acknowledging the reception of the rose in my last. I shall make amends by sending you the following lines:

This fragrant rose, that bloomed so fresh and bright,
When I was cheerful, and my heart was light,
Was pluck'd by Sarah from the tender stalk,
For friendship's offer in her lonely walk.
Beloved gem! you kindly bring to mind
The lovely hours I ne'er again shall find.
Oh! yes, those happy days are past and gone,
And tempestuous clouds are rousing on;
Those worldly comforts we enjoy below
Are over-balanced by our grief and woe—
I place my trust in God who is ever kind;
They that are truly virtuous will ever find
Through our Jesus, that eternal joy
Which malicious mortals can ne'er destroy.
In fervour to God I sincerely pray
That I may keep in the virtuous way—
That when with this fragil wicked world I part,
He may receive me with a gracious heart!

Sarah, this is the way I beguile my sluggish time, by pronunciously patching together imperfect rhymes. My ineffectualness to express my intellectual feelings, for want of a grammatical education, often causes the shameful blush to rise in my face. I often regret for not improving the time to better advantage, when I was a truant school boy. I solicit your correspondence as often as you have an opportunity, and let us know what is going on in the world, so that when we emerge from this tomb we may not be altogether ignorant of the common occurrences that has passed in the world during our confinement. Perhaps you are solicitous to know how we fare here; it is wholesome, but not dainties. Without dissembling, we have all *allowance*. Mr. Brown and the ward are very obliging. I have a very high opinion of our Counsel, and feel grateful for their kindness to us. They call frequently. In gratitude, I acknowledge the innumerable obligations we are under to our friends for their perseverance in the cause of innocence. I see nothing warrantable in this barbarous punishment. I think the savages of the western wilds, who never saw a Christian, would not inflict the like cruel punishment on his greatest enemy, without a more substantial evidence. But, alas! they have struck the excruciating blow. If they have any conscience, it will rebuke them for the heart-reading pangs they have caused. Health and enjoyment to you all in this world, and peace and happiness in the next, is the sincere wish of your affectionate brother.

RICHARD CROWNINSHIELD, Jr.

From the Education Reporter.

INDEPENDENCE AND EDUCATION.

General education, or the general diffusion of knowledge, is infinitely more important in a republic, than under any government that ever existed. Under a monarchy or an oligarchy, if the "common people" know enough to till the ground, or toil at the mechanic trades, or make money by traffic, or carry muskets in war, or go before the mast on the ocean, it is enough. When the state wants bodily service, they can render it; when she wants money, or a portion of the fruits of their industry, they can pay it; and what is wanted more? The great men will govern them, and protect them too as they do their farms and herds; and the government will make no demands upon them for the employment of knowledge or talent. As for the people, why should they acquire knowledge that they can scarcely have a motive in seeing. It will make them no richer; it will secure no privileges or rights; it will raise them to no office, or distinction, or station of usefulness; it *might* make them discontented with their lot and augment their miseries. Learning cannot extend through the community, under a despotic government; it is a soil that is uncongenial to its growth. The pages of history establish this fact. On a map of the world at this very day, let light and dark colors denote the knowledge or ignorance which prevail in different countries, and the same tokens will point out the residence of freedom and of bondage. This is a most powerful inducement for the sons of liberty to possess themselves of the treasures of knowledge, and convey them to their children.

The necessity for the general diffusion of knowledge among republicans, arises from the very fact that they are republicans. In a republic, the people are the sovereigns, and they must manage the affairs of the empire. The people therefore must know their rights, that they may maintain and defend them; their duties, that they may discharge them; the nature of liberty, that they may enjoy it and not infringe upon others; the history of man and nations, that they may avoid the errors of former ages and profit by their accumulated wisdom; their own powers and resources, that they may bring them into operation for their own happiness and the general good. Various degrees of knowledge are requisite, according to the stations which individuals will fill. For in this body politic all members have not the same office, though every man has an office to discharge.—Every one therefore needs that kind and degree of knowledge, which will best qualify him for the duties and immunities of his station. Every man need not be skilled in ancient languages, or in all the branches of polite literature. But every man should know the great principles on all the solid sciences, and be well acquainted with the common medium of communication around him, so that he can express his own thoughts intelligibly, and readily receive those of others.

The education of republicans should be peculiar and appropriate to their situation and their destiny. They should know the genius of the constitution of government under which they dwell, and the peculiar relations and character of the community of which they form a part.—An education conformable to the genius of a despotic government, would by no means qualify us to fill up our stations as citizens of the American republic. Every man in our community has power, but he is not to be a despot; every man is free, and has no need to be trained up as a minion, but then he is not to be licentious.—Many will be called to office, as legislators or magistrates: all are called to the polls as independent electors; for these and all duties, all classes should be educated from early life.

In a country so free, suppose it were generally enlightened by useful knowledge, liberty would be safe. Those in authority would know how to rule well; and if disposed to an abuse of power, every farmer or mechanic could detect them and bring them to the constitutional test. Once let knowledge be generally diffused, and superstition or fanaticism would gain no dominion. Jesuitry and midnight cabalings would avail nothing; for every claim must be supported by good reasons, among men who reason for themselves. The jealousy which is peculiar to free and independent men, would not be indulged without cause; and credulity would have no place.

It is a happy reflection that our country is blest with the general diffusion of knowledge, so as to give good promise of perpetuity to our national freedom and happiness. It is, however, but an approximation to that state which every patriot most ardently desires. We have received one talent; may we gain ten other talents besides them.

Gaming.—Of all the evils that desolate the social hearth-stone, perhaps there is not one more deadly, if we except intemperance, than that of gaming. Young man, whose 'life's young dream,' tells of happy days yet to come—you, who gazing upon the ocean of future life, 'see pleasure dancing upon the waves of expectation,' whose glowing imagination paints out golden shores of bliss, which are already yours by anticipation—beware—beware, I do beseech you of this whirlpool! Beware, lest in a voyage of human life, reason should quit the helm, and you should be lost, irrecoverably lost, among the quick sands of iniquity.

Look at the pale victim of the insatiable destroyer of human happiness—his haggard cheek and heartless eye—what language do they speak! With mute and awful eloquence they tell you of blighted fame and fortune; of hopes withered and crushed; that fame, fortune and honor is a fearful wreck! Hear his hollow laugh, which tells you that he is ruined, ruined and undone! His brain is all on fire; his glaring eye-balls seem ready to burst in their sockets, as the awful reality rushes upon his affrighted soul. The deep pangs of mental agony give a fearful lustre to his rolling eye; his desperate mirth—his wild, convulsive joy—tells of black despair wrung from a withered heart.

Look we back for a moment upon his early youth. The morning of his days was bright and glorious. The gayest of the gay, and the happiest of the happy, he set out upon the pathway of life, rejoicing in purity, loving and being loved. But alas! although his morning sun rose without a cloud, yet ere it reaches its meridian it is eclipsed. In an evil hour, a pander, a demon, must drag him into a mazy labyrynth, from whence there is no escape. He must drown his love for virtue in the intoxicating bowl. Soon the wreaths of vice, which had been treacherously thrown around him, hardened to adamant.

Now what is his situation? Cain-like upon his brow is stamped the burning mark of shame; and the cold hand of scorn is pointing a withering finger at his blighted reputation. Could he speak he would tell you that he had reached the lowest point of degradation and woe. And could he anticipate he end he would tell you that self-murder would shortly crown his work of guilt, and despair's last work will be done.—That the father who bang over his cradle, weaving bright visions of the future greatness of his boy, would shortly feel a dreadful satisfaction as he gazes upon his coffin; that the mother, even the mother, immutable and everlasting as is her love for her backsliding children; she who has so often lulled him to repose, and joyed to watch his waking—even she murmured not that sleep has come upon him, out of which he will wake no more on earth, even the mother will not repine that the grave is made ready to receive him; "for there the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."—*Amulet.*

STATE RIGHTS DINNER,
AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

From the Southern Patriot.

The following was the 6th regular toast:

William Drayton: Able, faithful, and eloquent: South-Carolina cherishes him as a son disciplined in her best schools of chivalry and honor. With devoted firmness he has pursued the dictates of his conscience, in opposition to the request of a respected portion of his constituents. We honor him for his independence.

When the long & deafening applause with which this toast was received had subsided, Col. Drayton rose and addressed the company as follows:

Fellow-citizens: Accept of my grateful thanks for the approbation which you have been pleased to express of my public conduct, and of the motives by which it has been directed. At all times I earnestly seek to learn the sentiments of my constituents. They are entitled to all the services which I can render them; and to require as a general rule, that in rendering those services, I should conform to their wishes; but, whenever, after mature deliberation, I have arrived at the conclusion that I cannot comply with them without violating my official oath, or the principles of moral right; whenever the question arises between my conscience and the will of my constituents, that question must be solved by my duty to my God. This opinion I have so frequently uttered, that I have every reason to believe, there a majority of those whom I represent are acquainted with it. Should I be mistaken, I gladly avail myself of this occasion to declare it. Political errors I may often have committed. With the commencement of my political principles, no one can justly charge me.

The topics most interesting to South Carolina, to which I have lately given my attention in Congress, are the Tariff, and what are termed "Internal Improvements." It being well known, that I consider the law imposing duties upon imports for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturer, to be unconstitutional, and deeply injurious to the great body of the community; and that I regard internal improvements as they have long been acted upon, to be attended with a wasteful and ruinous expenditure of the public treasure for private purposes, and to be at variance with the spirit of the federal compact, I shall not now enter into a discussion of those subjects, but confine myself to a brief enumeration of the consequences which have flowed from them. An excitement growing out of these subjects, arose especially out of the fact of these two principles all parts of our State, and has made an profound an impression upon the public mind, as almost to absorb every other consideration. Our citizens, suffering under an evil, which a great majority of them believe to be unconstitutional, have naturally been led to deliberate upon the steps which ought to be taken, under circum-

stances so critical and momentous. Of the expediency proposed, that which seems most to be relied upon is, through the medium of the Legislature, or of a convention chosen by the people, to nullify the obnoxious law, or in other words to declare it to be unconstitutional, and to absolve our citizens from obedience to it, unless a contrary decision should be pronounced by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, or by conventions of the people, in the same number of States. Those who recommend this course are sanguine in their expectations of its efficacy. They assert that a sovereign State, under its reserved rights, can *constitutionally* resort to it, and that by no other means can the Union be preserved. If by any process of reasoning, of which I am capable: if by any lights which I could derive from intellects far superior to mine, I could accord in these views and inferences, I should rejoice to do so; for no one condemns more than myself, the principle of the existing tariff, or more deprecates its baleful effects. Nevertheless, after anxious and painful meditation, directed by every motive which ought to influence a lover of his country, and of his country's reputation and prosperity, I cannot perceive any substantial distinction between the abrogation of a law of Congress, by a State, and the separation of that from the Union.—When an Act of Congress has been passed, in its customary form, until repealed by the body enacting it, or decided to be invalid by the Federal Judiciary, it becomes the law of the land.—The President of the United States is compelled, by his oath of office, to enforce it, unless, perhaps, he should be satisfied of its unconstitutionality, which is not the opinion of President Jackson, as to the Tariff of 1828.—Should then the President, or the mandate of the Federal Court, direct it to be carried into execution, it could not be resisted by us, excepting upon the ground, that our State had withdrawn from the federation, or by the exercise of force. The first alternative would be, *ipso facto*, a severance of this State from the Union. The second would be an appeal to arms, the ultima ratio reipublica.

Let me not be misconceived. I am not the advocate of passive obedience and non-resistance. In the ordinary administration of affairs, the assertion of the right of the majority to bind the people, is a mere truism; but a majority, as well as a minority, may be a faction; and where the legislature is accused of usurpation, or corruption, or oppression, to contend that the will of a prevailing majority should alone be evidence of the legality of their proceedings, would render hopeless all possibility of relief. A crisis might arise, when the bonds of the union ought to be broken. The right of the State to *secede* from the Union, unquestionably, concede; but so long as she *belongs* to it, if she be not bound by its laws, the monstrous anomaly would exist, of a government whose acts were not obligatory upon its citizens; and of a State, constituting one of the members of the Union, whilst denying the authority of its laws.

I am not unaware of the conviction of many, that the consequences anticipated by me, would not follow from a nullification of the tariff-act, in the mode which has been mentioned—that, on the contrary, the repeal of the law would be insured by an vigorous a resolution. To those who are under this conviction, I would submit, that it is founded upon the supposed weakness of their opponents—a position as false and dangerous in politics as it is in war, and utterly unworthy of the high-minded freemen of South Carolina. Unless a majority of the people of the United States were persuaded that their interests were advanced by the mis-called "American System," it would never have been imposed upon us by successive Congresses, from 1816 to 1830. Is it probable that this majority, stimulated by the lust of avarice, and sustained by the arm of power, would yield to the legislation or to the menaces of a single State?

It might be asked of me, whether I would recommend silence and inactivity amidst the wrongs with which we are afflicted. My answer is—no. What can constitutionally be done, by the legislature, ought to be done by it. Through Congress, and the Press, and communications with those States whose cause is common with ours, every possible exertion should be made, to dispel the delusion, under which the people labor, as to the true character of an unconstitutional law, which fetters our industry, cripples our commerce and taxes the many for the benefit of the few. All are injured by it, excepting the manufacturers; and although they, when combined, can carry the majority with them, yet recent events strongly indicate, that by attacking the Tariff, in detail, we may bring it back to those principles from which it ought never to have departed.

Should the efforts which I have suggested, fail of success—should the law we complain of, remain unrepealed upon our statute-book—we should then inquire, whether a recurrence to the remedy which I have adverted to would not be worse than the malady which it professes to cure—whether its certain consequence would not be disunion—whether disunion would not be fraught with more disastrous results than the provisions of the act—whether it would not create a division in our own State, producing that direst of national calamities—civil war. After pondering dispassionately and profoundly upon those questions, we are bound by every social and moral duty, to select the least of the evils presented to us. For my own part, I feel no hesitation in avowing that I should regard the separation of South Carolina from the Union, as incalculably more to be deplored than the existence of the law which we condemn.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, communicated to you my sentiments upon an all-engrossing subject. When I look around me and see many to whom I am united by the ties of blood—many who are my valued personal friends—and some with whom I have acted harmoniously in political struggles, I am unable to convey an adequate idea, in words, of the pain which I feel in expressing opinions which I believe to be at variance with theirs. I have, nevertheless, done this violence to myself from the conviction that in times of public excitement, the opinions of no citizen should be concealed; and because my constituents have the right to know my thoughts, in order that they may determine whether I am worthy to represent them. I meet willingly submit myself to their verdict, confident, and I trust not vainly so, that they will give me credit for having fully, candidly, and fearlessly, spoken from the dictates of my heart.

Mr. President, the colors floating around these walls have suggested to me a toast, which I beg leave to offer instead of the one which I had prepared for this meeting.

"May our star spangled banner, so often triumphantly unfurled upon the ocean and the land, ever wave, with undiminished lustre, over free, sovereign and *united* States."

SPEECH OF LANGDON CHEVES.

The following toast, proposed by the committee of arrangements, was received with the "utmost enthusiasm."

Langdon Cheves: In returning to South Carolina, he brings back with him a heart which is true to her rights and which feels for her wrongs.

After the cheering had subsided, Mr. Cheves arose and addressed the company as follows:

Gentlemen—You have done me no more than justice in supposing that I have returned to my native state with the feelings you have attributed to me. But it is no merit in me to be a dutiful son. It would be foul and unnatural were to feel otherwise. It is nevertheless gratifying to me to learn that my fellow citizens believe that I did as I ought to and do, and that "my heart is in the right place." I have frequently, on recent occasions, poured forth my thanks and my gratitude for your kindness, and I shall not therefore repeat them at this time.

It is impossible that any loyal citizen of South Carolina, whether native or adopted, can look on the decay and prostration of his country without grief and indignation, yet there is a joy personal to myself, mingled with these painful sympathies, which I indulge in returning among you. It is, that I come now to share a common fate with you in your sufferings, as I shared formerly with you in your joys and your prosperity. I left you exulting and flourishing in the common glory and common greatness of a common and united country. I return to you when you are bowed down and humbled, before a portion of that country, to colonial suffering, dependence and degradation.

Yes, gentlemen, what is the condition of this state and of all the southern states, but one of colonial suffering, dependence and disgrace?

There are no less than seven sovereign states whose principal agricultural staples require a foreign market to be of any value. Their pursuits, at the same time, are exclusively agricultural, and these the only articles which can give value to the cultivation of the soil. The actual legislation by which these interests are bound and controlled, instead of cherishing them, by facilitating the enjoyment of a foreign market, denies the profitable possession of that market, and destroys the value of all the great products of your soil. If this were to foster any other interests of the same region of country, there would at least be a mitigating pretext for legislation apparently so extraordinary. But the motive of it is avowedly to encourage the industry and promote the distinct and separate interests of another clime and another people. By whom are these laws enacted? Have you participated? No. From whose legislative will do they derive their efficacy? From yours? Not in the smallest degree. Not one vote of all the representatives in both houses of Congress, from at least six sovereign states, in immediate junction and connexion, was given in support of the passage of those laws, and their legislative voice was only heard in protest against their injustice and unconstitutionality. They were enacted by a legislative will (in every just political and moral sense affecting the subject) of a foreign people! In every such sense, a people as distinct and separate from you (and geographically too as far from you) as those from Canada.

If the burthens imposed by these laws, when collected in the shape of revenue, were returned, in the expenditures of government, to the people who bear them, they would have some semblance of the legislation of a people self-governed, but the vast revenue exacted by them from the suffering states, is expended in the states by whose power and whose pleasure it is imposed. This is of all the effects of bad legislation, the most afflictive and destroying. As well might the blazing orb of day, when sent to warm us, drink up, as it does, the moisture of the soil, and the providential dews of night not return it, and yet the fructification of the earth and the gathering of its fruits be hoped for, as to expect a country to thrive where a large revenue is collected and spent abroad.

Now, how would you define a colonial condition? I would say it presented a people (no matter under what forms of government) who were controlled in their great interests by the legislative will of a people geographically and politically distinct from them.

How, again, would you define an unjust and oppressive colonial government? I would say that a Government, which made laws destroying the interests of the dependent state was such a government. If I wished to define a worse government, I would say, that, where such laws were made with a view to promote exclusively the interests of the governing people, the character was abundantly made out; and, if I wished to go further and to describe one under which a country must wither and perish, I would only add, that a vast revenue should be collected in the country in question, and spent abroad!

I have made the analysis and put the facts side by side, that you may run the parallel, and having done so, say, whether the condition of this state, and of all the southern states, is not one exhibiting all the essential evils of colonial dependence? Are you less colonial than Canada, for example? The great interests of that country, it is true, are controlled by the legislative will of Great Britain, which has the right, according to received notions of national law, to do so. But so are you governed by a people, equally distinct from you, except as you and they are connected in institutions, legal and moral, social and charitable, which forbid the exercise of such a power. But their peculiar interests are fostered—yours are oppressed. They receive bounties—you pay penalties. The burthens the people of that country bear are light—yours are enormous. The revenue collected from them is spent among them. That which you pay is spent abroad.

Let us now look a little into the spirit and manner in which the power of which we complain is exercised. For this purpose one or two examples will suffice. A very distinguished representative from this state, (Mr. M'Duffie) on whom you have just bestowed a high and merited eulogium, standing at the head of the highest committee of the house of representatives, reported to the house, as an act of that committee, a bill intended for the purpose of examining and considering some of the great questions of which the southern states complain. One of the complaints set forth, it will be recollected, in the Declaration of Independence, was that in your former colonial state, your petitions were disregarded. Let us see how our present governors treat your present efforts to be heard. Contrary to all parliamentary usage, before a word is said in support or in explanation of a measure of such grave importance, so solemnly introduced, a member rises, anticipates the organ of the committee, and moves a question (and it is sustained by the house) which precludes all debate, and decides the main question in the negative. There is not, I fearlessly say, a parallel for this proceeding in the legislation of any free people in modern times. I challenge an investigation of the proceedings of the British parliament, of congress and of the legislatures of the several states of the union, with the perfect conviction, that no parallel can be found in them for this outrageous proceeding. But this was not enough. Your degradation was to be doubled by repetition and increased by wanton insult.

A distinguished member from Virginia, (Mr. P. P. Barbour) when the Buffalo road bill was, I believe, indefinitely postponed, a decision which passed it over for the session, and was equivalent to a rejection, ventured to express his joy that a great evil had been, at least for a time, averted. This was contumacy not to be borne, but to be punished. On the next day a motion was made for reconsideration, and this audacious act of the member from Virginia assigned as the reason, which was carried, and the the bill laid upon the table, in a state in which it could at any moment be called up, but not at all with this view, but simply to say to the distinguished mover, there! you shall not even rejoice in our forbearance.

It is not for an humble individual like me to anticipate legislative wisdom, nor to suggest the time and manner in which a remedy for these evils is to be sought, but, for myself as a private citizen, I declare my belief, that they present a state of things not to be borne, and which ought to be resisted, in some way or manner, at any and every hazard. I cannot forbear, however, to add one idea on this subject.

This is a great southern question, in which South Carolina is no more interested than the rest of the southern states. She may or she may not produce a few bales of cotton and a few barrels of rice more than some other states, but this certainly does not augment the interest she feels in it nor lessen that which they indulge. The question with all of them involves great pecuniary and great public rights—no less than the great rights of free and independent government. We cannot, therefore, either in policy or justice, in my opinion, act without seeking or awaiting their co-operation. This is the more imperional your duty, if we rely upon their co-operation in any difficulties which may involve the employment of national force. I therefore deprecate a separate action, on the part of this state, at this time, as premature and impolitic. In accordance with these principles, I will, with your leave, give the following toast:

"*Southern rights, and southern wrongs*:—Momentous questions, on which the action of the states aggrieved should be instant and constant, but always together."

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 22.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship New York, Capt. Bennett, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having sailed on the 16th ult., we have received our Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 15th. We have also Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 15th, and a commercial letter to the 16th.

Despatches from Greece of an important nature are said to have arrived at Paris, despatched by Count Guillemmot.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons on the 14th of June, Mr. Wynnot Horton presented a petition from the parish officers of Wicksteed, in Leicestershire, in favor of promoting the emigration of the poor. The petitioners stated that they were unwilling to promote emigration to the United States until they knew whether it was the disposition of the government to lend assistance. The Hon. Member also gave notice of presenting a petition on the same subject on the following day, to which he was desirous of drawing the attention of the House.—Petition laid on the table.

ALGIERS.—The Paris Moniteur contains a report, dated May 23d, from M. D'Assigny, the commander of the brig Adventure, then a prisoner in Algiers, giving an account of the wreck of that vessel, and of the Sylene, on the Algerine coast. The crews of these two vessels got safe ashore, and were taken by a troop of armed Bedouins. A Maltese tailor, one of the crew of the Sylene, who understood Arabic, devoted himself to save the crews, and represented them as English to the Bedouins. They were marched to a village in the mountains, there plundered and stripped naked, and confined.—On the 4th day, a French division appeared near the wrecked brigs, and some Bedouins were wounded. This led to a massacre of part of the crews of the above vessels, whose heads were taken to Algiers. The remainder, about 86 men and officers, were carried to Algiers and imprisoned.

An English corvette having gone to Oran to take his Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul on board, the Dey would not allow this agent to embark. It appears that the Dey of Oran was reluctantly obeying his master's orders in this respect.

Private accounts from Constantinople state, that differences have arisen between the French Ambassador and the Reis Effendi, on the subject of the expedition against Algiers. It was rumored at Constantinople that the Ambassador was about to proceed on a special mission to Egypt.

GREECE.—A number of papers had been called for, in the House of Commons, which were readily communicated, excepting one. This was a copy of Sir Edward Codrington's letter to the Secretary of the Lord High Admiral, dated 26th of Jan. 1828, enclosing the copy of a letter to Sir H. Wellesley, dated 10th Oct. 1827.—The object was to ascertain whether Austria and Prussia had or had not opposed, from that early date, the course pursued by the powers. The Earl of Aberdeen refused to produce these documents, as he thought it would be injurious to the public service.

Prince Frederick of the Netherlands is said to have declared with regard to Greece, that he has no intention of accepting a crown which Prince Leopold has refused. Prince Emilius, of Darmstadt, is now spoken of as the new sovereign.

The French ship Armide has been hastily sent into Navarino, and arrived at Toulon, as is supposed with important despatches on the affairs of Greece. They were forwarded by express to Paris.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, July 30.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Dover, Capt. Bursley, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, in a passage of 35 days, and has brought London papers to the 21st, and Liverpool to the 22d of June.—Through the Boston papers, and extracts made from the Liverpool Times of June 23d, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, we make the following summary.

By the ship William Thompson, we received files of London papers to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st of June.

The King of England was still alive, but was troubled with a raking cough and other unfavorable symptoms. Mr. Wilmer, the newspaper agent at Liverpool, writes, that private advices from Windsor direct, had been received, dated two o'clock on the morning of the 21st of June, which state that each succeeding hour was expected to close the reign of George the Fourth—and that his recovery was impossible. The public attention in England was completely absorbed with the King's illness.

ALGIERS.—An express from Paris reached London on the 21st of June, bringing intelligence that the French had landed on the Algerine coast, on the morning of the 14th of June. The enemy were driven from the position which they had taken up in the rear. The French division Berthezene had captured nine guns and two mortars. The news at Paris was announced, by authority, in the Theatre of the Opera, and created the most enthusiastic feelings. The following is the telegraphic despatch received at Paris:

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Bay of Tuscita Chica, June 14.

The fleet yesterday anchored in the Bay of Sidi Ferach.

The whole of the army landed to-day, and now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula. We have taken possession of the enemy's batteries. The head quarters are at Tuscita Chica.

Notwithstanding this favorable news, the French 3 per cents fell from 77f 50c to 77f 30c, which was ascribed, by the correspondent of the London Herald, to the *Liberaux*, who made great efforts to defeat the hopes of ministers, founded on the despatch.

The Archbishop of Avignon, a Peer of France, is said to have addressed a message to the electors. The following is an extract:

"The King has annulled (cassé) the Chamber. The fate of the monarchy depends upon the choice of electors. Should men be chosen after God's own heart, France is saved. Should the votes be given to lovers (amateurs) of new ideas, enemies of the Bourbons, sighing for a liberty which would reduce us to a slavery, hard and pitiless as that we have experienced, our beautiful country would resemble the land of the Algerines. Our brothers, our friends, our relations, are laboring to destroy this enslavement: let us not re-establish it in a most christian realm, despite of Atheists, philosophers, deists, &c."

The Elections in France were to begin on the 23d of June. The Liverpool Times says—

"On the part of the Court, measures have been adopted which we in this country should call utterly unconstitutional. Not only have the heads of the army, and of all the other departments of government, exhorted, and even commanded all officers, civil and military, possessed of votes, to come forward and vote for the ministerial candidates, but, by way of completing the work, the King has published an address to the electors, calling on them to support the Ministers. The sentiments avowed in the last mentioned document are quite inconsistent with all our notions, and indeed with every reasonable notion of constitutional freedom.

"The struggle which is about to take place in France, is not one of the ordinary interest.—On its results will probably depend the question, whether France is to possess a constitutional government, under which it may long enjoy peace and tranquillity, or whether it is to be governed for a time by a servile and bigoted faction, with the certainty of the rule of that faction being terminated, sooner or later, by a desperate and perhaps sanguinary revolution. The best thing that can happen to the court will be to sustain a complete and signal defeat—a defeat so signal as to bring it to its senses, and show it its danger, ere it is too late. We should not regret the triumph of the government of Prince Polignac from any fear that the triumph would be permanent, but because it would be likely to lead, and that very shortly, to a reaction so violent as to involve not only France, but possibly the whole of Europe in confusion. France is the very last kingdom in the world to be long enthralled by an absolute government. The habit of implicit obedience has been broken. The people know their own power; and if the government will not allow them to exercise a peaceable and constitutional influence, they will exercise a violent and ungovernable authority."

NAPLES, May 8.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Calabria, Lieut. General of the kingdom, has received from his august father, King Francis I., orders to assemble at one place the scattered Neapolitan forces, and to send them to Barbary, as soon as intelligence shall reach Naples that the French fleet and army has sailed from Toulon. It is inferred from this order of the Neapolitan Cabinet, that Francis I., at the moment when he will become the guest of his Most Christian Majesty, intends to present himself as his ally in the war against Algiers. This grateful and generous resolution of the King of the Two Sicilies is wholly agreeable to public opinion here; the Italians and the Neapolitans in particular have long eagerly desired the destruction of those nests of pirates. The orders for the fitting out of the Neapolitan squadron coincide with the sailing of the Sardinian squadron, which has sailed from Genoa to support the King's refusal to pay the Dey of Tunis the tribute which he demands. Christendom, which sees such a force collected against the Barbary States, hopes that the Mediterranean will be at length freed and forever from these pirates.

ALEXANDRIA, April 27.

Four thousand infantry are just come down here from Cairo. The greatest activity in every military department, continues to be observed here; and it is evident Mahommed Ali is preparing to repel the Sultan's forces, should he undertake to change the government of this country. The two three deckers building here are going on rapidly, and great exertions are being made to complete them.

In the British House of Commons, on the 15th of June, Mr. Hume brought forward a motion for withdrawing the English settlement at Sierra Leone, which he said had been a total failure, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate. The resolution was withdrawn, and a committee of enquiry was appointed.

The public are right in their conjectures that Prince Frederic William Louis of Prussia is a candidate for the Throne of Greece. His pretensions are, we believe, advocated by France, but not, as yet, at least, sanctioned by ourselves, or, as far as we know, by Russia.

Times.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 31.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Formosa, Capt. Orne, we yesterday received our Paris and Havre papers to the 22d of June.

There was nothing new from the Coast of Algiers. The landing is said to have relieved many of the apprehensions of the friends of officers and soldiers of the expedition, as the dangers of being driven on the coast are regarded as greater than those of warfare on the land.—We publish some particulars of the place where they have landed, and the country to be passed over to approach the city.

Tuscita Chica, or the Little Tour, is four leagues west from Algiers. It is the point which has always been considered the most convenient place for a landing. Between Tuscita Chica and Algiers the country is generally covered with an abundant vegetation, composed of aloes, cactus, fig trees, myrtles, and some European trees. There are found the country houses of the French, Sardinian, and English Consuls. In the rear of the position occupied by the French troops is a small river called Mazafran.

It is said that Prince Swartzenburgh is going to make the campaign of Algiers as a volunteer.

Letters from Tunis announce that the Vice Consul had arrived from Toulon, and had engaged trusty Moors to convey Proclamations from the French Commander to the inhabitants of Algiers. He was looking for emissaries to convey other copies to the Chiefs of the Bedouins and to the Scheiks of the wandering tribes. He has also engaged Arabs to serve as interpreters between the French and Algerines.—Those Arabs affirm that the populace will be favourable to the French as soon as they learn that the Commander in Chief will pay for all provisions furnished to the French army.

TURKEY. The Courier de Smyrna, of May 16th, says that M. Rothschild has reached Constantinople, with full powers to treat on the terms of a loan which the government are about to contract.

The Grand Vizier has set out from Constantinople for Albania to put an end to the disturbances that had broken out there.

The Grand Standard of the Prophet had been removed from Ramis Schiftlik to the Seraglio. The Sultan accompanied it, and then set out for his summer residence at Therapia.

The American Commodore and Mr. Offley, Consul from the United States at Smyrna, who are charged, in conjunction with Mr. Rhind, with a negotiation of a treaty of commerce and amity with the Porte, arrived at Constantinople from Smyrna on the 24th May; the exchange of the ratification is to take place forthwith.

Numerous bands of robbers have lately made their appearance in Romelia and Asia Minor; the vicinity of Smyrna is particularly infested by them. The necessary measures have been taken by Government for their dispersion.

The Florence Gazette confirms the following dated Ancona, June 4th:—"The English schr. Lord Cattlereagh, which arrived here the day before yesterday, brings letters announcing that Count Capo d'Istrias has declared the Island of Hydra a free port for five years. Other letters give a melancholy account of the situation of Epirus and the increasing vexations it suffers from the Albanians, who are divided into two parties. One of these is headed by Izair Pacha, son of Kourshid, and the second by Selictar Pacha. Izair Pacha is actually shut up in the fortress of Janina, and the Albanians who are in the town are pillaging and murdering the unfortunate Greek inhabitants. These disorders are not confined to Janina, as the surrounding country and particularly Zagori are equally suffering—whole families are reduced to slavery. The Pacha and the Albanians are constantly crying out for money, and to obtain it ransack the houses, the grations, and the stables, in the hope of finding hidden treasure.—The Magistrates of the country are all confined in prison." This account is confirmed by letters from Belgrade of the 2d June, which add that the Sultan has sent Commissioners to re-establish order; but it is thought that the disorders have been carried too far to be easily put down. He has also published a circular letter addressed to the Pachas, calling upon them to concur in putting down the disturbances.

FRANCE. The ordinance of the king postponing the elections in some of the departments, is viewed as a measure of mere policy, to place the results of them as much as possible at hazard.

We find the following in the Semaphore of Marseilles:

"The English steamer George IV. has received orders to go to Algiers with the utmost despatch. It is said to be charged with an important mission relating to the expedition."

The following details respecting the expedition are derived from a source on which reliance can be placed:

It appears that the fleet has found an excellent anchorage, which was unknown, the discovery of which ensures complete success to the operations. On the 14th, at ten in the morning, the *personnel* of the army was all disembarked; the *materiel* alone was left on board—but if the weather continued favorable for four days, the disembarkation would have been forward enough to enable the army to advance and begin the siege. It is believed that the troops have been divided into three corps; one, to remain at the place where the landing was effected; another, to proceed along the coast, and take possession of the batteries that skirt it; and the third to march along the heights, in order to turn the town, and attack it on the east and south. The walls on that side are said to be in such a bad condition, as to require but a few volleys to make a breach; it is therefore considered not unlikely that by this time the town is taken and the expedition terminated. The roadstead of Tuscita Chica is an unexpected safeguard to the expedition, and removes all anxiety. It is only to be wished that there may be no need of cavalry; for, according to accounts from Palma, almost all the horses perished during a thirty days' stay on board the vessels. The 17th regiment of chasseurs will make the campaign on foot. On the 6th, when the fleet was still at Palma, a great number of dead horses were thrown into the sea; the few remaining were to be employed in the artillery service. Sidi el Ferrach is a small port, five leagues west of Algiers, where the Algerine government ships its produce, especially cattle, for the coast of Spain and other European ports. Two roads, the one direct, the other along the coast by Caxine, lead from Sidi el Ferrach to Algiers; these roads, particularly that along the sea side, are intersected by chains of mountains, which do not present many obstacles to the progress of travellers. The point at which the French army landed was mounted with batteries; a map recently published marks five; there must have been a greater number, as Sidi el Ferrach may be considered the mercantile port of the Algerine capital; an attack on that side is striking the Regency to the heart; it is therefore probable that the most powerful means of defence were directed to that point.

Advices from Gibraltar announce that the captain of the English vessel the Emmanuel, arrived there from Oran, reports that the English consul there had positive information that upwards of 140 men of the shipwrecked brigs the Sylene and Adventure, were on the 25th ult. at Algiers. It appears that, in order to save those who were wandering in the mountains, or who had fallen into the hands of the Bedouins, from being massacred, the Dey had offered a reward of 500f. for every Frenchman that was brought to him alive.

PARIS, June 21.

A letter from Toulon states, that government are freighting at this moment, at Marseilles, about forty transport vessels, to convey troops to Navarino, to relieve the garrison at that town. It is thought that the 18th and 34th regiments of the line will be embarked on board these vessels. This letter adds that Tahir Pacha, whose mission to Algiers was to depose the Dey, and take upon himself the government of that Regency in the name of the Sultan, has transmitted to Paris the Ferman which ordains the measure. He begins to be impatient at the continued silence of the French cabinet, and earnestly presses an explanation upon the subject.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship York, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 23, Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 22d, and Liverpool papers to the 24th of June.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 21.

The King's rest has again been broken by the cough and expectoration, and his Majesty feels languid this morning.

June 22d.—The King has passed a good night—His Majesty's cough and expectoration continue.

WINDSOR, June 22.

You will have seen by the bulletin of to-day that the King had a good night last night; but that the cough and expectoration still continue. The fact is, I am informed, that a few hours' repose in the course of the night were procured by the administration of soporific medicines.

Be this as it may, however, his Majesty does not appear to have derived any benefit from the repose; for up to this hour (5 p. m.) the cough and expectoration continue quite as troublesome as they have been for these two days past, and there is no alteration whatever in the general condition of the Royal patient.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Paris:—

The Minister of the Marine to the Prefects and Sub-Prefects.

PARIS, June 21.

The army has landed in eight hours, with its ammunition and provisions

The enemy's positions have been turned and carried; the masses of cavalry which he opposed to us were repulsed, his cannon taken, and our army is encamped upon the ground which he had occupied.

From the Commercial Advertiser of Monday.

FROM FRANCE.—The ship Mary Lord, Wolf, arrived below this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of June. Capt. W. had on board a Havre paper of the 26th, which he gave to Com. Storer, of the U. S. ship Boston. The paper of the 24th contains Paris dates one day later than before received. We make the following extracts.

Letters from Toulon of the 16th of June give an account of the general sensation among the inhabitants of that place, on the day when the news was brought that the expedition had landed, with a few more particulars of the circumstances attending that event. Gen. Beurmont is said to have been in danger from the burst. ing of a howitzer, by which the ground under the eminence on which he stood was torn up, overturning him and two general officers at his side. The French loss is said to have been 48 killed, and 120 wounded; among the former a captain and two lieutenants.

There was a rumor on Change at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 23d, that there would be a new prorogation of the Chambers. There had been no rise in the funds.

ALGIERS.—The European papers continue many speculations on the future destiny of the Regency of Algiers in the event of the French making an entire conquest of the country.—Many have asserted, that she will establish and garrison it as a French Colony; that it will be highly useful to her as a possession; and that her flag is no stranger in this part of Africa.—In answer to these assertions, the British Ministerial Journals, intimate, that there will be insuperable difficulties in the bargain; and that Great Britain, without some equivalent, will be opposed to the Colonization, notwithstanding they admit that she holds, and will hold, by right of conquest only, Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. We have not seen any French official article on the subject, which warrants the assertion of the intention alluded to, if we may except an intimation of the kind given by Gen. Bourmont, at a public dinner given at Toulon. On the contrary, we have before us the following translation of a Proclamation printed at Toulon, in Arabic, and addressed to the Algerines, 400 copies of which had been forwarded to M. Lesseps, French Consul at Tunis, for distribution in the Regency of Algiers. The sentence we have printed in Italics is interesting. Indeed the whole document is a singularity, but is stated to be authentic.—*Bost. Cour.*

PROCLAMATION.

"*To the Cuologlis, sons of Turks and Arabians, residing in the territory of Algiers.*

"We, your friends, the French, are departing for Algiers. We are going to drive from thence the Turks, your enemies and your tyrants, who torment and persecute you—who rob you of your property and the produce of your soil, and constantly threaten your lives. *We will not take the town to remain masters of it—we swear it by our blood. If you prove yourselves worthy of our protection, you shall reign there as formerly, independent masters of your native country.* The French will treat you as they treated your dear brethren, the Egyptians, who have not ceased to think of us, and regret us for these 30 years that have elapsed since we left their country; and who, moreover, still send their children to France to learn reading, writing, and every useful occupation and art. We promise to respect your money, your goods, and your holy religion, for his Majesty, the benefactor of our beloved country, protects every religion. If you do not trust our words and the strength of our arms, retire out of our way; but do not join the Turks, our enemies and yours. Remain peaceable; the French have no need of aid to beat and expel the Turks; the French are and will be your sincere friends; come to us, it will give us pleasure, and will be of advantage to you. If you bring us provisions, forage, oxen, and sheep, we will pay for them at the market prices. If you are afraid of our arms, point out a place whither our faithful soldiers shall repair without arms, and with money in exchange for your supplies.

"Thus may peace be with you, and peace between us, for your good and for our good."

From the N. Y. Daily Adv.

Translation of a letter written by a highly respectable gentleman from

CARTHAGENA, July 2, 1830.

"I send you the present letter by Mr. ——, a passenger in the Montilla, as you well know that the letter bag is not the surest way of conveyance.

"The day before yesterday, the mail from Bogota brought us some interesting news.—General Sucro has been assassinated at Venta Quemada, on his way from Popayan to Quito. They say that it has been done by a person whose family had been oppressed by him; but be it as it may, Bolivar has lost in him a powerful tool; and his mission to the south for re-establishing the "Strong Government," is thus lamentably terminated. The same fate befell General Silva, who belonged to the Royal party, having married, (although a mulatto,) one of Bolivar's nieces, to the horror of all the Indian (mountaineers) of Caracas. Bolivar had sent him to Venezuela, in order to disorganize the troops who are under Paez and Bermudez. The generals Kennenez and Portocarrero are chosen as emissaries for carrying on the same plan. I received this intelligence from Colonel Don Gonzales, who was despatched by them to communicate with Bolivar and Montilla. There is besides, another great probability in it, as we received, a few days since, news of the re-action of Venezuela, and in consequence the satellites of the Dictator spread the rumor that General Silva, at the head of 3000 men, had dissolved the Congress of Venezuela. But this dissolution has ended in smoke, and is now reduced to a few proclamations of little importance in the Alto Llano, and you know how easily these "*Actas*" are got up. These documents were sent by Revenga, from Curacao; and the Ambassador is Col. Machado. This is rather ancient news; for we know already from Bogota that Gen. Silva has been shot at the Rachira, by order of Marino, who discovered the plot; and the others will undoubtedly meet with the same fate. I cannot tell you whether this is quite certain, but am led to believe it true, from the circumstance that as soon as the Bogota mail arrived, counter orders were given to those officers who had accompanied Gen. Bolivar, and who were already ordered to join the insurgents in Venezuela.

"The Dictator, who, since his arrival, about six weeks ago, had lived at Turbaco in perfect good health, and waiting for his passport, which he had Fonnor at Bogota, made his entrance in Carthagena on the 25th. So soon as the "insurrection of Venezuela" was known, & the "disastrous fate of Colombia" appeared all at once quite radiant in the streets of the faithful Carthagena. It is now quite certain that he will not leave us, as he has ordered his gig, and purchased furniture for his house in town. You may easily imagine in what state we are, having Juan de Francisco as Prefect, and Montilla as Commandant of Arms, with so many Generals, Colonels, and corresponding Lieutenants of the imperial household, who devour the substance of this wretched place. The place is quite military; nobody is allowed to utter a word either verbally, or by the press, without being insulted by those fellows, & being threatened to be beaten to atoms. The only remedy for us is patience.

"I send you, hereby, a Registro Official published here, not because it contains any thing worth notice, but merely to show you how Generals Bolivar and his satellites abuse the actual government, although he publicly professes to adore Mosers. Mosquera and Caycedo; but these are too old tricks, which deceive no one now-a-days, and will prove useless. All the symptoms, from every quarter, show that his power is at an end. He may succeed in keeping us a little longer in anxiety and disturbance, but his restoration is next to impossible.

The affairs of France appear to be in a uncertain and a menacing condition. The tone of the King in his proclamation is of a very lofty and imperious nature, quite contrary to the conciliatory, persuasive and soothing terms he has often used. It has been anticipated by some of the Paris journalists, that he would take advantage of the late success in Africa, if the expedition should prove successful, to press the liberals with some obnoxious measures, trusting to the moral influence of a favorable moment. It appears however that he is hardly deserved in would the result proveed; and began thus early to tell his adherents that the last Chamber of Deputies was composed of his enemies & that he felt himself "unpopular" and "pronounced the dissolution of that chamber." "Fulfil your duties," he says at the close, "I will fulfil mine."

We have no reason to think, from past, that

that the King of France is likely to take any very strong system of measures to resist the feelings of the country, or has the talent to suggest, or the firmness and steadiness to pursue for a length of time any course likely to accomplish his great objects—that of restraining the people from making advances in power. He has been disappointed or defeated so often in the results of measures adopted under successive ministers, that while the people do not fear him, he cannot rely with confidence on himself. We are prepared to find the new Chamber more liberal and popular than the late one, and himself involved in new difficulties.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Com. Gazette, July 27.

We regret to announce the Death of the Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, after a short illness. He was attacked at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, by an apoplectic fit, and died between 11 and 12 in the evening. His funeral, which was private, took place yesterday forenoon; his remains were entombed in the North burying ground. He was in sound health on Saturday, and took a short ride into the country with his estimable lady. We learn that he was in the 63d year of his age.

SALEM MURDER.—The Court met under circumstances of deep gloom, and amid a crowd of anxious and sorrowing spectators. The death of the honorable and honored Judge Parker, had thrown over this unfortunate event additional gloominess. The Hon. L. Saltonstall, as President of the Bar of Essex, arose and addressed the Court on the melancholy event of the decease of the chief of our judiciary. He touched upon the peculiar excellencies of this beloved judge, both in his judicial and private life of purity;—he referred to the encouragement he had given to the younger, and the urbanity he had exercised toward the elder members of the profession;—in a rapid sketch he expressed those sentiments, which every one feels on this occasion of sudden bereavement, and in a feeling manner uttered the emotions of the Bar of Essex. After this he read the resolutions which were passed by them on the occasion, expressing the same views he had declared, and requesting of the Court an adjournment to such a period as they might deem proper, that they, the Bar and the public, might have time to recover from the shock which his death had occasioned. In the course of his observations, he remarked that the deceased had, by his judicial decisions, raised for himself a lasting monument of fame, not only in those reports which would go down to posterity, but by his Nisi Prius decisions. On the part of those whom he represented, he felt himself bound to submit the motion which he should offer. He remarked that our late Chief Justice had been twenty-four years a Judge of the S. J. Court, and sixteen years a Chief Justice—a longer period than any of that responsible office.

In reply, the venerable and Hon. Perez Morton arose and in the style and vigor of his manhood, though now of the age of 80, and with that melody of voice which ever has charmed, and that beauty of style which always has captivated, assented to the motion in its widest sense; in the course of his remarks he paid a tribute to the eloquence of Mr. Saltonstall and to the words uttered by the Bar of Essex.

Judge Putnam, evidently under extreme agitation, spoke as follows:

The surviving members of the Court, reciprocate with deep sensibility, the affectionate address of the members of the Bar:—alike honorable to them & respectful to the memory of our deplored Chief.

The Community may imagine—but we know and feel the loss which words cannot express.

He was taken away in the midst of his intellectual strength and judicial labour.

But a few hours have passed, since he commenced the immensely important business which has called us together—with a Charge to the Grand Jury, clear and impartial as was his great mind. We trusted that he would have led and guided this momentous business to a just result.

But Almighty God in his inscrutable Providence hath otherwise decreed.

Let us pause, to gather up our depressed spirits, imploring the divine assistance in the performance of the duties which may devolve upon us.

It was abruptly concluded, the state of feeling in the whole of the presiding Judges being such as not to warrant a proceeding in a case of so much importance, under the present severe dispensation of divine providence.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday, Aug. 3d, without proceeding to any business further than before has been stated.

From the Vermont Aurora, July 28.

FLOOD—DEVASTATION!

A violent storm commenced on Saturday night, and continued until Tuesday noon. At intervals the rain fell in torrents. In the destruction of life and property, it exceeded every other storm that has occured in this part of the country, and the reports which have reached us are truly heart-rending. In New Haven, at a place called Beman's Hollow, about 8 miles south of Vergennes, through which a stream runs into Otter Creek, several persons of both sexes, have been swept away, together with nearly every building on the spot. This occurred on Monday night, after many of the sufferers had retired to rest. The rise of the water was quite sudden, and the inhabitants did not anticipate any material damage, until they found themselves in the midst of the catastrophe. The buildings and all they contained, were swept into the stream in an instant. It was a terrible night. We have heard many particulars stated by different individuals, but from the excitement of feeling which the event has created, it is difficult to ascertain the precise truth. It is certain, however, that fourteen perished in Beman's Hollow. We have not ascertained the names of all. Among them are Mr. Nathan Stewart, his wife and four children; the wife of Mr. John Wilson, and their three children. The bodies of several have been found within two or three miles of the scene.

Yesterday morning, two men lost their lives near Robinson's mills in Ferrisburgh.

Otter Creek has swelled to a greater height than was ever before known. Reports from the town on Onion River, lead us to fear that the effects of the storm have been more severely felt there than in any other direction. Several very strong bridges in Burlington and its vicinity have been carried away. Indeed bridges in every quarter are wholly destroyed. Much difficulty is experienced in the transportation of the mail. The Eastern did not arrive here, on Tuesday.

Messrs. Othniel Jewett and D. P. Nash, are mentioned as among the greatest sufferers by the loss of property in New Haven. Agriculture has sustained immense damage.

We learn from the West side of Lake Champlain, that the effects of the storm were equally as disastrous as on the east. The mills and factories on the river Ausable are nearly all swept away, and among them the extensive establishment of the Russia Iron Works.

The weather is not yet clear. Yesterday afternoon we had a heavy thunder storm.

From the Troy Sentinel.

THE STORM AT THE NORTH.

The apprehensions excited by the imperfect reports of yesterday, respecting the rains at the North, have been but too fully realized by subsequent information. Letters from various places within the sweep of the storm represent the quantity of rain which fell from last Saturday noon, when the storm began, till Wednesday when it ended as unexampled, and the floods occasioned by it, as more desolating than any ever known in that quarter. The country which has been thus visited, as far as we have heard, is the upper part of Essex county and Clinton county in this state, and Addison and Chittenden counties in Vermont.

The most particular account we have yet seen, is in a letter to Mr. J. C. Heartt, of the firm of Heartt, Brothers & Co., of this city, from the Superintendant of the Russian Iron Works at Clintonville, on the Au Sable. The letter was written on the morning of Tuesday last, (the 27th) and speaks of the desolation along the Au Sable as defying description. The storm began on Saturday, the 24th, about noon, and when the letter was written, appeared still as threatening as ever. We make the following extract:—

"Little or no damage was experienced on the Au Sable till last night, though it was higher on Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M. than it had been since Feb. 1826. It is now several feet higher than I have ever before seen it, and has carried away the forge of the Peru Iron Company, containing ten fires—about one third of the dam—the bridge—the remains of the furnace house and machinery which were left by the fire of October, 1828—a small pocket furnace—coal house—and a very long building used for proving chain cables. The loss of the dam will arrest all operations for the present, throwing from three to four hundred individuals one way and another connected with these works, directly out of employ. The calamity is too recent and fresh on the mind to allow of a minute detail of all that would be interesting—indeed we are yet without particulars either from above or below us. New Sweden, the village where are the iron and lumber works of Earl Prince, and J. C. & H. R. McLean, two miles above this, were, at the last accounts, comparatively safe; bridge, forge, flume, and saw-logs gone, and buildings still standing. Machinery recognized as belonging to the works at the village of Au Sable Forks, six miles hence, (Burt Vanderwarken & Co.) have just floated by us, and from the low situation of the village and works we presume the loss there will be very heavy.—We wait with breathless anxiety to hear from Keesville below, and Jay, Keene and Wilmington above us. Rushing as the sources of the Au Sable do, from the highest mountains in the state, it may safely be calculated that every thing above us will, ere the desolation ceases, be swept by the board. The weather appears quite as threatening at the present moment (9 A. M.) as at any time since the storm commenced.

"2 o'clock, P. M.—The water is beginning to subside. News from Keesville informs us that all the bridges at that place, including the new stone bridges, a saw-mill and all the logs in the river, are swept away. There is probably not a saw-log remaining on the Au Sable river."

Another letter from the same gentleman, to Mr. C. Johnson, of this city, dated the next (Wednesday) morning, says the storm terminated that morning.

We have seen no letters from the Vermont side of the lake, but we understand that on the Onion river, in Chittenden county, and on Otter Creek, in Addison county, the banks have been swept of every species of erection and all the bridges carried away; and there is a report that, in New Haven, through which runs the Little Otter Creek, a dwelling house, with a family comprising 12 or 14 persons, and every person drowned.

The whole damage on both sides of the lake it is difficult to estimate. A million of dollars probably would not repair the actual damage, and the depression produced by it upon the farming and manufacturing interests in the region visited by this deluge, will be felt for several years. In this calamity Troy can well sympathise, for it has come upon a part of the sources of her trade and prosperity.

Since preparing the foregoing we have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. S. E. Howard, of Burlington, to Mr. S. D. Howard, of the Mansion House in this city. It is dated Wednesday evening, July 28th, and speaks of the damage done on the Onion river. The bridge, plaster mill, upper and lower dam, black-smith's shop, &c. at the lower falls were all carried away, as were the bridge, woollen factory, saw mill, and indeed every thing at the Buel and Brewster place; and at Hubbell's Falls, the bridge, clothier's works, saw mill, hemp machine, &c. were all swept away.

The lower intervals appear like one vast lake. All the crops both of hay and grain being, as they were, uncut, will be entirely destroyed. We have not heard from the river Lamoil. The Laplattee has swept all before it, except Isham's grist mill. The Huntington river has neither bridge or mill left. At New Haven, near Middlebury, the dam gave way in the night, and washed away several houses and seventeen persons, who have not been found.—Seven were in one house. It must have been instantaneous."

BROOKLYN, Ct. July 23.

Thunder Storms.—On Saturday and Sunday last, our village was visited by two most violent thunder storms. Fearfully terrific did the black clouds roll up from the western horizon, and awfully sublime roared the harsh thunder. First you heard the patter of rain drops—then a coming growl, and anon, quick as thought, on swept a perfect hurricane! The tender and fragile plants, how lowly they bowed—and the stubborn oaks, how majestically they resisted! It was a war of nature, and man sat and gazed at the scene, awed into silence by the power of God.

We have heard of a few instances of damage done by the lightning. In this town a large tree was struck and shattered; in Plainfield an ox was killed, and in Scotland two barns, belonging to Elisha Palmer, were burnt, by the agency of this terrible destroyer, together with all their contents, being filled with hay and grain.

Advertiser.

From the Augusta (Me.) Patriot, July 22.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—Gen. Webber, who was appointed by the Marshal of this State to assist in taking the census, has been driven back and compelled to desist from the performance of his duty in that portion of our territory to which the British have set up their iniquitous claim. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory, and we are informed that a Proclamation was published, forbidding the inhabitants to give in their census, and Gen. W. was threatened with an arrest in case he proceeded further in carrying into effect one of the laws of the United States. He has returned to lay the subject before the Marshal, who will, no doubt, with his usual promptitude, acquaint the Secretary of State with this high-handed measure of the colonists, and act under his instructions.

Singular Recovery of Money.—Two or three weeks since, a foreigner named Finn, arrived in this city, and received a sum of money that had been left to him. Elated with his good luck, he was determined to have a frolick, and in a few days he got rid of $1100. What led to the fact that he was on a frolick, and had lost his money, was the following circumstance.—A coloured clergyman in this city advertised, just at this time, that he had been robbed of $1600, consisting of one note of $1000, one of $300, and three of $100, and whilst the advertisement was circulating, Finn offered in payment for a glass of grog a $1000 note. The grocer had heard of the clergyman's loss, and suspecting the bill to be a part of his money, had Finn brought to the police office. The examination led to the fact that Finn had made way, in a few days with $1100, for which he could give no account, and he was advised to advertise his loss. Whilst his advertisement was circulating, some coloured persons appeared at Brooklyn, and after getting something to drink, offered a note of $500 in payment. The tavern keeper pronounced the bill a forgery, and it was handed about from one to another, until it was ascertained to be a good note. The circumstance of so large a bill being in the possession of these coloured people, made some talk, and a man in Brooklyn who had read the advertisement of money stolen, got an officer, and traced the four blacks to Jerico. One of the coloured women becoming alarmed, threw the $500 out of the window; it was, however, found, and the party was arrested, and brought to the city. On investigation, it turned out to be Finn's $500 bill; in a state of intoxication he had given some bills to a white female in this city, who, being ignorant of the amount of them, sent a note of $100 to a grocer, to pay a debt of twelve shillings, and the balance was squandered without knowing how. One other hundred was sent to the lottery office, and paid out for tickets, also without knowing what was the amount of the bill; and the $500 was handed by the white woman to a coloured woman, in whose house they were, for some trifling demand, being ignorant of the amount of the bill; and when the coloured woman was told, at Brooklyn, the amount, she supposed the bill which had been given to her, to be a counterfeit. In this singular manner was his money handed about by persons unable to read, from one to another, until it was finally taken from them, and restored to Finn; its owner.

It thus appears that the Clergyman's loss was to Finn a matter of gain, and that the suspicion excited by his offering a $1000 bill for a glass of grog, and which led to his arrest for a supposed felony, was the means of recovering $500 of his own money, which he had lost he knew not how.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Sacrifice of Property.—We are informed that all the real and personal estate of the Saco Manufacturing Company at Saco, Me., was sold on Wednesday, for sixty thousand six hundred dollars. It is but a few years since this company gave about fifty thousand dollars for Cutt's Island, upon which their property was situated; since which their improvements, with the natural advantages of the island for manufacturing have made the site of almost incalculable value. The water power is estimated by a competent engineer to be of sufficient volume and power to move the machinery of forty eight cotton factories of four thousand spindles each. The Island contains about twenty-seven acres of land, and the fall of water is thirty-four and a half feet.

The property sold for the sum above mentioned, consisted of the Island with all the water privileges, a canal eight hundred feet long, which cost 17,000 dollars, two bridges, two wharves, one saw mill, one rolling and slitting mill, one grist mill, one nail factory, one machine shop, one furnace building, fourteen three story brick dwelling houses, eleven wooden do. two large mansion houses, several stores, barns, and a quantity of bricks, timber, boards, sand, &c.

Although there has been a vast sacrifice of property, it must be remembered that a portion of the land was covered with the ruins of the factories and houses which were lately destroyed by fire, the insurance on which amounted to a considerable sum.—*Boston paper.*

FORGERY.—Letters from Augusta, Georgia, dated July 20th, say that the city had been in commotion that day, in consequence of forgeries to a large amount, which had just been discovered. It is stated that N. L. Sturgis, a merchant of that place, had made free use of the names of two gentlemen, who had been accustomed to assist him with their endorsements. The amount of $20,000 had already come to light. Besides it was understood that there were letters of credit addressed to various houses in New York, and other papers which had been forged, the amount of which had not been ascertained. One letter addressed to three highly respectable houses in this city, and upon which large purchases had been made, is acknowledged to be genuine.—Sturgis has absconded.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the Kentuckian, July 16.

More than five hundred papers are advocating Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency. No citizen ever had more universally fixed upon him the eyes of his countrymen. Throughout the Union he is looked upon as the champion of the great interests of improvements and manufactures; and as the person who is to restore the government to its former and proper operations, that of administering the affairs of the nation for the nation, instead of being a board of rewards and punishments to a junto of partisans. The reign of proscription is with great unanimity regarded as an evil, and Mr. Clay is looked to, to terminate it. The interests we have above named, command a large majority of the people, and Mr. Clay is selected for their protection. The bought up tools of Jackson's administration, those who, without shame, & it would seem without sense, stand ready to eat their own words at the bidding of a master, they may say what they please, but those principles are distinct, and will work their proper effects. Mr. Clay's importance is as much shown by the abuse he receives, as by the support of his friends.

Execution. Wheeler, the soldier, who killed his sergeant at Bellona Arsenal, was hanged at Chesterfield Court-house on Friday last.—Wheeler intended to have killed three others at the time he killed the sergeant. He had got drunk, and was very outrageous, for which these four reported him. He avowed revenge, and fixing his bayonet, while they were asleep, and proceeded to butcher them all. The serjeant he killed, and severely wounded another, who, however escaped and gave the alarm, when W. was overpowered and secured.

It is said that he confessed having perpetrated as many as 13 murders, and that among his victims was Captain M'Lelland, who was murdered at the Dock about 18 months ago. It is known that W. was in this city at the time the murder was committed. When Wheeler was first launched off, the rope broke and he had to be tied up again.—*Rich. Whig.*

From the N. Courier, July 23.

The Weather. The following has been the range of the thermometer in the different locations named:

Montreal, 16th inst.	75 to 91
Nantucket, 15th,	68 to 73
Boston, 19th, lowered by a seabreeze	to 90
Salem, Mass., 18th,	90 to 94
Hartford, Con. 19th,	90 to 94
Philadelphia, 21st,	90 to 93½
Baltimore, 19th,	82 to 90
Alexandria, D. C. 19th,	89 to 93
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 20th,	92 to 97
Saratoga, 18th,	83 to 92
Rensselaerville, 18th,	84 to 90
Albany, 21st,	88 to 95
New York, yesterday,	88 to 93

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 12th [illegible] states that Mr. Roman [illegible] elected governor of Louisiana. As far as heard, his majority was 972 votes over Mr. Beauvais.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, AUGUST 4, 1830.

State Rights, South Carolina, Dinner.—We noticed in a former paper, some extracts from speeches delivered at the dinner given at Charleston, to Messrs. Drayton and Hayne. We now publish the speeches of Col. Drayton and Mr. Cheves entire. The former, on account of the triumphant and candid view of the subject on which he spoke, and the truly sound constitutional doctrines advanced. The frank and independent manner in which he advances doctrines extremely unpopular among his constituents, and at variance with those maintained by his associates, is in the highest degree creditable to him, and confirms the character which he has heretofore sustained. We think his speech calculated to do great good in the region in which it was delivered; and the speech of Mr. Cheves is, perhaps, calculated to be of equal service in the effect to be produced, but precisely for a contrary reason. Instead of being attracted by the temperate and constitutional views, all must be disgusted and repelled by the extravagant and almost ridiculous doctrines advanced. A man who presents, in broad and strong colors, the South Carolina doctrines—who speaks plainly and distinctly, as does Mr. Cheves—would most effectually deter any man from an inclination for such absurd notions.

Mr. Cheves seems to think that South Carolina should not rebel alone, on account of the tariff, internal improvements, &c. but that the Southern States should unite and go together in this business. It is certainly too unprofitable a contest for any state to wish to stand alone in it, to endure all the danger in order to reap the glory & rewards. It will not be found, however, we think, from present appearances, that there will be any great strife for priority in joining this league. The doctrines are too extravagant and too absurd, and the measures proposed too destructive to themselves, to induce even the South to come into them. Virginia declares off very frankly. Even the Richmond Enquirer is shocked, and says, very plainly, that Virginia wishes herself excused from any such warfare, which has neither sense, principle, nor profit on its side.

The more thoroughly this question is discussed, the more firmly will the true principles on this subject be established. It is extremely fortunate that it has come up at this period, and the discussion in the Senate on Mr Foot's resolution has been of incalculable value. The course which this subject has taken, and is still taking, is such as to give increased confidence in the permanency of our government. The few, who made a show of vindicating the South Carolina doctrines, as advanced by Mr. Hayne, from party considerations, are diminishing in numbers, and the question in relation to the powers of the General Government and the States will soon be regarded as settled, and conclusively so.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We believe that the vital interest and great importance of this subject, will be accounted a sufficient reason for often presenting it before our readers. To our Common Schools the State of Connecticut has been more indebted than any other cause, for the character of her population. Their enterprise has sent them to all quarters of the world, so that there is no region so remote, no country so inaccessible, as to keep from among its population the native of Connecticut.—And wherever their enterprise has carried them, their correct habits and early education have stood them in stead and procured for them reputation and success.—To preserve this reputation, which is of itself valuable, and what is far more important, to retain the benefits of this system in the best form, it is not to be dissembled that exertions, and exertions of no ordinary character, are required. The vantage ground which we attained and held many years, we are fast losing, and by a two-fold operation—a retrograde motion on our part, and a most rapid advance on the part of our neighbors. Our vigilance seems to have diminished as theirs has increased. One cause of the diminished personal and general interest in the education of the community, is doubtlessly, in part, the operations of the school fund. We mean not to speak lightly of the ample and splendid provisions for our common schools. It has indeed become fashionable to attack this fund, and there is a class who are disposed to underrate and bring into disrepute the munificence of those who have made so full a provision for education. They take, in so doing, if not a prejudice, certainly a very partial and superficial view of this subject. They point out evils as arising from this system, and these evils are certainly neither few nor small, and they very justly say, as the school fund is now managed, that the uses of it are in a measure problematical. It will, however, be seen that these evils are of a nature to admit of a ready and easy remedy. The pecuniary concerns of the fund are in the very best state, under the prudent management of the present Commissioner, and yields a large sum. The laws on the subject, for the disposition and division of the money—the divisions into societies and districts—and the powers and duties of the different branches—the appointment of visitors and committees—are judicious and entirely unexceptionable; so that it is difficult to perceive that any alteration in a mere regulation, could be of any very essential use. The great evil, and truly a momentous one, is the want of interest felt by the parents of the scholars, by the community at large, and consequently by the officers having the management of the concerns of the school. If the two former evils were removed, the latter would immediately cease to exist. If the parents were anxious to satisfy themselves that their children were well taught—that the instructors were competent; and if the community would see that the committee by them appointed did their duty—would attend meetings for the transaction of the business of the District or Society, and would visit the schools) the district committee would most inevitably take a very deep interest in the performance of their duties—the selection of instructors, &c. The visiting committees would do their duties, and matters would assume a different aspect. The feeling which the existence of the fund has created, is, in the first place, that it is in itself ample for the proper education of all the children; and in the next place, that the whole matter is arranged at their hands, and neither the parents nor the great mass of the community has any thing to do but just to receive the benefits of this system. The whole matter appears to them to be conducted by a kind of self-moving machinery, which works of its own accord to give the best possible education to every child.

But what, it will be asked, is the remedy for these acknowledged evils, the simple and efficacious remedy.—We answer, that the mere grafting on to our present system, with no alteration of the regulations of the schools, the single provision that every district, before being entitled to receive any of the public money, should appropriate, from funds raised in the district by taxation or in some other mode, a sum equal in amount to that which they are entitled to receive from the fund, to be appropriated in the same manner as now provided for the money received from the State. We mean not to enlarge upon the subject at this time. The provision is one introduced successfully in other States. The sum then received would be ample to enable most districts to employ suitable teachers, and a tax, however small, would arouse every man to see that his money was properly expended, and would inevitably keep up an interest in every member of the community.

We notice this subject at this time, in order to lead the community to think on the subject and examine it, and propose, at some future time, to take it for our text and urge reasons in its favor.

Mr. Webster has consented to take part in the approaching trials for the murder of the late Mr. White, as an auxiliary to the Attorney General, on account of the advanced age of that officer.

The Hartford Times of last week contains an article on the subject of the South Carolina doctrines and proceedings, which varies most strongly from the tone which that paper held a few months since. The editor at that time thought himself called upon to make a most gross and abusive, and scurrilous attack upon us, for advocating the very sentiments which he now pretends to advocate with so much apparent zeal. He was then not only the apologist, but cordial eulogist of Messrs. Hayne & Co., and the absurd notions advanced by them, and denounced the contrary doctrines as federal, anti-republican, &c. and, as the worst feature of all, supported by Daniel Webster. It is certainly not wanting in charity or justice to that print, to infer from this changing and shuffling course, which it has adopted in this case in conformity with its ordinary course, that principle or honest opinion had nothing to do with the views advanced either then or now. At that time, they supported the views of Mr. Hayne, because he was one of the party, and they supposed that the greater part of the same party would do the same;—they did not stop to enquire whether the views were just, but being paid for their indiscriminate eulogies, they praised and applauded as a matter of course, and made up in abuse of their opponents what they wanted in argument. But now, alas! the appearance of things is changed. The South Carolina doctrines have scarcely an advocate. No where but at the South did they ever obtain a foot-hold—and even there, they are now most heartily ashamed of them. Virginia openly condemns them, Georgia is by no means cordial.—North Carolina declares off in toto; and even South Carolina herself is divided, and the better part of the community are openly and avowedly opposed to the absurd notions of Mr. Hayne. Mr. Drayton's speech, and the communications of Gen. Williams, Mr. Grimke, and Mr. Huger, of Charleston, are very decided in opposition to the mad projects of Hayne, Hamilton, Cheves, &c. The moderate party propose to run Gen. Williams for Governor, and if he will stand, we are informed by a gentleman, who travelled through that State recently and spent some time in it, that he will most unquestionably be elected.

Under this state of things, it was to be anticipated that the Times should be anxious to desert this wretched doctrine, from the plain and *sole* reason that it has become unpopular. And yet the editor has the impudence to claim great merit for his independence, and to prate largely about his adopting, in this course, his ordinarily upright and open policy. The consummate impudence in claiming for his truckling and time-serving course in this matter, the character of independence, rather excites laughter than any more serious feeling.

Sabbath School Offering.—At an United Monthly Concert of Prayer, held in this city, at the Church of Rev. Alfred Mitchell, on Monday evening, an interesting address was delivered on behalf of the American Sunday School Union, by Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Philadelphia. After which, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Jabez Huntington Esq. Chairman, and Wm. C. Gilman, Sec'y, and the following measures adopted:—

On motion of Gen. Wm. Williams Jr., supported by Hon. Calvin Goddard, and Rev. D. Hemenway,

Resolved, That the benevolent design of the American Sunday School Union, with reference to the great *Valley of the West*, meets our cordial approbation.

It was then proposed, That we will now make a *thank-offering* to the American Union, expressive in some degree of our gratitude for the blessings which Sabbath Schools have conferred upon us. This proposition was followed with a collection, and subscriptions by the Ladies and Gentlemen present, which amounted at the close of the evening to $333 82.

Several individuals who had not an opportunity to indulge their benevolent feelings on the above occasion, have since called and increased the amount,—"And yet there is room."

WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

ITEMS.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at New Bedford on Sunday morning, the 25th inst. which consumed property to an amount rising $32,000, of which about $13,600 was insured. The principal sufferers are Mr. H. Allen, in whose house it commenced, $7,000, insured 3500. Gideon Allen $4,000, insured 1,600. Dudley Davenport, $5,000, insured 4,500. Jethro Coffin, a boat builder's shop valued at $1,600, no insurance. Tilson Dunham lost a small house. Abraham Barker lost sperm oil to the amount of $4,000, which was fully insured. But for the unprecedented exertions of the Fire Department, the whole line of buildings which are the most valuable in the place, would have been destroyed.

Duelling. It appears from the Philadelphia papers that Mr. R. Dillon Drake, one of the persons concerned in the affair which led to the death of Mr. Miller of that city, some months ago, was arrested recently at Elkridge in Maryland, by an officer specially commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The Grand Jury, shortly after the affair, found three bills of indictment against Mr. D. He has returned to Philadelphia and given bail in the sum of $3000 for his appearance at the next Mayor's Court.

Stephen G. Simmons has been tried at Detroit, and convicted of murdering his wife. The witnesses against him were his own children—the children also of the murdered woman! Upon their testimony, a verdict of Guilty was found and recorded. Simmons was intoxicated when he beat and killed his wife.

Mr. Chilton.—The Louisville Focus says, that a majority of Mr. Chilton's district sustain him in the course he pursued the last session of Congress, and that the meeting which requested him to resign, was composed of about a dozen persons, who, we presume, were office holders.

The N. Y. Gazette states that Mr. Eckford, of that city, has recently contracted to build several vessels of war for a foreign power.

☞ *The Bible Effort.*—The friends of the Bible, of all denominations, are invited to attend the meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society, to be held at Norwich, on Tuesday next. The American Bible Society, have invited the Rev. Dr. Cox, and Rev. Mr. Eastburn, of New York, and Rev. Mr. Bedell, of Philadelphia, to address the meeting, on this interesting occasion.

Aug. 3.

Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening, the 1st inst., by the Rev. Charles Hyde, Lieut. JOSHUA WEBB SHEPARD to Miss EMELINE SARAH GARDNER, both of Norwich.

Died,

In this town, on the 29th ult. Mr. RUFUS DARBY, aged 37.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Lebanon Temperance Society, will be held at the North Baptist Meeting House, in Lebanon, on Monday the 9th day of August, A. D. 1830, at 2 o'clk. p. m., pursuant to adjournment. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by George S. Catlin, Esq., of Windham. It is hoped that the New London Co. Society will be represented at the meeting, and the friends of temperance in the vicinity are hereby invited to attend.

DENISON WATTLES, Sec'y.

July 27. 1w19

MR. EVANS'S LECTURES.

THE Directors of the Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute having made arrangement with Mr. Evans, give notice to the members of this institution, that they may obtain tickets to Mr. Evans's course of Lectures, by calling at

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.

Aug. 4. 19

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND for sale at R. Hubbard's Bookstore, an answer to the question, "How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?"

This book should be carefully read by all evangelical professors of religion; as it furnishes a standard, according to the Word of God, by which they may easily, and correctly determine whether their relation to God is that of Adopted Children, or self-deceivers and aliens.

The Price is so low that most people can possess themselves of it.

P. S.—Subscribers, who have not done it, are again requested to call, (as above) and receive their copies.

Aug. 4. 19

SHELL COMBS.

THIS day received, and for sale by the subscriber, large and small size Tortoise Shell Combs; also India carved Combs.

EDWARD COIT.

Aug. 3d. 3w19

TURNIP SEED.

40 lbs. Dedham Turnip Seed, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Aug. 4. 19

LIME.

50 casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by

FITCH & SMITH.

Aug. 4. 19

CORN.

300 bush. Yellow Corn, for sale by

FITCH & SMITH.

Aug. 4. 19

SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for Sizing if delivered immediately.

R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 3. 3w19

TO MANUFACTURERS.

20 casks very pure sperm oil,
10 do. refined whale do.
10 bbls. starch, 50 000 teazles,

For sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

July 29. 3w19

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

STRAYED

From the subscriber on the eve of the 27th ult. 2 horses; one a large deep sorrel, 6 or 7 years old, with a narrow white stripe in the face, and slight interspersion of white hairs on the near thigh. The other, a bright sorrel, with white face, and both fore and one hind foot white. Whoever will give information concerning said horses, to the subscriber in Montville, or to Jabez Fitch, of Lebanon, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOS. PEABODY.

Aug. 3d. 19

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners, by proper authority, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Capt. William Palmer, late of Preston, deceased,—hereby give notice, that six months from this date is allowed by the honorable court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the several creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate; and that we will meet said creditors at the house of Eleazer B. Downing, in Preston, New London county, on the 3d Mondays of September and November, A. D. 1830; and on the 20th day of January A. D. 1831, at 2 o'clock afternoon on each of said days, then and there to attend to the business by law required, by said appointment.

STEPHEN MEECH, } *Commis-*
JAMES WOODMANCY, } *sioners.*

Dated, Preston, July 26th, 1830. 19

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of East Haddam, will be sold on the 20th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the late residence of Jirah I. Hough late of Colchester, deceased, so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of 229 42 cts. dollars, with incidental charges of sale.

ANN HOUGH, } *Adminis-*
WM. HOUGH, } *trators.*

Colchester, July 27. 1830. 19

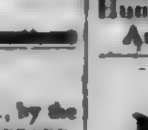
At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of John Tyler, Jun. late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tyler, Esq. the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 19

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

For New-York.



Exchange, Geer, will sail on Tuesday the 10th, at 1 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board to Backus & Norton, or Jed. Huntington.

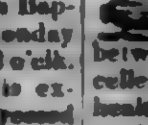
Aug. 19. 1w

For New-York.

Splendid, Williams, will sail on Friday next, at 1 o'clk. p. m. For freight or passage, apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

Aug. 4. 19

FOR THE EASTWARD.



The sloop Diamond, Captain Freeman Lovell, will sail on the 5th of August, for the State of Maine, touching at several ports between here and there. It will be an excellent excursion for those people whose health is impaired, as they will have a fine sea breeze. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill or J. P. Huntington.

July 28. 18

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this county; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1ytf11

POETRY.

"REMEMBER THY CREATOR."

O happy creature! on whose brow
The light of youth is shed,
O'er whose glad path life's early flowers
In glowing beauty spread—
Forget not him whose love hath poured
Around that golden light,
And tinged those opening buds of hope
With hues so softly bright;
But grateful to his altar bring
The garlands of life's glorious spring.

Thou tempted one! just entering
Upon "enchanted ground,"
Ten thousand snares are spread for thee,
Ten thousand foes around.
A dark and a deceitful band,
Upon thy path they lower—
Trust not thine own unaided strength,
To save thee from their power.
Cling, cling to Him, whose mighty arm
Alone can shield thy soul from harm.

Thou, whose yet bright and joyous eye
Must soon be dimm'd with tears,
To whom the hour of bitterness
Must come in coming years—
Teach early that confiding eye
To pierce the cloudy screen,
To where, above the storms of life,
Eternally serene,
A Father's love is beaming bright—
A Father's smile still sheds its light.

O born to die! the path of flowers
Thou dost exulting tread,
Leads to the dreary sepulchre,
The silence of the dead.
But if from youth thy spirits love
Hath to thy God been given,
Death's icy hand will ope for thee
The radiant gates of heaven.
There, blest immortal! joys divine,
Transcendant, endless, shall be thine.

MEDLEY.

Mechanics.—It is gratifying to witness the progress of good sense in the just estimate formed of the worth and importance of the mechanical classes in this country. While the unmeaning phrase of *gentleman*, (which so many have aspired after to their ruin) has become degraded to designate every useless fellow who lives by any means save honest labor; that of *mechanic* has been elevated to its true rank, as being appropriated to really one of the most independent and upright classes in society. An intelligent mechanic carries his capital in his head and hands, and even misfortune cannot deprive him of it. The mere man of wealth is wholly dependent for his consequence upon his money, which is daily liable to be wasted by his own folly, or lost by vicissitudes. The mechanic has only to avoid that one great destroyer, the spirit of evil that enters men's mouths to steal away their brains, and with industry and health, he never can be otherwise than independent.

In this country, mechanics as a body hold the balance of power, and they have only to act upon independent grounds to insure their legitimate influence being felt in society. The progress of information among them is steady & rapid. Associations throughout the country are shedding upon them the lights of science. To them we must look, in a great degree, for the preservation of our institutions, our religion and public morals. Let every mechanic duly consider this, and take care how he throws away or perverts his influence, as a member of the whole, or brings a reproach upon the body. Let him beware of infidelity, or a single approach to the fashionable vices that degrade too many, affecting to be of the highest order, to the level of the vilest.

Bob-tail.—It is related of the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, that preaching in a place on a certain occasion, where he was informed the people were so regardless of good order as to be in the habit of going out before the meeting was dismissed, he commenced his sermon in the following manner: "What a multitude of people are collected here; some I suppose of all classes, rich and poor, high and low, learned and ignorant, *rag, shag, and bobtail*. You are all strangers to me. I don't know one of you from another, but I shall call the first one that goes out before meeting is dismissed, *bobtail*." No one being willing to be called by that name, they all remained attentive hearers for two hours. Happy would it be for some other places if there were no *bobtails*.—*Worcester Spy.*

A Wedding.—There is something in the ceremony of a wedding that excites mingled emotions. The youthful pair pledging reciprocal fidelity and affection—the complacent smile of parents in the act of yielding to the protection of another, a daughter—the joyous faces of youthful friends convened to witness the ceremony—the solemn accents of him who pronounces before high heaven the irrevocable words of union between kindred spirits; the sacred stillness that pervades the assembled guests in the act of plighting mutual faith at the hymeneal altar, all combine to soften down the passions that rankle in the breast, and beget a feeling that partakes of the serenity and calmness of a fairy paradise. When the ceremony is over—when the 'twain' are made one, how changed the scene! the mutual interchange of salutations—the cordial expression of gentle and happy wishes for future felicity—the smiling countenances while partaking of the social cheer of the hospitable board—the witching tales of youthful loves, riven hearts and hair breadth 'scapes from 'Cupid's filmy web'—all unite to neutralize the stillness of a previous moment, and to introduce the bustle of youthful gaiety, and the din of a happy convivial party. Under the influence of such hilarity of feeling, one could almost wish that the occasion that gave it birth were perpetual—at least, that a wedding with its accompaniments would continue, as in some eastern countries, for forty days. Why are not weddings more frequent? Surely they are joyous seasons, and there are rusty bachelors and musty maidens enough to prevent their being so unfrequent. But ah!—here is the rub—the honey moon lasts not forever—there's a second edition of matrimony in press that often frightens timorous souls into fits of the *blues* at the bare prospect of wading through a concern so voluminous. The after part, at least a view of it in the mind's eye haunts the imagination—spoils the relish of the story, and like developing the secret of a well written novel or romance, prevents a farther advance than a bare peep at the threshold, and a view in perspective of the doings of others. In looking down the vista of succeeding years, the *substantials* are imagined necessary to supply the expenditures of a matrimonial journey. The *cold blooded* think so—and as well might you undertake to thaw with a breath the ice of the poles, as to kindle to a flame affections that have lain dormant for years, and become case hardened by imaginary whims and fanciful predilections and prejudices.

True Eloquence.—The following paragraphs close Mr. Sprague's speech on the Indian Question, in the U. S. Senate.

"It is said that their existence cannot be preserved; that it is the doom of Providence that they must perish. So indeed must we all; but let it be in the course of nature; not by the hand of violence. If in truth they are now in the decrepitude of age, let us permit them to live out all their days, and die in peace; not bring down their grey hairs in blood, to the grave.

I know, Sir, to what I expose myself. To feel any solicitude for the fate of the Indians, may be ridiculed as false philanthropy and morbid sensibility. Others may boldly say, 'their blood be upon us;' and sneer at scruples, as a weakness unbecoming the stern character of a politician.

If, sir, in order to become such, it be necessary to divest the mind of the principles of good faith and moral obligation, and harden the heart against humanity; I confess that I am not, and, by the blessing of Heaven, will never be a politician.

Sir, we cannot wholly silence the monitor within. It may be heard amidst the clashings of the arena; in the tempest and convulsions of political contentions: but its 'still small voice' will speak to us—when we meditate alone at eventide—in the silent watches of the night—when we rise up from a solitary pillow, and in the dread hour, when 'not what we have done for ourselves' but 'what we have done for others,' will be our joy and our strength; when, to have secured even the poor and despised Indian a spot of earth on which to rest his aching head—to give to him but a cup of cold water, in charity; will be a greater treasure than to have been the conquerors of kingdoms, and lived in luxury upon their spoils."

Highwayman and Sailor.—One of the Dover stages, on its way to London, was stopped by a single highwayman, who was informed by the coachman there were no inside passengers, and only one in the basket, and he was a sailor. The robber then proceeded to exercise his employment on the tar, when, waking him out of his sleep Jack demanded what he wanted—to which the son of plunder replied 'Your money.' 'You shan't have it,' said Jack. 'No!' replied the robber, 'then I'll blow your brains out.' 'Blow away, then, you land lubber,' cried Jack squirting the tobacco juice out of his mouth, 'I may as well go to London without brains as without money. Drive on, coachman.'

Spirit of '76.—In the year 1777, Congress appointed a committee to confer with the printer, with a view of striking off 30,000 Bibles at the expense of Congress; but it being difficult to obtain paper and types, the committee of commerce were ordered to import at the expense of Congress, 20,000 Bibles from Holland, Scotland and elsewhere; and they gave as a reason, that "its use is so universal, and its importance so great." In the year 1780, Congress appointed committees to attend to printing an edition of the Bible in Philadelphia, and voted that they "highly approve the pious and laudable undertaking, as subservient to the interests of religion, and recommended this edition of the Bible to the people of the United States." In eight successive years Congress voted and kept 16 national fasts and thanksgivings. *Cin. Chr.*

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleaning and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GEER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. 6131

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot where the subscriber now lives—situated near the Presbyterian Church, in Church street. Said House is very pleasantly located, having an extensive prospect in front, and being near the business part of the city.

For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM FAULKNER,
at the Republican Office.

Norwich City, June 19. 3w17

FOR SALE.

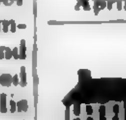
The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 38 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

Also,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vice, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

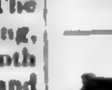
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the southeast part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

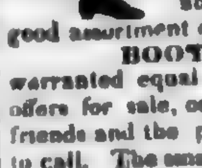
COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.

May 25. 1f9

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

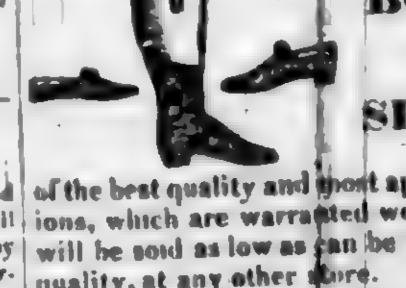
April 6. 1f2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curuso,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " For Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf8

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 30

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

A Stage will leave Hyde's Hotel in Norwich, every day, (except Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M., for Ely's Ferry, and will there meet the Hartford Boat, and convey passengers to New York, where they will arrive the next morning by 6 o'clock.

A Stage will also leave Ely's Hotel, at Ely's Ferry, every morning, on the arrival of the Boat, for Norwich.

Persons intending to travel to and from New York, will find this route preferable to any other, as respects pleasantness, &c.

☞ Fare low.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

July 28, 1830. 18

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head. Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all disease, of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by Lesters & Co. and Gilman & Ripley, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. Adams, *Norwich Falls*, Joseph C. Huntington and Hyde & Backus, *Norwich Town*, Nathaniel Howes, and John H. Ripley, *Windham*, E. M. Worthington and W. T. Turner, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

A VARIETY,

Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape " "
Codfish,
Hyson, } TEAS.
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, &
Souchong,
Leaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New " "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Tenter Hooks,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " Eng.
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terre Desenne,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gn. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,
Anderson's and Lee's do.
Rogers' cough do.
Cooley's "
Lockyer's "
James' anti dyspeptic do.
Thompson's eye water,
Charlton's do.
Turlington's balsam,
Butt's American balsam,
Pectoral balsam honey,
Bateman's drop,
Genuine Hull's physic,
Sanford's bark,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Haarlem do.
Tyler's remedy for the piles,
Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Cephalic snuff,
Jesuit's drops,
Columbian syrup,
Anderson's cgh drops,
Liquid opodeldoc,
Steers' do.
Wine bitters,
Itch ointment,
Colver's corn plaister,
Rowland's Macassar oil,
Charlton's tooth powders,
Rochelle & soda powders,
Extract [illegible],
" butternut,
Oxymuriate Potash,
Hydriodate "
Sulphate quinine,
Elaterium & Croton oil,
Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NOW LANDING

FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
20 hhds. New Rum,
250 bbls. Western Flour,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

July 21. 17

HAMS, &c.

500 lbs. Virginia and New Jersey Pork Hams, in fine order,
200 lbs. North River Beef Hams,
5 bbls. City mess Pork,
20 quintals Shoal Fish,

Just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA

LUMP SUGAR.

20 hhds. and boxes Lump Sugar, manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex and refined without the use of blood: a very superior article for gentlemen's tables—for sale very low by

BACKUS & NORTON.

July 20. 17

MACKEREL, &c.

40 cwt. Codfish,
20 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
30 half bbls. " "
20 bbls. No. 2 "
15 half bbls. " "

For sale very cheap by

E. A. HILL.

July 21. 17

CORDAGE.

50 coil tarred and white Rope,
25 do. Manilla do.
50 doz. Clothes Lines and Bed Cords,

With an assortment of Marline, Houseline, Hambroline, Deepsea and Bonnet Line,

Also, a good stock of Yarns, which can be laid up to order, with short notice.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

July 20. 17

NEW GOODS.

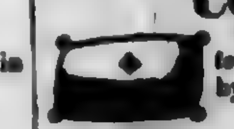
Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

PATENT Knife Sharpeners, with which a dull knife can be made *sharp* in one second; superior Fowling Guns, with percussion and flint locks, double and single barrels; elegant gold and jet Ear Rings; a fresh supply of Preston's Salts, &c.

EDWARD COIT.

July 21. 17

COTTON.

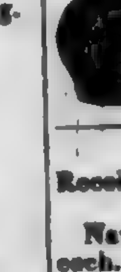


150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

June 26. 14

CROCKERY.



Benj. L'Hommedieu, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Naverine Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 13

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of Hallock & Moore will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

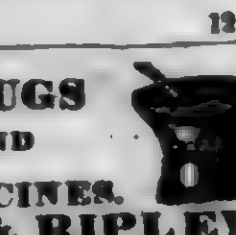
NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 13

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 lbs. cort peru pulv.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,
50 lbs. cort winter,
75 lbs. " angustura,
400 lbs. gum aloes,
300 lbs. gum opium,
100 lbs. gum myrrh,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,
500 lbs. liq. paste,
1000 " liq. root,
200 lbs. sal soda,
600 lbs. cream tartar,
2 cases carb. magnesia,
300 lbs. calcined do
400 lbs. refined borax,
4 casks sal epsom,
12 " sal glaub.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,
500 gr. phial corks,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.
300 lbs. gentian,
100 lbs. columbo,
50 lbs. oil peppt.
150 lbs. arrow root,
150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
100 lbs. Tart. acid,
150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
2 casks flor. sulph.
20 boxes [illegible],
60 lbs. cantharides,
100 lbs. calomel,
40 oz. sulph. quinine,
100 lbs. sac. saturni,
300 lbs. flor. cham.
300 lbs. bac. juniper,
200 lbs. rad valerian,
500 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. emp. diac. G. G.,
100 lbs. do. simp.
50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's
30 lbs. " epispastic,
50 lbs. " adhesive,
100 galls. castor oil,
50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. white mustard seed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drops,
Anderson's pills,
Bateman's drops,
balsam honey,
British oil,
bears' oil,
cephalic snuff,
cream of amber,
Dean's pills,
Frink's pills,
Godfrey's cordial,
Goulard's ext. lead,
Hooper's pills,
Haarlem oil,
James' pills,
Jesuit's drops,
Lee's pills,
Mead's pills,
Tyler's pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,
Whitwell's liquid do.
Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Rogers' " syrup,
Rochelle powders,
soda do.
Indian lotion,
Indian specific,
[illegible] lotion,
Russell's do.
Clay's [illegible],
[illegible] drops,
" [illegible] pills,
" [illegible],
" anti-bilious,
" vegetable specific,
Albion corn plaster,
Dunsbey's eye water,
Chem. tooth ache pills,
John's liniment.

—ALSO—

apothecaries and tinct. bottles, graduated glasses, glass funnels, scales and weights, [illegible]

May 5, 1830.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 20. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1674

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at R. Hubbard's Bookstore, an answer to the question, "How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?"

This book should be carefully read by all evangelical professors of religion; as it furnishes a standard, according to the Word of God, by which they may easily and correct by determine whether their relation to God is that of Adopted Children, or self-deceivers and aliens.

The Price is so low that most people can possess themselves of it.

P. S.—Subscribers, who have not done it, are again requested to call, (as above) and receive their copies.

Aug. 4. 19

TO MANUFACTURERS.

20 casks very pure sperm oil, 10 do. refined whale do. 10 bbls. starch, 50 000 teazles, For sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

July 29. 3w19

SHELL COMBS.

THIS day received, and for sale by the subscriber, large and small size Tortoise Shell Combs; also India carved Combs.

EDWARD COIT.

Aug. 3d. 3w19

TURNIP SEED.

40 lbs. Dedham Turnip Seed, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Aug. 4. 19

LIME.

50 casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

Aug. 4. 19

CORN.

300 bush. Yellow Corn, for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

Aug. 4. 19

SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for Sizing, if delivered immediately.

R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 3. 3w19

JUST LANDING

FROM SLOOP TEAZER,

10,000 feet long clear Clapboards,
5,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ inch,
25,000 best Albany Shingles,
300 best Spruce Plank,

For sale by DURKEE & MINER.

July 28. 18

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

SUPERIOR

DOUBLE REFINED

LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

30,000 TEAZLES,

FOR sale at the Woollen Factory, near the Falls.

Norwich, July 16. 18

KNITTING YARN.

A few pounds of white worsted, and white, mixed and slate colored Pawtucket Knitting Cotton, for sale by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York.

20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON

Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

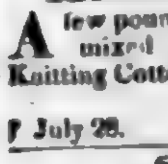
LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 21. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

June 28. 14

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of Hallock & Moore will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners, by proper authority, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Capt. William Palmer, late of Preston, deceased,—hereby give notice, that six months from this date is allowed by the honorable court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the several creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate; and that we will meet said creditors at the house of Eleazer B. Downing, in Preston, New London county, on the 3d Mondays of September and November, A. D. 1830; and on the 26th day of January A. D. 1831, at 2 o'clock afternoon on each of said days, then and there to attend to the business by law required, by said appointment.

STEPHEN MEECH, JAMES WOODMANSEY, } *Commissioners.*

Dated, Preston, July 26th, 1830. 19

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of East Haddam, will be sold on the 20th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the late residence of Jirah I. Hough, late of Colchester, deceased, so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of 229 42 cts. dollars, with incidental charges of sale.

ANN HOUGH, WM. HOUGH, } *Administrators.*

Colchester, July 27, 1830. 19

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of John Tyler, Jun., late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tyler, Esq. the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. [19

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

ORDERED by this Court, that Jabez Fitch, as he is administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of Daniel Mason, late of Lebanon, deceased, settle his administration account before said Court at the Probate office in said district, on the 16th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and that he give notice of this order, by publishing a copy of the same, at least one week previous to said 16th day of August, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting the same at least six days previous thereto, on some sign-post in said district.

[18] Attest. Wm. Wattles, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE second term of the Chelsea Grammar School, under the charge of Mr. Comstock, commences this day.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr., Committeeman.

July 28. 3w18

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that the 3d instalment of $25, is laid on each share, payable on the 16th day of Aug. next, to

J. W. KINNEY, Treas'er.

July 28. 3w18

STRAYED

From the subscriber on the eve. of the 27th ult. 2 horses; one a large deep sorrel, five 7 years old, with a narrow white stripe in the face and slight interspersion of white hairs on the near thigh. The other, a bright sorrel, with white face, and both fore and one hind foot white. Whoever will give information concerning said horses, to the subscriber in Montville, or to Jabez Fitch, of Lebanon, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOS. PEABODY.

Aug. 3d. 19

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odours in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS, AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of *1500 pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15 1830. 1yis11

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

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MISCELLANY.

FIRST AND LAST TICKET.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF A CONDEMNED CRIMINAL.

"Curse the ticket!" was my first exclamation on leaving a lottery office, into which I had been to learn the fate of my *first ticket.* Would that it had been my last! would that in cursing I had forsaken them entirely! Had I done so now, perhaps, I should not have been here—my wife and my boy, my prattling David would not have been mouldering in the charnel house—I might have been happy—have been unstained by the blood of a fellow creature—Oh, well may I curse the tickets! *They have bowed me down with a curse*—every a death-curse!

My first ticket was a blank, I was persuaded by a *friend* to buy it, who tempted me by holding up to my view the glittering prize and exciting my hopes of obtaining it. I was not disappointed at the result of my purchase, although a curse involuntarily burst from my lips when I first learnt it. I hardly thought of drawing a high prize; yet the possibility of being so fortunate kept my mind in a constant burning excitement. I was a young man then and could ill afford to lose the cost of the ticket. However, I comforted myself with the reflection, that experience must be paid for. I also made a determination that I would not be so foolish again. I kept it unbroken for six months. Yet all that time there was a whispering in my ear—"*try again—you may be more fortunate.*" It was the whispering of my evil genius—and I obeyed it. I bought part of a ticket and drew five hundred dollars. I had previous to this, being in a good situation and every prospect of doing well in the world, engaged myself to Eliza Berton, a young lady who had long possessed my affections. She was one—no, I will not, I cannot speak of her as she was. Well, shortly after my good fortune—I should say *misfortune*—I married her. I was considerably elated with my luck, and treated my friends freely. I did not however, buy any tickets at that time although strongly urged to.

One evening, after I had been married some months, I went out to visit a friend intending to return in the course of an hour. On the way to my friend's house, I passed a lottery office. It was brilliantly lighted up and in the windows were displayed schemes of chance and invitations to purchase. I had not *tried my luck* since my marriage, and had given up buying tickets. As I passed by the office my eye caught the following, in illuminated letters and figures—"*$10 000 prize will be heard from this night Tickets $5.*" I hesitated a moment, then walked on, 'who knows but that I may get it?' I said to myself. I turned about—still hesitating—'Try again,' I heard, and retracing my steps I went into the office. A number of my acquaintance were sitting there smoking. The vender gave me a cigar, and after awhile, asked me if I should not like to try my luck in the lottery, which he was expecting every moment to hear from; his clerk having gone out to await the opening of the mail. So saying, he handed me a package of quarters, which he prevailed on me to take and pay twenty five dollars, the price he sold them at. The clerk soon after came in with a list of the drawing; and I left the office that evening; one thousand dollars better off than when I entered. But where for? For home? No—for the tavern, where we all went for a treat. At midnight I went home to me anxious, sleepless wife in a fit of intoxication. This was her first experience. * * * *

A week went by, and Eliza began to smile again. The excitement I was in that night she admitted as an excuse for my conduct. But she tenderly advised me, and, on her knees in the stillness of our chamber, every night she implored God to have me in his keeping, to preserve me from temptation. I was ashamed of myself, and I solemnly swore to abstain altogether from tickets. My wife was herself again. Months passed away;—a charge was entrusted to my keeping—a holy charge. I was presented with a son. He took his father's name. Thank God! he will not bear his sorrow—his shame! I was happy as a man need be for a year. Business prospered—I enjoyed good health, and was blessed with a home where all was peace. I said I was happy—I was at times; but there was a secret thirst within me for riches—for the filthy lucre of the world, and I was not avaricious—nor was I parsimonious.

But the desire had been awakened—the hope been encouraged, that, by venturing little, much might be had; and although my oath had been registered, that I would have nothing to do with lottery gambling yet a burning thought of gain—of gain by lotteries—agitated me day and night. In the day time, when about my business, the thought that by venturing a few dollars I might draw enough to make me independent of labor—to allow me to live at ease, ever uppermost in my mind; and in the night my dreams were all of lotteries, of prizes. At most every night I received a large sum of prize money. I strove to banish such desires from my mind, but they haunted me like an evil spirit.

About eighteen months after taking my oath a *grand scheme* was advertised to be drawn on a certain day in our town. I felt a strong propensity to try my luck again. I was importuned by friends to buy tickets—the scheme was good, the chance of success so great; but I thought of the oath I had taken and was firm in my denial. The day of drawing drew nigh.—The vender who sold me a prize urged me to take a few tickets—I was also urged by others to buy—even in the presence of my wife. But I resisted. She, trusting me, said not a word—she knew my oath was pledged—she knew that I remembered it, and she had confidence in my keeping it sacred. She only gave a glance of pleasure, it may be triumph, when she heard me refuse my friend's invitations. That night I *dreampt* that a particular number would be the fortunate one—that I purchased it and it came up the highest prize. When I arose in the morning my firmness was a little shaken, it was the day of drawing. A friend came into my store in the forenoon and showed me a parcel of tickets; amongst them I saw the number of my *dream!* He offered them to me—I forgot myself—I mocked my God—I broke my oath! I did not stay in the house at noon any longer than to hurry through with dinner. My wife's presence was a burden to me; her happy smile discomforted me and her cheerful tones went to my heart like a reproach. From that day her presence was a curse to me; not that I loved her the less—not that she had changed—but how could I stand before her, perjured as I was, and she the while not doubting my innocence—how could I without feeling my *unholiness?* A thousand times that forenoon did I resolve to seek my friend and return him the ticket, and as often did I break them. Conscience smote heavily. But the prize thought I, will check it. Fool! to think paltry gold would reconcile an angry God—would buy off punishment!—The lottery was drawn that afternoon. That evening I sat alone with my wife in her room. She was talking of the folly of some men in not being contented with what they possessed, and for being ever on the search for more. 'How many hearts have been agitated—wound up to the highest pitch this afternoon in hopes of drawing a prize,' said she. What could I do? I was there and had to listen to her, although each word she uttered was like a burning coal at my heart. She continued—'And how many have spent that which should have gone for bread and clothing for their families; and for what? For a vain hope of obtaining more! for a piece of mere colored paper! And thank you, my husband, there have been no vows violated; no oaths broken this afternoon?' How those words tortured me!! I made no answer, and she went on. 'If there are any such, and if they have been unfortunate, how keen must be their disappointment, and how doubly keen their remorse! Are you not David, better pleased with yourself this evening for not buying tickets; allowing you had not pledged your oath not to meddle with them; than you would have been had you purchased them and made money by it?' Thus did that woman talk to me as though I were as pure and guileless as herself.—Innocent one! she knew not that at the moment her words were like daggers to my heart; that at every motion of her lips my soul writhed in agony; she knew not that my pocket book was crammed with the cursed tickets—*blank tickets!* And when she poured out her soul in prayer that night, she knew not that he for whom she prayed dared not to listen to words, but stopped his ears. So it was.

* * * *

"Do my dear husband stay at home one evening this week! You shall read to me or I will read to you; come, keep me company this evening." Thus said my wife one evening, as she took me affectionately by the arm, a tear at the same time filling her eye. Brute that I was, I shook her off repulsively, scarcely deigning her a reply as I went out. I was an altered man; my innocence had departed from me; I had perjured myself. My oath once broken, I still continued to break it. Not a lottery was drawn but that I had some chance in it. Ill luck attended me. Blanks—blanks, were my portion. Still I kept on. Most of my hours were spent in lottery offices. I neglected my business; debts accumulated; wants came upon me; and I had nothing to satisfy them but a *hope*—a hope, that at the next drawing I should be lucky. As cares increased I went to a tavern for relief. Remorse gnawed at my heart like a worm. When I first broke my oath I thought gold would still my conscience. Gold I had none, so I attempted to ease it by strong drink. Rum burst up my tender feelings—my better nature; but it only added to the quenchless fire that was raging at my heart. It was not uncommon for me at this stage to get intoxicated every night. Oft have I staggered home at midnight to my patient, dying Eliza—for my conduct was making sad inroads on a constitution naturally delicate; and without a shadow of cause fell abusing her. Merciful God forgive me. Even while she was on her knees in prayer—'*prayer for me!*' What insult & misery has not that woman endured? & all brought on by me her husband, her protector. About this time our child died. I dare not think on his death—how it was brought on. The poor child might have lived longer; perhaps he might; but he complained of cold sometimes, of wanting clothes; and sometimes his cry for bread was in vain. It was a shock to my wife; and her gradual fading day by day for a time sobered me and made me thoughtful. But what had I to do with *reflection?* The past was made up of sharp points, and when I turned to it I was pierced! and the future—ha!!! what would I *anticipate?* what was there in store for me? So I closed my ears; shut my heart to the starving, dying condition of Eliza, and became—a brute again!

* * * *

It was the evening of a wet, cloudy day, that I sallied forth from my boarding hovel of shame and sin, to learn the fate of my *last ticket.* The woman with whom I boarded was clamorous for her pay. That night I told her I expected some money. I had a ticket; from that I expected to realize something. This was my last ticket. To obtain it, I had to dispose of a bible, which had belonged to my late wife—my dead Eliza; and which was the dying gift of her mother. It was the last thing I held that belonged to her. One by one had I disposed of what little effects she left, to gratify my passion for drinking and gambling. I had lost all feelings of shame. My wife had been dead two years. During her life for her sake some little respect was shown me. But when she was taken away, and her friends found I did not reform, they abandoned me to my fate, and I became truly an outcast from the society of the virtuous. I blame no one, it was my own fault. I was advised, urged by all that was dear to life, by my wife's dying prayer, by the hopes and fears of an hereafter, to restrain my vicious propensities, and walk in the paths of virtue. But I would not hear them, I laughed them to scorn So they left me in my stubbornness.

The ticket I now had was to seal my fate. I had fasted more than one day to obtain means to purchase it; I had even stinted my drink for means, so strong was my passion for gambling. Well, I went to the office and called for the prize list. At a glance I saw my hopes were frustrated; and crushing the list convulsively in my hand, I muttered a deep oath and stalked out of the office. That ticket indeed sealed my fate. "The world owes me a living, and a living I will have!" I said to myself, as I turned away with a despairing heart and walked up the street. My mind was suddenly made up to a strong purpose. "There is money!" I said between my teeth, as I sauntered slowly along meditating a desperate deed. I knew not the time of night: it was late however, for the stores were all closed when a man brushed by me.—As he passed, I saw it was the vender of tickets,—the man who sold me the "*first* and the *last*" ticket,—the man to whom I had paid dollar after dollar of my money until all was gone. He had a trunk in his hand, and was probably going home. "This man," thought I, "has received from me even to the last farthing; shall I not be justified in compelling him to return a part at least: ought he not be made to give something to relieve my misery—to keep me from starving?" Such was my inconsistent reasoning, as I buttoned my jacket, and slowly followed him. Before reaching his house he had to pass over a long lonely space where there were no houses, and at that time of the night but little passing. He had gone over half the space, when I stepped quickly and unawaringly behind him; and grasping with one hand his collar and with the other his trunk, in a gruff voice I demanded his money. The words were barely uttered before I was grappled by the throat. He was a strong man, he had a dangerous hold. I put forth all my strength to shake off his grasp, striking him at the same time in the face and breast, but without avail: he still kept his hold. Finding that something decisive must be done, for I could with difficulty breathe, I clasped him around the middle and giving a sudden jerk we both fell to the ground. I fell underneath and he had me in his power.—I struggled in vain to free myself. He still held me by the throat and began to cry for assistance. What was to be done? I had a jack-knife in my pocket—there was no time for reflection—my left hand was free—it was the work of a moment—the hot blood spurted from his heart full in my face. His hold relaxed, and giving a terrible groan he rolled on the ground in agony. I sprang upon my feet and snatched away the trunk: as I moved away in the darkness, the death rattle in the throat of my victim, came fearfully to my ears.

What followed, until I found myself chained in this dungeon, I know not. I have a faint recollection of fleeing from the spot where lay the dying man—of being aroused in the morning by the officers of justice;—of a court room, where were displayed the trunk found in my possession, and a knife taken from the breast of the corpse with my name on the handle. I have a more distinct recollection of an after trial, and of a condemnation and to-morrow the gaoler tells me, I am to die—to be publicly executed. I acknowledge the justness of my punishment—I deserve death, and may God show mercy to him who showed no mercy.

WEST INDIAN SKETCHES.

Adventure of a Pirate.—In the year 1825, as nearly as I can recollect, Capt. Sloat of the American schooner Grampus, stationed at St. Thomas, captured a celebrated pirate, that had been outlawed for some years, in the following manner. The name of the pirate I cannot now remember.

Captain Sloat having heard that the pirate was somewhere along the south side of Puerto Rico, purchased or hired a small sloop that had just arrived at St. Thomas, from thence, laden with tobacco and coffee. As soon as she had discharged her cargo, he put two lieutenants and 35 men on board, with four or five small six pounders, with orders immediately to proceed to the same place she would have returned to, had he not engaged her, retaining one of her former crew as pilot. On her entering the small harbor, the pirate discovered and knew her, and made all possible sail to prevent her communicating with the shore before he captured her, expecting to find specie or dry goods in return for the cargo that she had taken to St. Thomas.

As he approached the sloop to nearly a short parallel distance, symptoms of suspicion on discovering the guns (all the hands were concealed but the pilots;) he then had too much head way to escape, which he attempted by wearing; but the sloop got outside of him, and gave him a discharge of musketry, which was kept up with all the vigor possible, killing 11 of the crew; the remainder laid flat down, and refused to assist in either fighting or navigating the vessel; their sole anxiety was to escape from the shower of balls that was passing over them.—Under these circumstances, the pirate displayed the most astonishing coolness and indifference for his life, called forth the admiration of the officers & men opposed to him. Lieut. Magruder, the second officer in command, informed me that he saw the pirate alone on his legs, steering his vessel (a small sloop or schooner) occasionally running forward to get up his square-sail, haul it up a little, then return to his helm, get the vessel's head right, put the tiller between his legs, load his piece, and fire it; again run forward, get up the square sail a little more, return to his helm, load again, and so on, until he got up his sail, and discharged his gun 14 times; when he at last succeeded, unassisted, in outsailing his opponents, and running his vessel on shore, when the surviving 17 of his crew leaped overboard. Some of them were killed and wounded before they reached the shore. I am not certain whether the six pounders were fired or not, but the pirate escaped unhurt.

The firing alarmed the country; the magistrates ordered out the militia, and had them stationed as quickly as they assembled, to assist in taking any of the pirates that might land—The Americans soon followed and succeeded in taking or killing all but the chief, of whom for a short time they lost all trace, until they fell in with a herd, in great distress, who complained of a man, with a curious hand, three fingers growing together, having compelled him to exchange clothes, and to give him the charge of the cattle, which he was now driving towards the interior, in his assumed costume. The pursuers knew this to be the man they were in search of, and recollected having more than once passed him, without suspecting who it was, so well did he act his part, and such unconcern did he show. In a short time they again discovered the pretended herd. Two or three of the foremost in the pursuit attacked him. He made a wonderful defence. One or two attacked him with swords for some time; while a third, seeing how obstinately he fought, fired his blunderbuss, loaded with slugs, at him, which took effect in his shoulder and knee. He nevertheless continued to fight with the other hand, until the one who fired at him struck him with the butt end of his blunderbuss on the ribs, a most severe blow, which brought him to the ground. They even then had difficulty in securing him.

He and the other prisoners were sent to St. Johns, the capital of Puerto Rico, to be tried. The Americans returned to St. Thomas, after being in great distress, from the leaky state of the sloop, and the heavy rains that fell during the expedition. After their return, Capt. Sloat determined to visit the pirate, and sailed to St. Johns. He was admitted to the cachot where the pirate was confined, 30 feet below the level of the sea, in the Moro Castle. He found him quite composed, and busily employed in taking all possible care he could of his wounds, although he was then under sentence of death. Capt. Sloat informed him that he visited him in consequence of the account which his officers gave him of his dauntless courage, and cool presence of mind under danger that had appalled all his companions, and also his wonderful exertions in working the vessel alone as he had done. Captain S. expressed his regret that such qualities should have been so badly applied. The pirate said, he had been so long accustomed to be fired at, it never gave him the least concern; he had a firm conviction on his mind that he should not be touched. He mentioned further, that that consciousness always kept him cool and collected in action.

He once determined on quitting this mode of life, and becoming a citizen of the United States, but that, a few days after sailing from St. Domingo with that intention, he was wrecked on that island, in the hurricane of 1818. He was the only one saved on board; but he lost the vessel, cargo, and specie, of great value, which was his all. This reduced him to a low and desperate state, obliging him to associate with a few lawless characters like himself. They embarked in small vessels or boats, and captured whatever vessels they could. He mentioned having killed above 400 persons with his own hands during the eight years that he had been outlawed, but he declared that never to his knowledge, had he killed a native of Puerto Rico, his birth place. He appeared touched by Capt. Sloat's sympathy, and declared he had created feelings in his breast, he thought never could have existed. He made an unreserved confession of all that he had done himself, but would give no information that would lead to the detection of others. When he was taken out to be shot, there was not the least concern visible on his countenance. He fell without a struggle; and all the companions of his lawless life who had been taken, were similarly condemned and underwent the same fate.

In the South of France, when a man is found drunk, in the streets, the directors of the police order him placed on a scaffold, and in front, a notice is written—"*a lost man.*" When we first saw the course taken by Mr. Cheves, on his return to the South, we could not resist the impulse, that an old favorite had thrown himself away; and politically speaking, it might be emphatically written, "a lost man."

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier, noticing the dinner given in Charleston, on the 1st inst. to Messrs. Drayton and Hayne, makes the following comments:—

"We are not astonished at the character of the speeches and toasts on the occasion. Its tendency is different from what is expected by the partakers of this political dinner; but it is worthy of himself. This gentleman has preserved the State once already from the evils threatened by the violent temperament of his colleagues, and will do it again. He is a true Carolinian. Round him will rally the moderate, the thinking men of the State, who cannot be so easily, or so suddenly yoked to the car of rebellion, as those inconsistent politicians have been to the *state right doctrines* which they but so lately scouted and reviled in the person of their most popular and efficient advocates.—Georgia and her Statesmen are now, *with these Carolinians,* the cleverest state and set of fellows in the world. They recently offered in Georgetown a dinner to him, (Gov. Troup) whom some of these sisters at the feast of *nullification,* in our presence, called the *Georgia Madman;* and he has been toasted and toasted by them, until we should not be surprised to learn that he has become not a little *crusty.*

We said we have not been surprised at any thing which took place at this dinner. We must acknowledge, however, that we have, with many others been much surprised and mortified at the course taken by Mr. Cheves.—This gentleman has long been a favourite Statesman with us, and we had augured the happiest results from his presence in his native State at this time, when something is wanting very different from what he describes the "head, heart and hand" of Keston L. Simmons. We had figured ourselves the influences his mild character and pacific virtues would exert in calming and regulating an excitement which is making Carolina the laughing stock of all her sisters.—But we have looked in vain for the Halcyon bird brooding over the agitated surface. On the contrary, instead of exercising a godlike office in restraining his maddened countrymen, as a man of his weight of character would be able to do, he has like a fury plunged into the contest, and yells in the front of the combatants. How different is Drayton's conduct—the immediate representative of the district, and drawn by the almost irresistible impulse of a grateful heart to espouse the sentiments of those who thus honor him. But he fearlessly raises his voice in opposition to the mad career of his associates and warns them of the consequences of their rashness.

He like a man breasts the storm which threatens desolation to his country, and its reduction, indeed, to "colonial dependence and degradation." Drayton counsels peaceful constitutional measures, and in any event, or at any time, questions the propriety of the proposed nullification projects. Cheves declares the "present state of things is not to be borne, and must be resisted in some way or manner, *at any and every hazard.*" He is, however, careful enough to provide for contingencies. Discretion in his valor is not altogether forgotten. In case of "employment of the national force," he thinks it would be better to get all the Southern States to join them. Gentlemen, the other Southern States will have no hand in *your projects.* You will have all the dishonor of such a career to yourselves. But we suspect with all your swaggering, that your array will dissolve as did the host of gold hunters lately in the Cherokee country, at the tap of your country's drum.

"There is a biting sarcasm in Mr. Sweeny's toast—"*The right to fight.* Let those who clamor so much about it, first set us the example." Who will pull the first trigger? We now calmly and dispassionately answer—nobody. All this show of war will pass off like the pageant of a silly dream. It is already melting away. The temperate part will carry the day in Carolina. The great body of its intelligent citizens are already saying, Congress has yielded to our wishes. It has reduced the duty on tea, coffee, salt, and molasses, and will no doubt make further reductions, as the exigencies of the country may require. And the President, by his veto, has stopped the expenditures for internal improvements. Every thing looks like we shall have our principles respected, at least, if not carried into practice. Two of our representatives have recommended us to be patient—not rash and precipitate. Better days are beginning to dawn upon us. We predict the State will adopt this course, this pacific, rational and patriotic course. We do not say she will do nothing. She will have a convention; but the Legislature will not venture on the fearful experiment of nullifying "the supreme laws of the land." A convention will be called, which will, of course, do nothing disgraceful to the State, but recommending to the other States some amendment to the constitution, touching protective duties and internal improvements, will adjourn, and return with their constituents to the duties of good citizens. Thus will the angry cloud burst. Thus will the tempest thunder and pass over. Then, Carolina, wilt thou be thyself again, and none of thy sons will be prouder of thy restoration to reason, than that one whose hasty pen so often censures thy madness."

Caution.—All earthern ware is either glazed with lead or salt—and it has been a matter of astonishment to those who are acquainted with the chemical property of lead, that many housekeepers should continue to put up their preserves or pickles in earthern ware jars—the least acid in either will decompose the glazing, and the lead is absorbed in its contents. The deleterious and often fatal effects are well known to the faculty. The only article that will preserve in good condition for any length of time, are jars made of green or black glass, which is composed of sand and soda, and it is well known to many that it has the property of keeping butter pure through the hot weather. Confectioners and those who make a business of putting up pickles, use glass exclusively; stone or earthen ware being considered unfit to contain preserves, pickles, acid, or even saccharine liquids, not only from their deleterious effects upon the former, but because they tend to produce acidity in the latter.

Thomas Blewitt, of Richmond county, N.C. has lately given the sum of one thousand dollars to the Am. Bible Society.

LETTER

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated

WASHINGTON, 20th July, 1830.

Yesterday I read the speech of Senator Barton, delivered at a dinner party in St. Louis, after his return home: in which I think he has excelled every other pronounced by him either in or out of Congress. There are to be found in it those sarcasms which have marked most of his public performances; and besides these, some of the most sensible remarks upon the administration of this government, that I have ever crossed in my political reading. The argument in favor of the power of the government to execute, consistent with the provisions of the Constitution, a system of internal improvements, is stated with equal force and felicity; and in my judgment, is unanswerable. At the same time that I admit to him this compliment, it is entitled no less to respect, for the reason that it embraces the principles and reasonings on which Mr. Livingston defends the votes he has given in favor of internal improvement. It is worth while to recapitulate, in the fewest words the most important statements of Mr. Barton on this subject; as they may tend to the maintenance of correct & salutary opinions among the people who will in their Congressional elections, soon be required to pass upon the conduct of their Senators and Representatives, who have sustained the President in the course of policy he has avowed a determination to pursue.

To comprehend clearly what objects of legislative care are confided to the general, and what to the State authorities, we must in the outset scout that dangerous idea of traitors and demagogues, that the farmer is foreign to the latter—an invading Collossus, stalking over them with the tread of a mammoth over the hillocks of the Gopher. We must then look to the specifications in the Constitution for the objects confided to the care of the general government, and not for the *expedients* to attain those objects. We must look for the *ends*, not the *means*, various and ever varying as the advancement of civilization and the arts by which those ends may be secured. The *objects or ends* found—the *expedients* or *means*, whether they be roads or canals, steamboats or sail vessels, the spear or shield, the battle-axe, small arms or cannon, the whole artillery of war, offensive or defensive, are all among the powers reserved, to be adopted or rejected by the Representatives of the people in Congress.

It is not the province of a Constitution to detail expedients or means, but to fix fundamental principles, classify and assign to the appropriate authorities the great objects of legislation. To explore the wide field of expedients within the prescribed limits, belongs to the legislative department; and hence the frequent meetings of Congress and the State Legislature.

Having established these land premises, Mr. Barton proceeds to apply them to the power in question, with equal clearness and precision.—Carrying out the distinction between the *objects* and *expedients*, *ends* and means he proceeds to advert, as belonging to the argument.

1st. National defence.
2d. Commerce.
3d. Diffusion of intelligence.

These being general in their nature, are assigned to the general government: and the means proper to accomplish them may be used by the people through their Representatives.

In the prosecution of even roads, canals and railways may be made, rivers turned, cities demolished, mountains razed, if the public service demand it. New and recently discovered weapons and munitions, modes of conveyance, in the discretion of Congress, may be adopted as means to carry on the war. Be the country liable to invasion, it is wise in time of peace to prepare the means of resistance, among which are facilities of conveyance and transportation of the arms, munitions, and troops. These facilities consist in not only good, but the best roads, canals, and railways.

In regulating commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indians, the remarks in relation to the power to declare and carry on war, apply in all their force, so far as conveyance is in question. No one has ever dreamed that Congress has no power to open harbors and inlets, make sea-walls and breakwaters, erect light houses, establish buoys, and construct defences to protect each and all of them from the assaults and depredations of enemies, or of the elements. For all these means of defence they have authorized, besides declaring war, and using the army and navy to protect our commerce, and sustain and execute the laws regulating it, whether with foreign nations, among the several states, or with the Indian tribes. The most fastidious and hair-splitting antilatitudinarian would not deny to Congress the power to use the army and navy, to enforce its acts in relation to commerce.—How then could he object to the use of all the facilities to a successful warfare, as the means of regulating the commerce of the country.

The diffusion of intelligence throughout the country, with the utmost rapidity which the means and capacity of the government will admit, is one of the most important objects specified in the constitution. Congress has sanctioned the arrangements of the post office department for transporting the mail by every means of conveyance—on horseback, in carts and stages, and latterly in steam boats. Certain and expeditious communications of intelligence are essential to vigorous prosecution of war, and successful operations in commerce; and consequently, the mail becomes one of the most efficient means of the one and the other. Whatever, then, Congress may do to carry on war and regulate commerce, it may do to transport expeditiously the mail. The grant in relation to the post office, and the establishment of post roads, would be very inadequate to the objects contemplated, in the rapid and general diffusion of knowledge, at all times, over the whole face of the country, unless it be supposed to include all the means of transportation, such as those before mentioned.

Such are some of the enlightened and convincing statements to be collected from this most excellent speech of Mr. Barton. Indeed, it aspires to a much higher character than a dinner speech, and is a powerful and salutary commentary on the Constitution and legitimate functions of Congress. Its doctrines ought to be disseminated every where, and by every journal.

It would seem that Mr. Barton has ascribed the President's celebrated Veto Message to the agency of three members of the cabinet, viz: Van Buren, Eaton and Berrien. Whether he has other information than I have, I know not; but in designating respectively the parts of the Message he ascribes to each, he has been exceedingly happy in his portraits of the individuals. That of Mr. Berrien is admirable, making allowance for the Senator's indulgence in his own peculiar style. He says, "I think the Attorney General the most honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution, (in the Southern construction of it,) of all the Cabinet,—the very Tray of the little fable.—'a high-minded and honorable' animal; but a most unlucky dog to be caught in such company." In fact, no one can adequately conceive of the high qualities of Mr. Barton's speech on this occasion, without reading it with the closest attention. It fails most completely the sophistry of the Veto; and in doing so, I rejoice that he has excused the President from the suspicion of having in any way participated in its compilation. No one can seriously review the acts and votes of Gen. Jackson, since 1823, without arriving at the conclusion, either that he did not compose this discrepant paper, or that his intellectual powers are in the wane, subjecting him to the vacillations of one who has no mind of his own. If the conclusion is repugnant to those who have known him in the full possession of a sound head, amiable heart, and Roman integrity.

I had just finished the foregoing remarks, when I cast my eye upon the leading editorial paragraph in the U. S. Telegraph of the 29th inst., and therein perceived, that an order for a retreat has been issued by the Field Marshal. General Greene, after a few back-handed claps in the faces of those who are branded as friends of Mr. Clay, ventures an attempt to restore the President to the favor of the friends of internal improvement, by asserting that "the President stands fully pledged upon this subject in various ways; having, while a U. S. Senator from the State of Tennessee, voted upon sundry bills, having for their object internal improvement." That is true; and his friends had a right to expect that his pledges under such solemn seals would have been redeemed! What is the reservation so stated by Gen. Green? It is, that in his leading Message to Congress, he avows himself directly favorable to internal improvements, in this language; "Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation, and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all." This salve is mockery; for it is already notorious, that no mode is *satisfactory to all*—and the postponement of the benefit, until the contingency proposed shall have arrived, amounts to an everlasting postponement. In the nature of things, it is not to be expected, that at any time, every member of the Union will be satisfied with any arrangement to the subject. As if conscious that this plea would prove unavailing, Gen. Green turns to the Veto of the Maysville Road Bill, and from the Message accompanying it, he culls the following sentence, having about as much character as the person of the sphynx: "*Sincerely friendly to the improvement of our country by means of roads and canals. I regret that any difference of opinion in the mode of contributing to it, should exist between us.*" Now what is there in this to encourage the friends of internal improvement to hope any thing from the Executive during the term of General Jackson, in furtherance of their favorite policy? Having twice voted for him, and never having taken the least personal concern in his reform they are prepared to vote for him again, but regarding as they do, internal improvements essential to the prosperity and happiness of the Union,—of more vital importance in the national economy than any other item whatever,—they must have other evidence of his disposition to sustain it, if they vote for him a third time. Of the same temper & mind he will find to be a very large portion of those who have heretofore supported him. In his own message he has shut the *door* against their preference. He has told them distinctly that they can not have the benefits of internal improvements, but in a mode "satisfactory to all." In addition to this, it is so distinctly asserted in the Maysville Message, that if they all could agree upon the mode; or in other words, "if it be the wish of the people that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the federal government; it is not only *highly expedient* but *indispensably necessary*, that a *previous amendment* of the Constitution, delegating the necessary power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States, should be made." In the same Message, he has said in relation to the power of the government to construct roads and canals. "The power has never been exercised by the government in a single instance. *It does not in my opinion possess it*; and no bill, therefore, which admitted *can receive my official sanction!*" That no hope might survive the friends of internal improvement, he placed the seal of death upon the system in the following words: "If it be the desire of the people, that the agency of the federal government should be confined to the appropriation of money in aid of such undertakings in virtue of state authorities, then the occasion, the manner, and the extent of the appropriations, should be made the object of *constitutional* regulation.

Does not General Green now perceive that his peevish rebuke of the friends of Mr. Clay and the opposition generally, extends to all the supporters of General Jackson, who adhere to their favorite policy, even at the risk of the election of Mr. Clay? Does he not see, in despite of his attempt to effect a decent retreat, that defeat is at hand? and that defeat produced by General Jackson's disregard of his pledges to support that system, in which he himself declares that "the great body of the people feel a deep interest?" It is known that Gen. Green hangs on the horns of a dilemma. He was not allowed to nominate and support for the Presidency Mr. Calhoun, the only distinguished man of the administration likely to unite the Southern people and the advocates of internal improvement. He was compelled by force of political circumstances, to lend himself and his spirited press to the support of another; and that other his keen observation tells him, has placed the question of the next election in great uncertainty. If Mr. Clay shall be elected, the fault will not be General Green's, but that of the authors and advisers of the Maysville Message.—Without saying any thing for or against Mr. Clay, one thing I hold to certain, no man not avowedly favorable to the system of internal improvement as heretofore carried on, can or ought to be elected President.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Dr. Soto. The character of this distinguished Columbian, we present to the Americans, as a fair specimen of many of those friends of order, peace, and free government, who have lately prevailed against the dictatorship of Bolivar. These particulars we believe are all correct; and we may well rest upon them as a sufficient reply to any general and unfounded scandals which may be circulated in this country. Such characters are not wanting in South America, and can be produced, although we have so many times heard it declared, that Bolivar, and none but Bolivar, possess any virtue, patriotism, or public confidence.

Dr. Soto, a man of remarkably amiable disposition, frank and simple manners, unexceptional morality, and powerful talents, is a native of Pamplona, and about forty years of age. He received his education and a doctorate of laws at the University of Bogota, and was the first man who applied himself, in that country, to the science of political economy. Being appointed professor of that branch at the same university, and possessing a peculiar talent for the instruction of youth, he exerted himself, with great effect, in diffusing a knowledge of it. He early obtained, and ever enjoyed, the confidence of the republican government, and was entrusted with the general direction of public credit.—He was chosen a senator in the Congress of Colombia at about the age of thirty, and continued in that office for about six years, distinguished by his powerful and manly eloquence, and a firm, republican spirit, which yielded neither to fear nor favor. He was one of the twenty four "Columnas de la Liberatad," in the Senate, who voted to accept Bolivar's resignation of power after his return from Peru; and in the Convention of Ocana represented the liberals of Socorro, holding a place among the most prominent friends of the constitution, and opposers of the semi-monarchal Bolivian Scheme. As his reward for all this, soon after the establishment of the Dictatorship, he was made prisoner in his house in Bogota, torn from his family without trial, accusation, or pretext assigned, transported to Carthagena, and after remained for some time in the sands of Montilla, (still the upholder of Bolivar's interests,) was carried to Laguira, placed in the dungeons, and confined there among several of his friends, and fellow-patriots, until set at liberty after the revolution of Venezuela, a few months ago. It is in vain to vilify men like this.

A learned and experienced physician in Philadelphia, Dr. Rossman, maintains that hydrophobia is not produced by a specific virus. He regards it as a tetanic affection, and says there is *always* danger of hydrophobia from the bite of a dog, whether the dog be healthy or diseased, in the same manner as there is always danger of lock-jaw, from running a splinter or a nail into the foot or hand. It is only in one case in a hundred or a thousand that the running of a splinter or a nail into the hand or foot is followed by the lock-jaw. In like manner it is only in a few instances out of many, that the bite of a dog occasions hydrophobia. On this theory, dogs are even a greater nuisance than they were on the old. It teaches that there is danger of hydrophobia from the bite of *any* dog, at any time.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, August 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Manchester, Capt Sketchley, from Liverpool, we last evening received London papers to the 29th June, Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 2[illegible]th; and Liverpool papers to the 1st of July, [illegible] inclusive. The papers are principally occupied with matters relating to the King's death, the disturbances in Ireland, the Algerine expedition, and the elections in France.

The London Courier of the 29th remarks:—"We see that some of our contemporaries are indulging in rumors of expected changes in the government. Such rumors cannot too soon be put to rest; and we therefore state upon the best authority, that his Majesty took the earliest opportunity of expressing his unlimited confidence in the Duke of Wellington, and is determined to give the government his warmest and most cordial support."

Accounts from Constantinople state that the Sultan still meditates an attack on the Pachs of Egypt.

DEATH OF KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, June 26.

"A Bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:

"*Windsor Castle, June 26.*—It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"His Majesty expired at a quarter past 3 o'clock this morning, without pain.

"H. HALFORD,
(Signed) "M. J. TIERNEY."

In the course of Friday evening, before nine o'clock, the physicians attended to their royal patient their inability to give him further relief, and their opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. On this communication being made, his Majesty replied, "God's will be done!" and in a few moments after, he asked, "Where is Chichester?" The Bishop of Chichester was instantly summoned to the royal chamber, and at his hands the dying Sovereign received the Sacrament. During the administration of the rite, his Majesty was much less troubled with the cough than he had been previously, and afterwards it gradually subsided, and towards midnight he sunk into a state of apparently quiet repose, which continued until about three o'clock, when he became rather restless, and feebly expressed a wish to have his head placed in a more elevated position. Previous to this all the attendants had retired, except Sir Matthew Tierney and Sir Wathen Waller; and they instantly attempted to afford his Majesty the relief he had requested; but they had scarcely commenced the attempt, when his Majesty suddenly motioned them to desist, and, placing both his hands upon his breast, he ejaculated, "Oh! this is not right!—this is death! Oh, God!—*I am dying!*" These were the last and the only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from the time his dissolution came on so quietly and so gradually that the physicians had some difficulty in ascertaining precisely at what moment he ceased to exist. In the mean time the bishop of Chichester, and all the principal members of the Royal household, with the pages in immediate attendance, were called in, and, in their presence, without the slightest indication of suffering, his Majesty calmly expired. The principal persons present were the Bishop of Chichester, the Physicians, the Marquis Conyngham, Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir William Keppel, Sir William Knighton, Sir Wathen Waller, Lord Strathaven, and Colonel Thornton, and when the physicians had announced that his Majesty had ceased to exist they retired—leaving the pages in attendance to perform the necessary attentions to the Royal corpse, under the superintendence of the physicians.

The body was removed from the bed to the couch on which his Majesty usually reposed throughout his illness, and covered with a fine linen sheet—turned down so as to expose a part of the bust; and in this state it was submitted to the view, not only of the whole of the domestics of the Royal Household, but to the out-door servants from the stables, their families and acquaintance, and the Royal tradesmen resident here. They were freely admitted from about five o'clock in the morning until after eight, by which time several hundreds of persons had availed themselves of the opportunity of not only seeing their deceased Sovereign, but of taking him by the hand; and, according to the concurrent account of many of them, that hand was warm and pliant three hours after death.—It is said this exhibition of the Royal remains was strictly in accordance with a wish expressed by his late Majesty on the evening preceding his dissolution.

Immediately after the decease of the King, the servants of the Conyngham family were sent off to the seat of Mr Denison (the brother of the Marchioness) near Dorking, in Surrey; and the ladies of the family, between eleven and twelve o'clock on the forenoon, followed in the same direction—leaving the Castle by the private entrance and going round by the long walk, and so away into the great road thro' Bishopsgate.

Sir Henry Halford, as soon as the Royal corpse had been properly attended to, left the Castle, and proceeded direct to Bushy.

About noon Lord Mountcharles came down from London, and, by virtue of some of the offices he holds, took possession of the keys of his late Majesty's valuable wardrobe, &c.

In the evening, about eight o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at the Castle, and accompanied by some of the members of the Household, visited the remains of his Majesty. After which, his Royal Highness immediately returned to his residence at Kew.

On Saturday evening, the Lord Chamberlain issued summonses to Sir Henry Halford, Sir Matthew Tierney, Mr. Brodie and Mr. Nussey, to attend at the opening of the body of his late Majesty. After the performance of Divine Service on Sunday morning, those gentlemen all arrived at the Palace from town, as did also Sir Astley Cooper, by whom the operation was to be performed. Mr. O'Reilly also arrived at the Palace.

These gentlemen having all assembled, Sir Astley Cooper performed the operation of opening the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his late Majesty's disease. The operation occupied two hours, and the result fully justified in every particular the expectations of the late King's physicians, both as to the complaint, which has proved fatal to the King and its melancholy result. The heart was considerably enlarged, and adhered to the neighboring parts, bones of the valves were ossified, and some water remained in the chest. The immediate cause of the sudden demise was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel near the stomach. This organ contained some ounces of blood, and more was found in the bowels.

When the operation was concluded, spices were introduced into the body, and it was then closed.

Four of the late King's Pages were present, in addition to the above named six medical gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Whiting, Kinnaird, Batchellor, and Loades.

THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.

His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James' Palace a few moments before twelve o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the State room, in which the throne is placed, about one o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the Members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace, were assembled in this apartment. His Majesty read the following declaration, viz.

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent and as King, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign powers.

"In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the government of a most beneficial and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favor and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

"After having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the king, I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God, to administer the Government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter; but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father and my lamented and beloved brother; and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of Parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious endeavors, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain the Reformed Religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

While reading this Address his Majesty was deeply affected.

The Members of the Royal Family—viz. the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King, and took the oath of Allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York went through the same ceremony: the other members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the Oaths of Allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn Members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to its laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors.

His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the two stamps, the one containing George R. and other, the initials G. R. which had been under the authority of an Act of Parliament, applied to official papers, as the King's signature, to be destroyed; they were accordingly broken in the presence.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the coinage should continue in the same state until further orders.

The Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, and at the accustomed places, King of these Realms, by the style and title of King William the Fourth. The ceremony to take place on Monday.

Mr. Buller was the Clerk of the Privy Council in attendance.

After the rest of the Privy Councillors had retired, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London remained, and altered the Prayer in the Church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide.

The Lord Mayor arrived at the Palace about 12 o'clock, accompanied by Aldermen Sir P. Laurie, Sir C. Flower, Winchester, Brown, Shaw, Copeland, Kay, Venables, Thompson, Scholey, Wood; the Recorder; Sheriffs Richardson and Ward; Under Sheriffs Richardson and Young, and the Common Sergeant.

The Rev. Dr. Carey, late Bishop of Exter, was introduced to his Majesty, and did homage on being translated to the See of St. Asaph; as did also the Rev. Dr. Bethell, late Bishop of Gloucester, on being translated to the See of Exter.

The King gave an audience to the Duke of Wellington, when his Grace kissed hands, as First Lord of the Treasury. The other Ministers, and Officers, and also the Members of the late King's Household, who attended the Court, kissed hands, on their re-appointment to office.

The Court broke up at half-past four o'clock

The King left the Palace about half-past five o'clock, on his return to Bushy Park, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

After the breaking up of the King's Court, the Cabinet Ministers re-assembled at the Foreign office; there were present the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries.

The Ministers remained in deliberation about two hours and a half, and broke up about seven o'clock in the evening.

The Proclamation acknowledging the new King, having been argued by the Privy Councillors, was signed by numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, and by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and by all who attended the Court.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Erroll, arrived at his Palace in St. James', about twenty minutes before ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. Sir George Gayler, King of Arms, with the Heralds and Pursuivants in their robes of office, and eight officers of arms, on horseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the court yard at the west end of the palace. A detachment of the Life Guards were drawn up opposite to the palace. The public were admitted into the court yard to witness the ceremony.

A few minutes after ten o'clock the window of the presence Chamber was thrown open, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the riband of the Order of the Garter. His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the numerous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted with the loudest acclamations.

A band of fifteen trumpets, who appeared in their splendid state dresses immediately struck up "God save the King." All the assemblage uncovered on the appearance of his Majesty.—The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great Officers of State, formed themselves into a semicircle round the window at which his Majesty appeared.

Sir George Nayler, as King of Arms, from his station in the court yard, exactly underneath the window where the King stood, then read the proclamation, announcing the decease of the late King and the accession of the present Majesty. Sir George was more than once interrupted by the cheering of the multitude.—Sir George repeated the words "King William the Fourth" in an exalted tone of voice; and the acclamation was then redoubled. The band then played "God Save the King." His Majesty, who had been agitated during the reading of the proclamation, bowed repeatedly, and then retired. The procession moved from the Palace, and proceeded towards the city in the following order:—The Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster (Mr. Lee) with a strong body of Officers led the way. Next,

Two videttes of the 1st Life Guards.
One ditto.
The Veterinary Surgeon of ditto.
Four pioneers, with their axes in the rest.
The Beadles of St. James' and St. Martin's parishes, in full dress, with their staves of office.
A detachment of new police constables.
Band of the Royal Horse Guards, in state uniforms.
Eight Marshals on foot.
The Knight Marshal and his attendants.
The Household troop.
State band, kettle drums, and trumpets.
Six Pursuivants at arms on horseback.
The Heralds mounted.
Garter King at Arms, in his splendid surcoat, supported by his Sergeants at Arms, with their maces.
A troop of Life Guards.

In this order they proceeded slowly along the Strand, and shortly after eleven o'clock arrived at St. Clement Danes Church, the York Herald was sent forward, and knocking with his baton at the gates, demanded an entrance in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William Fourth, in order to proclaim his accession to the throne." The City Marshall supported by his men, opened the gates just wide enough to allow the York Herald to enter, and then closing them, conducted the Royal Herald to the Lord Mayor, who was sitting in his state coach opposite to the Temple gate. The Herald having delivered his message to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship gave orders to the City Marshal to open the gates, and the cavalcade entered, sword in hand, drums beating, trumpets sounding, and colors flying. The populace were not idle, on this occasion: they rushed through the bar with terrific violence, and bore down all opposition.

Having arrived at the end of Chancery lane the King at Arms again read the proclamation. It was received with loud cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and every other demonstration of loyalty and affection.

The procession then proceeded towards St. Paul's, the civic authorities in their state carriages, viz:—

Two City Marshals.
Lord Mayor's Officers.
The Lord Mayor.
Carriages with the Aldermen.
The Sheriffs.
Town Clerk—Chamberlain.

The troop of Life Guards commanded by Captain Burgh, having arrived in Cheapside, the Proclamation was again read at the end of Wood street, and next at the Royal Exchange. The band of music at the close of each Proclamation gave the national anthem of "God save the King." This rare and splendid pageant, ended about one o'clock, at which time Temple-bar gates were thrown open, to remain so, probably, for some years to come.

The Peers were in attendance on the 28th. The Marquis of Lansdowne postponed the further consideration of the Forgery bill to Thursday, the 1st of July.

On the 28th, the Duke of Norfolk was sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

Sir Herbert Taylor has been appointed by his Majesty Secretary to Privy the Purse.

The arrivals at Liverpool, from June 27th to 29th, both inclusive, announced to 157, of which upwards of 40 were from the United States.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, June 28.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning, for his late Majesty, King George the Fourth.

In pursuance of an order of his Majesty in Council, the 28th of June, 1830, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons, upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into decent mourning: the said mourning to begin on Wednesday next, the 30th inst.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

LONDON, June 29.

Reported Changes.—The Duke of Montrose is re-appointed Lord Chamberlain. It is said that this office had been offered to the Marquis of Hertford, and declined.

Admiral Freeman, Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of his Majesty.

Admiral Bickerton, General of Marines.

Sir Sidney Smith Lieutenant General of Marines.

Lord Byron and Lord Napier, Lords of the Bedchamber.

Duke of Gordon, in the Household.

Duchess of Gordon, Mistress of the Robes.

General Macdonald, Adjutant General.

Col. G. Fitzclarence, Dep. Ad. General.

The accession of His Majesty has been hailed with great satisfaction in the city, where his presence at the next Lord Mayor's Day and on the opening of the New London bridge, is already anticipated.

At an early hour on Monday morning His Majesty presented himself at the window of St. James's Palace, before which several thousand persons had assembled. By some Jack in office the spectators were ordered to be dispersed, which was speedily done by the Life Guards.—On the arrival of the heralds to proclaim the Accession, the King re-appeared at the window, and finding a vacant space below, which previously was crowded, with some degree of surprise said, "What has become of the people?" On being told they had been removed,—"By whose orders?" next inquired his majesty. The King was so dissatisfied with the answer as to command the gates of the court yard immediately to be re-opened, and the public to be re-admitted, who soon re-assembled in great numbers, and cheered their Sovereign vociferously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 28.

Agitation.—Mr. Trant presented a petition from Sir Harcourt Lees. The Hon. Member joined the reverend petitioner in denouncing popish agitators, and expressly named the member for Clare. Mr. O'Connell did not hold himself responsible to any one in that House for his conduct out of it. Public liberty could not, he thought, be maintained without agitation, he should therefore persevere in applying the best means to attain the desired end.

Mr. Doherty animadverted in very severe terms on the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, in publicly recommending a run on the banks. The remarks of the Hon. Member were loudly cheered.

The words "Catholic member" having fallen from the mouth of General Gascoyne, Mr. Spring Rice rose to order, and begged the house to name this, the first opportunity, of stamping with its reprobation an invidious distinction, which might otherwise give rise to great inconvenience in and out of the House.—The Speaker delicately enforced the check, and General Gascoyne, with great candour, allowed the offensive expression.

Mr. O'Connell would abide by the rules of the House while present, but in his conduct out of doors he disclaimed its authority, and should pursue the course he thought most proper. He had supported neither the oligarchy nor the minister, and did not expect the approval of any party in that House.

Lord Hewick only hoped that ignorance of the consequences might in some degree, palliate the most wantonly and wickedly mischievous act he had ever heard of, so he would describe the letter of Mr. O'Connell, to the people of Waterford supposing that gentleman conscious of its probable effect. The portrait of Sir Harcourt Lees was laid on the table.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.

Proclamation of William IV.—Yesterday His Majesty William 4th, was proclaimed in Liverpool. At an early hour the space in front of the town-hall was filled by a large assemblage of persons, who waited to witness the ceremony. At 12 o'clock, his Worship the Mayor, and other members of the Corporation, appeared, and the Town Clerk, William Statham, Esq., proceeded in the usual manner to read the proclamation, at the conclusion of which the cheering was loud and enthusiastic. A procession was then formed, which proceeded to the corner of St. George's Church, where his Majesty was again proclaimed, the procession then moved onward to the Custom house, and from thence to St. John's Market, where the same ceremony took place, after which it returned to the same order to the Town-hall. We understand that it was the wish of his Worship, the Mayor, that the proceeding should be altogether of a private and unostentatious nature, but it is a subject of general regret that a more public more was not adopted; as we are sure that had a slight intimation been given of such an intention, most, if not all of the leading merchants, would have joined with the Chief Magistrate in hailing the accession of a member of the illustrious House of Brunswick to the throne. Liverpool should be second to no town in the kingdom on such an occasion, & it is to be lamented that it did not stand forth yesterday in that attitude of distinction due to its loyal character and influential station in the empire.

Dreadful Rioting in Limerick.—We have received an account from Limerick written yesterday at three o'clock which gives a frightful relation of the state of things there. It appears that at seven o'clock in the morning a large mob of persons collected and seized some provisions from an open shop, this outrage was the signal for a more general riot, the numbers increased to an alarming extent, and they proceeded to rob every provision store they came to, there is scarcely one in the whole city that has not been plundered; on the first breaking out of the riot, the shops were shut but this proved no protection, they were broken open, and any thing like destruction of property our correspondent says, cannot be conceived, bread, flour, pork and bacon, were seen carrying off in all directions, up to two o'clock in the afternoon this destruction was proceeding without being checked; seven people however had been shot by individuals protecting their property. At two o'clock, the provision stores being all ransacked, the mob commenced breaking in the spirit shops, and drinking to excess. Just as our correspondent closed his letter, stones had been thrown at the soldiers ordered out by the authorities, and they had consequently commenced firing.—Dublin Mer. Advertiser.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, August 9.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship De Rham, Capt. DuPeyster, arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing the latest European intelligence. She brought Havre papers to the 5th and Paris to the 4th of July. They contain the official despatches of Count Bourmont to June 25th, and one of Admiral Duperre of the 26th. The Count was deceived in supposing that they had taken the camp of the Algerines at Staouely on the 19th; the place was Sidi Khalef. The French loss in the battle of the 19th was found to be larger than at first reported, viz. 57 killed and 463 wounded. On the morning of the 24th the Algerines displayed themselves in great numbers, but did not stand their ground firmly enough to allow of much fighting.

The French pursued until they arrived at a ravine on the other side of which the enemy halted and took up their position. Some cannonading ensued, which was continued on the 25th. The Algerines had no cannon in the field on these days. A powder magazine of theirs exploded, presenting a "magnificent spectacle." A son of Count B. was dangerously wounded. The French had captured 400 cattle, which would provision them eight or ten days. Count B. says that a view of the hills in the neighborhood of Algiers, reminds one of the most richly cultivated countries of Europe.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Commercial Gaz. August 5.

TRIALS AT SALEM.

Supreme Judicial Court at Salem. The Court met on Tuesday morning for the trial of the persons accused of the murder of Mr. Jos. White. The counsel for the government entered a nolle prosequi upon the indictments formerly found, and the grand jury returned two new indictments. John Francis Knapp, Joseph Jenkins Knapp and George Crowninshield were set to the bar and one of the new indictments was read to them.

This indictment charged that on the 6th of April last, John Francis Knapp committed the murder, by giving the deceased a mortal blow on the head with a bludgeon, and that on the 24 of April, Joseph J. Knapp and George Crowninshield, hired and procured the felony to be done:—

Also, that J. F. Knapp gave the deceased several mortal wounds in the side, with a dirk, and that Joseph J. Knapp and George Crowninshield hired and procured it to be done:—

Also, that Richard Crowninshield, Jr. gave a mortal blow with a bludgeon, and that J. Francis Knapp was present aiding and abetting; that Richard Crowninshield, Jr. on the 15th of June, committed suicide, so that he cannot now be proceeded against, and that J. J. Knapp and G. Crowninshield hired and procured R. Crowninshield, Jr. and John F. Knapp to commit the felony.

Also, that R. Crowninshield, Jr. gave several mortal wounds with a dirk, and that John F. Knapp was present aiding and abetting: that R. Crowninshield, Jr. committed suicide, &c. and that J. J. Knapp and G. Crowninshield hired and procured, &c.

Also, that a person to the jurors unknown gave a mortal wound with a bludgeon, and that J. F. Knapp was present aiding and abetting; and that J. J. Knapp and G. Crowninshield hired and procured such person unknown and J. F. Knapp to commit the felony.

Also, that a person to the jurors unknown gave several mortal wounds with a dirk, and that J. F. Knapp and G. Crowninshield hired and procured, &c.

J. F. Knapp pleaded not guilty to this indictment. The other persons objected to pleading

before the trial of the principal, and they were thereupon remanded to prison.

The clerk then proceeded to empannel a jury for the trial of J. F. Knapp. The prisoner challenged nineteen jurors peremptorially, and nine for cause, and the government challenged two for cause. The following gentlemen were then sworn as jurors: Ephraim Annable, Jas. Ayres, 3d, Jas. Bartlett, Nath'l Brown, Sam'l Foster, Chas. Foster, Joshua Howard, John Merril, Wm. Micklefield, Solomon Nelson, Ich. B. Sargent, and [illegible] Todd. Solomon Nelson was appointed foreman.

The indictment was then read to the jury.—The Attorney General began his opening in the forenoon and finished it in the afternoon. After which some witnesses were called on the part of the government. The examination proceeded till about 7 o'clock, when the court was adjourned until Wednesday morning, half past 8 o'clock.

The Court ordered the Attorney General to furnish the Counsel for the Prisoners with a list of the witnesses who were used before the Grand Jury.

We understand that the trial proceeded yesterday, with the examination of witnesses for the government. Palmer, the Rev. Mr. Colman, and some others were examined in the afternoon the first named witness was cross examined. The Court, it is stated, refused to receive that part of the testimony of Mr. Colman which related to the confession of Knapp.

From the Boston Courier Aug. 7.

SALEM TRIALS. At the adjournment on Thursday evening, the examination of the witnesses had not been concluded, but appeared to be drawing to a close. Mr. Webster gave notice in the morning, that when the examination of other witnesses was finished, he should move the court to hear an argument more at large, upon the admission of Mr. Colman's testimony, relative to certain confessions of Francis Knapp, so that the trial will probably be delayed by a long argument, upon the result of which much will depend. The court did not signify their willingness to hear the argument, but we are not aware that they made any objection.—Twenty seven witnesses were examined in the course of the day.

Yesterday morning Palmer was again upon the stand, and made additional statements.—Most of the forenoon was consumed in the discussion of the motion for a reconsideration of the opinion of the court as to the admissibility of Mr. Colman's testimony detailing the prisoner's confession. After argument from Messrs. Webster and Dexter, Judge Putnam said the court were clearly of opinion that it would be proper to hear argument upon the question. The general argument of Mr. Webster was, that the question was hastily given, and that its consequences were very important to the community as well as to the prisoner. The argument upon the other side was that the court took their own time, and decided according to the books.

The court however refused to allow the Solicitor General to argue the question, considering that it would be unfair to introduce new counsel after the case had been conducted so far, and that the scale would not be equally balanced, as but two counsel had been assigned to the prisoner.

Mr. Webster then opened the argument on the part of the government. His main point was the converse of that assumed by the court in ruling out the testimony, viz. that no inducements were held out to the prisoner to make confession but that what he said was voluntary. It had been argued on the other side prior to the rule, that a part of his brother's confession implied guilt on his own part. Mr. Webster argued that it did not, because his assent or dissent could not be withheld, and were not of the least importance if they were; his consent to Joseph's confessions had nothing to do with the evidence the government wished to introduce, which was the prisoner's own confession; that was his own secret, known only to his God, and if he chose to open his bosom and expose his crimes to the world, the government had a right to use these confessions as evidence. He was at liberty to confess, but it did not come within any rule of law that his consent to his brother's confession, was a confession on his own part or such a confession as came within the rule. The thing obtained by whatever inducements were offered, was not a confession. Further, the matter confessed by a prisoner, to bring him within the rule, must be something which could be used against himself on trial. The prisoner's assent to Joseph's confessions could not be used against, but would rather be in favor of him. The second point was that the encouragement to the prisoner to assent to his brother's confessions, even if said with a view to induce confessions on his own part, was not such encouragement as the law required, to allow the prisoner the benefit of the rule. The encouragement must be that the confession would be better for the prisoner at this very trial, whereas the fact was that his consent was asked to something calculated to peril him. The last point was that whatever threat or encouragement were offered to the prisoner, were solely to induce him to assent to his brother's confessing, and not applied at all to confessions of facts within his own knowledge; the latter confessions were what the Government wished to introduce.

In the afternoon, Mr. Dexter argued against a reconsideration of the decision. Mr. Webster replied, re-stated his positions, and denied that a single argument had been used against them. The Counsel for the prisoner were unwilling to go on, until this plea was settled, and the Court adjourned till this morning, when they will give their opinion.

Charge of Felony against a Clerk.—A young man, a clerk in a store in Broadway, was committed to Bridewell on Thursday last, (5th inst.) by Justice Lowndes, upon a charge of purloining money and goods from his employer. A number of circumstances led the employer to wonder that his business was not more profitable, and while he was communicating the fact to some of his friends, it was once suggested, that as his clerk made an extraordinary fashionable display of himself in the streets and elsewhere, he could not upon his salary honestly supply all the demands upon his purse created by such extravagance. One of the gentlemen proposed to test their suspicions by going to the store & making a small purchase, and then that the store keeper should call in and see what disposition was made of the money. A three dollar bill was handed him by the store keeper, with which he proceeded to the store, bought goods to that amount, and returned.—The store keeper then called, and looked in the drawer, where he found only six shillings; and to an interrogatory whether any thing had been sold, the clerk said that was all. At this time, the other gentleman came in, and after some conversation, the clerk was charged with the felony, which he at length confessed, finding the proof too distinct and positive to admit of a doubt. The Revised Statutes make the case felony.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Politics of Maine.—A convention of the people of Maine, assembled last week at Augusta, for the purpose, as appears, of deliberating on the political affairs of the state, and the U. States, and to nominate a candidate for Governor at the approaching election. Every county in the state was represented in the convention except the county of Washington. Gen. John K. Smith, of Portland, presided over the deliberations of the convention, as Chairman. The meeting was addressed by many distinguished gentlemen, among whom were the two United States' Senators, Messrs. Holmes and Sprague. An address to the people of the State was reported by a committee, of which *Mr. Holmes* was chairman, and adopted by the convention.—Sundry resolutions were also reported by *Mr. Adams*, of Portland, and, in like manner adopted. One of these resolutions is approbatory of the nomination of J. G. Huston, for Governor. By another, it was

Resolved, That in seeking relief from a dangerous and alarming course of the present National administration, we in common with the friends of Union, Liberty, and the Constitution in every part of the country, turn our eyes with one accord to HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, in whom we recognise a veteran republican both in name and principle, in profession and practice. Having raised himself from obscurity by the force of his own genius—his eloquent voice and energetic mind have ever been devoted to the cause of human freedom—and his public services pre-eminently entitle him to the confidence and affection of the people—and we concur in the sentiment of *Mr. Jefferson* expressed by him in 1823 in the following words: we "hope to see him hold the place of Chief Executive of the American Republic."

Melancholy Accident. On the 17 ult. a party of about forty young people went on the beach in Cape May county N. J.; they crossed the Great Sound, and spent the time agreeably while there. At 4 o'clock, p. m. they left the beach; and when returning across the Sound, about 200 yards from shore, one of the boats, which had twelve of the passengers therein, upset, and *Martha*, eldest daughter of Cornelius Conard, formerly of Charlestown in Chester county, was unfortunately drowned! She was a blooming, healthy girl, beloved by all who had been acquainted with her. Her age was 18. Her brother was in company, and twice went to the bottom with his sister and two other young women hanging around his neck; he raised her on the stern of the boat as it lay on its side, but it unfortunately sunk with her, and she rose no more. A net was procured, and her body drawn ashore a little before sunset.

Old times doctrine.—We accidentally came across and old United States Gazette, as old as the 26th of October 1791, in which, among other articles in the shape of intelligence & speculation, we find one which exhibits so true a view even at that early day, of the real policy of our country, that we cannot forbear extracting it.—It is a passage of a letter purporting to be written at Glasgow: the writer says:

"The United States will never find such a sure and certain market for their grain as by encouraging manufactories. This will be a market attended with no risks, nor liable to the regulation of any foreign prince. In short, if peace is restored in Europe, it is doubtful if there will be occasion for a single cargo of American wheat. By encouraging manufactories so much in Britain, all that the country grows is consumed at home."

The writer spake with the spirit of prophecy—when peace came, our farmers were thrown out of every market in Europe, and the introduction of manufactures here was a necessary consequence. Agricultural produce, it is true, is low, but what would it have been without the home market, and if all the productive industry now engaged in manufactures had been devoted to the cultivation of the earth?—*Del. Jour.*

American Cutlery.—*M. L. Morse & Co.* Cutlers, have at Worcester a very extensive manufactory of Cutlery. The machinery is carried by water and gives constant employment to about twenty hands who manufacture annually to a great extent. We have examined some of the penknives, the steel of which appears to be well tempered and for beauty and finish they are not surpassed by "Rogers" best. They are sold in our market for about the same price of the English. *Prov. Journal.*

Cloth Buttons.—The manufacture of these buttons continues to be extensively prosecuted in this vicinity, and gives employment to hundreds of industrious females. Competition has reduced the profits of the proprietors, and the wages of the girls, and the buttons are now sold at about one fourth of the price that was paid for similar English buttons a few years since.—One person has upwards of 1000 gross made per week. The wood moulds are made by females. Six girls in Easthampton, employed by Mr. John W. Graves, recently turned in one week 4052 gross of moulds. One girl turned 144 gross in one day, from 5 in the morning, to 7 o'clock at night.—*Hampden Gazette.*

From the Hartford Mirror.

COMMENCEMENT.—The fourth annual commencement of Washington College took place in this city on the 5th inst. The day was uncommonly fine, and the number of strangers and visitors who attended the exhibition, was greater than it has ever been on any similar occasion. We take pleasure in noticing this fact as an evidence of the increasing interest felt by our citizens and the inhabitants of the neighboring as well as more remote towns, in this annual festival which has now been for several years established among us. In the morning, a procession consisting of the trustees, officers and students of the College, strangers and citizens, was formed at the State House, whence it moved under the escort of the several military companies on parade to the new Episcopal Church, where the exercises of the day took place in the following order:

FORENOON.

VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN.

MORNING PRAYER.

1. *The Latin Salutatory Address*—by Isaac W. Hallam, of Stonington, Conn.
2. *An Oration*—"National Glory not an indication of National Happiness"—by James G. Campbell, of Wilmington, N. C.
3. *An Eulogy*—Robert Emmett—by Edward D. Winslow, of Charleston, S. C.
4. **An Oration*—The necessity of a National University—by Thomas H. Suckley, of New York.

MUSIC.

5. *A Dissertation*—The Character and condition of the Irish—by Abraham De Bois, of Fishkill, N. Y.
6. *A Disputation*—Ought Capital Punishments to be abolished—by James A. Bolles, of Norwich, Conn., and George F. Cooke, of Cornish, N. H.
7. **An Oration*—National Character—by Edward Goodman, of Hartford, Conn.

MUSIC.

8. *A Dissertation*—The Elements of Social Improvement—by Isaac Smith, of Derby, Conn.
9. *An Eulogy*—De Witt Clinton—by George H. Kisman, of New York.
10. **A Dissertation*—Energy of Character—by John D. Ross, of Hartford, Conn.
11. *The Poem*—Belshazzar's Feast—by Augustus F. Lyde, of Wilmington, N. C.

MUSIC.

12. *An Oration*—An Enlightened Public Opinion, the only true safeguard of Liberty—by Charles Graham, of New York.
13. *The Philosophical Oration*—The Political Condition of Greece—by Horace B. Barber, of East-Windsor, Conn.

AFTERNOON.

VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN.

1. *The Oration on Intellectual Science*—Mental Vassalage—By Caleb S. Ives, of Tinmouth, Vt.
2. *An Oration*—Dignity of Character—by Isaac W. Hallam, of Stonington, Conn.
3. *An Oration*—The Duties of the Present Age—by James A. Bolles, of Norwich, Conn.

MUSIC.

4. *An Oration*—Prejudices of Education—by Isaac E. Crary, of Hartford, candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts.
5. *An Oration*—The Conduct of the Allied Powers towards the Greeks—by Gregory Perdicari, of Greece, Candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts.

MUSIC.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

6. *An Oration*—The connexion between the perfection of the Arts, and the decline of National Character; with the Valedictory Addresses—by Augustus F. Lyde, of Wilmington, N. C.

EVENING PRAYER.

VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College:—Augustus F. Lyde, Caleb S. Ives, Isaac W. Hallam, George F. Cooke, Thomas H. Suckley, Edward Goodman, James A. Bolles, James G. Campbell, Charles Graham, Isaac Smith, Abraham De Bois, John D. Ross, Edward D. Winslow, George H. Kissam, John A. Hazard, Oliver E. Strong, James O. K. Hall, Horace B. Barber, Charles E. Latimer, Erastus Bass.

* Excused from speaking.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, AUGUST 11, 1830.

George the IV. having gone to his narrow house, leaving the most splendid throne in Europe to his brother William, is an event of no more importance, as respects the happiness of the great mass of people in England, than a cabinet dinner of Lord Wellington, or an election of the mayor of Garret. To the people or government of this country, it is an event of no import whatever. It is true, that for electioneering purposes, prior to the coming in of our present administration, much fault was found with Mr. Adams, for losing, (as it was stated,) lost our trade direct to the British Islands, by his overweening skill as a diplomatist. At that period, the storms of party violence agitated the nation, from the St. Croix to the rocky mountains, and it does not surprise us that many things were said, not based on the truth of passing political events. To those who have watched the British policy, in relation to the West Indies, since Mr. Wilberforce commenced his grand project, of the total emancipation of all the human beings, wherever British power extends, cannot but have noticed a total apathy of feeling on the part of the Ministers of England, as to what would be the effect on the planting interest of the Slave Islands, of this or that course of policy, in her relation to these United States. True, it has been a most fruitful subject for the pens of the statesmen on both sides the waters, and some of our men now in the government, have supposed that our new minister to England would have nothing to do, but to declare himself an old federalist, and all the ports in the British West Indies would be immediately opened to our traffic. It was expected, also, that a market for our corn, might be opened in England, by a bartering of our tariff policy for a total abolition of British corn laws—or, in other words, suffering the owners of an immense interest in manufacturing property to go to the wall, after having created for them a maelstrom, into which their great estates have been engulfed. Vigor, and prudence, having marked the course of His Grace, the Duke of Wellington, it cannot be expected that the new King will cause his removal. In short, there is nothing which can be done by a Minister of the Crown to remove the national debt from the shoulders of the people. A radical change of government might wipe it off in toto—but no one, who recollects the history of modern Europe from 1789 to 1815, can have any desire to witness a radical change—or, in other words, a killing off of the men in power, for the purpose of an experiment as to what a new set might possibly do. It is true, the French Revolution wiped off the French national debt, and France gained some addition to her glory, as an empire, but it cost an ocean of blood.

☞ The excitement growing out of recent Lottery frauds, which are said to have taken place at Arlington, in the State of Vermont, demands that we caution the public against buying foreign lottery tickets of any description, but more especially those issued at Jersey City.

From the Worcester, (Mass.) Yeoman Aug. 7.

Lotteries.—Our attention has been drawn to this subject by a notice in the Williamstown Advocate, of a hitherto very successful imposition that has been practiced for some time past, upon the community by certain good lottery folks in Vermont.

The gross imposition now detected, to which we allude, is this. Our readers, no doubt, have in years past, noticed advertisements of tickets for sale in lotteries purporting to be granted by authority of the State of Vermont. These tickets have been advertised in the Maine, New York, Virginia, and other southern papers, and large quantities of them have unquestionably been sold in all these States, as well as in ours. Now it so happens, that the legislature of Vermont has not granted a lottery of any kind for something like twenty years.—When the tickets were sold, the self-appointed managers have been accustomed to meet upon the boundary of Vermont, draw their lottery, and procure a certificate of the bystanders of the regularity of the proceedings.

We suppose the managers have done as they pleased about paying the prizes if they suffered any to be drawn by any one but their own dear selves.

The penalty for getting up a lottery in Vermont is said to be $100,000. A board of managers met the other day to draw one of these same lotteries, in the town of Pownal. Some good citizens, having his own good and that of the public very much at heart, instituted a qui tam action against them, and being unable to find bail, they were safely lodged in Bennington jail.

☞ The examination, in Norwich Female Academy, commences this day, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following is the order in which the classes will be examined—

Wednesday, 10 A. M., Geography. Thursday, 3 P. M., Arithmetic and exercises in reading. Friday, 3 P. M., English Grammar and History. Saturday, 10 A. M., Latin, Greek, and Natural Philosophy. Monday, 3 P. M., Geometry, Chemistry and Natural Theology.—Tuesday, 10 A. M., Exercises in Reading, and reading of Compositions.

The examination will occupy two hours each day.—Parents and friends of the pupils are requested to attend.

D. HEMENWAY, Principal.

Aug. 11, 1830.

THANK OFFERING.

The Norwich Sabbath School Union have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the annexed sums, which have been duly remitted as donations from the following sources, to the American Sunday School Union, in aid of their benevolent efforts for establishing Sabbath Schools in the Valley of the Mississippi:

Collection at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's church, on the first Monday of August,	$75 88

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. Daniel Hemenway	5
John L. Boswell	5
A Sabbath School Class and their Teacher, (the fruit of self-denial)	10
Bible Class in Female Academy	10
Horace Colton	3
Jedediah Perkins	2
Erastus Coit	5
Arthur F. Gilman	5
Mrs. Jabez Huntington	10
Miss Sarah Anne Huntington	10
Rev. Charles Hyde	6
Worthington Hooker	3
B. B. Vaughan	1
Freeman Lovell	3
Mrs. Peter Lanman	3
Mrs. Mary H. Bull	2
Miss Abby Lanman	1
Miss Trumbull	1
Miss Bull	1
George B. Ripley	5
Benjamin Coit	2
Miss Sarah J. Breed	5
Mrs. F. A. Perkins	10
Miss Sarah C. Lanman	4
Miss Harriet Lanman	4
Miss Joanna B. Lanman	2
Miss Elizabeth Parker	1
Miss Araminta Keese	2
Rev. Alfred Mitchell	11
Mrs. Abby W. Hubbard	5
Miss Eunice Williams	1
Miss Mary H. Hubbard	2
Miss Juliet Hubbard	2

MEMBERS FOR LIFE.

Mrs. Harriet Williams, by her husband, William Williams, Jr.	30
William P. Greene	30
Joseph Perkins	30
Anne H. Hubbard, 10 reams of paper, valued at	30
Russell Hubbard, 10 reams paper, valued at	25
Mrs. Jane E. Trumbull—the subscriptions of J. G. W. Trumbull, Daniel L. Trumbull and W. W. Trumbull,	30
Miss Sarah L. Huntington—the subscriptions of Jabez Huntington, Jed. Huntington, 2d, and Edward B. Huntington, $10 each,	30
Mrs. Eliza Gilman, by her husband,	30
	$460 82

WM. C. GILMAN, Treas'r.

Aug. 9.

Auxiliary Bible Society of Norwich and vicinity.—The annual meeting of this Society was attended by a very numerous and respectable audience, in the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Church on Tuesday, 10th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.—Hon. James Lanman in the Chair. Meeting was commenced by singing a part of the 119th Psalm, 7th part—after which the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Dr. Nott, of Franklin. The meeting was addressed in a very eloquent manner by the President.

In the absence of the Treasurer, his Report was read by the Secretary and accepted. The Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Secretary, and on motion accepted.

On motion of Jabez Huntington, Esq. seconded by Rev. Mr. Mitchell,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the circumstances of the present age, require an elevated standard of christian liberality, in all the friends of religion.

On motion of F. A. Perkins, Esq. seconded by James Stedman, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting contemplates with emotions of lively gratitude to God, and with cheering hope as it respects the future prospects of this nation, the spirit and efforts now making to supply this whole country with the means of religious instruction.

These Resolutions were sustained by appropriate addresses by Messrs. Huntington and Stedman, also by Rev. Benjamin H. Rice and Rev. E. W. Baldwin, of New-York, delegates from the National Society.

It appeared from the Secretary's report, that the amount of funds already appropriated, and in the hands of the committee to appropriate towards the pledge of Society, was sixteen hundred dollars. A very valuable piece of plate was presented by a lady of this city, toward the completion of the object, on condition that the whole sum wanted, be raised on this day.

On motion of Wm. P. Greene Esq. *Resolved*, That subscription papers be immediately circulated for this purpose. This resolution was sustained ably by the mover, and Deacon Wattles Esq. of Lebanon, and adopted. The exact amount of the collection is not known. It is believed to exceed four hundred and fifty dollars, besides the plate before alluded to, and jewelry thrown into the box. Sixty dollars were received also from Ladies' Sewing Association, Chelsea. Forty from Ladies Association in first Society, Norwich, and sixty from the Bible Association in Montville.

ITEMS.

Mail Robbers Arrested.—The Philadelphia Chronicle mentions that two more mail robbers have been arrested; and that a plan to obtain another mail has been defeated by timely communication to the agent of the general post office. It is said that a man was to be despatched after the mail, with a bag stuffed with papers made like a common mail bag, to be exchanged with the driver, under a declaration that it was the right one.

When the famous John Bunyan had on one occasion preached "with peculiar warmth and enlargement," some of his friends came to shake hands with him after the service, and observed to him what "a sweet sermon he had delivered." "Ay!" replied he, "you need not remind me of that, for the Devil told me of it before I was out of the pulpit."

MURDER.—The Detroit Journal contains the particulars of the murder of Mr. Isaac Richardson, at Maumee on the night of the 23d ult. He was shot through the head, while sitting in the hall of his house, in conversation with a traveller. He died instantly; and did not fall from his chair or move a muscle. The gentleman in conversation with him was wounded severely, but not dangerously. The perpetrator of the horrid murder is George Porter, who is now at large, and who is described as about 60 years of age, remarkably large, fat and clumsy.

A special session of the Superior Court, was convened in Brooklyn, on the 4th inst. by resolve of the Legislature, to hear and decide on the petition of Oliver Watkins, for a new trial, on a claim of new discovered evidence—he being under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. Present, Judges Hosmer and Daggett.—After a lengthy hearing which lasted through the day and evening, the Court adjourned until Thursday morning, when the petition was granted.

CLAY IN VIRGINIA.—A numerous and respectable meeting of citizens was recently held at Westmoreland, in Virginia, at which Henry Clay was nominated for the next presidency, and resolutions passed recommending measures for a concert of action throughout the State.

MURDER.—Stephen G. Simmons was tried last week at Detroit, and found guilty of the murder of his wife on the 14th of June last, by beating her. He was intoxicated at the time he did the deed, and was, or pretended to be, jealous of her. The witnesses against him, were his own children.

DARING VILLANY.—The Buffalo Journal says, that on Sunday night, 25th ult., an attempt was made to rob the Branch Bank at that place. About 9 o'clock in the evening, as the porter, a young man who sleeps in the Bank, was unlocking the outer door to enter, a villain who lay concealed near the steps rose and aimed a blow at his head with a club. The porter saw him in time to avoid the bludgeon, and the assailant instantly fled. He was either a negro, or, (which is most probable) had covered his face with a black mask, and his object evidently to possess himself of the key. The vault was secure, and had he gained the banking room, a few dollars in change would have been his only reward.

The will of Sir Robert Peel, the calico-printer, has been proved. His personal property was sworn to exceed £900,000, the largest sum ever before so proved, and his landed estate was large and valuable. It appears probable that he was worth at least twelve millions of dollars. He left six sons and three daughters.—The latter do not appear to have been very liberally provided for. The late Mr. now Sir Robert Peel, comes in for a very large share of the estate.

Important Remedy.—The Baltimore Gazette says—"A table spoonful of spirits of camphor is an infallible remedy against the fatal effects of drinking cold water, in warm weather. Two instances have come to our knowledge in which death has been prevented by this means. The efficacy of this remedy was fully established in an instance in Baltimore during the late warm weather. A young man who had taken a large draught of cold water, while overheated, soon gave evident signs of a speedy termination of his existence, when a bystander suggested the propriety of administering a quantity of the spirits of camphor, which was promptly done, and the patient immediately relieved."

THE SPRINGS.—The Saratoga Sentinel says, that the number of strangers who arrived in that village in the week ending on the 31st ult., has been estimated at not less than 1000; an arrival, it is thought, altogether unprecedented within so short a period in any former year. The houses are all thronged to overflowing, and the village has the appearance of a gay and densely populated city. Nearly every state in the Union, the Canadas, and even Europe, are handsomely, and in many instances, ably represented, exhibiting talent, beauty, wealth, and fashion. The number of strangers now in the village, it is said, cannot be less than twelve or thirteen hundred.

Died,

In this city on the 2d inst. a child of Mr. R. T. Cook, aged 3 years. A child of Mr. H. S. Tracy, aged 1 year.

In East Haddam, Millington Society, Miss SARAH ANN MASON, aged 17 years and 9 months.

In Middletown, on the 12th inst. Mrs. MARY POWERS, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Powers, aged 93. On the 18th, Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, 85, widow of the late Col. Jonathan Johnson.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company are hereby warned to meet at the House of Doct. E. P. Downing, in Preston City, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday the 16th inst. to dispose of sundry claims made on said company, and do any other business fairly offered. By order,

J. W. KINNEY, Secretary.

Norwich, August 9th. 20

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the stand formerly occupied by Oliver Allen, under the firm of

ALLEN & CO.

OLIVER ALLEN,
ELISHA H. HOLMES,
HENRY ALLEN.

August 2d, 1830. 3w20

For New-York.

The Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Friday, the 13th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Enquire of Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or on board.

August 11. 20.

FOR NEW-YORK & ALBANY.

The fast sailing sloop Teazer, J. Williams, master, will sail for the above ports on the 17th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver or on board.

Aug. 11. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. THOMAS STOW,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. DANIEL HAVENS.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, Agent.

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FIRE ENGINE.

WILL be sold by order of the Corporation, at the Sign Post in Chelsea, on Saturday the 14th inst., at half past 11 o'clock a. m., a second hand Fire Engine.

JOHN LATHROP, Engineer.

August 10th. 20

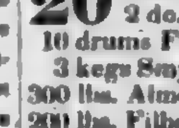
FRUIT.

20 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
2 do. Citron,
10 drums Figs, very fresh,
3 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
300 lbs. Almonds,
200 lbs. Filberts,
500 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
200 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
14 bushels Pea Nuts,
2 bbls. Soda Crackers; 5 do. Butter do.
5 bbls. Pilot Bread—for sale by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

WINES.



1 cask Old Madeira Wine,
1 " Port do.
1 " Sicily Madeira do.
1 " Colmanar do.
1 cask Malaga do.; 1 pipe Lisbon do.
All warranted very superior—for sale by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime, 10 casks Dexter do. very fresh. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

LOAF SUGAR.

5 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar, refined without the use of blood—just received and for sale much lower than usual by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Aug. 11. 20

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Aug. 11. 20

MACKEREL.

40 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, in prime order—just received and for sale lower than usual by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Aug. 11. 20

WANTED,

FLAX SEED and OATS, in large or small quantities. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, Agent.

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. 6w20

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

PROF. STUART'S LETTER.

A Letter to Wm. E. Channing, D. D., on the subject of Religious Liberty. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theo. Seminary, Andover. Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-store.

August 10th. 20

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, all persons interested in the estate of Mr. Elisha Kimball, Jun., late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, (if they see cause) at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the account of the administrator on said estate.

STEPHEN MEECH, Adm'r.

Dated Preston, Aug. 3d, 1830. 20

PRE-EMPTION ACT, OF 1830.

THE following Law and Instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been received by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Monroe, Michigan—who adopt immediate measures to give them publicity.

It will be observed, that the Law applies to all Public Lands within the District, which have been surveyed, and the township plats of which have been or may be returned to the Register's Office; but as to those advertised for sale by Proclamation of the President of the United States, it will be necessary that the privilege accruing should be claimed before the day of sale, which is the 27th of September next.

Monroe, July 1, 1830.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to Settlers on the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the Public Lands, prior to the passage of this Act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be and he is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office, for the District in which such lands may lie, by legal sub divisions, any number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land: *Provided however*, That no entry or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a North and South, or East and West line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half quarter section, and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre-emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register & Receiver of the land district, in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments and transfers of the right of pre-emption given by this act, prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the Public Lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be appointed for that purpose, by the President's Proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required, before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption is claimed; nor shall the right of pre-emption contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale by Act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be, and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

General Land Office, June 10th, 1830.

GENTLEMEN—Annexed you have a copy of the act of Congress approved on the 29th ultimo, entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public Lands."

This act grants to any person who actually *Cultivated* a tract of the Public Lands in the year 1829, and who, continuing thereon, was in the actual possession of that tract at the date of the passage of the act, a pre-emption right to the Lands at $1 25 per acre.

The fact of the Cultivation in 1829, and that of the possession of the Land applied for on the 29th of May, 1830, must be established by the affidavit of the occupant, supported by such corroborative testimony, as may be entirely satisfactory to you both. The evidence must be taken by a Justice of the Peace, in the presence of the Register and Receiver, and be in answer to such interrogatories propounded by them as may be best calculated to elicit the truth. The whole of the evidence must be carefully filed in the Office of the Register.

All Lands not otherwise appropriated of which the Township plats are, or may be, on file in the Register's Office, prior to the expiration of the law, are subject to entry under the Act.

Where the whole of the improvement is embraced in the limits of a quarter Section, the occupant must be confined to the entry of that particular "quarter Section," but where the improvement is situated in different quarter Sections, then the occupant is entitled to enter the two adjacent legal subdivisions or half-quarters on which the improvement may lie, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the whole.

In making your usual returns to this Office, you will, in all cases of purchase under this Act, designate them by marking on the returns and the Certificate of purchase "Pre-emption, Act of 1830."

With great respect, Gentlemen, Your ob't servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM, Com'r.

The Register and Receiver of the Land Office, at Monroe, M. T. 20

POETRY.

The volume of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, lately published, contains, among other articles, a history of the French Huguenots, who sought refuge in this country. The following is a note to that article.—*Record of the Times.*

On a vine among the ruins of the French Fort at Oxford, Mass. supposed to have been planted by the Huguenots, who made settlements at that place, when they fled from their native country, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685. By Mrs L. H. Sigourney.—[The husband of Mrs. Sigourney is mentioned in the article referred to as being a descendant of one of the first families that settled in Oxford.]

Say, did thy germ o'er drink the flowering dews
Of beauteous Languedoc? Didst thou unfold
Thy latest fibre 'neath the genial skies
Of smiling Roussillon? or fragrant hang
In purple cluster from some purple vine
Of fair Rochelle? Perchance thy infant leaves
Have trembled at the bitter sigh of those
Whom tyranny oppressed, or shuddering caught
That silent tear which suffering virtue sheds
In loneliness—that tear which ascendeth
To the high Judge. Not by rash and slaughterous hands
Who sacrifice to Baalim, pouring forth
Libations at his altar, with wild songs
Hailing his maddened orgies, wert thou borne
To foreign climes, but with the suffering band
Of pious Huguenots didst dare the waves
When they essayed to plant salvation's vine
In the drear wilderness. Pensive they marked
The everlasting forest's gloomy shade,
The unculturéd vale, the snow-invested heath,
Tracked by the vengeful native; yet to rear
Their temple to the Eternal Sire, and pay
Unfettered homage to his name were joy,
Though on their hymn of praise the desert howled,
The savage arrows scathed them, and dark clouds
Involved their infant Zion, yet they bore
Toil and affliction with unswerving eye
Fixed on the heavens, and firm in hope sublime
Sank to their last repose. Full many a son
Among the noblest of our land, looks back
Through Time's long vista, and exulting claims
Those as his sires. They sleep in mouldering dust,
But thou, fair vine, in luxuriant verdure bloom'st
O'er man's decay. Wooing thy tendril green
Springs the wild rose, as if it fain would twine
Wreaths for its native soil—and well it may;
For here dwell Liberty and laurelled Peace,
Leading to life new lustre, and with dews
Etherial bathing Nature's charms. The Child
Of Poverty finds here no vassalage, nor shrinks
From persecution's scourge. The simplest hind,
Whether he homeward guide his weary team
Beneath the evening star, or wheeling lead
To pastures fresh with morn his snowy sheep
Bears on his brow in deepened characters,
"Knowledge is power." He too, with filial eye
Unchecked, unfettered, marks blest Religion come,
In simple mildness, binding on the heart
Her law of love, gilding each gathered cloud
Of varied sentiment, that o'er the dust
Of Earth's low confine hangs, with beams serene
From that bright Sun, which shall hereafter blend
All fleeting shades of one effulgent smile
Of IMMORTALITY.

MEDLEY.

THE SWISS EMIGRANT.

It is a most beautiful feature in our social system, that its operation ensures happiness and security to all who seek its benign protection. The poor emigrant reclines under the shade of the olive branch, while his thoughts wander to the distant spot where his altar and home are to be erected.

The Swiss are the most interesting of all the emigrants. Their dress is so antique—their demeanor so sedate—character so stable—spirit so unconquerable, and disposition so brave and generous, that we love to hear them "unbosom their griefs," and tell of their privations, while still cheered with the prospect of future success. We look with interest at these countrymen of Tell, and pilgrims from classic ground. A retrospect of a thousand years brings us back to the Helvetic republic. The recesses of the Alps embosomed a race whose personal courage seemed to be the only tactic of the age; while those natural ramparts confined below the wild hardiness of the desert. The ruder virtues and vices of the age soon changed, to give place to a more simple shepherd race. The warlike sports of the tilts and tournaments were enjoyed in harmonious connection with the pastoral simplicity, morality and industry of the peaceful Swiss.

The succeeding centuries witnessed a gradual change in the Swiss character. The rude hamlet, entered by a dreary rocky path, yet rich in wild beauty, picturesque and inspiring, continued the nurseries of valor. The light of the reformation soon broke upon Europe and forced its rays into this sequestered region. The milder virtues and graces of Christianity shed a benign influence upon these children of nature. A succession of religious wars harrassed them during the seventeenth century; and after reason had combated error successfully she erected her temples between the hills. The government of Switzerland settled into a peaceful security, and afforded a living image of the democracy of Greece—a beautiful epitome of the golden age and Swiss liberty was a theme for every nation. Another century brought with it the French revolution, and Switzerland with all Europe, was convulsed. The retirement of the mountains was disturbed. The shepherds left their flocks in solitary places. The higher regions of the mountain Alps rang with the clarion of the Chamois hunter, the brave as he coursed into the plains ready for fight. The brave Tyrolese made the valley resound with the celebrated hymn of liberty, while its music echoed from hill to dale. All Switzerland became a camp, and every son of Tell had his buckler harnessed on. A most stupendous train of events filled Europe with surprise. The adventurer of Corsica stood at its conquest, and soon the victorious armies of France entered the confines of Switzerland.—The fortune of war placed the heroic people under the dominion of Buonaparte, until destiny put a limit to his career, and Europe was free. Such is the history of the poor Swiss emigrant. A.

EFFECTS OF REGIMEN.—Socrates is said to have been the only inhabitant of Athens, who, during the plague in that city, escaped infection. This circumstance the historians unanimously attribute to the strict temperance which he constantly observed—in conjunction, it may be added, with his well known equanimity of mind under the most trying circumstances.

Cicero is described by Plutarch, as being at one period of his life extremely weak and emaciated; and affected with a debilitated condition of the stomach, which obliged him to restrict himself to a very small portion of simple food. He travelled to Athens, however, for the recovery of his health, where, by resorting to gymnastic exercise, his body was so much strengthened, that in a short period it became firm and robust.

The same author informs us that Julius Cæsar was originally of slender habit of body—had a soft and pale skin—was troubled with pains in the head, and subject to epilepsy—but by continual marches, a simple mode of life and plain food, he was enabled to bear up his infirmities, and found the exercise of a military life the most effectual remedy for diseases with which he was threatened.—*Jour. of Health.*

The Nantucket Inquirer, in a notice of the last annual sheep shearing in that island says—"Our Selectmen very properly gave due notice to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits on the occasion; but we understand that one man opened a shop for the sale of water and furnished the spirits gratis. Jack tars are up to a thing or two; and one of the sturdy sons of Neptune, having been made acquainted with the terms of the water merchant, filled a tumbler half full of rum, drank it down, and it was good enough without reducing, and told the vender of the law that he might sell the water to some one who liked it better than he did.

It may incredible at this day, nevertheless it is true, that so lately as the year 1793, five bags of cotton from the United States of America were advertised in a Liverpool paper to be sold by public auction in three lots.—There are those yet in active business in New-York, who remember when cotton was an article so little understood, that Sea Island and Upland were offered at the same price; and when the late venerable and virtuous Jay made his celebrated treaty with Britain, he did not know that cotton was a product of the States. What a striking contrast within the compass of less than half a century! Five bags of American cotton in the year 1793, to be sold in three lots, against a million of bags annually exported from the United States. *Alex. Gazette.*

Source of Indian Oppression.—Georgia distributes the Indian lands among her citizens by lottery. A law of the State specifies the classes and the chances each class is entitled to. The married man is entitled to two draws, while the bachelor is entitled to but one. This is to encourage matrimony. All illegitimate children are entitled to one draw each, and it is said that three or four thousand of that class obtained their draws in the last land lottery.

Cure for the Tooth Ache.—At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate cases of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth:—"Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms—mix, and apply them to the tooth."

A Yankee made a bet with a York Dutchman, of a rod's board, that he would bite an inch off of a rod hot poker. The Yankee took up the poker, eyed it as Mr. poker. The Yankee took up the poker, eyed it as Mr. Dutchman, and then snapped his teeth—"There, I have bit an inch off that one rod hot poker."

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD
STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. DANIEL HAVENS,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. THOMAS STOW.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

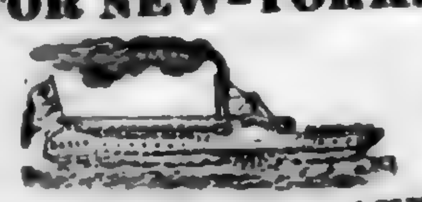
A Stage will leave Hyde's Hotel in Norwich, every day, (except Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M., for Ely's Ferry, and will there meet the Hartford Boat, and convey passengers to New York, where they will arrive the next morning by 6 o'clock.

A Stage will also leave Ely's Hotel, at Ely's Ferry, every morning, on the arrival of the Boat, for Norwich.

Persons intending to travel to and from New York, will find this route preferable to any other, as respects pleasantness, &c.

☞ Fare low.
Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.
CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.
July 28, 1830. 18

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.
April 7. 2

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.
Aug. 3d. 19

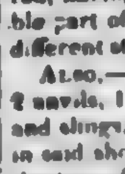
FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.
April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.
Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.
May 25. 69

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *of hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.
Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.
Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GREEN & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said to be carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

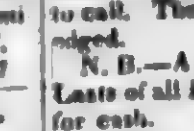
ALBERT AVERY.
June 20, 1829. 631

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machine formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3m11

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

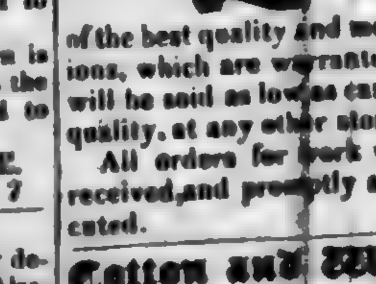
April 6. 1f2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 5 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 25, 1830. tf10

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.
Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.
March 10. 50

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Caraso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for curing weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworm, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOWES and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.
Norwich, April 27.

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk., light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.

SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 6w16

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
MR. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich, that he proposes to deliver at the Town Hall, his course of Lectures on Geography, Cosmology, and History, accompanied with numerous elegant drawings, illustrative of the customs of different Nations, and interesting subjects of Natural Philosophy.

Terms:—Single Tickets to the Course, 12 Lectures, $2,00. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady, $3,00. Tickets for a family of four persons, $5,00.

Tickets to the course may be obtained at the Book-stores of Mr. T. Robinson, and Mr. R. Hubbard.

☞ On Friday evening next, Mr. E. will give a gratuitous introductory specimen of his course, at the above mentioned hall, at half past 7 o'clock, which the friends of scientific improvement are invited to attend.

Norwich, July 28th. 18

MEDICAL INSTITUTION
OF
YALE COLLEGE.

THE course of instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Botany, Materia Medica and the Rapeutics, by William Tully, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.

It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics, will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.

The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.

By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.

All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.
Yale College, June 16, 1830. 6w18

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR
FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.
Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,
Anderson's and Lee's do.
Rogers' cough do.
Cooley's do.
Lockyer's do.
James' anti dyspeptic do.
Thompson's eye water,
Charlton's do.
Turlington's balsam,
Butt's American balsam,
Pectoral balsam honey,
Bateman's drop,
Genuine Hull's physic,
Sanford's bark,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Haarlem do.
Tyler's remedy for the piles,
Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Cephalic snuff,
Jesuit's drops,
Columbian syrup,
Anderson's eye drops,
Liquid opodeldoc,
Steers' do.
Wine bitters,
Itch ointment
Colver's corn plaister,
Rowland's Macassar oil
Charlton's tooth powders,
Rochelle & soda powders,
Extract Hemlock,
" butternut,
Oxymuriate Potash,
Hydriodate "
Sulphate quenine,
Elaterium & Croton oil,
Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

NOTICE.

A WOOL SPINNER is wanted immediately by

EBENEZER ALLEN.
Lisbon, July 27. 18

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

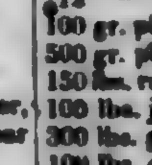
White Lead, ground in oil,
White Lead, dry,
Paris White,
Spanish do.
do. Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Red Lead,
Venetian Red,
Chrome Yellow,
Stone do.
Patent do.
Litharge, Vermillion,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Mineral Green,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,
Green and blue Verdiese,
Chrome Green,
Terra Dessenna,
Copperas Verdigris,
Lamp do.
Blue Smalts,
Black Lead,
Spirits Turpentine,
Linseed Oil,
Olive do.
Sperm do.
Copal Varnish,
common do.
Black do.
Glue,
Rosin,
&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 27. 18

A VARIETY.

Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape "
Codfish,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, &
Souchong,
Loaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Tenter Hooks,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " Eng.
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terre Dessenna,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gn. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by
FITCH & SMITH.
June 28. 14


DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,
OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,
50 lbs. cort winter,
75 lbs. " angustura,
400 lbs. gum aloes,
300 lbs. gum opium,
100 lbs. gum myrrh,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,
300 lbs. liq. paste,
1000 " liq. root,
200 lbs. sal soda,
600 lbs. cream tartar,
2 cases carb. magnesia,
300 lbs. calcined do
500 lbs. refined borax,
4 casks sal epsom,
12 " sal glaub.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,
500 gr. phial corks,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.
300 lbs. gentian,
100 lbs. columbo,
50 lbs. oil peppt.
150 lbs. arrow root,
150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
100 lbs. Tart. acid,
150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
3 casks flor. sulph
20 boxes sal rium,
60 lbs. cantharides,
100 lbs. calomel,
40 oz. sulph. quinine,
100 lbs. sup. nitrate,
300 lbs. flor. sulph.
300 lbs. bals. juniper,
200 lbs. rad valerian,
200 lbs. Castile soap,
200 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. ung. diac. G.
100 lbs. do. simp.
30 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's
30 lbs. " epispastic,
30 lbs. " albumin,
100 galls. castor oil,
30 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. white mustard seed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drops,
Anderson's pills,
Bateman's drops,
balsam honey,
British oil,
bears' oil,
co. balsam snuff,
cream of amber,
Dean's pills,
Frink's pills,
Godfrey's cordial,
Gosnard's ext. food,
Hooper's pills,
Haarlem oil,
James' pills,
Jesuit's drops,
Lee's pills,
Mead's pills,
Tyler's pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,
Whitwell's liquid do.
Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Rogers' syrup,
Rochelle powders,
Soda do.
Indian lotion,
Indian specific,
Newton's lozenges,
Russell's do.
Clay's itch ointment,
Rolfe's lemon drops,
" carbonate pills,
" aromat. lin. do.
" anti bilious do.
" vegetable specific,
Albion corn plaister,
Dumfrey's eye water,
Conn. tooth ache pills,
Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—
specie and tinct. bottles, graduated glasses, glass funnels, scales and weights,
bottles, forceps, Hull's trusses, Trepans, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 20th.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. IX.—No. 21. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 1678

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

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All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.
Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w18

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at R. Hubbard's Bookstore, an answer to the question, "How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?"

This book should be carefully read by all evangelical professors of religion; as it furnishes a standard, according to the Word of God, by which they may easily, and correctly determine whether their relation to God is that of Adopted Children, or self-deceivers and aliens.

The Price is so low that most people can possess themselves of it.

P. S.—Subscribers, who have not done it, are again requested to call, (as above) and receive their copies.

Aug. 4. 19

PROF. STUART'S LETTER.

A Letter to Wm. E. Channing, D. D., on the subject of Religious Liberty. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theo. Seminary, Andover. Just received, and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book-store.
August 10th. 20

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the stand formerly occupied by Oliver Allen, under the firm of

ALLEN & CO.
OLIVER ALLEN,
ELISHA H. HOLMES,
HENRY ALLEN.
August 2d, 1830. 3w20

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, all persons interested in the estate of Mr. Elisha Kimball, Jun., late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, (if they see cause) at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the account of the administrator on said estate.

STEPHEN MEECH, *Adm'r.*
Dated Preston, Aug. 3d, 1830. 20

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners, by proper authority, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Capt. William Palmer, late of Preston, deceased,—hereby give notice, that six months from this date is allowed by the honorable court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the several creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate; and that we will meet said creditors at the house of Eleazer B. Downing, in Preston, New London county, on the 3d Mondays of September and November, A. D. 1830; and on the 26th day of January A. D. 1831, at 2 o'clock afternoon on each of said days, then and there to attend to the business by law required, by said appointment.

STEPHEN MEECH, } *Commissioners.*
JAMES WOODMANREY, }
Dated, Preston, July 26th, 1830. 19

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of East Haddam, will be sold on the 20th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the late residence of Jirah I. Hough, late of Colchester, deceased, so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of 229 43 cts. dollars, with incidental charges of sale.

ANN HOUGH, } *Administrators.*
WM. HOUGH, }
Colchester, July 27. 1830. 19

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his prices shall be as moderate as any of the trade. [illegible] that the long experience which he has had in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will [illegible] those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.
Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE, A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.
Aug. 2. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

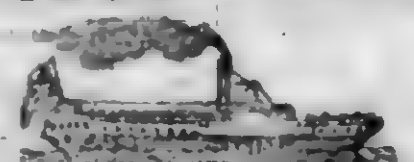
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*
Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.



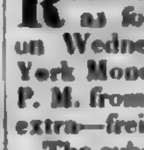
THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.
April 7. 2

FOR SALE,

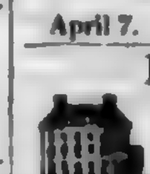


A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 132 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.
Aug. 31. 19

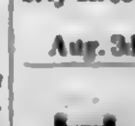
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia. Dec. 9. 37

STRAYED

From the subscriber on the eve. of the 27th ult. 2 horses; one a large deep sorrel, 6 or 7 years old, with a narrow white stripe in the face, and slight interspersion of white hairs on the near thigh. The other, a bright sorrel, with white face, and both fore and one hind feet white. Whoever will give information concerning said horses, to the subscriber in Montville, or to Jabez Fitch, of Lebanon, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOS. PEABODY.
Aug. 31. 19

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application, may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of August, A D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of John Tyler, Jun. late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tyler, Esq. the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 19

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

PRE-EMPTION ACT, OF 1830.

THE following Law and Instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been received by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Monroe, Michigan—who adopt immediate measures to give them publicity.

It will be observed, that the Law applies to all Public Lands within the District, which have been surveyed, and the township plats of which have been or may be returned to the Register's Office; but as to those advertised for sale by Proclamation of the President of the United States, it will be necessary that the privilege accruing should be claimed before the day of sale, which is the 27th of September next.

Monroe, July 1, 1830.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to Settlers on the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the Public Lands, prior to the passage of this Act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be and he is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office, for the District in which such lands may lie, by legal sub-divisions, any number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land: *Provided however,* That no entry or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a North and South, or East and West line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half quarter section, and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register & Receiver of the land district, in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments and transfers of the right of pre-emption given by this act, prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the Public Lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be appointed for that purpose, by the President's Proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required, before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption is claimed; nor shall the right of pre-emption contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale by Act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be, and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

General Land Office, June 10th, 1830.

GENTLEMEN—Annexed you have a copy of the act of Congress approved on the 29th ulto. entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public Lands."

This act grants to any person who actually *Cultivated* a tract of the Public Lands in the year 1829, and who, continuing thereon, was in the *actual possession* of that tract at the date of the passage of the act, a pre-emption right to the Lands at $1 25 per acre.

The fact of the *Cultivation* in 1829, and that of the *possession* of the Land applied for on the 29th of May, 1830, must be established by the affidavit of the occupant, supported by such corroborative testimony, as may be entirely satisfactory to you both. The evidence must be taken by a Justice of the Peace, *in the presence* of the Register and Receiver, and be in answer to such interrogatories propounded by them as may be best calculated to elicit the truth. The whole of the evidence must be carefully filed in the Office of the Register.

All Lands *not otherwise appropriated* of which the Township plats are, or may be, on file in the Register's Office, prior to the expiration of the law, are subject to entry under the Act.

Where the whole of the improvement is embraced in the limits of a *quarter Section,* the occupant must be confined to the entry of that particular "*quarter Section,*" but where the improvement is situated in different quarter Sections, then the occupant is entitled to enter the two adjacent legal subdivisions or half-quarters to which the improvement may lie, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the whole.

In making your usual returns to this Office, you will, in all cases of purchase under this Act, designate them by marking on the returns and the Certificate of purchase "Pre-emption, Act of 1830."

With great respect, Gentlemen, Your ob't servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM, Com'r.

The Register and Receiver of the Land Office, at Monroe, M. T. 20

MISCELLANY.

Extract from a PRIZE ESSAY, written by a Lady in Providence, R. I. which obtained the premium lately offered in Boston, for the best original production in prose.

RELIGION'S ALL.

The mind of man is like the fluctuating sea. It is never at rest. There is a perpetual tendency, which cannot be curbed by perpetual disappointment, to send out the desires after some object beyond our present reach. But we are never satisfied from the attainment of our desires. The law of the natural world, by which objects diminish according to their distance from us, is reversed in the moral. The objects of our wishes are magnified in proportion to the distance at which we view them.—As we approach near, the charm is broken—the illusion vanishes. They prove to be bubbles, which, as soon as touched, dissolve in airy vapor. Still we do not rest. At every fresh disappointment, we put forth new desires and new efforts, for the attainment of some object yet more remote. Even success, the most unbounded, does not satisfy us. We weep for "more worlds to conquer."

Amid this tumult of the mind, this everlasting restlessness of soul, religion, benign visitor, heavenly monitor, descends to man. She comes in radiant and alluring forms, and addresses him in accents of winning tenderness. "Receive me, and I will say to the swelling surge of passion, peace, be still." I will quell the fever of disappointment, by leading you to the fountain of living waters. I will point you to the shadow of a great rock in this weary land. Receive me, oh! on whom the Son of God looked with tenderness, and I will direct you to an object of pursuit worthy your heavenly origin—worthy of your nature, but little lower than that of angels—worthy the inward springs of which you are proudly, yet painfully conscious. You love pursuit; the object to which I would direct you is infinite, therefore the pursuit will be endless. You delight in progress—here your progress will be commensurate with eternity.—Your desires are boundless—you shall be *satisfied* when you awake in the likeness of God.—Not only so, you shall frequently be filled in this house of your pilgrimage, with prelibations of future blessedness. Receive me, and you need never fear what your nature renders so revolting to you, a cessation of hope, expectation and effort. True, your capacity for happiness shall be filled as soon as you enter on your everlasting inheritance. But that capacity shall be forever increasing, and forever filling with the fullness of God. Throughout the immortality of her existence, your soul shall be continually expanding her views, strengthening her energies, and drinking deeper and deeper of the river of pleasures, which flows at the right hand of the Most High.

Such are the boundless offers of religion.—All that man can desire, all that his nature can receive, more than her utmost powers of apprehension can reach. View the nature of man, and the objects by which he is surrounded; his immortal capacity forever seeking, yet forever refusing to be filled from earthly sources; and say, is not this divine religion, in its fitness, its richness, and its boundlessness, to a man thus constituted and thus situated, is it not all? View the individual who has embraced her in his inmost soul, and entered on the high and holy course which she dictates, and then say with an emphasis, drawn from reality, and not from theory alone, is not *Religion all?* See her disciple a partaker of the ill incident to human nature. He considers himself as "under education in God's school," and whether his divine Master frown or smile, he knows the dispensation is adapted to his present need, and tends alike to fit him for his future inheritance. What moral grandeur is there in the Christian! Amid the war of elements, the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, he can sit like Noah in the ark, calm, quiet and secure, for the edifice of his hopes is built on the Rock of Ages.—View the Christian as taught by religion to subdue the baneful passions of our nature, which are ever springing sources of wretchedness within our own bosoms. Instead of suffering the serpent revenge to twine around his heart, and nourish itself in the misery of another, he has learnt when he is reviled to bless; when he is defamed, to suffer. A happy man is he! for in proportion as he yields to the influence of the principles he has embraced, his soul is in harmony with all around him, in harmony with the governing principles of the universe. It is like a well tuned instrument, whatever key is struck it responds melodious notes.

Follow the Christian farther, as he enters the dark valley of the shadow of death. Here nature instinctively recoils. But religion takes away the sting of death, and despoils the grave of its victory. True the proud precepts of philosophy might have enabled him to meet it with feigned composure, but it is divine religion alone, which can in reality be the strength of his heart, when heart and flesh fail. When the silver cord is loosed, and the golden pitcher broken, and the frighted soul, finding that the frail edifice is crumbling, looks out for refuge; if a dark uncertainty hangs over his future destiny, it cannot but recoil in agony and horror.

Blessed religion! light of the world, sole hope of a ruined race—renovating principle, which restores life and beauty where all was corruption and deformity! extend thy benign reign—let thy hopes be embraced, and thy benefits diffused.

THE GRAVE OF THE REFUGEE'S DAUGHTER.

[FOUNDED ON FACT.]

In a retired corner of a farm in the neighborhood of West Chester, you may probably have seen, and been surprised to find in that place, rearing their marble tops above the green herbage that surrounds them, two stones that mark the spot where a fellow-creature "lies mouldering in the dust." This is the grave of Jane Roslin. The story of her life, as I have lately had it related to me, is at once interesting and romantic, and were the pen of a Scott or a Cooper to relate it, it might vie in beauty and interest with those of Elizabeth Temple, or Jeannie Deans.

She was the daughter of a wealthy citizen, who resided near this place. Her mother died while she was yet in infancy, and before she was conscious of a mother's worth. The only child of a kind and indulgent father, she was reared in ease and affluence, and the spring time of her life had almost passed away before she knew what it was to weep. But the sun of prosperity does not always shine; and if her youth had heretofore been superlatively happy, it only operated on a mind like hers, totally ignorant of sorrow, to make the stroke of affliction more heavy. At the age of eighteen years, when all the faculties of mind were expanded, when every capacity for pleasure and enjoyment was at its height, she found herself alone and almost friendless in the world. Her father, like many others at that time, deluded by empty promises and specious hopes, held out by the emissaries of the British government, had, in the very midst of the brave and successful struggles, at that time made for our national independence, deserted from the ranks of his countrymen and brothers in arms, and had gone, recreant traitor, to assist their enemies to oppress and overpower them. His daughter, feeling the love of her country and the admiration of its sons, on the one hand, and the dire oppression of the British nation on the other—her bosom glowing with the ardor of a patriot, warm in the cause of her native land, could never be induced to follow him. She scorned the villains who had seduced her parent—yet she still loved, tenderly loved her father.

Time rolled away. The theatre of war and carnage became more distant, and Chester County, which had some time before been the scene of action and the field of slaughter, became quiet as before. Again the farmer returned to his field, and the mechanic to his vocation. Again the merry whistle of the ploughman, as he turned up the furrows of the land he could then proudly call his own, was heard among the hills.

The enemy had been beaten. Washington and his brave veterans had shown upon the plains of Yorktown, to the British nation, and to the world, that God protects the right. Her father returned to his native place; and though the finger of shame was often pointed at him when he passed, no heavier punishment was ever visited upon him for his treason. But he returned not alone. In the same company with him, while engaged in the British service, was a young Carolinian, a refugee like himself.—Their duties were the same, and while in the service they became immediately attached to each other.

Mr. Brandon (for that was the Carolinian's name) said he had married in early life, and had been blessed with an affectionate partner and several promising children. But all those pledges of affection had been carried off at one fell swoop, by a violent attack of the yellow fever, and he was left childless and a widower, ere he had reached his twenty-eighth year.

Mr. Roslin introduced Brandon to his daughter, and, as it afterwards appeared, cherished within himself a hope, that one day he might be able to call him his son. He used every means in his power to engage the affection of his friend, and at length he so far succeeded, as to prevail on her to become his wife. They were married, and but that sometimes Brandon, while sitting by her, would relate the virtues of his former wife and their innocent offspring, who, he said, are now slumbering in the grave, till Jane's eyes would fill with tears at the recital, they were, to all appearance, happy. A year had passed away, and within that time Mr. Roslin had been numbered with the dead. A few days after the funeral of her father, Jane and her husband were sitting before the door of their dwelling, enjoying the beautiful prospect before them. It was the evening of a calm summer day. The last rays of the setting sun were just gilding the top of the lofty hills within their view, and all nature seemed slowly retiring to rest. While contemplating this beautiful scenery, they were interrupted by the approach of a lad, who presented Mr. Brandon with a letter. "A letter for me, my boy," said he, "and from whom?"

"I do not know," answered the boy; "a gentleman passing through the town, gave it to me, and requested me to deliver it to you."

Mr. Brandon gave him a piece of money, and he departed. After the boy had gone, he broke the seal of the letter, and read it to himself.—He appeared much agitated—the blood rose to his cheeks, and he immediately folded the paper and placed it carefully in his pocket. His wife was surprized. She begged of him to let her see the letter, or to read the contents to her.—This he refused, but smiled as he said—"No, no, my dear, you must not read it." She was not satisfied—she feared that something more than ordinary had happened, and she felt that, as his wife, she ought to know it. She was hurt at this want of confidence, and told him of it. But he still obstinately refused to let her see the letter. They retired to bed, and as soon as she discovered her husband to be asleep, she arose, and taking the letter from his pocket, read it. But she had scarcely finished reading when she fell senseless on the floor. The noise of her fall awoke her husband; and he discovered, but too late, the cause of her illness.—She had read the fatal letter! She had there discovered that she only shared his heart, if he loved her at all. It was written by his former wife, and she therein "implored him to return, and succour her and his friendless, starving children!"

When Miss Roslin (for we can no longer call her Mrs. Brandon) recovered from her swoon, Brandon was leaning over her, and endeavoring by the kindest and most endearing words and manner to soothe her. But the deed was done. The mystery was solved.—She was no longer his wife. He tried to persuade her that the letter was forged: but she only answered—"Go, O William! go to your wife and children!" He laid her on the bed, where she continued until morning weeping over her misfortune. But she spoke not to him again, and when the morning dawned, she arose and putting on her hat she left the house and him forever.

Many years after these events, while returning from Philadelphia in the stage, I was charmed with the manners and conversation of one female in the company. She informed us that she was the wife of a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia, and was returning to Chester county, to escape the yellow fever, then raging violently in that city. She stopped in West Chester, at a relation's house, and in the course of a few days was attacked by that dreadful disorder which she left her home and her family to escape, and fell a victim to its deleterious effects. The inhabitants, fearful of contagion, buried her in the spot I have before designated, and surrounded her grave with a neat stone wall, the relicts of which, mouldering away under the hard hand of time, are still remaining, and mark the spot where repose the ashes of the Refugee's Daughter.

Taking the Bull by the Horns.—At a recent penning of some two thousand cattle from the pine plains of Hancock county, Mississippi, for the purpose of marking and branding the calves, a number of citizens were present in the pen to view the horned multitude. As frequently happens on these occasions, several large bulls became furiously mad, on finding themselves crowded on every side by hallooing competitors. The mammoth of the pen not being able to find a combatant who dared to meet him face to face, but who had driven all, till he was weary of pursuit, in the maximum of his rage, sprang with the utmost fury at a little boy who stood at some distance from him. At this moment Gen. Pray, a spectator, seeing the danger the child was in, leaped at the infuriated beast, seized him by the horns, and with one effort prostrated the huge animal at his feet; the monster struggled for a brief period and expired. On examination, his neck was found to be dislocated. As an instance of physical power and daring courage seldom exceeded, the above is deemed worthy of passing notice.

N. O. Adv.

EMPLOYMENT.—"The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense"—that is, all the evils that beset a man come with double annoyance when they find him idle. Idleness weakens his power of resistance, his mind becomes dull as his body is inert, and rises not to resist the force of misfortune or temptation. The happiness yields to the one, and his innocence falls before the other. Idleness exerts a centrifugal, and employment a centripetal force, to speak less like a college tutor, employment concentrates the mind while idleness dissipates it. It is an old apologue, but justified by many facts, that it was once given to a man to choose whether he would become intoxicated or commit one of two horrid crimes. He chose the former and his inebriation led him to commit all the rest. Idleness is equally dangerous. Industry is the safeguard of all the virtues, and none can be stable without it. Bridewells are filled with the idle, while the industrious are always the honest and thriving. An idle man is at variance with the laws of nature. Every thing else is busy in fulfilling the design of its creation and upholding the order that prevails in the universe. The brute, that has not the proud principle of reason to guide him, is yet never negligent of the means of supporting himself. The ant, the bee, and "the poor worm we tread upon," daily offer unguarded lessons to mankind. It is not only for the wants of the present, or a future day, that employment is necessary; there are minor advantages, or calls that it is never very difficult to meet—but the mind when unemployed is its own bane, eating like the rusty blade of Hudibras, into itself, for lack of something to do, and prompting to evil when without constant employment.

Tribune.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

The Revolution.—We have had a wonderful blustering in South Carolina, about the deeds of that state in the revolution—and of the great things that she will do. It would seem as if the battles of Camden, Guilford, Ninety-Six, the Cowpens and Eutaw, had been wholly fought by South Carolinians; and the present talk about "sugar of lead," and "southern rhetoric at the point of the bayonet," and hundreds of other like blood and thunder toasts and sayings, might make a person's hair stand on end, did he not "know a thing or two" as to the real condition of South Carolina—which we have no desire to speak of.

Maryland, with her line (under the late revered,) that "would bear cutting," with the true blues from little Maryland, had a great deal more to do in the battles named, than S. Carolina; and the following shews the force that each state supplied for the regular army from 1775 to 1783, inclusive.

States.	*Regulars.*	*Free Population in 1790.*
New Hampshire	12,497	141,000
Massachusetts	67,907	475,000
Rhode Island	5,908	68,000
Connecticut	31,939	235,000
New York	17,781	319,000
New Jersey	10,726	173,000
Pennsylvania	25,678	431,000
Delaware	[illegible]	51,000
Maryland	13,912	216,000
Virginia	26,678	561,000
North Carolina	7,263	293,000
South Carolina	6,417	135,000
Georgia	2,679	51,000

We have added the amount of free persons in the several states in 1790, as being the nearest possible approach to an exhibit of their comparative strength during the revolution. Rhode Island, with about half the free population of South Carolina, would appear to have furnished near as many soldiers as the last named State; and Connecticut, with much less than half the population of Virginia, about one sixth more than that State. The militia, regularly mustered into the public service, were probably about at the same proportionate rates. Massachusetts furnished considerably more than one-fourth of the whole army of the revolution, and, with less than half the probable free population of the four States south of the Potomac, one-third more than all these States—or 67,907 against 43,037—yet it has been a matter of serious complaint against Massachusetts, that so large a part of the pensions paid because of revolutionary services, were received by her!

We are very far from designing to cast a censure on any State, for its acts during the revolution. Each rendered every service which its circumstances permitted—each being equally devoted. But the South had an enemy within, which forbade such assistance to the general cause as would otherwise have been afforded; and we have only brought out the facts in reproof of the imprudent, if not treasonable sayings of the "nullifiers" of South Carolina.

From the N. Y. American.

A postscript from the office of the Utica Intelligencer relates a most tragic occurrence which has just happened at Trenton Falls. The subject of the melancholy catastrophe was a Mr. *Charles Oliver Bill,* a student of the Medical College at Fairfield, a young man about one and twenty, who is said to have been of much promise and universally esteemed. It seems that he was conducting several young female friends around the first point of rock, a few rods above the lower fall, when, incautiously stepping into the edge of the current, his foot slipped, he was drawn into the stream, and swept from the spot in an instant. While borne along by the current, the unfortunate young man made repeated and violent efforts to regain the shore, but the torrent was too strong to resist, and his friends saw him hurried over the fall without the ability to afford assistance. His look as he was carried over the fall, is represented as being rending in the extreme, and more so as they were unable from their position to assist, as he seemed by that look to request they would do. He was precipitated a descent of 40 feet into the gulf below, from which he was never seen to rise. The party was composed of his sister, uncle, and two cousins, the former of whom immediately ran towards the public house for assistance; but she was so much distracted when she arrived, that it was some time before the by-standers were able to learn what she wanted to make known to them. Her appearance was distressing to every one; she had lost her hat, and in running for help, her hair had fallen over her shoulders, and she was in a state of mind little short of distraction. A number of persons immediately went to the falls and found the rest of the party almost overcome with grief, but no traces of the deceased could be found. The body was found on Wednesday below the lower fall.

TO PARENTS.

[The following is an extract from the "Frugal Housewife."]

"In early childhood, you lay the foundation of poverty or riches, in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save every thing—not for their own use, for that would make them selfish,—but for some use. Teach them to share every thing with their play-mates; but never allow them to destroy any thing.

"I once visited a family where the most lu-

ugal economy was observed; yet nothing was mean or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy, to be as comfortable and genteel with a little, as others can be with much. In this family when the father brought home a package, the elder children would, of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them in the fire or tearing them to pieces. If the little one wanted a piece of twine to play scratch-cradle, or spin a top, there it was in readiness; and when they threw it on the floor, the older children had no need to be told to put it again in its place.

"Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of avarice; but it is not so of economy. The man who is economical, is laying up for himself the permanent power of being useful and generous. He who thoughtlessly gives away ten dollars, when he owes a hundred more than he can pay, deserves no praise,—he obeys a sudden impulse, more like instinct than reason: it would be real charity to check this feeling; because the good he does may be doubtful, while the injury he does his family and creditors is certain. True economy is a careful treasurer in the service of benevolence; and where they are united, respectability, prosperity, and peace will follow."

INDIANS.

Address of the "Committee and Council of the Cherokee Nation in General Council convened" to the people of the United States.

Some months ago a delegation was appointed by the constituted authorities of the Cherokee nation, to repair to the city of Washington, and, in behalf of this nation, to lay before the Government of the United States such representations, as should seem most likely to secure to us as a people that protection, aid, and good neighborhood, which had been so often promised to us, and of which we stand in great need. Soon after their arrival in the City, they presented to Congress a petition from our National Council, asking for the interposition of that body in our behalf, especially with reference to the laws of Georgia, which were suspended in a most terrifying manner, over a large part of our population, and protesting in the most decided terms against the operation of those laws. In the course of the winter they presented petitions to Congress, signed by more than four thousand of our citizens, including probably more than nineteen twentieths, and for ought we can tell ninety-nine hundredths, of the adult males of the nation, (our whole population being about sixteen thousand,) pleading with the assembled representatives of the American people, that the solemn engagements between their fathers and our fathers may be preserved, as they have been till recently, in full force and continued operation; asking, in a word, for protection against threatened usurpation, and for a faithful execution of a guaranty, which is perfectly plain in its meaning, has been repeatedly and rigidly enforced in our favor, and has received the sanction of the government of the United States for nearly forty years.

More than a year ago we were officially given to understand by the Secretary of War, that the President could not protect us against the laws of Georgia. This information was entirely unexpected; as it went upon the principle, that treaties made between the United States and the Cherokee Nation have no power to withstand the legislation of separate States; and of course, that they have no efficacy whatever, but leave our people to the mercy of the neighboring whites, whose supposed interests would be promoted by our expulsion, or extermination. It would be impossible to describe the sorrow which affected our minds, on learning that the Chief magistrate of the United States had come to this conclusion, that all his illustrious predecessors had held intercourse with us on principles which could not be sustained; that they had made promises of vital importance to us, which could not be fulfilled—promises made hundreds of times, in almost every conceivable manner,—often in the form of solemn treaties, sometimes in letters written by the Chief Magistrate with his own hand, very often in letters written by the Secretary of War under his direction, orally by the President and the Secretary to our chiefs, and frequently and always, both orally and in writing, by the Agent of the United States residing among us, whose most important business it was, to see the guaranty of the United States faithfully executed.

Soon after the war of the revolution, as we have learned from our fathers, the Cherokees looked upon the promises of the whites with great distrust and suspicion; but the frank and magnanimous conduct of Gen. Washington did much to allay those feelings. The perseverance of successive Presidents, and especially of Mr. Jefferson, in the same course of policy, and the constant assurance that our country should remain inviolate, except so far as we voluntarily ceded it, nearly banished anxiety in regard to encroachments from the whites. To this result the aid which we received from the United States in the attempts of our people to become civilized, and the kind efforts of benevolent societies, have greatly contributed. Of late years, however, much solicitude was occasioned among our people by the claims of Georgia. This solicitude arose from an apprehension, that from extreme importunity, threats, and other undue influence, a treaty would be made, which should cede the territory and thus compel the inhabitants to remove. But it never occurred to us for a moment, that without a new treaty, without any assent of our rulers or people, without even a pretended compact, and against our vehement and unanimous protestations, we should be delivered over to the discretion of those, who declared by a legislative act, that they wanted the Cherokee lands and would have them.

Finding that relief could not be obtained from the Chief Magistrate, and not doubting that our claim to protection was just, we made our application to Congress. During four long months, our delegation waited, at the doors of the National Legislature of the United States, and the people at home in the most painful suspense, to learn in what manner our application would be answered; and, now that Congress has adjourned, on the very day before the date fixed by Georgia for the extension of her oppressive laws over the greater part of our country, the distressing intelligence has been received that we have received no answer at all; and no department of the government has assured us, that we are to receive the desired protection. But just at the close of the session, an act was passed, by which half a million of dollars was appropriated towards effecting a removal of Indians; and we have great reason to fear that the influence of this act will be brought to bear most injuriously upon us. The passage of this act is certainly understood by the representatives of Georgia as abandoning us to the oppressive and cruel measures of the State, and as sanctioning the opinion that treaties with Indians do not restrain State Legislation. We are informed by those, who are competent to judge, that the recent act does not admit of such construction; but that the passage of it, under the actual circumstances of the controversy, will be considered as sanctioning the pretensions of Georgia, there is too much reason to fear.

Thus have we realized with heavy hearts, that our supplication has not been heard; that the protection heretofore experienced is now to be withheld; that the guaranty, in consequence of which our fathers laid aside their arms and ceded the best portions of their country, means nothing; and that we must either emigrate to an unknown region and leave the pleasant land to which we have the strongest attachments, or submit to the legislation of a State, which has already made our people outlaws, and enacted that any Cherokee, who shall endeavor to prevent the selling of his country, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of Georgia not less than four years. To our countrymen this has been melancholy intelligence, and with the most bitter disappointment has it been received.

But in the midst of our sorrows, we do not forget our obligations to our friends and benefactors. It was with sensations of inexpressible joy that we have learned, that the voice of thousands, in many parts of the United States, has been raised in our behalf, and numerous memorials offered in our favor, in both houses of Congress. To those numerous friends, who have thus sympathized with us in our low estate, we tender our grateful acknowledgments. In pleading our cause, they have pleaded the cause of the poor and defenceless throughout the world. Our special thanks are due, however, to those honorable men, who so ably and eloquently asserted our rights, in both branches of the national legislature. Their efforts will be appreciated wherever the merits of this question shall be known; and we cannot but think, that they have secured for themselves a permanent reputation among the disinterested advocates of humanity, equal rights, justice and good faith. We even cherish the hope, that these efforts, seconded and followed by others of a similar character, will yet be available, so far as to mitigate our sufferings, if not to effect our entire deliverance.

Before we close this address, permit us to state what we conceive to be our relations with the United States. After the peace of 1783 the Cherokees were an independent people; absolutely so, as much as any people on earth. They had been allies to Great Britain, and as a faithful ally took a part in the colonial war on her side. They had placed themselves under her protection, and had they, without cause, declared hostility against their protector, and had the colonies been subdued, what might have been their fate? But her power on this continent was broken. She acknowledged the independence of the United States, and made peace. The Cherokees therefore stood alone; and, in these circumstances, continued the war. They were then under no obligations to the United States any more than to Great Britain, France or Spain. The United States never subjugated the Cherokees: on the contrary, our fathers remained in possession of their country, and with arms in their hands.

The people of the United States sought a peace; and, in 1785, the treaty of Hopewell was formed, by which the Cherokees came under the protection of the United States, and submitted to such limitation of sovereignty as are mentioned in that instrument. None of these limitations, however, affected in the slightest degree their rights of self-government and inviolate territory. The citizens of the United States had no right of passing through the Cherokee country till the year 1791, and then only in one direction, and by an express treaty stipulation. When the Federal Constitution was adopted, the treaty of Hopewell was continued, with all other treaties, as the supreme law of the land. In 1791, the treaty of Holston was made, by which the sovereignty of the Cherokees was qualified as follows: The Cherokees acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other sovereign. They engaged that they would not hold any treaty with a foreign power, with any separate state of the Union, or with individuals. They agreed that the United States should have the exclusive power of regulating their trade; that the citizens of the U. States should have a right of way in one direction through the Cherokee country; and that if an Indian should do injury to a citizen of the United States, he should be delivered up to be tried and punished. A cession of lands was also made to the United States. On the other hand, the United States paid a sum of money; offered protection; engaged to punish citizens of the United States, who should do any injury to the Cherokees; abandoned white settlers on Cherokee lands to the discretion of the Cherokees; stipulated that white men should not hunt on these lands, nor even enter the country without a passport; and gave a solemn guaranty of all Cherokee lands not ceded. This treaty is the basis of all subsequent compacts; and in none of them are the relations of the parties at all changed.

The Cherokees have always fulfilled their engagements. They have never reclaimed those portions of sovereignty which they surrendered by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston. These portions were surrendered for the purpose of obtaining the guaranty which was recommended them as the great equivalent. Had they refused to comply with their engagements, there is no doubt the United States would have enforced a compliance. Is the duty of fulfilling engagements on the other side less binding than it would be, if the Cherokees had the power of enforcing their just claims?

The people of the United States will have the fairness to reflect, that all the treaties between them and the Cherokees were made, at the solicitation and for the benefit of the whites; that valuable considerations were given for every stipulation, on the part of the United States: that it is impossible to reinstate the parties in their former situation: that there are now hundreds of thousands of citizens of the United States residing upon lands ceded by the Cherokees in these very treaties; and that our people have trusted their country to the guaranty of the United States. If this guaranty fails them, in what can they trust, and where can they look for protection?

We are aware, that some persons suppose it will be for our advantage to remove beyond the Mississippi. We think otherwise. Our people universally think otherwise. Thinking that it would be fatal to their interests, they have almost to a man sent their memorial to Congress, deprecating the necessity of a removal. This question was distinctly before their minds when they signed their memorial. Not an adult person can be found who has not an opinion on the subject; and if the people were to understand distinctly, that they could be protected against the laws of the neighboring States, there is probably not an adult person in the nation who would think it best to remove: though possibly a few might emigrate individually. There are doubtless many who would flee to an unknown country, however beset with dangers, privations and sufferings, rather than be sentenced to spend six years in a Georgia prison for advising one of their neighbors not to betray his country. And there are others who could not think of living as outlaws in their native land, exposed to numberless vexations, and excluded from being parties or witnesses in a court of justice. It is incredible that Georgia should ever have enacted the oppressive laws, to which reference is here made, unless she had supposed that something extremely terrific in its character was necessary in order to make the Cherokees willing to remove. We are not willing to remove; and if we could be brought to this extremity, it would be not by argument, not because our judgment was satisfied, not because our condition will be improved; but only because we cannot endure to be deprived of our national and individual rights and subjected to a process of intolerable oppression.

We wish to remain on the land of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to claim this without interruption or molestation. The treaties with us, and laws of the United States made in pursuance of treaties, guaranty our residence, and our privileges, and secure us against intruders. Our only request is, that these treaties may be fulfilled, and these laws executed.

But if we are compelled to leave our country, we see nothing but ruin before us. The country west of the Arkansas territory is unknown to us. From what we can learn of it, we have no prepossessions in its favor. All the inviting parts of it, as we believe, are pre-occupied by various Indian nations, to which it has been assigned. They would regard us as intruders, and look upon us with an evil eye. The far greater part of that region is, beyond all controversy, badly supplied with wood and water, and no Indian tribe can live as agriculturalists without these articles. All our neighbors, in case of our removal, though crowded into our near vicinity, would speak a language totally different from ours, and practice different customs.—The original possessors of that region are now wandering savages, lurking for prey in the neighborhood. They have always been at war, and would be easily tempted to turn their arms against peaceful emigrants. Were the country to which we are urged much better than it is represented to be, and were it free from the objections which we have made to it, still it is not the land of our birth, nor of our affections. It contains neither the scenes of our childhood, nor the graves of our fathers.

The removal of families to a new country, even under the most favorable auspices, and when the spirits are sustained by pleasing visions of the future, is attended with much depression of mind and sinking of heart. This is the case, when the removal is a matter of decided preference, and when the persons concerned are in early youth or vigorous manhood.—Judge then, what must be the circumstances of a removal, when a whole community, embracing persons of all classes and every description, from the infant to the man of extreme old age, the sick, the blind, the lame—the improvident, the reckless, the desperate, as well as the prudent, the considerate, the industrious, are compelled to remove by odious and intolerable vexations and persecutions, brought upon them in the forms of law, when all will agree only in this, that they have been cruelly robbed of their country, in violation of the most solemn compacts, which it is possible for communities to form with each other; and that, if they should make themselves comfortable in their residence, they have nothing to expect hereafter, but to be the victims of a future legalized robbery!

Such we deem, and are absolutely certain will be the feelings of the whole Cherokee people, if they are forcibly compelled by the laws of Georgia to remove: and with these feelings, how is it possible that we should pursue our present course of improvement, or avoid sinking into utter despondency? We have been called a poor, ignorant and degraded people. We certainly are not rich; nor have we ever boasted of our knowledge, or our moral or intellectual elevation. But there is not a man within our limits so ignorant as not to know that he has a right to live on the land of his fathers, in the possession of his immemorial privileges, and that this right has been acknowledged and guaranteed by the United States; nor is there a man so degraded as not to feel a keen sense of injury, on being deprived of this right and driven into exile.

It is under a sense of the most pungent feelings that we make this, perhaps our last appeal to the good people of the United States. It cannot be that the community we are addressing, remarkable for its intelligence and religious sensibilities, and pre-eminent for its devotion to the rights of man, will lay aside this appeal, without considering that we stand in need of its sympathies and commiseration. We know that to the Christian and the Philanthropist the voice of our multiplied sorrows and fiery trials will not appear as an idle tale. In our own land, on our own soil, and in our own dwellings, which we reared for our wives, and for our little ones, when there was peace on our mountains and in our valleys, we are encountering troubles which cannot but try our very souls. But shall we, on account of these troubles, forsake our beloved country? Shall we be compelled by a civilized and Christian people, with whom we have lived in perfect peace for the last forty years, for whom we have willingly bled in war, to bid a final adieu to our homes, our farms, our streams and our beautiful forests? No. We are still firm. We intend still to cling, with our wonted affection, to the land which gave us birth, and which, every day of our lives, brings to us new and stronger ties of attachment. We appeal to the Judge of all the earth, who will finally award us justice, and to the good sense of the American people, whether we are intruders upon the lands of others. Our consciences bear us witness that we are the invaders of no man's rights—we have robbed no man of his territory—we have usurped no man's authority, nor have we deprived any one of his unalienable privileges. How then shall we indirectly confess the right of another people to our land by leaving it forever? On the soil which contains the ashes of our beloved men we wish to live—on this soil we wish to die.

We entreat those to whom the foregoing paragraphs are addressed, to remember the great law of love, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." Let them remember that of all nations on the earth, they are under the greatest obligations to obey this law.—We pray them to remember that, for the sake of principle, their forefathers were compelled to leave, therefore driven from the old world, and that the winds of persecution wafted them over the great waters and landed them on the shores of the new world, when the Indian was the sole lord and proprietor of these extensive domains. Let them remember in what way they were received by the savage of America, when power was in his hand, and his ferocity could not be restrained by any human arm. We urge them to bear in mind, that those who would now ask of them a cup of cold water, and a spot of earth, a portion of their own patrimonial possessions, on which to live and die in peace, are the descendants of those, whose origin, as inhabitants of North America, history and tradition are alike unable to reveal. Let them bring to remembrance all these facts, and they cannot, and we are sure they will not fail to remember, and sympathize with us in these our trials and sufferings.

LEWIS ROSS, Pres't Committee.

James Daniel, Jos. Vann, David Vann, Edward Gunter, Richard Taylor, John Baldridge, Samuel Ward, George Sanders, Daniel Griffin, jun., James Hamilton, Alex. M'Daniel, Thomas Foreman, John Timson. W. S. Coodey, Clerk. Going Snake, Speaker of the Council.

James Bigbey, Deer-in-the-water, Charles Reese, Sleeping Rabbit, [illegible], Bark, Laugh-at-mush, [illegible], Turtle, Walking-Stick, Moses Parris, J. R. Daniel, Slim Fellow, [illegible], [illegible], Robbin, Tah-leh-dee, [illegible], White Path, Ne-gah-we, Dah-ye-ske. John Ridge, Clerk of the Council.

EXPENSE OF REMOVING THE INDIANS.—Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, in his able speech against the bill for removing the Indians, made the following calculation from official documents of the expense of the measure. The bill authorizes the appointment of Commissioners, the holding of treaties, the purchase of all the Indian lands, payment for improvements, for transportation, protection and one year's subsistence! Now what will this amount to? Mr. Everett computes the cost at $24,000,000.—We are not aware that any member of Congress refuted his calculation, or denied the grounds on which the estimate is based. It is admitted by all that millions would be required to effect the objects of the bill. Mr. E.'s calculation is thus made up:

Purchase of the Indian title	$7,160,133
Improvements to be paid for	8,085,000
Transportation	2,250,000
Subsistence one year	4,106,250
Cost of new lands in the West	1,500,000
	$23,101,333

To which add $64,875 per annum, for a militia force to protect them.

"I return (says Mr. Everett) to the cost of the operation, which I have calculated on official estimates. It is twenty four millions.—Almost just two dollars per head for the estimated population, at the census of this year. This enormous sum is to be raised by a tax on the people. Let us see what proportion of it is to be paid by some States. I take the estimated numbers from a document submitted to the House, in reference to the apportionment of Representatives under the new census. On that basis, there will be paid for removing the Indians, by

Maine	$748,000
New Hampshire	564,000
Massachusetts	1,156,000
Rhode Island	184,000
Connecticut	380,000
Vermont	548,000
New York	4,080,000
New Jersey	650,000
Pennsylvania	2,800,000
Delaware	156,000
Maryland	652,000
Virginia	1,400,000
North Carolina	920,000
South Carolina	570,000
Georgia	470,000
Kentucky	1,120,000
Tennessee	926,000
Ohio	2,000,000
Louisiana	200,000
Mississippi	120,000
Indiana	664,000
Illinois	390,000
Alabama	396,000
Missouri	260,000

I ask gentlemen from every State in the Union, if they feel justified in laying such a tax on their constituents for such an object?"

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Centinel, August 14.

SUPREME COURT.

TRIAL OF JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP.—On Tuesday, the Court met at the usual hour, when Judge Putnam observed, (in allusion to a complaint of Mr. Gardiner the preceding day) that "it had been represented that there were publications of evidence in a neighboring State, which if made here would be in direct violation of the rule of the Court on that subject: if there were any person or persons then in Court taking minutes of the evidence to send out of the State, so that printed statements might be returned here before the trials were closed, the Court would consider it a contempt, and punish such person or persons accordingly."

The examination of witnesses for the prisoner was then resumed. The following persons were examined:—S. P. Fuller, in continuation; Charles G. Page, Moses Balch, Zachariah Burchmore, jun., John Forrester, jun., Judson Murdock, Joseph J. Knapp, (father of the prisoner) Aaron Foster, James Savary, Nathaniel Kinsman, Silas Waleott, John McGlue, Warwick Palfray, Nath'l P. Knapp again.

The Council for Government then called the following witnesses, who were examined, viz: George Wheatland, Rev. Mr. Colman, Michael Shepard, John W. Treadwell, Geo. Teal, Stephen Brown.

The following were then called for prisoner:—Elizabeth Benjamin, Nathaniel P. Knapp, and Henry Field. The examination of witnesses was here closed.

Mr. DEXTER, senior Counsel, commenced his plea in behalf of the prisoner, at half past 3 P. M., and continued it until the adjournment at 7.

On *Wednesday*, the Court met at 9 o'clock. Mr. DEXTER resumed his plea for the prisoner and completed it at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. having occupied six hours in his pleading.

Mr. WEBSTER rose to commence his closing plea for the Government at 20 minutes before 12,—he continued speaking for one hour and twenty minutes, when an adjournment took place, till half past 2 P. M. when he resumed his plea, and continued it till the adjournment at 7 o'clock, without finishing his remarks upon the evidence in the case.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, when Mr. WEBSTER resumed his address to the Jury, which was concluded about 11 o'clock. The prisoner was then informed that his Counsel had done all for him that it lay with them to do, and that if he had any thing to offer in addition, this was the proper moment. He answered at once, that he had "nothing more to offer."

The Charge of the Court was then given by Judge PUTNAM, who brought it to a close, and left the case in the hands of the Jury, about half past one o'clock. The Court was then adjourned nominally, to three o'clock, the Judge, at the same time, informing the Jury that the Court would leave them in possession of the Court Room till such time as they should agree, when the Court would be ready to receive their verdict.

Accordingly, large numbers of persons assembled in the vicinity of the Court House, immediately after dinner, in anxious expectation of hearing the verdict which was to determine the life or death of JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP. But the hour to which the Court was adjourned passed away, and others followed it, without any indication being given that the Jury had come to a decision.

Crowds came and went, and were succeeded by other crowds, till between five and six o'clock the Jury were seen to issue from the Court House, marshalled and arranged as usual, for the purpose of returning to their lodgings for refreshment.

Many persons kept their stations about Court street, till a late hour in the evening, to which they were induced principally by a recollection of the circumstance that when S. M. Clark was capitally convicted, several years ago, the Jury did not return a verdict till 11 o'clock at night, at which time the Court was called together to receive it. On Thursday evening, however, shortly before 9 o'clock, the Court was opened *pro forma*, and immediately adjourned to 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The multitude, of course, immediately dispersed.

SALEM TRIAL.—The Jury returned into Court yesterday at about 11 o'clock, for instruction from the Court, on certain points of which, on being possessed, they again retired, and returned again at a quarter before 3 o'clock, and stated that they had not agreed, nor was there any prospect of their coming to any agreement, whereupon they were discharged, and a new trial was ordered, which will, probably, commence this day. It was supposed that nine—some say ten of the Jury were in favor of convicting the prisoner (John F. Knapp,) and the rest opposed to conviction, and among the latter was the foreman of the Jury.

THE TRIAL AT SALEM.—The Supreme Court this (Saturday) morning, proceeded with the trial of John F. Knapp. A jury was impannelled, and the case opened about 11 o'clock.—The same witnesses were examined as on the former trial and the testimony, as far as it was given was substantially the same. The principal witnesses examined to-day were B. F. White, Mrs. Kimball, Doctors Johnson and Hubbard, Benjamin Leighton, and J. C. R. Palmer. The case was argued by the same Counsel on both sides—and opened this morning by Solicitor General Davis.—*Bost. Eve. Gaz.*

FRANCIS' TRIAL.—We understand that S. D. Parker occupied the whole of this forenoon in an argument in defence of the prisoner, and Col. Austin closed for the Government this afternoon. Judge Thatcher, in order to relieve the Jury from being kept together to-night and to-morrow, postponed his Charge until Monday morning, when the case will be given to them.—*Eve. Gaz.*

From the N. Orleans Argus, July [illegible].

Result of the Election. The returns published on the 19th, shows that an aggregate of [illegible] votes were given to the gubernatorial candidates who were opponents of the present national administration, while only [illegible] were given to those friendly to it,—thus exhibiting a majority of 1,[illegible] votes, of all those polled at the recent election, against the administration. Conceding as much as you will to the personal popularity of the successful candidate and to local politics, this vote is indicative of a change in the public sentiment of a state that gave its electoral vote to the present executive incumbent.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Disturbance at Yale College. We have seen a printed Circular, dated New Haven, August, 1830, purporting to be "explanatory of the recent proceedings of the Sophomore class in Yale College," pp. 15. It is signed by forty three students, who, it appears, have dismissed themselves from the Institution, because the Faculty did not inflict the same punishment upon them, as upon nine of their class mates, who "were no more guilty than themselves." "Any future return to the Institution," they say, "we have carefully placed beyond the power of any individuals, or indeed of any less number than the whole forty-three."

The origin of the difficulty was a petition of most of them, (July 28th) "requesting permission to explain Conic Sections from the book, and not to demonstrate them from figures, as a *few* preceding classes had done." This petition not being granted or answered by the Faculty, the next step in the process was, to *insist* upon the privilege of explaining and demonstrating the lesson, and *refusing* to recite except according to the system they had proposed. Here they set themselves in direct opposition to the government of the College; and thus the matter was brought to a crisis. To ascertain the extent of the combination, all the names were put into a box at the hour of recitation, and nine successively drawn out, and the individuals interrogated as to the motives which induced them to decline reciting according to the mode directed by the Faculty. Each of the nine having declared that they were influence in so doing, by a resolution which had been taken at a previous meeting. The Tutors discontinued the recitation, declaring that they would pursue the investigation no further, as it was evident the whole class had decided upon opposition to the government of the College. At a subsequent hour one of the professors informed them that they were all suspended until the next morning but that the nine were reserved for special punishment. When the morning came, the class were summoned individually to sign a paper declaring that they would recite the Conic Sections in the manner prescribed by the Faculty. The "forty three" refused to sign; but upon a reconsideration of the subject, they afterwards addressed a communication to the Faculty, stating their willingness to sign the paper, "provided it did not require a desertion of the support of the nine whose fate was still undetermined, stating also their calm, decided and predominate resolution to obtain the same punition to which they were subjected." The amount of this proviso is more distinctly stated in another place, where they say, "We had receded from all our requests, and had stated to the Faculty our readiness to continue our accustomed duties, provided the nine were permitted to do the same." But the Faculty were not disposed to treat on such terms. It was afterwards understood by the forty three, that *three* of those concerned in the rebellion had been dismissed (privately) as being the most active investigators and conductors of the rebellion. On Monday last they remark, "we sent to the Faculty to inquire into the veracity of our information respecting the *final* dismission of the three, stating at the same time if those gentlemen had been dismissed, that we henceforth considered ourselves as *finally dismissed* from the College." The Faculty refused to receive their communication; and a Committee which was afterwards sent, they refused an audience. "This," says the "forty three," "absolved us from all censure at least in our own conviction. We now consider ourselves virtually, finally dismissed from College, and will act accordingly."

We have thus given in a few words, the history of this foolish transaction, very nearly according to the representation of the "forty three." Had the statement proceeded from the Faculty, it would probably have presented a different coloring. Young gentlemen in College, and particularly Sophomores, are very apt to carry more sail than ballast, and the consequence is, that they often capsize in a smooth sea, and with only a fair breeze, which, if prudently managed, would have wafted them safely and pleasantly to the desired haven. Had we no other data to go by in the case before us, than the representation of the "forty three," we should say at once they were wholly in the wrong, and that in setting up their authority in opposition to the authority of the College, they evinced both a want of a judgment, and a headstrong, insubordinate disposition which they call independence no doubt, but which, unless they keep a good look out ahead, will drive them on rocks and quicksands from which there is no return.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

From our Irish papers, by the Josephine, we learn that distresses among the poor is very general in Ireland. The Tralee Mer. states that potatoes were selling at 2s per peck. The laboring man earns but 8d per day, and his daily allowance is insufficient to provide one meal of dry potatoes for his family. Thousands were out of employment, and typhus fever was setting in. The Enniskillen Reporter says the present state of distress surpasses any thing experienced in fifteen years. The Mayo Constitution remarks—"It is melancholy to behold the hordes of poor who daily creep about our streets. Potatoes are selling by the sack at 4½ and 5d. per stone." The Clare Sentinel says, "the dearness and scarcity of potatoes in the several parts of the extensive county, especially towards the west, have reduced the people to the lowest ebb of human suffering." Not a shilling could be obtained from the tenantry for rents. They were without the means of paying. The Sentinel asks "where will all this end?" A letter from Dublin says: "Oatmeal, which is never thought of as an article of food in the south of Ireland, so long as a potatoe can be had, is now eagerly bought up at 18s the hundred weight."

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Cincinnati Steam Coach.—A description is given, in the Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser of a Steam Coach constructed in that city, by Messrs. Shields & Son. "The engine, (as the paper informs us,) independent of the boiler, is made so compact that a box 1 ft. long, 1 ft. wide & 1 ft. deep, would contain it if taken to pieces! and yet, such is its power, that it will overcome a rise of 45 feet to the mile, without any essential variation in velocity. It has travelled at the rate of from 14 to 18 miles an hour, on a circular road, and the same force would propel the same weight 20 miles an hour, and more, on a straight one, there being so much less friction. Another great improvement consists in the mode of applying the power, and another in the construction of the boiler, which is perfectly novel. Add to which, the consumption of fuel does not exceed one-fourth of a cord a week, to run from 9 in the morning to 9 in the evening.

It appears, in fact, to have been reserved for the citizens of Cincinnati to bring this great improvement to so near perfection, and but it must be said, to the disgrace of our citizens, that for lack of patronage, while exhibitions of beasts, rope dancers, &c. &c. are crowded with throngs, [illegible]. The exhibition there was to be of short duration, as the most flattering [illegible] were held out to the proprietors on the Baltimore Rail Road."

The Census, it is reckoned, from the information now obtained, will give Philadelphia about two hundred thousand inhabitants, viz. about ninety thousand within the city bounds, and about one hundred and ten thousand without; about 170,000 in the contiguous dwellings, and about 30,000 in the rest of the county. Kensington alone has increased from 7,000 to 12,000 in the last ten years. Two hundred thousand inhabitants will give this district another member of Congress in the ratio of 50,000 for each member. The increase of the inhabitants in Philadelphia within the last ten years will be about 65,000, added to about 136,000. The increase of dwellings, manufactures, and business, commerce, has been fully [illegible] with that of population. Market street explains at all times the causes of this advancement. The trade with all parts of that vast western world which lies so convenient to Philadelphia, is immense and continually growing.—*Phil. Sent.*

The Census of New Haven has been completed. The population is 10,653, which is an increase in ten years of 40½ per cent. Hartford has a population of 9,617, showing an increase of 39 per cent. New London 4440, increase 33½; Middletown 6876; Litchfield 4444.

KING OF GREECE.—Among the candidates for the rejected crown, the name of Prince Frederick of Prussia, who is now in London, is much mentioned; and it may possibly well suit the policy of England to place him on the throne which Leopold refused, for he, too, is connected with the royal family of England.

Prince Frederick is the son of the present Duchess of Cumberland by her first marriage, and therefore half brother of Prince George of Cumberland, who may, it is said, become the future husband of the Princess Victoria, the future Queen of England. The Duchess of Cumberland has been thrice married: first, to Prince Frederick Louis, brother of the King of Prussia, of which marriage Prince Frederick now in his thirty-sixth year, is the issue; secondly, to the Prince of Solms, her son by whom is now in London; and thirdly, to the Duke of Cumberland.—*N. Y. American.*

CHEERING PROSPECTS.—A respectable gentleman of our acquaintance, of New Orleans, who has taken the tour from that city to Buffalo, through the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, says that the tone of public sentiment is completely changed, and that where, two years since, the cry was all for 'Jackson,' it is now responded on every breeze, "down with Jackson, down with Jackson."—"Give us Henry Clay, for our next President." "Henry Clay is the friend of the Farmer, the friend of the Manufacturer, the friend of the Mechanic, and a friend to the prosperity of the Union." Such, says our friend, is the language made use of and placarded at all the stopping places through which he passed. And is there not a sufficient cause for this change? Is not the passage of the Indian bill; the blow struck at internal improvements by the veto of the President to the Maysville road bill, and the nullification proceedings of Gen. Jackson's friends at the South, and his system of rewards and punishments, a good and sufficient cause for a change of opinion? If not, we do not know that any thing will; and that should even one arise from the dead, the people would yet slumber on, forgetful of the infringements upon their liberties.—*Ballston Spa Gaz.*

The Elections in Ohio will take place in October next. General Harrison and General M'Arthur were originally announced as candidates for the office of Governor; but Gen. Harrison having declined, it is expected that the Anti-Administration party will concentrate their strength on General M'Arthur. There are two candidates for Congress in opposition to Mr. Stanberry, and Mr. J. C. Wright is announced for the district lately represented by Mr Goodenow. The proceedings and address of the Jackson Convention which recently met at Columbus, are treated very unceremoniously by the most respectable Editors of the State.—*Nat. Journal.*

TEMPERANCE.—The first annual Report of the New York City Temperance Society, has been lying on our table for some time, and we regret that we had not before found a convenient opportunity to notice it. It is a pamphlet of nearly 80 pages, filled with facts, of a nature highly interesting, because intimately connected with the best interests of society, and the usefulness and happiness of individuals.

The Society have published and circulated, well in the short period since its formation in 1829, addressed to physicians, dealers in ardent spirits, and, to the public, 60,000 tracts, &c. on the subject to which they are devoted. The receipts of the year amounted to about $[illegible]; and the expenditures to $385; and facts lead us to believe that a vast deal of good has been effected at this surprisingly small expense. The use of ardent spirits at public tables in our hotels and boarding houses, it is stated, has been reduced almost to nothing; and "in steamboats the change has been astonishingly great." At several public festivals no ardent spirit has been used. Among no class has the progress of reformation been "more marked or more benign in its effects than among seamen." The experience of a ship's crew on a Canton voyage has proved the benefits of sailing without drinking spirits; and it is intended, next year, to publish a list of the vessels in which the practice is dispensed with. Ship building is carried on to a considerable extent without it. A Temperance Society on Governor's Island, includes nearly all the U. S. soldiers at that post.

In 1827 above two millions of gallons of distilled spirits were imported into New York; in 1828 nearly three millions; and in 1829 only 1,096,[illegible] gallons. After a statement of the exports in the same year, the Report says—"From this it appears, that the last year the diminution in the quantity of foreign liquors passing through the New York market, for domestic consumption, has been 1,471,718 gallons, being a falling off of more than 50 per cent. Of domestic spirit, it has been about two millions of dollars.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Wool continues to advance. The prices now, we should think, are just about where they were in 1826. One large lot of fine Merino, which last year brought 37½ cents, has been sold this year at 60 cents, the grower realizing at the latter price, about $12,000. [illegible] Saxony commands 60½ cents. The lower grades of fleece are in great demand, grades bring 50 cents. The stock in the market is extremely light.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Mr. Clay recently attended a public dinner at the Yellow Springs, in Ohio, where he delivered an address, as it is stated, to about 2000 persons, and gave the following toast:

"The Union: Any just sacrifice to [illegible] and preserve it—no concession to [illegible] [illegible] to dissolve it."

At Cincinnati he was received with great distinction, and a procession of 300 horsemen and some thirty carriages accompanied him through some of the principal streets. He was waited on by great numbers of citizens until late in the evening.

There seems to be very little doubt entertained that the French will succeed in their enterprise against the Algerines. Whether their object is merely to humble that piratical government and nation, or to subdue and extirpate them, for the purpose of planting a civilized people in their room, we do not know. If the former is the object, it will probably have the effect of forcing the barbarians to abandon their system of piracy, and of conforming themselves to the laws of nations, and the rules and regulations of civilized society. If the latter, it will be an event of great importance to the peace of nations, and the security of commerce, particularly in the Mediterranean. We hope it will prove to be an onset, which may be followed up, and terminate in the final expulsion of the Barbary nations from the coasts of that sea. That they have been suffered to remain there for so many centuries, infesting the trade of other nations, and preying in turn upon all the maritime powers of Europe, can only be accounted for upon the ground of the narrow, selfish jealousies and rivalships of those nations. If the French put an end to their depredations in either of the modes above mentioned, it will redound to the lasting honor of that kingdom and government.

The Mahomedan empire has within a short time received, and is in a fair way to receive, some solemn lessons in relation to its general system of government, the character of its intercourse with the civilized world, and the mutability of governments and nations. Hitherto it has stood in the attitude of enmity and hostility towards all other nations, disregarding all the laws and regulations which preserve their peace, and govern their intercourse with each other. But Russia has taught the Sultan, that if he means to preserve even a small remnant of his power and authority, he must change his system, and place himself within the pale of civilized nations. And France is adding her weight to the scale, in regard to that part of the empire which is called Algiers. Attacks of this sort upon different portions of the immensely extended dominions of Turkey, will necessarily have the effect of weakening the general power of the Sultan; and must in the end greatly reduce, if not destroy the whole.—Egypt is held by a feeble bond, which will probably be severed the first favorable opportunity; and is it would not be strange if the whole fabric of Mahomedanism should crumble to pieces, either by its own weight, or by the internal weakness of the parts. The authority of the Grand Seignor is now little more than nominal in the provinces; it will probably be less.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Treaty with Turkey.—The Washington Telegraph says:—"Information has been received at the Department of State, that a treaty between the United States and the Sublime Porte was signed at Constantinople on the 7th of May last, by Mr. Charles Rhind, on the part on the part of the former, and the Reis Effendi, or Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the part of the latter; and that that Treaty secures to the commerce and navigation of the United States, all the advantages enjoyed by the most favored nations, in the ports or dominions of the Turkish Empire, and a free passage for their vessels to and from the Black Sea: that *Firmans* had been obtained, and despatched by Mr Rhind to Commodore Biddle, the Commander of our naval forces in the Mediterranean and Levant, and Mr. Offley, our Consul at Smyrna, authorizing them to proceed to Constantinople by land, for the purpose of adding their signature to the Treaty in question (those officers being associated with Mr Rhind in the commission for the conclusion of the same) and that as soon as this formality should be accomplished, the Treaty would be forwarded to this Government.

"Mr. Rhind left the United States in the month of October or November, of the last year, upon this interesting mission."

Notwithstanding the distress of the poor haymakers from Ireland, in consequence of the want of employ, their peculiar humor has not abandoned them. "You're a could, Mrs. Leary, dear!" said one of them to her crony, last week at Acton.—"Indeed, and it is thrue for you, Mrs. Malone!"—"And where would ye get that, honey?"—"Sure, and I slept last night in the field, and forgot to shut the gate now!"

An Ecclesiastical Council was held at Fall River, Mass., at the call of the 1st Baptist Church, on Wednesday, 14th July, for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Bradley Miner, from the Hamilton Institution, as Pastor of said church. The examination of the candidate was satisfactory, and it was unanimously voted to proceed with his ordination. The following was the order of the services:

The Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Webb, of the Methodist Church in Fall River; Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. Seth Ewer; Sermon from 2 Tim. ii. 24—"The servant of the Lord must not strive," &c. by Rev. G. B. Perry, of New Bedford; Ordination Prayer by Rev. Job Borden, the late Pastor; Charge by Rev. J. C. Welch, of Warren, R. I.; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. W. Phillips, of Providence, R. I.; Sermon to the Church from Luke x. 41—"He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet, shall receive a prophet's reward," by Rev. J. O. Choules, of Newport, R. I.; Address to the Congregation by Rev. Calvin Philleo, of Pawtucket; Closing Prayer by Rev. Thomas Smith, of the Congregational Church, Fall River; Benediction by the Pastor. The services were solemn and impressive.

Mr. Borden has been the Pastor of this Church for forty years, and has had the pleasure of marking its progress from a low state to a truly flourishing condition. This venerable man seems to have had his heart's desire gratified in living to welcome his successor in the care of the Church.

The population of the town is about 4000.—The Baptists worship in a new and commodious house, which will contain 6 or 700 persons. The church is happily united, and Mr. Miner enters upon his discharge of the Ministry under very favorable circumstances. May the great Head of the Church bless his labors.

Christian Watchman.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Died, on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, at the City Hotel, after an illness of eight days, Samuel Keep, Esq. of Washington, D. C. a native of Boston, and formerly Agent of the United States at Pensacola, in the 28th year of his age. The unfortunate subject of this notice was married on the 1st instant to an interesting young lady of Washington, which place he left the next day, with his wife and her two sisters, to visit his parents in Boston. Intending to leave Baltimore on the morning of the 3d for Philadelphia, Mr. Keep rose about 3 o'clock to observe the state of the weather, and to make the necessary arrangements. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, before persons who usually attend the bar were up, he called on the porter for a glass of cider. By one of those unaccountable oversights, which, in the best regulated establishments, may sometimes occur, a bottle of corrosive sublimate had been left in the bar, which the porter by mistake drew for cider. A small portion of it was drunk by Mr. Keep, and produced immediate vomiting. As soon as the poisonous nature of the draught was discovered, two eminent physicians were called in. Their attentions were unremitting during the whole course of his sickness, and the family of Mr. Barnum could not have been more assiduous than they were in every possible effort to avert the fatal result of the accident which they so deeply deplored. The strongest hopes were entertained of the recovery of Mr. Keep until Monday last, when symptoms of mortification appeared, which terminated in his death.

West India Trade.—We copy the following from the St. Andrews, N. B. Herald, of the 30th ult:—

"Private letters have been received here from a gentleman *holding an official station under the British Government in the United States*, stating that the writer had received positive information that the West India Trade question was now settled, and that the ports will not be opened to the Americans.—*Salem Register.*

Allotment of the Judges of Superior Court, 1830 and 1831.

Summer Sessions.

Hosmer, Hartford and New Haven.
Peters, Middlesex and Tolland.
Daggett, New London and Fairfield.
Williams, Windham.
Bissell, Litchfield.

Winter Sessions.

Hosmer, Fairfield.
Peters, Hartford.
Daggett, Middlesex and Windham.
Williams, Litchfield and Tolland.
Bissell, New Haven and New London.

The Columbian (D. C) Gazette states, that Amos Kendall, the 4th Auditor of the Treasury, is about to proceed on a tour to inspect the Navy Yards. What next? The man does not know a transom from a rib among the timbers nor a hauser from a pendant among the rigging—inspect the Navy Yards indeed!—*U. S. Gaz.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, AUGUST 18, 1830.

Indians.—"We wish to remain on the lands of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to claim this without interruption or molestation. The treaties with us and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of treaties, guaranty our residence and our privileges, and secure us against intruders. Our only request is, that these treaties may be fulfilled, and these laws executed."—*Extract from the Cherokees' Appeal.*

The address of the Committee and Council of the Cherokee Nation, in General Council convened, to the people of the United States, will be found on another page of this paper. It is a most peculiar and interesting document, drawn up with great ability and urging their just claims with great countenance, eloquence and moderation. It is idle to call such men savages; it only adds groundless insult to the manifold injuries which are inflicting upon them. They use the language of a people who have been greatly wronged by those who have received much at their hands, and who in possession of the power to oppress, are forgetful of the rights of others and their own obligations. The address is more like those able, emphatic, but calm and moderate appeals which were at the time of our own revolution addressed by the higher assemblies in our land to the king and parliament and to our British brethren.—There is something more of sadness in this address than pervaded those immortal productions. They have not the power of resistance;—they are the feeble remnant of a once powerful race. Their claim is upon the honor and justice and magnanimity of a nation which has the power to crush them to atoms; and they may well fear, from recent indications, that our national honor and plighted faith are but lightly esteemed. Every American should read this appeal, and should blush as he reads it, at the perfidy of his government.

"*Our Union*:—Any just sacrifice to strengthen and preserve it: no concession to impotent threats to dissolve it."—*Mr. Clay's toast.*

We have never apprehended any serious danger to the country, or the constitution, or our Union, from the nullification doctrines of South Carolina; but we were not, by any means, prepared to find those factious and absurd notions so soon brought into disrepute, and disavowed by many who at first supported them. So far from any evil having arisen to the country, or shock to the union, from the discussion of this question, the full and thorough examination of the subject, the accurate calculation of the value of the union, have done more to give stability to it, and settle forever the just construction of the constitution, and to mark with distinctness the true boundaries between the powers of the State and General Governments, than ever has been done by any former discussions. Before this discussion, men approached the subject with a kind of feverish anxiety, as one involved in difficulties, as a fearful question which it was dangerous to tamper with, as there was no knowing to what result you might arrive. The discussion in Congress last winter, and in various forms and places since, have removed the mist which hung about this question, and fixed upon the public mind almost universally, sound and distinct notions on the subject. It is extremely fortunate for the country, that the defence of the correct and constitutional side of the question, found so able an advocate as Mr. Webster. His speech was undoubtedly, taking it all in all, for the best argument ever delivered on that great question, and coming, as it did, so opportunely—read by every body and intelligible to the most moderate capacity—it overthrew the sophistries of his ingenious opponent, and settled the question forever. It would have been dreadful to have so momentous a question made the ground of party warfare, or the strange doctrines of Mr. Hayne generally adopted in any one section of the country.

We allude to the part which Mr. Webster took in this matter the more frequently, because we consider it immensely important. If, with the talent and ingenuity opposed to the correct construction of the constitution, it had been feebly sustained or been managed by a feeble and inefficient advocate, it is difficult to compute the extent of the injury which probably would have arisen.

The following is from the Richmond Enquirer, and contains sentiments which are re-echoed by the papers in Georgia, North Carolina, and indeed throughout the whole southern country, not excepting South Carolina herself:—

"Whatever conclusion any of 'the appearances' may have justified, we beg leave to assure them that '*the danger is over*.' We do not speak idly or unadvisedly upon a subject of this sort, we have information upon which we can most confidently rely, that no statute or edict of *Nullification* will be passed in South Carolina—but that she will continue with Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and the other Anti-Tariff States, and protest against that measure, as both inexpedient and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution—that there will be 'a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether,' against all such encroachments of the Federal Government. No change of means can change the principles of the South. We still go against this 'bill of abominations' so abhorrent to this new country, her limited constitution and this enlightened age."

A late writer on the human understanding, has observed, that it must be obvious to every one, who has attended to the operations of his senses, that the eye affects the mind. The Prophet Jeremiah made the same remark, and no one who has attended the Lectures of Mr. Evans, can, for a moment, doubt as to the truth of the fact. We view as a chart the mountain Chimborazo, measure its height, and compare it with other mountains on the scale, and recollect much more concerning it than we should by reading Baron Van Humbolt, and with much less trouble, than the Baron had in climbing up its open, over eternal snows. Mr Evan's Lectures on the commencement of a God, and of matter, taking in his chronological course the Mosaic account of the creation, has brought us down in the course of an evening, very pleasantly, to the period of our Washington. We think it may be justly said, that his Lectures combine, in a very high degree, instruction with amusement, and that an evening in attending them, is far more profitably spent, both for the young and the middle aged, than it could be at the representation of Shakespeare's best plays. In short, we may almost say, that we see a world, in a nut shell.—*Com.*

Mr. Clay and Internal Improvements.—The Mechanics and other citizens of Columbus, in Ohio, recently gave a dinner to Mr. Clay, who was at that place attending to his professional duties. The following are extracts from some minutes of his speech at that dinner, taken by a gentleman present. We are always glad to meet with any of the productions of this highly gifted man, and particularly admire the patriotic sentiments which pervade this address. He is plain and open, and frank in the avowal of his sentiments—differing in that respect materially from the shuffling, shifting, two-sided course taken by President Jackson. He declares himself the friend of Internal Improvements; and does not endeavor, by any process of hair-splitting, to fritter it down to that naked, meagre and inconsistent system, which it seems the design of Gen. Jackson to substitute for that system sanctioned by the patriots of many years.

The views of Mr. Clay on the Tariff and on the absurd doctrines of South Carolina, nullification, &c. are only such as were to be anticipated from Henry Clay. It is idle for the administration papers to contend that Mr. Clay is not fast gaining ground in the Western and Middle States. It is plain that they look to him as affording, by his election, the only salvation to the great doctrines of the American System. They admire, most justly, his noble and manly character, and his unquestioned talents, and his unvarying principles. We do not suppose that any body seriously entertains a doubt of his success in this State—if any do so, they must labor under a strange delusion.

But to return to the address. Alluding to the nature of the assembly, he remarks,—

"From no source could such a compliment, tendered to him, be more acceptable. To the mechanic and other arts, we are indebted for all the comforts and elegances of human life. Without them fields could not be cleared or tilled, cities built, or oceans navigated. The degree of their success and prosperity, always indicated the happiness, power, and glory of nations. Mr. C. drew illustrations of this remark, from the condition of nations in ancient and modern times.

Considerations like these, had, at an early period of his public career, induced him to espouse the cause of protecting native industry. He traced the progress, and demonstrated the success of the system. If preserved and continued, he did not doubt that it would ultimately realize every hope and promise of its founders.

Connected with this system, he considered internal improvements. It had been indeed proclaimed, from high authority, that there existed no relation between them. If it were meant to assert merely the incorrectness of the imputation, that one system was fraudulently upheld in order to sustain the other, he agreed to the truth of the assertion. In no other sense, however, could it, he conceived, be correctly alleged that there was no connection between the two. They are intimately, and he hoped indissolubly united. While at Washington, the statement is put forth that the one system has no dependence upon, or relation to the other, an opinion directly the reverse is asserted at Charleston. There it is maintained by a Senator of the United States, high in the confidence of the present administration, and exerting a powerful influence in the control of its measures, that the Tariff and Internal Improvements are conjoined and exulting in the overthrow of Internal Improvements, produced by the veto applied to the Maysville Turnpike, that Senator predicts that the policy of protection will not long survive their death. Mr. C. hoped that his prediction will be as far from being fulfilled, as his recent Waterloo defeat, in the Senate of the Union will be memorable, when he attempted to subvert the fundamental principle of all Republics, that the majority ought to govern, and to subordinate to its power the right of a minority, no larger than a single State, to nullify the deliberate legislative acts of the whole.

The object of the one system of policy, is to produce; of the other to distribute. And of what avail will it be that the barns of the farmers are overflowing, and the shops and warehouses of the merchant and manufacturer filled with fabrics of their industry, skill, and ingenuity, if there be no canals and roads to distribute them among the consumers? On the other hand, of what avail would roads and canals be, if we had not products to transport?

The opponents of these systems of national policy have promulgated their plan of warfare. It is to attack in detail—to separate and destroy in succession. To overthrow Internal Improvements to-day; and then they boast the Tariff will not long survive their death. Upon the Tariff they made a beginning at the last session. They reduced the duty on salt and molasses, and restored the drawback on spirits distilled from molasses. They have thus materially affected some of the few items in which the West had any direct interest.

Another important feature in their scheme of hostilities, is to attack and destroy, if possible, all those who are alleged or supposed to have had weight in laying the foundations of the American System. Hence, he had been pursued, persecuted and proscribed, with a bitterness unexampled in the annals of Christian communities. They are very much mistaken, who suppose that the calumnies which have been directed against him, and which have been continued with unabated fury, even after his retirement into private life, proceed from the election of Mr. Adams. They are very much mistaken who suppose that his opponents believe that he deviated from his duty, and violated the wishes of his constituents in bestowing his suffrage upon that illustrious man. What! can they be sincere in such a charge, when those very constituents, in the fall of 1828, upon the question between him and the present President being directly put to them, gave exactly the same vote for Mr. Adams which they alone had empowered Mr. C. to give in Feb. 1825? No! No! It was not his participation in the election or administration of Mr. Adams, that whetted the instruments of attack upon him; it was because he entertained certain opinions as to the policy which it became this country to pursue.

His opponents did him, even in the motive of their violent assaults upon him, unintentionally too much honor. The existence and the preservation of the American System, did not depend upon so frail a circumstance as his life. It sprung from a much higher, more important and more durable cause. It arose out of the wants and necessities of the nation—and long, long after the short remnant of his days are spent, it will be borne and upheld upon the shoulders of a nation.

Why, if he has not correctly described the real cause of the continued attacks upon him, have they still been persevered in? He is now a private man, the humblest among the humble. He has no army, no navy, no power, no patronage, no subsidized press, no official corps to offer its homage. He has nothing but the unbought affections of his countrymen. His opponents possess all the honors and the offices, and emoluments of Government. Are all these unavailing, whilst Mordecai the Jew stands at the King's gate?"

We give the following extract of a letter from one of General Jackson's old and first supporters, of his election to the Presidency, under a strong impression that all the General's friends in Connecticut, except that portion which the Extraordinary Embassador to the Ultima Thule, and Botanic [illegible], and [illegible] at the [illegible] dinner parties at London and Liverpool—perpetual opposer of nearly all administrations of our government, &c. &c.—who never wanted office, but accepts greedily the first that a [illegible] cabinet consents to give him—has emphatically described as subsisting on treasury pap. The extract is in the following words:—

"I did once suppose that his [General Jackson's] intellectual qualities were of a high, if not of the first order. I have reason now to believe, he has lost his energy of mind, and singleness of judgment, which at one time made him one of the prodigies of the age. I may, however, explain my attitude? It is a short term, and easily read. With a different cabinet for his advisers, Gen. Jackson would have been one of the most popular Presidents we have ever had. [Very doubtful.] But with the present cabinet for his advisers, supposing him capable of being under their influence, even Gen. Washington would have failed. As matters have turned, I think there are prognostics of a new system of politics in the United States, which will come like a whirlwind upon the Swiss friends of Gen. Jackson, and Nortonize the whole of them. "*Sauve qui peut.*"

[Washington would have started with Statesmen for his advisers, and would have made an effort to have found honest men. He might possibly have been cheated—at any rate, he would not have made the fruitless attempt of mixing oil with water.—Ed. Cour.]

Salem Trials.—It will be seen that the first trial of John Francis Knapp, as a principal murderer of Mr. White, was concluded on Thursday last, and the case committed to the jury at 10 o'clock on that day. The jury could not agree on a verdict, and were discharged on Friday evening. The court have empannelled a new jury and are proceeding rapidly with a second trial of Knapp. We design next week to present our readers with an abstract of the testimony and of the arguments of the counsel in the first trial.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor:—It is possible that I may incur the imputation of censoriousness, if through your columns I occasionally point out some of the prominent corruptions of our age and country. But as these have an immediate and important bearing upon the interests of society, both the exigences of the times, and the good of mankind, demand the exposition. Let the subjoined general remarks, however, be understood not as advocating an union of church and state or the least infringement upon the right of conscience. Far from it. Reason is the highest prerogative of man, and I would ever reverence its dictates, and bow before its supremacy. My present object is merely to trace the doctrine of atheism to its legitimate effect upon the *temporal prosperity* of man. A doctrine which has taken deep root in the public mind, and whose influence is manifested in modified forms, throughout every grade of the community. From the very nature of this belief, it is demonstrable that it is productive of no single benefit to mankind; on the contrary, that it strikes at the basis of social order, and tends to the subversion of human happiness. The constitution of all civilized governments is closely identified with the principles and spirit of religion. Hence it embodies a civil code, comprehending a system of rewards and punishments, and a legal provision for acts of beneficence.—Taken entire, it is a voluntary compact, established by common consent, for the common benefit, upon the belief of the divine revelation; and professing to be regulated by its precepts, and to advance its interests. Eradicate this belief and you confuse the elements of society. You take away from the ruler, the incentive to righteous enactment, and from the subject, the motive to obedience, and raise up an empire of selfishness, lawlessness and passion. The effective agency of the civil law, and the consequent harmonious impulse given to the social body, is mainly founded on the belief of future accountability. It may be said that *natural sympathy* would consolidate its interests.—Why then was its power not operative in the infancy of society? Why has it not mollified the asperities of the present barbarous nations around us? Why has it not rescued the infant from the waves, the widow from the flames, and the victim from the idol? Why has it not quenched the death fires of our forests, torn the scalping knife from the savage, and modified these lawless customs into a well balanced body politic? As to individual character, atheism and infidelity engender immorality, as history attests the fact, that those bodies of community in which a rigid morality prevailed, have been uniformly prosperous, while infidelity and its consequent irreligion, has ever been the curse of nations.—It was these which laid waste the fair fields of France and made it a reservoir of blood. It was the absence of national virtue which overthrew the magnificence of Greece; and imperial Rome, whose cloud-piercing battlements frowned destruction from every side upon its foes, and whose eagle pinions overshadowed half the civilized world, was through this compelled to bow to the barbarian. Let the sentiment once prevail that man was formed by the hand of chance, that secret guilt is unknown, that virtue has no reward, and crime no retribution, in a word, reject the truths of the Bible, and you remove the main incentive to virtue, and restraint to vice. You blot out that central light round which revolve the highest hopes, affections, and destinies of man; paralize the powers of conscience, and chain down the soul and body to the pollution and wretchedness of earth; shroud the immortal spirit in uncertainty and gloom, and throw around the future the blackness of darkness. Could happiness exist in the thought that man is not regarded by a superintending providence—that he is on a level with the mass of existence around him—that corruption and worms are his only heritage, and the sepulchre is his everlasting prison-house. Oh no! It is from a contrary belief that he receives his most solid joys, his strongest consolation. And it is the moral power derived from this belief, which, stronger than legal restraint, operates in secret upon the principles of men, regulates their conduct and provides for the benefit of civil society. But waving the consideration of the existence of the Bible—of its adaptation to the situation of man, and the immense weight of talent and learning which has aided its support, enough is evinced to attest its validity. I read sufficient in the distinctive characters of its adherents and opposers, in the record of the past, in the concurrence of public sentiment, in the analogy of nature in the constitution of the human mind, & in the lofty aspirations & unbounded capacity of man, to convince me of its truth, of its powerful, all pervading efficacy. No institution of the world has been the cause of so important political revolutions, and none has been subjected to so uniform and bitter persecution as the Christian church. The efforts of bigotry, prejudice, and fanaticism, have been opposed in every stage of her progression. Yet she rose in celestial splendor from this darkness which surrounded her, perfect in design, beautiful in proportion, a landmark and refuge to the bewildered wanderer, a star amid a universe of night. She contains an inherent heaven-born element, by which she has surmounted every obstacle, and triumphed over the execration of her foes. The terrific storm has indeed blackened and burst over her: and the thunders have rolled and the lightnings have streamed upon her, and the waves have dashed against her base. Yet these have only proved her strength, and purified her from pollution. *She must exist forever*, for her foundation is laid broad, and deep, and it is established upon the eternal principles of truth and justice, and it is imbedded in the very elements of human dignity and human happiness. Reason and observation must convince every one that her strength and influence must constantly increase, that the whole energies of the world will be eventually arrayed within her course, and that the last light of heaven will fade away upon her summit.

PHILANTHROPOS.

A new paper, edited by Mr. Charles W. Denison and printed by Mr. Edmund B. Kellogg, made its appearance at Stonington on Wednesday last, under the title of the "Stonington Phenix." The literary and mechanical appearance of the number before us is very good, and, judging from the leading editorial article, the Phenix bids fair, we think, to be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of sound morals and correct principles.

The U. S. ship St. Louis, Capt. Sloat, left Mazatlan about the latter end of April, for Callao, with $300,000 in specie and bullion.

ITEMS.

Seventy British emigrants, who lately arrived at New York, almost immediately re-embarked on a return home alarmed at the heat of the weather with the consequent dull appearance of business. There have arrived at New York as many as a thousand foreigners in one week.

Western Rail Road.—At a city meeting, held in Boston, on Monday, (9th inst.) a ballot was taken on the question of adopting the resolution, for applying to the Legislature for authority to the city to subscribe a million of dollars in a Western Rail Road, and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote—Yeas 1966—Nays 582.

Retributive Justice.—The Ambassador of Russia in Persia, having been assassinated, the Emperor Nicholas demanded a signal reparation. The Schah, in compliance banished the High Priest, and ordered the noses, ears, and tongues of 1000 men to be cut off, after they had undergone the bastinado.

American Silk.—A gentleman from Mansfield, Ct. informs us, (says the New England Farmer) that it is computed that at least four tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season; and that the silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns this year, has amounted to $24,000—all of which has found a ready sale.

King William IV, the new British sovereign, 2 days after his accession to the throne, issued a proclamation for the suppression of vice and immorality, for the due observance of the Sabbath, and public worship, and for the suppression and prevention of gambling, intemperance, blasphemy, profaneness, &c., and commanding all civil officers to see the laws strictly and faithfully executed.

Turnips.—The N. E. Farmer recommends sowing strong wood ashes over the ground about the time they are springing up. "This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop, and cause the crop to be sweet and palatable."

A young man named John Fisher, a native of New Jersey, but a resident of Albany for many years, has been arraigned at Albany on a charge of robbing the mail in June last. Fisher plead guilty.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of Friday says—"Judge Conkling yesterday sentenced John Fisher, the man who some time since robbed the northern and the western mails in the vicinity of this city, to ten years imprisonment in the state's prison—five years for each offence."

We learn from William Vance, Esq. (says the Portland Courier) who left Eastport for this port on Sunday last, that on the preceding day news arrived there from St. Andrews and St. John, on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British West India ports were to be opened to the United States in September, under certain limitations and restrictions. The fact is said to have been communicated by Judge Chipman, Provincial Agent in Europe, to Mr. Johnson, merchant at St. John. The same news was received by a commercial house at St. Andrews from a respectable commercial house in London. It is added that Judge Chipman stated in his letter that he had been assured by the British Minister that the interest of the British northern and eastern Provinces would be duly protected. The character of the restrictions, which are to continue on the trade, is not given; but that the ports are to be opened in some shape we think there is but little doubt.

Algiers.—The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Friday says: "We learn from Capt. Gardner, of the ship Lorenzo, that a Moorish vessel arrived at Gibraltar on the 6th of July, from Oran, bringing intelligence that the French had taken Algiers the latter part of June. Also, that a recent eruption of Mount Ætna had taken place, by which several villages had been destroyed."

Kentucky Elections.—The elections of members of the State Legislature, have just taken place in Kentucky, and some partial scattering returns have been received, but not sufficient to enable us to judge of the result. In some counties the contest has been very warm and close, between the friends of Mr. Clay and the present administration respectively, while in others the elections have turned altogether upon local questions.

Indiana.—The elections in Indiana for State officers and the State Legislature have taken place this month.

Mississippi.—There are six candidates for Congress in Mississippi, among whom the name of the present member, General Hinds, does not appear. The candidates announced are William L. Sharkey, Richard W. Webber, James C. Wilkins, Franklin E. Plummer, David Dickson, John H. Norton. The election in this state has also taken place, and the results will be had in a few weeks. A United States Senator must be elected by the new Legislature in the room of Mr. Adams, deceased.

Melancholy Accident.—Two men were killed in the western part of the city of Boston, on Friday last.—They were employed with a large number of other laborers, in removing earth from the levelling of the streets in the neighborhood of May street. The bank suddenly fell in, and these men were buried in the falling earth.—They were immediately dug out, but one of them was found dead, and the other survived but about ten minutes. Their bodies were much bruised.

According to the Savannah Georgian of the 5th inst. Governor Gilmer received information, from a gentleman from the upper country, that not less than four thousand trespassing gold diggers have returned to the Cherokee country.

Married,

In New York, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Cyrus Mason, Mr. Guilford D. Young, formerly of this town, to Miss Laura F. Graham, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Graham, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, yesterday morning, a child of Mr. John S. Johnson.

At Lyme, Mrs. Parnel Beckwith, aged 70; wife of Mr. Abner Beckwith.

In Conesus, N. Y. on the 7th inst. Mrs. Abigail Williams, aged 60; wife of Mr. Moses Williams, formerly of Preston.

NORWICH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

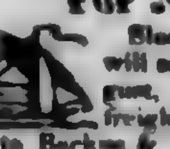
THE Fall Term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 8th September.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
Aug. 18. 3wis21

DR. HOOKER

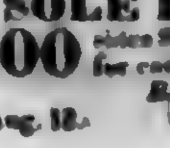
HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. Nathan Tisdale, opposite the Episcopal Church.
Norwich, Aug. 17. 3w21

For New-York.



The sloop Splendid, M. Williams Master, will sail on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.
August 18. 21

For New-York.

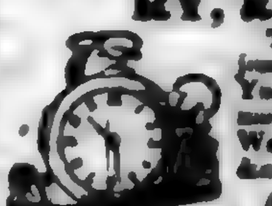


Sloop Jupiter, Benj. Rogers, will sail on Tuesday, 31st August, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to Backus & Norton.
Aug. 18 3w21

SOLE LEATHER.

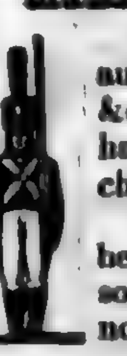
500 sides Sole Leather, for sale cheap for cash by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Aug. 18. 21

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. &c.



THE subscriber has just received from New York, a very rich assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c.
Also, Bead Bags,—a new and splendid article.

MILITARY GOODS.



Swords, Muskets, Epaulets, Plumes, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and for sale very cheap.
N.B.—Companies can be supplied on most reasonable terms, and at short notice.
R. W. ROATH.
Aug. 17. 3w21

VALUABLE BOOKS,
CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, AT THE PUBLISHERS' LOWEST PRICES, AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Scott's Family Bible, a new and superior edition, in calf and sheep binding.
Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Bible—8 vols. royal octavo,
Memoirs of Dr Payson, a new edition,
Gaston's Collections,
Quarto Bibles, in Morocco, calf and plain bindings,
A great variety of Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in plain and elegant bindings.
Aug. 18. 21

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A LIKELY young Horse. Also, an elegant Gig and Harness, nearly new.
Enquire of *WM. D. RIPLEY.*
Aug 17. 3w21

FLAX-SEED.

WANTED, one or two thousand bushels Flaxseed, by *FITCH & SMITH.*
Aug. 17. 21

LEATHER.

JUST received a new supply of Leather, Shoe Findings, and Neats Foot Oil.
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
☞ Cash paid for hides and sheep skins.
Aug. 17. 21

NEW FLOUR.

14 bbls. Flour, from new wheat, a first rate article—just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Aug. 17. 3w21

FLAX SEED.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Flax Seed.
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Aug. 18. 21

MESS PORK, &c.

4 bbls. Mess Pork, first quality,
Dried Beef,
4 hhds. N. O. Molasses,
Bush Scythes,
For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*
Aug. 18. 18

BLANK BOOKS.
FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A large assortment of very superior Ledgers, Journals Day Books, Albums, &c. Writing and Wrapping Paper at wholesale and retail.
Aug. 18. 21

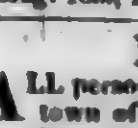
MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

DOCT. DYER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has located himself at Congdon's Hotel, Norwich Falls, where he will be happy to attend to all calls relating to his profession.
Aug. 17. 3w21

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a buck Deer, with a leather strap round his neck, and a small sleigh bell attached thereto. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. *DYER BUSHNELL.*
Lisbon, Aug 27. 3w21

FOR SALE,



A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.
Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*
Aug. 16th, 1830. 6/21

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Montville, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a town and state tax on levy 1829, and will attend to receive the same, at the house of James Turner, on Thursday the 2d day of Sept. next, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12; at Josiah Raymond's, same day, from 1 o'clock till 4 P. M.; at the house of Jared Turner, on Friday the 3d day of Sept. from 9 A. M. till 12; at Erastus Baker's, same day, from 2 till 5 P. M.; at the house of Roswell Downing's, on Saturday the 4th of Sept. next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12, and at Caleb Baker's, same day from 2 o'clock till 5 P. M.—Those that neglect this notice, must remember that collectors have pay for travel.
JOHN G. FITCH, Collector.
Montville, Aug. 16, 1830. 3w21

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of Aug. A. D. 1830.
Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Jonathan Webb, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Mr. Ebenezer M. Webb, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
3w21) Attest, Jared Lathrop, Clerk.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.
F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 15, 1830. 3m21

POETRY.

THE PROSPECT.

Behold the sun, which gilds yon heav'n—
How beauteous it appears!
And must it shine to light a world
Of warfare and of tears?
Shall human passion ever sway
This glorious world of God,
And beauty, wisdom, happiness,
Sleep with the trampled sod?
Shall peace ne'er lift her banner up?
Shall Truth and Reason cry,
And men oppress them down with worse
Than ancient tyranny?
Shall all the lessons Time hath taught,
Be so long taught in vain—
And earth be steeped in human tears,
And groan with human pain?
See yon dark Afric lift his brow
Against the burning sun,
And plead with God to take his life,
Ere yet the day be done!
Behold the female, falling faint
With ceaseless stripes and toil,
And breathing out her burthened life
On Freedom's blood-trenched soil!
See Slav'ry raise her iron hand
To cause a sea of tears,
To which her ills in ancient time
A slender rill appears!
And are the red man flying far
Before his christian foe!
Whose ceaseless vengeance overwhelms
His fathers land with woe;
They've seized the realm, they've drawn the sword,
They've shed the red man's blood;
They've poured the tears of Afric' sons
In one dark, deadly flood;
They've placed their foot on human hearts!
The cup of wrath is red,
And darkly dashing down will come
On ev'ry guilty head!!
Will He who sees the sparrow fall,
Who hears the orphan cry,
Stand still and look with pleasure on,
While souls by thousands die?
Souls that are rending Heav'n with groans,
And cries, and ceaseless tears,
And bleeding fast beneath the stripes
And gathered ills of years?
Is this a time for triumph's shout,
Or passions rankling spite,
When woes are gathering o'er the land,
Darker than Egypt's night?
Is this a time to call the shades
Of ancient party up,
When a bright angel stands alone,
With his hand upon the cup,
Ready to reach his mantling brim
To those who've caused the pain
Of million hearts, and given the dregs
For their parched lips to drain?
Should not knees be bent, and hearts be join'd
And men unite to pray,
That the gath'ring ills o'er this lovely land
May speedily pass away?
Let all who duty and truth regard,
Unite with an honest aim,
That Virtue be sought but a meteor light,
And Freedom an empty name.
L.

MEDLEY.

COMET OF 1832.—To the editor of the Virginia Herald—Sir, an exposition of the nature and effects of the great and extraordinary Comet of 1832, from some of your learned astronomical correspondents, is earnestly desired by the writer of this note—who has ascertained, from an authentic source, that one of those immense globes of fire will pass on its return from the sun, within 13,000 leagues from the earth, and display, (being 3000 miles nearer to us than the moon,) consequently a diameter greater than any which has ever appeared before.

Should this awful meteor of light and fire approach us within the distance calculated, the light of the sun would not be visible, and the heat could hardly be endured on the earth during its continuance. As the object of the writer is only to be better informed, he hopes the subject will meet a share of your attention. His name is with the Postmaster at this place.

We found the foregoing in Poulson's Advertiser of this morning. If it should circulate extensively in its present form it will spread much alarm.

Our knowledge of the nature of comets is very imperfect, but from all the observations that have been made, there is reason to believe that they are bodies which possess very little density. One of them passed, a number of years ago, among the satellites of Jupiter without, in the smallest degree, deranging their motions.—The approach of a comet to the earth, may, therefore, be regarded without alarm.

We know not if the calculation of the Virginia writer of the nearness to which this comet will approach, is correct or not, but his assertion that its close approach will raise the temperature of our atmosphere to a degree which will be unendurable, is altogether a hypothesis.—Comets possess light, that they possess heat also, is mere matter of inference. It is the conjecture of Herschell, that the Sun itself is a cold body.—Phil. Gaz.

TROUBLES OF DRINKING.—He who persists in using strong drink, must now breast the current of public opinion. Even to replenish, from time to time, his stores, is no easy task. To go openly to the retailers, for the purpose, is to expose himself to the mortification of meeting the eye of some respectable friend of abstinence.—To go privately, is to be haunted continually with the fear of being discovered. Still more difficult is it to find a time and place to drink. To do it publicly is to be reckoned among the intemperate. To do it at home, is to excite the constant fear, lest some visitor should perceive the alcoholic odour of the breath. Worse than all this, the man finds, that so long as he refuses to practise total abstinence the whole class of drunkards around him triumphantly appeal to his example; seem to feel and treat him as if he were a brother engaged in a common cause with them; and lean on him as a support against the reproaches of conscience and the contempt of the world. Now he detests drunkards, and it is most mortifying to be thus dragged into their communion—to be selected by them as a leader and protector; and then to find, among the temperate and respectable, a half expressed suspicion, that he may not, in fact, be so far removed from these drunkards as he supposes.

Hewitt's Prize Essay.

MAXIMS FOR MARRIED LADIES.—The following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the men to love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands—The first is, to be good yourself.—To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose on his understanding, nor give him uneasiness; but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands, at best, are only men, subject like yourselves to error and frailty. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourselves happiness without alloy. Should you discover any thing in his humor or behaviour not altogether what you expected or wished, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his, by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of life—a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed—but instead of murmurings and reflections, divide the sorrow between you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both. It is the innate office of the softer sex to soothe the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful all day, and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much sooner deny yourself the trifle of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to foresee the end of. Be assured a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than in her husband's esteem and love, which it is in her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own. Enjoy with him satisfaction, share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities.—Amer. Farmer.

BLUSHING.—What a mysterious thing is a blush! that a single word, a look, or a thought, should send that inimitable carnation over the cheek, like the soft tints of a summer sunset! Strange, too, that it is only the face, the human face, that is capable of blushing! The hand or the foot does not turn red with modesty or shame, any more than the glove or the sock which covers it. It is more than the flow that is the heavens of the soul!—There, may be the flow that is the heavens of the soul; with a confidence toward the intellectual phenomena, with a confidence amounting to moral certainty. A single blush should put the infidel to shame, and prove to him the absurdity of his blind doctrine of chance.—N. Y. Constellation.

RIGHT.—The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser says—"We must be permitted to conduct our own business. Our correspondent does not seem to be aware that any editor who should struggle to please every body, every day, would find himself in the lunatic asylum in a week."

A habit of severity or self-possession, is the foundation of all heartfelt happiness; and they can enjoy nothing to purpose, at least not for any continuance, who cannot enjoy their own thoughts. The gratifications of such as are forever flying from themselves, and hunting along in the chase of external objects, that they may shun the cognizance of reason, and verdict of conscience, are not felicity, but hurry, extravagance, distraction. The first moment of leisure detects the imposture; and the mind, when permitted to speak out, loudly declares that nothing can give her satisfaction, but what she can review with complacence, as dictated by her best abilities or not repugnant to them.—Fordyce.

FRUIT.

20 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
2 do. Citron,
10 drums Figs, very fresh,
3 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
300 lbs. Almonds,
200 lbs. Filberts,
500 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
200 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
14 bushels Pea Nuts,
2 bbls. Soda Crackers; 5 do. Butter do.
5 bbls. Pilot Bread—for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

WINES.

1 cask Old Madeira Wine,
1 " Port do.
1 " Sicily Madeira do.
1 " Colmanar do.
1 cask Malaga do.; 1 pipe Lisbon do.
All warranted very superior—for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime,
10 casks Dexter do. very fresh.
For sale by E. A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

LOAF SUGAR.

5 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar, refined without the use of blood—just received and for sale much lower than usual by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Aug. 11. 20

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
Aug. 11. 20

MACKEREL.

40 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, in prime order—just received and for sale lower than usual by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Aug. 11. 20

WANTED,

FLAX SEED and OATS, in large or small quantities. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

TO MANUFACTURERS.

20 casks very pure sperm oil,
10 do. refined whale do.
10 bbls. starch, 50 000 teazles.
For sale by *SMITH & GODDARD.*
July 29. 3w19

SHELL COMBS.

THIS day received, and for sale by the subscriber, large and small size Tortoise Shell Combs; also India carved Combs.
EDWARD COIT.
Aug. 3d. 3w19

TURNIP SEED.

40 lbs. Dedham Turnip Seed, for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Aug. 4. 19

LIME.

50 casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
Aug. 4. 19

CORN.

300 bush. Yellow Corn, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
Aug. 4. 19

SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for Sizing, if delivered immediately.
R. HUBBARD.
Aug. 2. 3w19

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweat Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED
LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

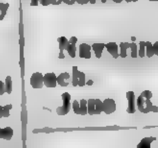
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
June 23. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
June 28. 14

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.
Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.
June 16. 19

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk., light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 6w16

NOTICE.

A WOOL SPINNER is wanted immediately by
EBENEZER ALLEN.
Lisbon, July 27. 21

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 27. 18

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong, } TEAS.	White Lead ground in oil,
Loaf Sugar,	White lead dry,
Lump "	Verdigris,
White and brown Havana "	Paris White, English and American,
New Orleans "	Spanish White,
Porto Rico "	Venetian Red,
Molasses,	Spanish Brown,
Figs,	Spruce Yellow,
Raisins,	Stone " Eng.
Rice,	Chrome "
Almonds,	Chrome Green,
Pepper,	Terre Demenne,
Pimento,	Patent Yellow,
Cloves,	Rose Pink,
Nutmegs,	Linseed Oil,
Cassia,	Copal Varnish,
Ginger,	Shellac "
Coffee,	Bright "
Chocolate,	Spirits Turpentine,
Brown Soap,	Sugar Lead,
Castile "	Borax,
Fuller's "	Red Lead,
Shaving "	Vermillion,
French Brandy,	Litharge,
Holland Gin,	Prussian Blue,
American "	Ivory Black,
St. Croix Rum,	Black Lead,
New "	Lamp Black,
Oranges,	Blue and gn. Verditer,
Lemons,	Fr. & mineral Green,
Mustard,	Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Gum Copal,
Sal Æratus,	Gum Shellac,
Black Snuff,	Glue,
Yellow "	Rosin,
Tobacco,	Chalk,
Pipes,	Sand Paper,
Spanish Cigars,	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
American "	Sheet Lead,
Writing Paper,	Sheet Copper,
Wrapping Paper,	Bar Lead,
Madeira Wine,	Shot and Flints,
Lisbon "	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Port "	Trace Chains,
Colmanar "	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Malaga "	Window Glass,
Brooms,	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Sperm Oil,	Fish Glue,
Cotton Wicking,	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Starch,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Seives,	Spatulas,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Wafers,
Oil Vitriol,	Ink Powder,
Muriatic Acid,	Emery,
Aqua Fortis,	Cords and Lines,
Blue Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Rakes,
Hache Wood,	Scythes,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Curcuma,	Pitch Forks,
Red and white Tartar,	Bellows,
Brimstone,	Tacks and Brads,
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by
FITCH & SMITH.
June 28. 14

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peruv. flv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrima,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver"s,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	Trupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.
Lisbon, April 10th. 86

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are counterfeited, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.
Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.
NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard street.
NEW YORK, April 2, 1823.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, 'I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cghdrops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
GenuineHull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potah,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dispepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondrical and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrheal complaints, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and to all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lester & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.
Nov 15. 12w8

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.
Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.
North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m16

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.
Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must, be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.
Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GEER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. } 6eow10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

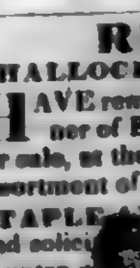
ALBERT AVERY.
June 20, 1829. ñ31

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.
North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.
June 16. 13

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfecting agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *by hand.*
DEXTER & PRENTICE.

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.
June 1, 1830. 10

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

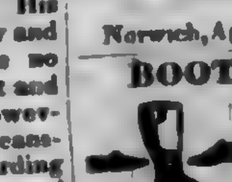
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.
Norwich, April 27. 5

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to
BENJ. T. ROATH.
Norwich, April 27.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.
CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 6. tf

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

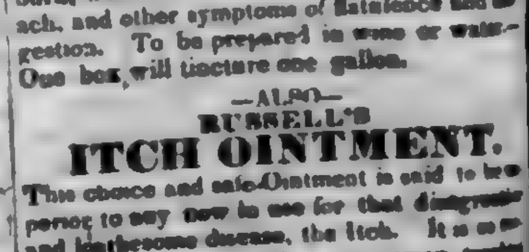
LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water. One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so mild in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTER & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, for such City, who will supply the above articles wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, Jewett City, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and Horn & Bacon, Norwich Town, NATHANIEL ROSS & Lord N. RIPLEY, Windham, E. W. Wm. Lathrop and W. T. TURNER, Colchester, and for sale at New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.
June 2, 1830. 10w8

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,
20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Pur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.
CHARLES EAGLES.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 22. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1675

FRUIT.

20 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
2 do. Citron,
10 drums Figs, very fresh,
3 hogs Smyrna Raisins,
300 lbs. Almonds,
200 lbs. Filberts,
800 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
200 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
14 bushels Pea Nuts,
3 bbls. Soda Crackers; 5 do. Butter do.
5 bbls. Pilot Bread—for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

MESS PORK, &c.

4 bbls. Mess Pork, first quality,
Dried Beef,
4 hhds. N. O. Molasses,
Bush Scythes,
For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

Aug. 18. 21

WINES.

1 cask Old Madeira Wine,
1 " Port do.
1 " Sicily Madeira do.
1 " Colmanar do.
1 cask Malaga do.; 1 pipe Lisbon do.
All warranted very superior—for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A LIKELY young Horse. Also, an elegant Gig and Harness, nearly new. Enquire of
WM. D. RIPLEY.

Aug 17. 3w21

FLAX-SEED.

WANTED, one or two thousand bushels Flaxseed, by
FITCH & SMITH.

Aug. 17. 21

LEATHER.

JUST received a new supply of Leather, Shoe Findings, and Neats Foot Oil.
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for hides and sheep skins.!

Aug. 17. 21

NEW FLOUR.

14 bbls. Flour, from new wheat, a first rate article—just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Aug. 17. 3w21

FLAX SEED.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Flax Seed.
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Aug. 18. 21

SOLE LEATHER.

500 sides Sole Leather, for sale cheap for cash by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Aug. 18. 21

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime,
10 casks Dexter do. very fresh.
For sale by
E. A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

LOAF SUGAR.

5 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar, refined without the use of blood—just received and for sale much lower than usual by
GALLUP & CULVER.

Aug. 11. 20

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.

Aug. 11. 20

MACKEREL.

40 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, in prime order—just received and for sale lower than usual by
GALLUP & CULVER.

Aug. 11. 20

WANTED,

FLAX SEED and OATS, in large or small quantities. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by
ELIJAH A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED
LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

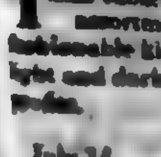
June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.

June 29. 14

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, black, light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July 14. 6w16

PROF. STUART'S LETTER.

A Letter to Wm. E. Channing, D. D., on the subject of Religious Liberty. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theo. Seminary, Andover. Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-store.

August 10th. 20

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a very rich assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c.

Also, *Bead Bags*,—a new and splendid article.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Muskets, Epaulets, Plumes, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and for sale very cheap.

N.B.—Companies can be supplied on most reasonable terms, and at short notice.
R. W. ROATH.

Aug. 17. 3w21

VALUABLE BOOKS,

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, AT THE PUBLISHERS' LOWEST PRICES, AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Scott's Family Bible, a new and superior edition, in calf and sheep binding.
Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Bible—8 vols. royal octavo,
Memoirs of Dr. Payson, a new edition,
Gaston's Collections,
Quarto Bibles, in Morocco, calf and plain bindings,
A great variety of Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in plain and elegant bindings.

Aug. 18. 21

BLANK BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A large assortment of very superior Ledgers, Journals. Day Books, Albums, &c. Writing and Wrapping Paper at wholesale and retail.

Aug. 18. 21

DR. HOOKER

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. Nathan Tisdale, opposite the Episcopal Church.

Norwich, Aug. 17. 3w21

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

DOCT. DYER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has located himself at Congdon's Hotel, Norwich Falls, where he will be happy to attend to all calls relating to his profession.

Aug. 17. 3w21

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Montville, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a town and state tax on levy 1829, and will attend to receive the same, at the house of James Turner, on Thursday the 2d day of Sept. next, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12; at Josiah Raymond's, same day, from 1 o'clock till 4 P. M.; at the house of Jared Turner, on Friday the 3d day of Sept. from 9 A. M. till 12; at Erastus Baker's, same day, from 2 till 5 P. M.; at the house of Roswell Downing's, on Saturday the 4th of Sept. next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12, and at Caleb Baker's, same day, from 2 o'clock till 5 P. M.—Those that neglect this notice, must remember that collectors have pay for travel.

JOHN G. FITCH, Collector.

Montville, Aug. 16, 1830. 3w21

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, all persons interested in the estate of Mr. Elisha Kimball, Jun., late of Preston, deceased, are, hereby notified to appear before said Court, (if they see cause) at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the account of the administrator on said estate.

STEPHEN MEECH, *Adm'r.*

Dated Preston, Aug. 3d, 1830. 20

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the stand formerly occupied by Oliver Allen, under the firm of

ALLEN & CO.
OLIVER ALLEN,
ELISHA H. HOLMES,
HENRY ALLEN.

August 2d, 1830. 3w20

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a buck Deer, with a leather strap round his neck, and a small sleigh bell attached thereto. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DYER BUSHNELL.

Lisbon, Aug 27. 3w21

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of Aug. A. D. 1830.
Present, John Hyde. Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. *Jonathan Webb*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Mr. Ebenezer M. Webb, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w21] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. [illegible] and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the [illegible] efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley, [illegible] & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct. [illegible]

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. [illegible]

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The following account of the important CAPITAL TRIAL in Salem is compiled from the papers and pamphlets of the day.

SUPREME COURT.

Commonwealth vs. *John F. Knapp.* } for the murder of Capt. Joseph White, on the night of the 6th of April last.

The case was opened by the Attorney General, by a history of the murder of Capt. Joseph White, which took place on the night of Tuesday, April 6, and of some of the proceedings for detecting the perpetrators, and an exposition of some of the principles of law which he considered applicable to the case. He exhibited a plan of the house and streets in the vicinity, the correctness of which was proved by the surveyor.

Benjamin White, being sworn, testified that he was a servant in the family of the deceased, that when he rose on the morning of April 7, he observed the window of a back lower room open, and a plank against the house.—He called the other domestic, and proceeded to Mr. White's chamber to inform him that the house had been entered. Receiving no answer on knocking at his door, he entered his chamber and found Mr. White dead in his bed, as has been described in the published accounts.—The deceased had gone to bed, according to his custom, at about half past 9, and the two domestics soon after. He slept in a front chamber in the second story, the witness in a chamber directly above, in the third story.—Mrs. Bickford, the housekeeper, who usually slept in a chamber back of that of the deceased, with a room intervening, was not at home on that night. The other domestic slept in a chamber over Mrs. Bickford. The room where the assassin entered contained Mrs. B.'s furniture, and was used by no one but herself.

Lydia Kimball, the other domestic, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness.

Dr. *Samuel Johnson*, the physician who first saw the body of the deceased, described its position and the wounds upon it, as they have been already stated in the published accounts. There was a wound on the temple, and the skull was broken by some smooth instrument, which did not break the skin. There were also thirteen stabs in the side near the heart, with a sharp instrument, six in front, and seven lower down near the spine.—Three ribs were broken. There was nothing to indicate any struggle, and it was probable that death was occasioned by the first blow on the temple.

The Attorney General said that having proved the murder, he would proceed to prove that there was a combination formed to commit it. He called Joseph Jenkins Knapp, Jr., one of the prisoners under indictment, and asked him if he was willing to be sworn. He replied in the negative. The Attorney General had previously stated in his opening, that after the arrest of the Knapps, at the request of several respectable citizens of Salem, he had authorised, in writing, the Rev. Mr. Colman to receive the voluntary confession of any one of the prisoners, without naming any one, and requested him to say that on such one coming forward and disclosing the truth, and the whole truth relating to the transaction, he should be called as the witness of the government, and would thereby receive the implied pledge of the government, that he should not be prosecuted for the offence. This he said he was by statute authorized to do. In consequence of this, Mr. Colman did receive a full confession from Joseph J. Knapp, Jr., but on being called to testify before the Grand Jury, he refused to answer. The Attorney General had informed him, that the offer was now made to him, to receive him as the witness of the government, and that if he refused to testify, the pledge that he should be protected was rescinded. He was asked, do you still refuse to testify? He replied, I do. Messrs. Dexter and Gardner stated that his refusal to testify was not in consequence of their advice. He acted on his own responsibility. He was then remanded to prison.

John Leighton, a laborer on the farm of John Davis, of Wenham, where Joseph J. Knapp Jr. and family lived, in the 18th year of his age, swore that within a week before the murder, he believed the Friday before, after dinner, he left the house of Mr. Davis to go to work, and after passing down an avenue he went through a gate, and sat down behind the same, to wait for Mr. Davis. While he was there, he heard two men coming in the same direction, in conversation, and looking through the gate, without rising so as to be seen, observed that it was Joseph and Francis Knapp; he knew them both; when they reached the gate he heard Joseph say "When did you see Dick?" 'I saw him this morning,' was the reply of Francis. 'When is he going to kill the old man?' 'I don't know.' Joseph then said, 'If he don't kill him soon, I won't pay him.' They then turned about, and witness heard no more of the conversation.—He could not be under any mistake about the conversation: they were not more than three or four feet from him. He had mentioned this conversation to Thomas Hart, but when called upon and carried to Mr. Water's office, he was a good deal frightened and refused to state it, saying he could not recollect any thing. The first intimation which he gave of any knowledge of the murder, was in the shop of Mr. Stone; Dr. Kilham being present. It was before he knew there was a reward offered. Stone asked him about the murder, and he replied, 'They think I don't know any thing about it, but I guess I know more than they think for.' He then checked himself, because he was afraid if he told of them and they got clear, they would kill him.

The *Rev. Mr. Colman* testified that he had never seen the prisoner until the afternoon of the 28th of May, subsequent to his examination and commitment. Witness was then in the cell of Joseph J. Knapp, Jr., when Mr. Phippen Knapp desired admittance, which he did not allow until he had concluded his business with Joseph. Phippen said, this must not be done. Witness then went with Phippen Knapp to another cell, where he saw Frank, the prisoner. Phippen said, Well Frank, Jo has determined to make confession, and we want your consent. He did not give the precise words of Frank's reply, but the substance was that he thought it unfair Jo should have the advantage of making a confession, since the thing was done for his benefit. Witness would give the precise words of the continuation of the reply—'I told Jo, when he proposed it, that it was a silly business, and would only get us into difficulty.' Phippen, with a view of reconciling Frank to Jo's intention of confessing, (as witness supposed) told him if Jo was convicted, there would be no chance for him, [Jo] but if he [Frank] was convicted, he might have some chance of procuring a pardon. Phippen appealed to witness to confirm the statement, to which he replied that he did not know, as he was unwilling to hold out any improper encouragement. Frank said to witness—

Mr. Dexter here objected to any confession of Frank Knapp being given. The question of its inadmissibility was argued at some length by Messrs. Webster, Gardiner and Dexter. The Court decided, Judges Wilde and Morton against Putnam, that evidence of the prisoners' confession under the circumstances was not admissible.

Several questions were put to Mr. Colman, part of which were objected to by the prisoner's counsel, and the objections in some cases were sustained by the court, and in others not. He stated that he had found a club, in the place pointed out by the prisoner. The club was produced. It was neatly turned, with a handle at one end, and large and heavy at the other, with lead in it.

John C. Palmer was then called as a witness. He had been in prison since June last, on suspicion of being connected with the murder. He was now discharged, and was recognized for his appearance as a witness.—He was objected to on the ground that he did not believe in a future state. But on being asked if he believed in a Divine Providence, and in a future state of rewards and punishments, he answered in the affirmative. Mr. Webster said it was proposed to prove by this witness that the murder was the result of a conspiracy between the two Knapps and the two Crowninshields. Witness testified that he was intimate with George and Richard Crowninshield. On the afternoon of April 2, he was at the house of the Crowninshields in Danvers, and saw the prisoner in company with a young man named Allen ride up to the house. He saw prisoner with George Crowninshield. After about two hours, Knapp and Allen rode away, and the Crowninshields entered witness' chamber. There was something immediately said of a murder. George, in Richard's presence, proposed to witness to be concerned in it. They offered him one third of what George was to receive from Joseph J. Knapp, Jr., which was one thousand dollars. George said that the old gentleman had gone to his farm, and Richard said it would be easy to shoot him that night as he returned, and overturn his carriage. George said to witness that he was poor, and then that would be a good time to supply himself. Knapp's object was to have a will destroyed, which gave the estate to a Mr. White, who was at Tremont House in Boston. The will was to be destroyed by Joseph himself, at the time of the murder. He could get the keys from the housekeeper, and have access to the trunk in which it was contained. George said that the housekeeper would be absent at the time of the murder. Frank Knapp went to the house again in a chaise, the same evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and after about half an hour Richard rode away with him, and returned between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Witness left Danvers on the following afternoon, and had not seen the prisoner since. He next saw the Crowninshields, after the murder, on the 9th, when he knocked at their window between 10 and 11 o'clock, and was admitted. George asked if he had heard the news from Salem. [Mr. Dexter objected to his relating this conversation.] Witness left Danvers the next evening, went to Lynnfield, and afterwards to Providence. On the 27th saw the Crowninshields again, and staid with them two days. Richard let him have five franc pieces. He went to Lowell and to Boston, and thence to Belfast, whence he wrote a letter to Joseph Knapp.

This letter, and two anonymous letters, written by the Knapps to Mr. S. White and Mr. Beckford, were offered in evidence, and after some objections, which were overruled, were read. The following is Palmer's Letter:—

BELFAST, May 13th, 1830.

Dear Sir,—I have taken the pen at this time to address an utter stranger, and strange as it may seem to you, it is for the purpose of requesting a loan of three hundred and fifty dollars, for which I can give you no security but my word; and in this case consider that to be sufficient.—My call for money at this time is pressing, or I would not trouble you; but with that sum, I have the prospect of turning it to so much advantage, as to be able to refund it with interest at the end of six months, at all events, I think it will be for your interest to comply with my request, and that *immediately*, that is, to put it off no longer than you receive this, and then sit down and answer, and enclose me the money with as much dispatch *as possible, for your own interest*. This, Sir, is my advice, and if you do not comply with it, the short period between now and November, will convince you that you have denied a request, the granting of which will never injure you,—the refusal of which *will ruin you*. Are you surprised, sir, at this assertion? rest assured that I make it—reserving to myself the reasons, and a series of facts which are grounded on such a bottom as will bid defiance to property or quality. It is useless for me to enter into a discussion of facts which must inevitably harrow up your soul. No, I will merely tell you that I am acquainted with your brother Franklin, and also the business that he was transacting for you on the 2d of April last; and that I think you was very extravagant in giving one thousand dollars to the person that would execute the business for you. But you know best about that. You see that such things will leak out.

To conclude, sir, I will inform you that there is a gentleman of my acquaintance in Salem, that will observe that you do not leave town before the first of June; giving you sufficient time between now and then to comply with my request; and if I do not receive a line from you, together with the above sum, before the 22d of this month, I shall wait upon you with an assistant. I have said enough to convince you of my knowledge, and merely inform you that you can, when you answer, be as brief as possible,—directing yours to Charles Grant, Jr. of Prospect, Me.

William Henry Allen testified that at the request of Joseph J. Knapp, jr. he put the two anonymous letters in the post-office. He said also that he rode to the Crowninshields' on horseback on the 2d of April, with Frank Knapp, that he walked with Richard through the farm-ry, leaving Frank and George together. Frank's usual dress was a dark frock coat, glazed cap, and camlet cloak. They were commonly worn by young men.

Palmer was cross examined at great length by the prisoner's counsel. He said, in answer to questions put to him, that he had lived at Thomaston two years, that he was employed in cutting stone by the state,—that when he came to Salem he was at the Lafayette hotel, and passed by the name of Carr, part of his own name. On the night of the murder, he was at Babb's, the half way house between Danvers and Lynnfield. When asked by what name he passed at that place he declined answering, but when told by the Court he must answer the question, he said by that of George Crowninshield. He owed something there, and when requested to give his name, he gave that of C. and left a silk handkerchief in pledge, which was given him by C.

Ezra Lummus, kept a public house at Wenham, knew Richard Crowninshield, who was at his house in the latter part of March, and about a fortnight after the murder, at the last time he paid his bill with a five franc piece.

Capt. Joseph Dewing, brought a quantity of 5 franc pieces from Guadaloupe in April, of which he paid 200 to Joseph J. Knapp, Jr., and deposited the rest at the bank.

Daniel Marston received two five franc pieces from George Crowninshield, the evening before his arrest.—*Mr. Smith*, also received from him one five franc piece.

Stephen C. Phillips testified, (an objection to this testimony being overruled) that the two Knapps went before the committee of vigilance, at the request of the committee, and stated that on the evening of the 27th of April, they were riding in a chaise near Wenham pond, and were attacked by three men, as has been published in the papers.

Nehemiah Brown, the jailer, testified, that on the 15th of June, Richard Crowninshield, killed himself in prison.

Stephen Brown saw a person dressed in a dark frock coat, very full, leaning upon a post, opposite his shop, near the corner of Newbury street, at a quarter before 9, on the evening of the murder, apparently waiting for some one. When any person approached, in Brown street or Newbury street, he walked a few paces in the opposite street, and turned again so as to meet the person at the corner. Witness left his shop at half past 9, leaving the man there. He did not know him at the time, but having since seen Frank Knapp before the Grand Jury he believed him to be the person. He could not say positively from his own observation.

Peter E. Webster going home from his store on the evening of the murder, about half past 9, overtook two persons, at the foot of Howard street, a little distance from the place described by the last witness, walking slowly, one of whom he thought at the time from his walk and general appearance, was Francis Knapp. Both had on dark wrappers, and glazed caps.

John A. Southwick, (cashier of the American Bank) passed Brown street at about half past 10, and observed a person sitting on the steps of the ropewalk, near the place described by the last witness, wrapped in a camlet cloak, having on a glazed hat. He thought at the time it was Frank Knapp, whom he has known from his boyhood.—As he passed, the man dropped his head to conceal his face. His curiosity was excited, and he turned about and walked a few paces, and returned passing the man three times, who at each time dropped his head. He went into his house and mentioned what he had seen.—After remaining a few minutes he went out again, and met his neighbor, Mr. Bray, and told him the circumstance. Mr. B. had seen the same person, and looking up the street they saw him again. They then went into Mr. B.'s house and watched him from a window. The suspicious person was soon joined by another man, and after they had conversed a short time, they separated, one running very fast down Howard street, and the other towards the common. When before the Grand Jury witness was asked if the man he had watched looked like Selman, and he answered that he was about Selman's size.

Daniel Bray made a similar statement to that of the foregoing witness. He observed a person near the corner wearing a glazed cap, and after entering the house with Mr. Southwick, saw another dressed in light clothes, join the first, having come from the east, the direction of Mr. White's house. They conversed together about five minutes, and then separated.

Witness on examination had ascertained on the steps of the rope walks, and at the post where the man was seen leaning, he could not see the windows of Mr. White's house; but a few paces west he could see.

Mr. Kinsman and Mr. Chase testified that from the steps of the ropewalks, the windows of Capt White's sleeping room could not be seen, but from a point a few paces west, they could be seen.

Joseph Burns is a Spaniard; has lived in this country 25 years. I keep the stable and house in St. Peters' Street. I know J. F. Knapp well; he is often at my stable to hire horses and chaises. After the murder, and after the appointment of a Committee of Vigilance, and after the Wenham robbery, he came to me and asked if any body was in the stable beside myself? I answered no. He asked me if I had not a loft up stairs? I told him yes. He wished me to go up there, for he had something particular to say to me. We went up. He asked me if I knew any thing about the murderers of Capt. White? I told him no—but I wished I did, for I would let it be known pretty quick. He told me that the committee had heard that I was out after ten o'clock on that night. If you see any one of the committee, who may come to pump out of you whether you was out, or you met any of your friends out, keep it to yourself. He said that he and his brother Joseph were friendly to me, that they had got a good deal of money, and that the committee in pumping, would catch one thing or other. I said I knew all the committee, and was ready to answer any thing which they might ask. I asked Knapp what he thought of the two Crowninshields in jail? He answered "they are as innocent as you and I." I asked who he thought was the murderer? He said Stephen White was one. I replied, don't tell me about Stephen White. I have known him since he was 13 years of age. He then laid hold of his dirk. I told him I did not care for him and 20 dirks. He then said he was a friend of mine, and came to put me on my guard, and to prevent trouble. The two Knapps put up their horses there. I knew them both. Francis was there the week before. Sometimes he left his cap there and took his hat—sometimes his cloak and took his surtout, and vice versa. Joseph frequently left his clothes there in the entry or in the chaises, and I took charge of them.

Mary J. Weller testified that she knew George Crowninshield. He slept at her house on the evening of the murder, and came in at half past ten. She found under his pillow in the morning a dirk. Did not think much of it at the time. The reason he gave for wearing a dirk was, that it once saved his life from a dangerous fellow. Mary —— said he came in at half past ten. He walked with her in the entry, and soon after the clock struck 11; he slept there with Mary ——. In the morning we heard of the murder. [illegible] did he incline to go—was sick the whole day. He told us not to mention any thing about the dirk, because he said that all the murders which were done were laid to the two Crowninshields. At night, when he was asked for, he [illegible] Sometimes he did not come in until between 12 and 1. Once as late as 4. He once stayed there all day [illegible]

very cold; the second time, he had a violent head-ache. The dirk, handle and all, was as long as a common case knife.

Benjamin White, who lived in the family of the late Capt. Joseph White, testified that J. J. Knapp, Jr. and his wife took tea with the old gentleman the Sunday evening previous to the murder.

Among the witnesses examined on Friday was Palmer, who underwent a rigid cross examination. While at Salem lived at the hotel—did no business while there, and was frequently residing at the Crowninshields at Danvers. They had a room to themselves and no intercourse with the rest of the family. On being asked how he had passed his time for the last three years, he rather objected to replying to his occupation. In whose employment? (Hesitation) I was employed in Maine.—Where? At Thomaston. How long? Two years.—*In whose employ?* I suppose by the State, my employer was not known to me. You was in the State's Prison there, then? I was.

On April 9th, George Crowninshield asked me if I had heard of the news of the murder of White, and said they had no hand in it. Dick asked me if I had heard of the music at Salem? I told him yes; he replied that people supposed they had a hand in it, and they meant to leave home; it was a bad plan to be arrested. He said he had melted down the dagger in the machine shop; it would have been a bad sign to have had it found at that time.

Mr. Webster here moved a reconsideration of the decision of the Court, whereby the testimony of Mr. Colman relative to the confessions of John Francis Knapp was rejected. He said that the question had suddenly arisen, was suddenly argued and suddenly decided: the proceedings were stopped before it could be shown what relations these confessions had to the defendant or others. The argument was imperfect on both sides, and the question had not received that deliberation due to a subject where life and death were involved.

This motion was argued at length, and with great ability on both sides, by Messrs. Dexter and Webster, until 7 o'clock Friday evening, when the Court stated that it would give its opinion upon the question on Saturday morning.

On Saturday morning the court again decided that the testimony of Mr. Colman, relative to the confessions of Knapp, was inadmissible. Judge Putnam was in favor of admitting it, and Judges Morton and Wilde were opposed to its admission. The Court however reversed this decision, after Mr. Webster stated that he was ready to prove that Frank Knapp never did consent that his brother Joseph should confess. Mr. Colman then took the stand again, and in reply to a question of Mr. Webster, whether, in the conversation in the prisoner's cell, any thing was said by Frank Knapp as to the time of night on which the murder was committed, he answered that he (the prisoner) informed him it was between 10 and 11 o'clock, and that R. Crowninshield was alone in the house at the time. He related the conversation which passed between them relative to the weapon which was secreted under the steps of the meeting-house, and to the dagger that had been worked up at the factory. Was in the prisoner's cell about half an hour with Phippen Knapp; it was on the afternoon of Friday, 28th May. Was in Joseph's cell the same afternoon, and went to Boston that night at 12 o'clock, to get the pledge of the Attorney General of a pardon for Joseph. The particulars of that confession were published in the Salem and other papers some months since—this witness closed the evidence on the part of the government.

Mr Gardner in opening the defence spoke of the measures which had been pursued to bring some person to conviction for the murder of Capt. White. He stated that the prisoner was obliged to go out of his own county because all the lawyers in Salem were retained on the other side. He alluded to the disadvantages under which the prisoner labored in this and some other particulars. He commented especially upon the testimony of Palmer, who had been convicted of an infamous crime in a neighboring state—he was not to be believed. He commented also upon that part of the evidence which related to the person seen in Brown-street—there was no evidence to prove that the person was the prisoner—but on the contrary, there was evidence to show that it could not have been him—that he was at his own house, and went to bed at his usual hour. It was clear that he was not present at the commission of the act, or in a situation in which he could render aid or assistance to the person who committed the murder.

The examination of witnesses for the defendant was commenced on Monday. A great number were called; among others William H. Allen, who testified that he had known the prisoner from childhood; knew that he carried a dirk after the murder, that many were sold, and that a few young men wore them. He identified the dirk which the prisoner had worn; and *Dudley S. Newell* testified that he made it and sold it to the prisoner the day before the Wenham robbery. Several witnesses testified that the dress worn by the prisoner at the time of the murder, as described by witnesses for the government, was common among the young men of Salem at that season. Wm. Pierce testified that his usual dress about the time of the murder was a plaid cloak, black glazed cap, &c.; he was in Brown-street on the night of the murder. *Thomas T. Vose* was clerk of the Maine State Prison and identified Palmer as having been there; and other witnesses, belonging to Belfast, testified as to the notoriously bad character of that individual in that town. *Alfred Welles* of Boston, testified that there had been much demand for small arms at Salem within two months. A number of witnesses were then examined, whose testimony went to prove that George Crowninshield was at the South Fields at the time when he was supposed to be engaged in the murder. He was in company with Chase and Selman on the evening of the 6th, and called at several places, among others at Fairfield's public house in Danvers, about 7 o'clock, and afterwards went towards Salem. One of the witnesses, with whom he had been some time, left him at 11 o'clk.—he then went away to see his girl. *Nathaniel Phippen Knapp* was next examined; he was upon the stand a long time, and underwent a rigid and painful cross examination by Mr. Webster. His testimony related to the confessions of his brother, in conversations held with Mr. Colman, &c. &c. The testimony of this witness contradicted some parts of that of Mr Colman.

The counsel for the government having attempted to prove that the prisoner was in Brown-street at a certain hour on the night of the murder, several witnesses were called whose evidence went to contradict that fact. These witnesses were cross examined with much ingenuity and effect by Mr Webster.

Joseph Knapp the father of the prisoner, testified that Francis came home on the night of the murder, just after 10 o'clock, and went to bed; witness was up until after 2 o'clock, and heard no noise; [he had assigned his property that night for the benefit of his creditors, and was preparing a schedule of it] he saw Frank again at the breakfast table next morning at 8 o'clock; he came from his chamber: Francis will be twenty years old in September.

Silas Wolcott testified that he saw a man walking in Derby-street between three and four o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, who on seeing witness turned about.

James Berry testified that, on the same morning, about twenty minutes before four o'clock, he saw a man come out of Capt. White's gate; he came towards witness a short distance, then turned down Essex-street, and ran as far as Walnut street—he had on a dark dress—it was dark and misty at the time.

Mr. *Whipple* testified in relation to a conversation held with Phippen Knapp touching Mr. Colman's conduct and the confession of his brother. Mr. Colman was called again by Mr. Webster and related the particulars of the interviews between Phippen Knapp and himself, at the prison and at other places, with reference to the disclosures of his brother. *Michael Shepherd* was called—had held a conversation with J. J. Knapp, [illegible] soon after the murder of Capt. White, and asked [illegible] whether his son associated with certain persons then named? He replied, he did not, but kept remarkably good hours of late: on the night of the murder he was in bed at half past 10 o'clock—so his son Phippen told him. He did not mention the time as within his own knowledge. Mr. *Treadwell* held a conversation with Mr. Knapp, senior, on the 29th May: told him he could not [illegible] in getting a confession from one of them—he [illegible] witness asked Mr. K. if he knew where his son Frank was on the night of the murder? he answered that he did not,—and at what time he got home that night? he answered not the same—he believed about the usual time. Some other witnesses were examined, and the testimony was then closed on both sides.

Mr. Dexter commenced his argument for the prisoner on Tuesday afternoon, and after speaking about 3 hours the court adjourned to 9 o'clock the next morning. On Wednesday, about half past 11 o'clock, he concluded the defence. We regret we have not room for even a brief account of his able and ingenious argument.

Mr Webster proceeded to close the case for the government. He said he was not at the bar of any ordinary case as a prosecutor. [illegible] life, not once in a very long time, he had, never but once appeared against a man arraigned for any crime. [illegible] never before where life was at stake. He therefore entreated to hear the counsel say he had been brought [illegible] to hurry them beyond the law, and against the evidence. He was one could carry them beyond the evidence, but [illegible] the court, no one could lead them against law. Were [illegible] own feelings when compelled to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] There was no doubt the murder of [illegible] murder, there was in it as little that we ever heard of [illegible] New England before, as unprecedented, that the [illegible] that veiled the scenery of his own repose in his own pillow, did not use it, it was calculated to terrify the community. It was a cool murder, a cold, deep, [illegible] [illegible]

than the facts were exposed, it was marked by the absence of all palliation, except money; it was done in a spirit which calculated so much blood against so much money. Under our New-England example murder had received a new character. Let him who portrays it, not make it a Moloch; let him not give the figured brow, the blood shot eye, but the cool face of an assassin, quiet of another stamp, about his ordinary business, there is no more rushing of the blood to the face, than is ever was seen in the beast of the seas. They might see the perpetrator entering the house; he enters the room; he [illegible] a long flight of stairs; he steps softly across the room; the victim is asleep before him; his back on toward him; the moonlight is shed upon him; his gray hairs are visible; the temple and [illegible]; the assassin strikes the blow; he raises the [illegible] recompenses the clothes; [illegible] —no eye has seen him—he is secured his secret—as he thinks—and he escapes. But he is mistaken. There is not a place in the universe where he who has that secret, can repose it and say it is safe. It is the general administration of Providence, that the secret of murder shall not escape detection. When a thing of this sort happens, it draws attention, a thousand [illegible] [illegible] directed to the spot, they [illegible] to discover [illegible] chain of circumstances leading to the discovery. But a man cannot treat himself with such a secret. The human heart is not made capable of holding it; the secret of which man is master, overcomes him, and like the evil spirit leads him where it will, he has a vulture which he cannot allay; he feels that his [illegible] red, and he feels that his thoughts are [illegible] heard; there is no remedy but confession—there is no [illegible] in confession. The slightest circumstance often lights up a train which sheds light on the whole thing. When a murder was committed of so alarming character, which was to be developed only by circumstances, was it to be denied that there was excitement. It was the duty to the Jury to investigate the circumstances and see who they were who had done the deed; to do no more than justice. But there might be, unhappily for human nature, there was, a counter excitement. The enormity of some crimes so astonished men as to confuse their minds, until they lost the desire for justice, in a morbid admiration of the great criminal—and the arrangements of the event. This had arisen in part from the writings of men who had affected not only the imagination, but the principles of the young, by making crime attractive.

Presuming the Jury saw nothing to complain of in the manner in which the prisoner had been brought to trial, he presumed they came to the trial disposed to give a fair, impartial and candid consideration to the case. The prisoner was charged as a principal, not as an accessary, before or after the fact, but as the principal; and the charge was brought in different forms, because it was unknown how the evidence would turn out. A principal was one who struck the blow, or one who stood by aiding and abetting. The indictment charged the prisoner in both characters—but always as being a principal.—Upon the evidence, it was his opinion, and he should argue it, that Richard Crowninshield did the deed, and Francis Knapp stood by, aiding him, in such a manner as to make him a principal in the second degree.

There were two extraordinary circumstances attending this crime. Since the arrest, Richard Crowninshield, supposed to be the principal, has destroyed; the other accused, that one other person, charged with being an accessory before the fact, and known to have confessed, has, since the death of Richard Crowninshield, refused to testify. He had a right to refuse, if he could not testify without implicating himself; and he will not testify against himself though he had the pardon of the government. The law knew a difference between trying principals and accessories; there was no difference in the punishment—and none in the crime. But if there was no principal convicted, no other person could be convicted as an accessory. The prisoner was a principal—and the only one living. It could not be denied that if the prisoner was convicted, the lives of his brother and George Crowninshield were greatly endangered; but if this man was acquitted, neither this man nor the others would ever be punished for their connection with this crime. He was willing the Jury should consider this circumstance—to feel the whole of the responsibility of their station, and decide accordingly. The Chief Justice had lately decided that this was the law—that the remedy, if it were wrong, was with the legislature.

With this view of their duty, he invited them to consider the evidence. The defendant was charged as a principal. It was admitted that Capt. White was murdered; there was no question but, who did the deed? It was certain at first that it was a concerted murder; every thing showed not only that he was murdered, but that it was done by a conspiracy—by more than one. The circumstances were—somebody from without, had had access to the house—the way had been prepared by somebody having previous access to the house; the bars had been taken from the window, so that it could be opened; the key of his chamber door was missing, so that he could not have locked the door of his chamber; there were four persons ordinarily sleeping in the house, the house-keeper sleeping near him, the only one sleeping on the same floor was absent,—and this night was selected. These showed that the murderer knew the situation of the house; he did not go in the dark; he tried no door that had not been opened to him. As far as at first seen, the murder was committed for the mere purpose of murder; it was committed by no common thief for the purpose of taking property from the house. It was a difficult murder; but to one possessed of such coolness of nerve as this assassin possessed, he was safer alone; company would have obstructed his purpose. It was a windy night, and if a step had made a slight noise, if a door had opened with difficulty, if an innocent slumberer had been awakened, two minutes of absolute silence would have left them to sleep again, with the impression that it was but the wind. It was evident therefore that it was done with calmness, and that it was preconcerted. The next embarrassing circumstance, was to settle who had an interest in the murder of Capt. W. If property had been taken, it could have been laid to common burglars. But it was done only for the sake of the murder. He was an old man, without other heirs than heirs at law; there were two classes of heirs; Mrs. Beckford and her children the descendants of his only sister; and Stephen White and others the descendants of his only brother. But it was known there was a will—and most of his property was assigned to Stephen White. Well then, if there was a will, Mrs. Beckford's heirs had no interest in his death, since his will would take effect whether he died by the hand of violence or not. It appeared then that the only person who would be benefitted was Stephen White. It was now known that there was another plan, which was to destroy the will, and destroy the testator so that he could make no more wills; and that the estate might descend to the heirs at law. If this had been known at first, enquiry would have taken a different direction. It was now, however, known, that there was a design to destroy the will, as well as the testator—Palmer states that this was the object; that it was to be done for the benefit of Joseph J. Knapp, that he had access to the house, and could get the key and the will, so that the property would have descended to the Beckfords, according to some other will, or by the laws of law. The parties to the conspiracy were Joseph J. Knapp, John F. Knapp, R. and G. Crowninshield. There might have been more. The government did not by the commencement of the conspiracy go the Friday before the murder. That was but the first time Francis Knapp had visited Richard Crowninshield. It was but the first time the matter had been broached to them. The government take this time, because it was then proposed to Palmer to become one of the conspirators; and that was all he could testify to. Then, if the upon the conspirators' [illegible] was established, there was a conspiracy, and one three of the conspirators [illegible] heard Joseph ask Frank, when he saw Dick, and when Dick was going to kill the old man? Who could [illegible] believed Leighton heard those words, [illegible] could not doubt but that the old man was Capt. White, and the murderer to be Richard Crowninshield. This was proof of the conspiracy, with [illegible] of three of the conspirators. The testimony [illegible] as near the life of the defendant, that they [illegible]

were to consider how much it was to be credited. The Court here adjourned.

In the afternoon Mr. Webster proceeded, commenting upon the evidence of Layton and Palmer.

If the murder was to be committed for the benefit of Joseph, Joseph was to pay for it.—The government thought something was to be paid, that something was paid in five franc pieces, at Wenham, on the Saturday evening, when Frank Knapp carried a stranger there, as proved by Hunt and Leighton. This was on the 24th of April. On the 21st, Jo Knapp received 500 five franc pieces. Who was at that time in the chaise? If the man was living, Frank could produce, and would produce him. This was a matter of design. Who was this person? Mr. Lemman said Richard Crowninshield, with a man he did not know, came to his house on a Saturday evening in the last of April, and that Richard paid for what he had, with a five franc piece. There was much in this. If he was at Jo's in the evening, if he did not wish it known that he was there, and if Frank Knapp helped him to conceal the fact, and if immediately after Crowninshield passes a five franc piece, what did it not lead them to infer—

Mr. Dexter said the testimony did not prove that these things took place on the same night.

Judge Putnam read from his notes—showing that the statements of the husband and wife, in a manner, proved that Richard and a man unknown were at Lemman' tavern late in the evening, late in the month of April.

Mr. W. contended that the fair result of the evidence proved what he had stated. This reminded him, also, that the counsel had contended that the conspiracy originated on the 3d of April: the testimony of Lemman proved that Richard was in Wenham, in the neighborhood of Joseph's house, in the latter part of March. It was said they spent but 9 five franc pieces; if they had no few, whence did they get them? If they could explain it they would; it was in Joseph's power now, if he chose. They had been before the 24th, and until they were arrested, four days after, they spent 9 five franc pieces. This was spending too many. If the price of blood was paid on that night in the presence of the defendant, it made out a dreadful case against him. They next got up the robbery, three of the robbery on the road to Wenham, to set public curiosity searching for phantoms, for the murderers of Capt. White, and to induce suspicion that there was, as had been imagined, a band of banditti in this neighborhood. They took no steps to find out the robber: they fitted the thousand tongues of rumor; until the whole town was alarmed, and the committee sent for them. Their description of the robbery Mr. Webster treated with the most biting ridicule, which he said, were it not likely to end in a serious manner, would be unsurpassed by any thing in mock comedy. The testimony of Burns was important, as connected with others, in identifying the prisoner with the attempts of his brother Jo to divert suspicion.

The testimony of Layton connected the defendant with the conspiracy; that of Palmer, the matter of the five franc pieces, the sham robbery, and the interview with Burns, the latter directly implicating the prisoner aloft—all these, little rills of evidence, formed one great stream, showing his guilt: they were circumstances, all of which he might have disproved, and he had not.

If the jury believed that these circumstances did not prove that Frank was connected with the conspiracy, the enquiry was at an end; but if they believed he was one of the principal active conspirators, they must convict him on this indictment. Mr. Webster recapitulated the circumstances which constituted presence in the law. It was not necessary to measure the distance by rods or lines. The Court would first, however, instruct them that it was necessary that the man should go on to the scene of action, knowing that the particular offence was to be committed at that time. But if he co-operated, it was of consequence. Distance was not the essence of presence, so to speak. The defendant knew the time and the design, and was privy to it. He left his own house with the perpetrator, with the intent that the murder should be done, for the purpose of encouraging him to do it. All these things made the defendant a principal, according to the words of the law. It was not necessary to prove that the defendant lent very assistance. Being ready to give aid, was giving aid. If he was there to give an alarm, and there was no occasion for it, he was not the less aiding; it was not necessary that he should do any thing. It was enough that the Court should think he was there for the purpose of aiding. They were not to consider whether Brown-street was a fit place of rendezvous, but whether they used it as such. If the man went more boldly to his work, conscious that a man was ready to back him if necessary, that was aiding. Most murders were proved by presumptive evidence. This, if any person was ever convicted, would be by presumption from facts. Where two or more persons conspired to perpetrate a murder, and it was to be proved by presumptive evidence, the presumption was that they were both principals, unless it appeared that one was only an accessory. The presumption proved the general guilt. The distinction between this case, and one cited by the counsel, from Stanko, was that in the case there mentioned, the two did not act in concert. If they found the defendant originally a party in the murder, and they saw no evidence that he was only an accessory, they must convict him as principal, on this indictment. If the defendant went out to have some part, knowing it was to be done, in the murder, and it does not appear that he was only an accessory, he was to be deemed a principal. If the Jury believed he went out to bear some hand in the murder, and he was proved to the towards the scene at Brown-street, the Jury were bound to believe that he went farther, if need were; unquestionably that was the law. They were bound to suppose that if Brown-st. were not near enough, he went as near as was necessary.

Judge Putnam asked if the principle would not include George Crowninshield, also, as a principal, for he came inwards?

Mr. Webster said if he came near enough to aid, for the purpose of aiding, he would be included. If the Jury were satisfied the Defendant knew the murder was to be committed, it was to be presumed that he knew the plan. He had been in the afternoon at Joseph's and knew Mrs. Richard was there, and that she was to be out of town when it was to be committed; he had been at almost constant intercourse with the Crowninshields—it was probable he saw Richard that day. He knew the murder was to be committed on that night; saw where was he? If he does not show that he was elsewhere the inference was dangerous. He did attempt to show by Page & Co., but there was an entire failure in fixing the day; but one was entitled to regard, and that was Mr. Page; he could not fix the day and his evidence was to be received with many grains of allowance. The time was the essence of the whole question. It was of no consequence what the hours were, unless they could fix the evening. He accounted for himself by showing that he was with Frank Knapp, and Frank Knapp accounted for himself by showing that he was with Buckmaster.

The most witness was the father of the unfortunate man: Mr. W. regretted that he had been called at all; he was willing to attribute to his affection, his broken credit, and his broken heart, the errors into which he had fallen. He had said that his son was at home on the night of the murder; positive to this time, in all his trouble and anguish on this account, he had not mentioned the circumstance. His statements were entirely contradicted by Mr. Shepard and Mr. Treadwell. He had lost his recollection or had his memory, they were willing to believe the former. Then what became of the Alibi?—There was nothing given by his own witness, to show where he was, after he left Wenham.—Richard and the defendant were away from their usual haunts on the night of the murder. No account could be given of them, unless it was by the witnesses for the prosecution.—Were they together or were they not? Were they in disguise about Brown-street, or were they not? Was it possible that Richard Crowninshield had no second in this crime? Certainly not. If he had any assistance it was Frank Knapp. The other conspirators were accounted for, were they not; this brought the matter home upon the head of the defendant. Two persons were seen in Brown-street, under suspicious circumstances; the neighbors watched them. Now, if these persons were not connected with this murder, there was no accounting for them. There was no clue to show who they were unless they were the murderers.

Was any thing more reasonable than to suppose they were connected with the murder, unless something was introduced to show who they were? No person doubted but that the murder was committed by some of these conspirators. If these suspicious persons were the murderers, they were none other than Crowninshield and the defendant. Brown-street was retired; it gave a view of Capt. White's house; it was near enough, and was sufficiently concealed. Here the eye was to decide upon the hour of the crime. The lights were to be put out, and a proper time allowed for the people to be asleep; this was a good post for observation. Richard wanted no help in the house; he expected no candle, but he might have wanted help in carrying away money, if he got any, or in conducting his flight if he retreated. There was no evidence that Richard did not conceal himself in the garden, an hour before the defendant was observed; in that place he could have heard or seen any signal given from Brown-st. But it was of no consequence whether the defendant was near or not, if Richard felt conscious that the defendant was as near he could be safely, and felt encouraged by that circumstance, then Frank Knapp was present, aiding and abetting. He next proceeded to show that the defendant was in Brown-street. They did not see the dress for the purpose of proving the identity of the man, but to show that there was an impossibility in its being the man. Mr. P. E. Webster and Mr. Southwick both thought at the time the man they saw was Frank, when there was no inducement to think it was Frank Knapp; this was an important fact. The Jury were to believe Mr. Southwick, because he swore to what he said, and because nothing was shown against his character. They were to believe he told his wife at the time, he thought it was Frank, because the wife had been on the stand, and if the counsel had disbelieved the fact they might have disproved it. If any thing connected with the Grand Jury at Ipswich impeached the man, it showed him to be a fair man at least, for it came from himself.

He might have been asked if he saw a man, and if the man was about the size of Selman, and have answered yes—for he was not obliged to say it was Frank Knapp, for nobody had then suspected the Knapp's or at least no person but himself. It had been attempted to show that the men seen by Southwick and Bray could not be the same, because one had a cloak, and the other had not. If after the defendant's face had been peered into by Mr. Southwick he thought he was known or suspected, nothing was more natural for him then to throw off his cloak, and appear without it, as he had not appeared before. It was to be done with facility, for near the spot was Burch's stable where Joe kept hats and caps and cloaks. His object was disguise, and to find him, it was necessary to look at him through disguise. It was clear the man Mr. Frothingham saw was not Mr. Southwick, because he fixes the time at half past ten, and at that time Mr Southwick was at his father's house in Essex street. Frothingham also saw this person joined by another, who must have come from Howard-street or from the north. This could not have been Mr. Southwick joined by Mr. Bray, because Mr. Bray joined Mr. Southwick from the other way. If the Jury were satisfied there was a suspicious person in Brown-street—the fact was credible—who was the man and where was he? If he was not the defendant why was he not found out and produced? If he was an honest man he would have been here of his own choice. No such volunteer for truth came forward. Nothing concerning the men in Brown-street was explained except by supposing them to be the murderers. If there was any other man on the Ropewalk steps he would be here. Therefore there was as much evidence to prove that the defendant was the man in Brown-street, as there ever was to prove personal identity in ordinary transactions.

It being now after seven o'clock, the Court adjourned.

Thursday Morning. Mr. Webster continued his argument upon the appearance of the men in Brown-street, particularly the testimony of Mr. Bray. He supposed the place assigned for the meeting after the murder, to have been in Brown-street; he supposed Frank and Richard were seen by Mr. P. E. Webster, in Howard-street, that they agreed upon the place to secrete the club; that Richard got into the garden, and thence to the house; that Frank waited for him in Brown st; that he thought no person watched him, that he told Richard he might safely go down Howard street and secrete the club, and so on home to Danvers by the North Bridge.—That Richard did so, and that Frank then went home. These were the reasons independent of any confession, including the belief that Francis Knapp was in Brown street, aiding and abetting. The time selected for the murder Mr. Webster considered selected with the perfect knowledge of Mr. White's habits. The story of Mr. Savery, he thought must have been a mistake, because nothing could be discovered upon that clue, and if the person seen committed the murder, then it was done by some other than one of these conspirators, and the whole of the other evidence fell to the ground.

Mr. Webster next examined the testimony of Mr. Colman. He thought it improper to attach any odium to Mr. C. for his conduct; it was perfectly consistent with his duty to the public and to his friends. Palmer was an old offender; and Mr. Colman was anxious, as many others were, to save one of Mr. Knapp's sons, for it was now considered that the whole thing was out, and that there was no way to save either of them, except by making him the witness of the State. He went as the friend of Joseph Knapp. In this there was nothing out of his proper sphere as a clergyman. As to the conversation in Frank's cell, whether they were to take Mr. Colman's testimony, depended upon this, whether they believed Mr. Colman, or whether they believed Phippen Knapp. Mr. Colman said there were important disclosures, Mr. Knapp that there were none. It was a plain question of irreconcilable contradiction. If they believed Mr. Colman, it was not true that Frank assented to Jo's confession, and they must consider the confession of Frank. But the confessions were made previous to any answer from Frank. The whole statement showed that Frank saw it to be a matter out of his own power. Mr. Colman was the only person who had any authority to promise a pardon, he had already promised it to Joseph, and the only object of going to Frank's cell, was to tell him that the worst had come to the worst, and to reconcile him to his situation. They told him he might hope for pardon from the subordinate character of his guilt and from his youth. Stating that the whole of this part of the evidence rested upon their decision between that of Mr. Colman and that of Mr. Phippen Knapp. Mr. W. proceeded to consider the circumstances under which each testified, comparing their testimony, and comparing that of Mr. Phippen Knapp with that of Mr. Wheatland, and inferring that the testimony of Mr. Phippen Knapp contained very material errors strongly calculated to invalidate the whole of his statements. Mr. Colman's testimony was to be believed on another account; it contained no new matter, but confirmed, from the mouth of the prisoner, all the material facts which were proved by other witnesses. If it was believed it left nothing to be proved against the prisoner. He then left the case with the Jury: they were bound to try it upon the indictment, considerations of mercy, if they belonged any where, belonged to another branch of the government: he wished then nothing more than that they should perform their duty. Mr. Webster's remarks upon the consequences of a proper performance of duty, were unusually eloquent.

John Francis Knapp was then asked if he wished to add any thing to what had been said by his counsel; he replied in a firm voice that he had nothing more to say.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Centinel, August 21.

Salem Trials.—On Thursday forenoon, 11 o'clock, Mr. Dexter closed the defence of *John Francis Knapp*. Mr. Webster immediately commenced his argument for the prosecution; and had not closed when the Court adjourned at 7 o'clock in the evening. Of the audience on Thursday several hundred were ladies.

Yesterday Mr. Webster resumed and finished the case on the part of the government.—Judge Putnam summed up the testimony, and instructed the jury on what constituted aiding and abetting in a murder, and the bearing of the testimony as it related to the prisoner.

Postscript—10 o'clock.—The case was given to the Jury at 1 o'clock, P. M. and at twenty minutes past six they returned a verdict of GUILTY. Sentence will be pronounced this morning at 9 o'clock. This trial was thrice important, inasmuch as on the conviction of this man as the only surviving principal, depended,—we will not say the conviction, but the bare *trial* of the two accessories, who but for a conviction of a principal, might have laughed to scorn both Court and Jury, and evaded justice by standing mute, even though one of them had previously confessed the darkest shades of guilt as accessory.

From the Bost. Com. Gaz. Aug. 23d, 1830.

Salem Murder. We announced in our last paper that the Jury returned a verdict of GUILTY against J. Francis Knapp at 20 minutes past 6 o'clk. on Friday night. Though the Jury were out 5 hours yet it is understood there was no difference of opinion among them as to the guilt of the prisoner. The Salem Observer says, Knapp bore all the solemn and formal preliminaries, and the verdict itself with astonishing firmness, moving not a feature during the whole—so far making his conduct consistent through both the trials and at this its fearful termination. Indeed there was not, apparently a single spectator who did not suffer more than he who was the most interested. On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock the prisoner was brought into Court to receive sentence. There was some expectation that a motion in arrest of judgment would be made by his Counsel; but none such having been offered, Judge Putnam pronounced the solemn sentence of the law upon the culprit, who received it with marked indifference. The time of his execution will be determined by the Governor and Council who are now in session. We have heard it stated that when Knapp was asked by Judge Putnam if he had any thing to say before sentence was passed upon him, he answered, "Before God and man, I solemnly declare that the verdict of the Jury is an unrighteous one." No doubt he thought so!

Fire at New-Orleans.—On the night of the 1st inst. a fire broke out in New Orleans, in the extensive Cotton ware-house of Mr. Ferret, and scarcely had the fire bell sounded the alarm before the whole was discovered to be enveloped in flames, from one corner of the street to the other, simultaneously. These buildings were situated in the fauxbourg St. Mary, forming a square, bounded by Carondelet, Perdido, Barrone, and Union streets, built of brick, in part of which, 2000 bales of Cotton were entirely consumed. The dwelling house fronting on Carondelet street and out buildings, were by dint of perseverance on the part of the firemen and inhabitants, saved from the devouring element, although built of wood. It is computed that about 2300 bales of Cotton were in the ware-house and yard at the time the fire took place, 1100 bales of which, we understand, was the return cargo of the British ship Aurora, bilged on the Bar of the S. W. Pass a short time ago. The fire, from the rapid manner in which it was communicated, and the fact of the dwelling, although made of combustible materials, being saved, leave no doubt but that it was the evil doings of some malevolent incendiary. The destruction of property may be estimated at about $130,000—2000 bales Cotton at $50,000, and the premises at $50,000. We did not learn whether the whole was insured or not.—*N. Orleans Adv.*

We copy the following from the U. S. Gazette of Philadelphia, although we cannot place full reliance in its correctness.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

France.—A gentleman of this city has received a letter from a relative in France, dated 27th June, which contains some particulars of the French invading army, near Algiers. It would seem the French papers have not given an exact account of events as they have occurred. The invaders have experienced much annoyance from the Arabs, and on one occasion were warmly attacked by the children of the desert. The French put them to flight, but unfortunately pursued their victory too far, and had one regiment entirely cut off. On another occasion, in a skirmish at night, two French regiments mistook each other for Arabs, and a most awful carnage ensued; and such has been the destruction of life in the French army, that the commanding general has been compelled to order his men to throw up intrenchments, and patiently await the arrival of reinforcements from France. This loss of lives, in that climate, may prove fatal to the remainder of the army.

Melancholy Accident.—Joseph W. Bradbury, a promising lad of 12 years of age, son of Mr. Samuel Bradbury of this city, died on Thursday last, in consequence of a most distressing accident.—In company with his mother, he left this city on the stage, last Thursday morning, for Connecticut at 5 o'clock. In South Natick while going down a hill with his head for a moment out of the window, the tire of one of the wheels broke and in becoming instantly straight, struck young Bradbury in the head and broke his skull. He was carried to Brigden's tavern close by, and surgical aid called, but the case was deemed desperate. Dr. Shattuck was sent for by express, but could do nothing to relieve the lad, and he died Thursday evening at 11 o'clock and was brought on Friday to the city. It is said that on being broken, one end of the tire remained for a moment fastened by a nail to the wheel. Of course, if so, the other end would be likely to strike the road with a double force, accelerated by the velocity of the revolution of the wheel, and the act of the stretching tire to concentrate.—*Bost. Gaz.*

Shocking Scene.—The Stage-coat should give the following account of several days which took place in Boston, to the county of Essex, in New Hampshire, during the last week:

"Three days were long to remember. The first occurred about four miles westerly from Graves' Iron Works, and from the top or commencement of the avalanche, descended about one and a half mile, until it met the base of another mountain, entering the road between the mountains to a vast depth.

The second and third were somewhat similar, but more destructive in their effects, the former, or most westerly, having completely covered the farm of a Mr. Wallace, and compelled him to abandon the idea of attempting again its cultivation, the latter having covered, to a considerable depth, about fifty acres of fine meadow land, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Baxter.

The fourth took place at no great distance from the iron works above named, and descended about three miles with a degree of violence and fury which defies description. In width it varied from eight to twenty rods, bearing on its surface the most tremendous rocks, trees, &c. and carrying desolation and death in its passage. This, as well as those already mentioned, was very destructive to its effects on the low land at the bottom, burying many acres of valuable meadow several feet under the rubbish and earth of which it was composed. This, however, was trifling, when compared to the fatal event about to be recorded: Early on the evening of Monday, (26th ult.) Mr. William Walton and his wife, who had been on a visit to his brother, prepared to return home. The latter proposed accompanying them a short distance, and, as the storm was still raging with violence, to see them safely across a bridge, at no great distance from his house. While crossing this bridge, they were overtaken by the descending mass. Mr. Oliver Walton escaped, with a few bruises. The female was carried down the stream a few rods, and thrown without the path of the slide, stripped of all her apparel, her leg broken, one foot crushed in pieces, and her whole body covered with bruises, in which situation she crawled in the direction of the house, till near enough, when the storm abated, to render her cries audible to the whole family. Mr. William Walton was buried in the rubbish about twenty rods below, where he was found on Sunday following, and his remains committed to the tomb.

The wildness of the scenery in the vicinity of these destructive avalanches, has long been a subject of remark with travellers in this region, but I am told that it now presents a view indescribably grand and terrific. Mountains laid bare for two or three miles in extent, presenting chasms of vast size—rocks, some of which are supposed to weigh an hundred tons, torn from their beds, where they had reposed for ages, and transported from two to three miles, and trees of all dimensions splintered into stones, and forming huge chaotic masses, altogether appears sufficient to overwhelm the senses of the beholder, yielding, in wildness and sublimity only to the effect of a similar catastrophe in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

From the Providence Journal.

We are referred by the National Journal to the following extract from a memorial presented in 1820, by General Jackson, to the Senate of the United States:

"Should the time ever arrive when a majority of any of the superior tribunals of the nation, influenced by party feelings, shall proceed to criminate a public officer, or affect his removal, in order to create a vacancy, or to gratify the ambition of a favorite partizan, then may private resentments, and the most angry passions, acquire an unbounded and dangerous control over the proceedings. Every sentiment of justice and humanity will be completely stifled, as well as all regard for the constitution and laws. The patriot will have ample cause to tremble, for the honor of his country and the perpetuity of her republican institutions. The venerable fabric of our liberties, which has been consecrated by the blood of our heroes, and the wisdom of our sages, will be imminently endangered, if not entirely buried in ruins."

We ask if this time has not arrived? Has not the President himself, from party *feelings*, criminated public officers and effected their removal, to create vacancies for favorite partizans; and has not a majority of the Senate sanctioned such proceedings? Then has the time come, in the language of General Jackson, when every sentiment of justice and humanity is completely stifled, as well as all regard for the constitution and laws.

We beg our readers generally, both political friends and foes, to read the above extract, and compare its sentiments with those practised on, at this time, by the President. Such gross inconsistency was never before exhibited by any individual; it cannot be accounted for, but on one single principle, and that is downright corruption.

The Grand Seignior.—A letter from H. G. O. Dwight, a missionary of the American Board, dated Pera (Constantinople) April 30, 1830, is published in the Utica American Citizen, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"Last Friday I had a fine view of the Grand Seignior himself, as he was going to and from the mosque. Five or six thousand troops were out upon the occasion, and on each side of his person was a line of soldiers with drawn swords, and behind him a body of soldiers with muskets and bayonets fixed. Before him, eleven beautiful Arabian horses were led, richly caparisoned, and each guarded by two soldiers with drawn swords. He was on horseback. The breast of his coat was thickly wrought with jewels and gold, and his cap, which was of a beautiful red, was set with diamonds, and from the top a long gold tassel hung around its side. He wore a black cloak of rich broadcloth over his dress, so that we could see but little of it. His saddle and bridle trimmings were very heavy, and all of gold. He has a very mild and intelligent countenance, and a piercing eye.—We were very near him, and he gazed at us some time as he passed. He has certainly accomplished wonders, by way of reform, during his reign thus far, and I have no doubt he is the greatest man that now sits upon a throne. Would that he were good as he is great! It is heart-chilling to reflect upon the quantity of blood he has been the instrument of shedding among his own subjects, to say nothing of his cruelties to the Greeks. It is supposed that by his order, at least sixty thousand persons have been beheaded or strangled. This includes the Janissaries, thirty thousand of whom were massacred in one day."

A letter from a correspondent of the Boston Palladium, dated Hubner' Hole, 16th inst. says, "We have seldom been visited with a more severe gale than was experienced here last night. It commenced blowing fresh about 9 o'clock, and continued to increase until 12, when it blew a heavy gale. The roof of a house tenanted by a colored woman nearly 100 years old, was blown off, and she was found dead in the morning, at some distance from the house. The pocket sloop Harvest parted her cables and went ashore."

On Tuesday night we had a heavy blow from the north accompanied with torrents of rain. We have observed many fields of corn which have been prostrated by the wind, and trees deprived of a portion of their branches. Owners of orchards inform us, that one half of their fruit was blown from their trees, nearly in an unripe state. We have as yet heard of no damage to shipping on our coast below Minerva.

Thursday, A. M. [illegible]

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Greenock, Capt. Field, which left Liverpool July 10th, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have Liverpool papers to that inclusive, and a Liverpool Circular of the 12th, which was furnished by the captain. No other papers were brought by this ship.

The funeral of his late Majesty had been fixed for the 15th July.

The addresses of the two houses in answer to the Royal Message, had been presented to his Majesty.

It is the intention of Ministers, says the Times, to pass the Beer Bill and Spirit Duties Bill, to drop the Stamp Consolidation Bill and the new Equity Judge Bill, to abolish Mr. Goulbourne's graduated scale of sugar duties, and to pass instead, an Act to reduce the duty on West India Sugar 5s. and that on East India 5s. perhaps.

The Beer Bill had been read a third time in the House of Commons and passed.

The clauses in the Forgery Bill, abolishing the punishment of death, had been rejected in the House of Lords by a considerable majority. This result, says the Times, was no doubt owing to the able and striking statement of the Lord Chancellor, confirmed by the important judgment of such a calm-minded and discriminating observer as the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

London, July 9.

It was currently reported yesterday, in well informed circles, that the King has left funds to pay his brother the late Duke of York's debts in full. His Majesty's private wealth is estimated at £660,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

Four days later.—By the Olive & Eliza, at Portsmouth, N. H. Liverpool accounts have been received to July 10th. An important portion of the intelligence they contain, is embraced in the following extract of a letter, with which we are favored from a very respectable house at Portsmouth:

"The ship Olive & Eliza arrived here on the 17th, bringing Liverpool accounts to the 10th July. She sailed on the 11th. We are advised that Flour had sold at 32s. showing an advance of 4s. per bbl. Capt. Moodey states that prices would probably go still higher, as the crops were unfavorable and much would be wanted."

The Grain Market.—We have already stated that the ship Olive & Eliza, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th July, and that various rumors were afloat on Friday, in relation to the English Grain market. It is stated that a letter has been received in town, giving Liverpool accounts to the 4th of July. Certain it is, however, that on Friday morning one or more of our brokers were busily engaged in purchasing flour; and on Saturday morning it was discovered that 10,000 bbls. had changed hands the preceding day, of New York at $5¼ a 5 3-8; Troy at 5 3 8; Western at 5¼ a 5 5-8; and of Southern old at 5 1-8 a 5¼.

The stock of Flour, as we noticed in our Review of the Market on Saturday, is unusually small, and some of the sales were made of parcels to arrive. The stock of grain, also, is very scanty, and this circumstance, more than any thing else, prevented operations in it. Some sales, however, were made; 2500 bush. Southern wheat, at 103 cts. is the only transaction of moment that we are able to trace, though we believe that other sales were effected. A lot of Red Western arrived, which is held at 111 cts.; 108 cts. was offered for it and refused.

On Saturday, in consequence of the speculation on Friday, no business was done, holders being unwilling to fix a price, until some certain accounts had transpired. For 500 barrels of Troy Flour $5¼ was offered and refused, being 1-8 advance on the price of the previous day.

Later advices are looked for with the utmost anxiety; for until we do receive them, or till the accounts which have produced this speculation be to a certainty known, little business will be done.—*Cour. and Enq.*

The following are some interesting extracts from the address of a half breed Choctaw, a citizen of Mississippi, pronounced at Jackson, in that State, on the 17th ult.

Fellow Citizens—If the present be a suitable occasion, as well to give instructive admonition as to recall patriotic recollections, allow me to advert for a few moments, to each topics of the present day. The signs are ominous, and they well deserve the attention of every patriot.—Disunion appears to be a familiar theme in the mouths of many, and calculations of the value of the Union have become a daily exercise.—The precepts of Washington have been forgotten, and some rash hands would madly drag us to the precipice against which he warned us. And what is the pretence? Oppression. The South is oppressed by the North; the tariff laws are unequal. Internal improvement will be our bane; the *Indians* still cumber us.

"I think I can duly appreciate the feelings of the South. I will admit, for the sake of argument, that the North and West seem to be feeling power and forgetting right. But while I make the admission, I boldly proclaim to the South—Take the beam from thine own eye, before thou pluck the mote from thy brother's eye. I say to Georgia, in behalf of the oppressed Cherokees.—I say to Mississippi, in behalf of my kindred Choctaws, while you suffer from the legislation of a majority in Congress, do not by your legislation inflict unnecessary suffering upon a weak and helpless people. Do not oppress those who have confided on your magnanimity and justice."

We find the following passage in a letter published in one of the Charleston newspapers:—

"Poor Poinsett escaped by flight. This amiable gentleman found Charleston so convulsed as Mexico; and if he was not in fact extricated, yet he saw prosciption hot at his heels."

This intimation confirms what we have for some weeks past suspected. The authentication disease (for a disease it is) affects only those who have breathed the air of the low country, for years in succession. Mr. Poinsett, on his return home, could not enter into the spirit which animates those who were formerly his intimates. We were sure, before we saw this statement, that the fact was so. It could not have been otherwise with any patriotic South-Carolinian, who was out of the reach of the contagion. If Mr. Hayne, instead of Mr. Poinsett, had been Minister to Mexico these last five years, he would have been as much shocked at the multiplying disunion as Mr. Poinsett himself.

Nat. Intell.

Drunk at last.—A gentleman in the city who was in the habit of doctoring his brandy and water, unknowingly of course, had a negro servant who was a model of sobriety. But a few evenings ago, the gentleman came home and found Jim very drunk. The next morning, of course, the offender was called up for an explanation. He came forward with a peculiarly distressed and mortified look; and when inquired of what this meant, he replied, "Why massa, at first, you always drink brandy cocktail,—Well, yesterday I broke one of your big china pitchers, and I heard massa coming, and that troubled me. I felt very much ashamed, so I thought I would take some brandy massa—I kept drinking and drinking, and I got drunk before I thought. But it did no good at all—For I feel just as bad about the pitcher, and then I am mortified to think I should get drunk. It does no good at all to drink when you are in trouble."

The gentleman said he was confounded with the honest simplicity of the negro, and the good sense of his conclusion, as well as with the equal adherence of his servant to principle, upon these two opposite traits, that he was determined to launch his friendly forever, and to some fully convinced that with them no good at all.—*N. Y. Philanthropist.*

New York, August 23.

The Hero of Fort Stanwix is no more!—Just as our paper was going to press, the melancholy intelligence reached us of the death of the venerable patriot, Col. Marinus Willett, who departed this life yesterday, at the advanced age of upwards of 80 years. We have no remarks any eulogy remarks this evening. He has fought the good fight—he has finished his course, and henceforth we hope there is a crown of glory in store for him.—*Com. Adv.*

Matthew Carey.—It having been stated in the Boston Gazette that Mr. Carey was entitled to more credit than Mr. Clay, or perhaps any other man, in originating and defending the American System. Mr. Carey has magnanimously come out in the Philadelphia U. S. Gaz. with the following note, in which he gives honor where it is due:

"I request you will allow me to state for the information of the correspondent of the Boston Commercial Gazette, whose remarks you have quoted this morning—that he is in error in ascribing to me the origination of the American System. I have no title to the honor. Mr. Clay ably defended the policy of supporting and protecting the manufacturing interests of the country, in 1810, and in the Congress of 1816-17 on the same side of the question. Whereas I never wrote a line on political economy, or the protecting system, till March, 1819, when the first tariff of 1816 had nearly completed its work of ruin—broke up three fourths of the cotton, woollen and various other manufactories in the country—sunk the value of real estate at least thirty three per cent. every where—paralized farming by converting its customers into rivals—and caused the sands of a large portion of the suffering which has since taken place.

Yours, &c. M. CAREY."

Philadelphia, July 29, 1830.

Hallowell, Aug. 14.

Accident to the New Sharon Meeting House.—As Mr. Underwood was about to ring on Sabbath afternoon last, to deliver his sermon, a stream of lightning took the spire, partial down, split the bell, rent the cupola very much, followed down one of the pillars through the bell deck, took a cross timber to a post, 40 feet, which conducted the fluid to the ground, ripping on its way lathing, plastering, boards, and clapboards, in a frightful manner. The scene in the house, amid the cries of men, women, and children, cracking of glass, flying of fire, of timber, lathing and plastering, was shocking indeed. No lives were lost. There was no lightning rod or conductor.—*Advocate.*

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 2d inst. gives the following account of several American citizens who were detained captive in California for several months. The facts were communicated by one of the captives, who has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz:—

Mr. James C. Pattie, a native of Kentucky, came passenger in the United States, who, together with his father and six other persons had been confined in the castle of Santa Diego, on the shore of California, as spies, for the space of 11 months. Through the active interference of Captain Bradshaw, of the ship Franklin of Boston, and several other humane Americans, the incarceration of those eight unfortunate men, was made known to the government of the U. States, and orders were forwarded by the President, to the Commandant of the provinces of California, Don Jose Maria de Echeandia, to liberate them on peril of the vengeance of the government of the U. S. They were still retained as prisoners on parole, the commandant refusing to give them passports to return home. Mr. Pattie's father died while in prison, in a separate cell from himself; and while on his dying bed, wrote a letter with his own blood to his son, beseeching him to petition the commandant to suffer him to visit his father on his dying moment: the petition of the son was refused by the demi-barbarian, and the father permitted to depart this world without once again beholding the only solace within his reach on earth.—Shortly after the party had been freed from prison, a revolt among the soldiers took place, headed by one Joaquim Solis, when the American and English in port, amounting to about 40 men, took advantage of the rebel and his party, and confined them in the castle of Monterey, consisting in all of about 250 men. They immediately wrote to the governor of the provinces of upper and lower California, to come and take possession of the castle of Monterey and the prisoners. For this signal piece of service, Don Jose M. de Echeandia, granted them passports in December last, and the liberty to return to their native country. Mr. P. thinks that two of his companions must have been murdered by the Indians, as they undertook to travel back through the wilderness, having made their escape soon after they were released from close confinement, and nothing being heard of them since.

New York, August 22.

Fire.—On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in Mulberry street, between Spring and Broome streets, and destroyed 8 or 10 buildings, principally small wooden tenements of little value, viz: No. 98 Mulberry street, a three story wooden building, occupied by Mr. Sherwood: No. 104 Mulberry street, two story dwelling, occupied by Mr. [illegible], and owned by Mr. Jacob Rickard, Mr. Church's slaughter house, and Mr. [illegible] Campbell's soap boiler's shop, in the rear of No. 30 Spring street; No. 102 Mott street, a two story brick front building, occupied by Mr. Hardenstein; No. 104 Mott street, a two story wooden dwelling, occupied by Mr. Barber, and a number of small rear buildings.

On Saturday morning, the two story house, No. 206 Elizabeth street, occupied by Mr. B. Dorant, was discovered to be on fire, which, together with No. 208, occupied by John [illegible] and Nicholas Murphy, was entirely destroyed with most of their contents, and 210, occupied by Francis Lenhan as a Porter house, damaged.

Com. Adv.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv.

Columbia.—We learn from Toronto published in the "Upper Canada" of Saturday, up to the date of July 9th from Vulcanite, that every thing was quiet and prosperous in this country. The Chief of the state had addressed a Message to Congress, in which he discussed their conduct principally to the following points: the union of the members of others and the use of the army; to provide for the government of the chiefs and officers as they be left out, in a third part; to improve the internal communication of Puerto Cabello; to provide for the public debt of the large national claims, and by the proceeds to start the floating debt; to organize a commissary officers in the treasury department and to suspend the payment of pensions.

Provident Dispensary.—Last week, two little boys, some playing on a school at East Hartford, which the children, two years of age, fell into a cistern, pushed the [illegible] into the river, and in one drowned. The boy crawled to the foot of his grandfather, and said his brother was dead, and laid up his little hand for help and rest, and laid up his little hand for help and rest, and then sunk. While this tragic scene was transpiring, some men were at work close by in a few rods, ignorant of what was passing.

New Haven Cour.

The following singular passage is related among the other incidents of the great northern storm:

A house in which the wife of a Mr. Durfee and three children were alone, was surrounded by water, and the family were first apprised of danger by awaking in the night and finding their bed just above its surface. The water continued to rise and the bed with it—probably buoyed by the boards of the lower floor, which were fortunately loose. In this situation of gloom and danger, far from the reach of any succor, Mrs. Durfee maintained, as she thinks, her self-possession, though it was with some difficulty that she prevented the bed from inclining so much that one side or the other should not be under water.

The water finally rose within about twenty inches of the chamber ceiling, (traces of which are plain upon the wall) when Mrs. D. moved aside one of the loose boards, which composed it, and took her children into the little loft, remaining here until her friends and neighbors rescued her the next day.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, AUGUST 25, 1830.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY, as will be seen by the statements below, will have a very decided majority in both branches of its Legislature in favor of Mr. CLAY. The returns, with the exception perhaps of two counties, are complete, and give a larger majority for Mr. Clay than last year. The result of this election shows upon what slight grounds the Jackson prints will raise a cry of exultation. A week since the administration papers, from all quarters, were congratulating themselves with the certainty of a Jackson Legislature in Kentucky. Encouraging appearances for Gen. Jackson's success have been recently so rare in the West, that it is not surprising that the slightest favorable indication should be greedily seized and exaggerated.

In INDIANA also, and MISSOURI, as appears below, so far as returns of their elections have been received, appearances are in favor of their having a Legislature opposed to Gen. Jackson.

It ought not, however, to be dissembled, that in the elections of members of a State Legislature, so many local and personal considerations always operate, that the results of State elections, although entitled to much weight, is by no means a sure indication of the national politics of the inhabitants at large. Kentucky is certainly important at this time, as the legislature will elect a Senator to Congress during the approaching session.

We copy the following from the Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening last, received by Steam Boat Fancy, and find the facts corroborated by several other papers of the same date:

"The political intelligence from the West this morning, is of the most cheering complexion, as will be seen by the following articles, received in slips from our correspondents, both in Baltimore and in Kentucky:—

Office of the Chronicle and Marylander, Baltimore, August 20—noon.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—The nearest gratifying intelligence is from the Commentator extra of the 11th granted at the seat of government of Kentucky: and as the whole returns had to be made on the day succeeding the publication of the votes, the statement may be considered official, as it must have been received from the judges of election. The return is complete, with the exception of three delegates and three senators, and the present *majority for Mr. Clay on joint ballot is TWENTY-FOUR*, and may be increased. Thus, notwithstanding all the predictions, and boasting, and bragging, of the Jackson party, the majority for Mr. Clay, in the legislature of Kentucky is *much larger than it was last year!*

Commentator, Extra. Frankfort, Kentucky, Aug. 11—Evening.

Our Election returns are now so nearly complete as to leave no doubt about the political complexion of either branch of the Legislature. In both branches the National Republican party have a majority—in the popular branch, it will be seen, larger than *they had last year*. The subjoined list is complete, except as to the three members, for the three counties left blank. [Here follows the returns as received at Frankfort.]

The Louisville Focus of August 12, gives the returns complete for the House of Representatives, excepting two counties, Allen and Daviess. According to this table, 55 members in favor of Mr. Clay, have been returned, and 43 in favor of Gen Jackson.

In Allen county, says the Focus, both claim the member elect. That Col. Dawson beat the Jackson candidate, Mr. Walker, is clear; and he was supported by Clay's friends. In Daviess county there was a tie, and another election is to take place. There are perhaps two of the Clay men said to be pledged to vote for Mr. Rowan to the Senate of the United States—and on the other hand, there are several Jackson men pledged not to vote for Mr. Rowan, and three Jackson members are pledged to vote for Crittenden, for the Senate of the U. nited States. No doubt may be entertained, but that Mr. Clay has a decided majority in the Legislature, and that a Clay Senator will be elected to Congress. There is no doubt but Mr. Clay has 19 friends in the Senate, and perhaps 20. That body is composed of 38 members, and the House of Representatives of 100.

'All Hail Kentucky!' was the exclamation of the subsidized presses the other day, when news was received that owing to some local questions, and a multiplicity of candidates among the friends of Mr. Clay, two or three counties had unexpectedly gone in favor of Gen. Jackson. It is now our turn to raise the shout of triumph. We therefore cordially join the note, 'all Hail Kentucky!'

INDIANA ELECTION.—The correspondent of the Louisville Focus gives the following intelligence:—

'Herewith you will receive the names of members elected to the Legislature of this State, so far as I have been able to procure them. In most of the counties there was a strong opposition on both sides of the question, and in others, local causes influenced the votes of many.—You will perceive that Mr. Clay has gained a friend in Ripley and in Marion counties, represented last year by Jacksonians. In Jefferson county, five candidates running, three Clay and two Jackson, the lowest Clay candidate elected received 100 votes more than the highest Jackson; this was formerly a strong Jackson county.—MR. CLAY WILL HAVE A CONSIDERABLE MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES.

MISSOURI.—The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, (Missouri) to his friend in Frankfort, Ky.

[illegible]

majority in St. Louis city and county (Missouri) at the late election. This, however, is no indication of public sentiment in the state.

* We learn from Illinois, that the election of Judge Reynolds to the office of Governor was considered certain, by a majority of about 2000 votes. Mr. Kinney, it is said, has been elected Lt. Governor.

SALEM TRIALS.—Our readers will notice, that on the second trial, the Jury have returned a verdict of guilty, against John Francis Knapp, as a principal murderer of Mr. White. [illegible]

We are enabled, from having been a short time at Salem, in the course of the trial, and hearing Mr. Webster on an interesting question of evidence in an argument of an hour and a half, to state something of his appearance and style of speaking, which may possibly be interesting. The personal appearance and manner of Mr. Webster, are very peculiar. [illegible]

The manner of Mr. Webster is distinguished by great deliberation—a slow and distinct articulation, and a full and clear expression, without repetition of the point immediately before him. He is never in a hurry—never thrown off his guard—never in the slightest degree embarrassed. You never for a moment feel any anxiety on his account, any fear that he will break down. You think little of criticising the man or his manner, while he is speaking, but find yourself convinced by his good sense, conveyed in a cool and emphatic manner, and overpowered by his occasional flashes of eloquence.

In his commentary on the testimony, there was never the least appearance of sophistry. [illegible]

If any one thinks that our remarks are extravagant, we cannot complain, for before hearing him we should have thought the same of similar ones. We are certain however that others who have heard him speak should be our judges.

The opposing counsel were men of education and talents, but they seemed but pygmies in his presence—and the Attorney and Solicitor General, Morton and Davis, left the management of the case almost exclusively in his hands.

It is needless to say that the printed speeches of Mr. Webster give but a very inadequate idea of their effect as delivered.

MR. EVANS' LECTURES.—We have had the pleasure of attending a part of Mr. Evans' course of Lectures, which closes this evening, and deem it but an act of common justice to say, that they have been in every respect highly valuable and interesting. [illegible]

We understand that he intends to give another course of eight additional lectures on subjects not before discussed—five of them to be illustrated with engravings entirely new, and three of them in part so. We assure our readers that they will find themselves most amply repaid for the expense of time, and the very small pecuniary expense necessary to be incurred to attend these lectures. We are quite sure that no one who has attended his present course will fail, if it is possible, to be present at the second.

We copy the following notice of a work we lately printed, from the "Connecticut Observer." The view of the book given by Mr. Hooker, we believe to be fully justified; and that those who are making the enquiry which is answered by the author will be satisfied, as to their hope, either that it is good, or good for nothing, by faithfully perusing the book for self-examination:—

'*A Scriptural Answer to the Question, How may I know that I am an adopted child of God?*'—This is the title of an Essay by Rev. Nathaniel Dwight, just published in Norwich, in a duodecimo volume of 200 pages.— [illegible]

COMMON SCHOOLS.—*Thirdly, benevolently for the support of our Common Schools, and a plain and simple and efficient remedy, is to require of every town or district to levy, either by subscription or tax, a sum equal in amount to that which they may be entitled to receive from the school fund.*

We take, as our premises, a few words above, this simple text to guide us in a few remarks on the subject of our common schools—a subject yielding to none in importance. We would, however, begin by saying that we do not belong to that number who seek occasion to decry, and would willingly abolish our School Fund. We think it justly the pride and honor of the State, and hope never to see it in the least impaired. We think that funds are always an essential aid, and often necessary in the promotion of useful education. [illegible]

This constitutes one real and manifest difference between a public provision for the support of the poor, and public provision for the support of education. [illegible]

It is of course implied by our first remark, that there are *defects* in our present system of common schools, that there are evils to be remedied. [illegible]

These are a part of the causes which operate to render the instruction of little value. [illegible]

The necessary deficiencies of our instructors, (necessary under our present system) is the great evil, but not the only evil. [illegible]

[illegible]

vested in one man, and how easily might that commission be abused. [illegible]

The present provision of appointing school visitors by the school societies, to visit the different schools, and examine the school-master, is in theory, we think, far better. They are taken from among the community where the school exists. They know the character of the school and the circumstances of the parents and the scholars.— They have the interests of the community at heart.— [illegible]

Why then is it that these schools are not the best possible, the provisions for their superintendence being so complete and ample? The answer is at hand. The machine is perfect, but it has not the moving principle. The apparatus is complete, but the power to set it in motion does not exist. [illegible]

The truth is, all the legislation in the world is of no avail, without the impulse afforded by a deep interest in every school district and in every parent who has a scholar to send to school, in the prosperity and excellence of the school. With this supplied, our system is perfect—without this, no system is of value. How far these exist every one can most easily determine. The remedy for the public and private indifference, we conceive, is to be found in the very simple plan suggested in our first paragraph. We must save for another occasion any remarks in proof or illustration of that sentiment.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Dunham—Having had the pleasure to attend the examination of the pupils at the Female Academy in this city, which closed on Tuesday last, I cannot but express my gratification on the occasion. The performances of the young ladies most certainly did them great honor. It was manifest that their time had been employed, with great fidelity and success, in their respective academical studies, and could not fail to produce an important influence on the happiness and respectability of their future lives. [illegible]

A PARENTAL SPECTATOR.

ITEMS.

The law of the State of New York, prohibiting the circulation of all notes less than $5, except those issued by the Banks of that State, takes effect on the first of September.

A man's leg, the bones broken off below the knee, was picked up on the beach at E. Dennis, on Sunday last, by Capt. Judah Sears. It had a thin half boot, which had been soled, and a mixed woollen stocking seamed at the top, & tied with a hair string. The stocking was marked with the initials F.B. It is not improbable, says the Barnstable Journal, that it was part of the body of the unfortunate Blossy, who was destroyed by a shark about 15 days since, off Scituate.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The election in Maine takes place on the second Monday in September; in Vermont the first Tuesday in September; in Maryland, first Monday in October; Delaware, first Tuesday in October; South Carolina, second Monday in October; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, second Tuesday in October; Georgia and New-York, first Monday in November. In Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, the elections took place on the 2d inst. (first Monday) in other States, at an earlier period.

A N. Y. correspondent of the Boston Palladium states that the robbers in that city are the most ingenious, daring and systematic in the country. [illegible]

SAVANNAH.—One of the Savannah papers speaks of that city as being in a condition of remarkable prosperity. Rents have risen, and are from twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher than they were three years ago. Every habitable house in the place has been occupied, a great many new buildings have been erected, old ones repaired and enlarged, and enquiries continue for others.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.—The N. Y. Daily Sentinel lately prosecuted Lee, Pound & Co., for the amount of their subscription to that paper, and recovered $9 and costs, being the amount claimed. By this decision it is seen that persons receiving a newspaper without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases, for the payment.

Married,

In this town, by Elder Gridley, Mr. [illegible] Woodward, to Miss Mary Ann Gridley, daughter of the late Mr. [illegible] Gridley.

Died,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, very suddenly, Capt. John Fanning, aged 71 years. On Sunday evening, [illegible] aged 73.

In Plainfield, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Esther Kenyon, aged 61, wife of Mr. Philip Kenyon.

In Lebanon, on the 7th inst. Mrs. [illegible] Fitch, aged 83, relict of the late Capt. Abraham Fitch.

In Hopkinton, R. I. on the 16th inst. a child of Mr. Joseph Babcock, aged 2 years.

LECTURES.

MR. EVANS proposes to deliver, at the Town Hall, a second course of eight Lectures, on Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Zoology and Varieties of the Human Race, illustrated with Planispheres, Diagrams and numerous Drawings in Natural History.

☞ Subscribers to the above Lectures may obtain their tickets at the Bookstore of Mr. T. Robinson.

The first lecture, on Friday evening next, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, will be on Astronomy.

Norwich, Aug. 25. 23

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 8th September.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Aug. 18. 3wis21

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders, in the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike road, will be holden, for the choice of officers and other business, on the 7th day of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the public house of Lucius Abbe, in Windham. A general attendance is requested.

ZALMON STORRS, Sec'y.

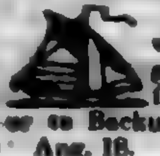
Mansfield, Aug. 10, 1830. 3w22

For New-York.

Sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Gilman & Ripley or on board.

Aug. 25. 1w

For New-York.



Sloop Jupiter, Benj. Rogers, will sail on Tuesday, 31st August, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

Aug. 18. 2w21

EDWARD COIT

Has just received and offers for sale, a new assortment of

FANCY HARDWARE & PLATED GOODS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with plain and engraved shades; Plated Candlesticks; superb silver mounted Cut Glass Castors; a great variety of fine Fowling Guns and Rifles, with percussion and flint locks; Gun Locks and Gun Trimmings; a new assortment of Fine Cutlery, consisting of Pen, Pocket and Table Knives, &c. &c.

Aug. 25. 3w23

SHELL COMBS.

A good assortment of large Shell Combs, of the first and second quality, just opened and for sale cheap by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

New dark Calicoes; Mitts and Gloves; Sarsnett Cambrics; Ribbons; Crapes, and Laces.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

Aug. 25, 1830. 3w23

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of May, 1830, 1 two years old black Heifer, with some white spots on the belly—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

AMOS STANDISH.

Preston, Aug. 23, 1830. 3w23

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of East-Haddam, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Asa Bigelow*, Esq., late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYDIA BIGELOW,
GUY BIGELOW, } Executors.

Aug. 23. 3w23

Special Court of Probate, ss. Stonington District, Aug. 19, A.D. 1830.

THE administrators on the estate of *Elias Adams*, late of Groton, deceased, are hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, to be holden at the usual place of holding probate Courts, in said probate district, on the first Tuesday of September next, then to be heard upon appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent—notice to be given by advertising in one of the newspapers printed in the county of New London, and by posting in said town of Groton.

[L.S.] *Wm. Williams, Judge of Probate.*

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, on fixtures, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 23

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

E. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the present Auxiliary, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to purchase their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

E. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1pa13

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

Among them are some handsome Dark CALICOES.

Aug. 24. 3w23

MILITARY GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now opening a new stock of

MILITARY GOODS,

viz:

Swords, Epaulets, Laces, Bullions, Cords, Sword Belts, Braids, Buttons, Cartouch Boxes, Sashes, Muskets, Rifles and Pistols, Military Caps of all sizes, for Rifle and Artillery companies. All kinds of Military Goods will be sold as low as can be purchased in the State.

EDWARD COIT.

Aug. 25. 3w23

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do. fire gilded light and dark do. large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 23

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 23

DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

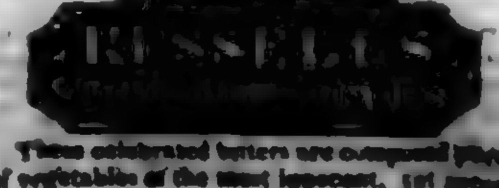
500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	20 lbs. oil pepper.
400 lbs. cort. cascar,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. red [illegible]
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. carp. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	2 casks flor. sulph.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	20 boxes coloress,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	60 lbs. cantharides,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	100 lbs. calomel,
	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
300 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
300 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. ber. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	300 lbs. Castile soap,
	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. calcined do	100 lbs. emp. diac. C. G.,
500 lbs. refined borax,	
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	30 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	30 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	30lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
330 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	
balsam honey,	Rogers' " syrup,
British oil,	Rochelle powders,
bears' oil,	soda do.
cephalic snuff,	Indian lotion,
cream of amber,	Indian specific,
Dean's pills,	Newton's bitters,
Frink's pills,	Russell's do.
Godfrey's cordial,	Clay's itch ointment,
Goulard's ext. lead,	Relfe's botanic drops,
Hooper's pills,	" asthmatic pills
Haarlem oil,	" aromatic do.
James' pills,	" anti-bilious "
Jesuit's drops,	" vegetable specific,
Lee's pills,	Albion corn plaster,
Mead's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Tyler's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,	Judd's liniment,

—ALSO—

spectacles and steel,	lancets, spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plasters, &c.



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for [illegible], dissolving and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.— One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

The above and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, pimples and blotches of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from a sharp humor of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the Salt Rheum. Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded; and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, [illegible] &c. &c. [illegible] but the proprietor chooses that its sale should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LATHROP & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, Norwich City, who will supply the above articles at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by F. R. Austin, Norwich Falls, JOSEPH C. [illegible] and [illegible] Norwich Town, [illegible] and James M. [illegible] E. H. [illegible] and W. T. [illegible] and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 1, 1830. 13eis

POETRY.

SYMPATHY.
BY BISHOP HEBER.

A knight and a lady once met in a grove,
While each was in quest of a fugitive love;
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

"O never was knight such a sorrow that bore!"
"O never was maid so deserted before!"
"From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
And jump in together for company!"

They searched for an eddy that suited the deed,
But here was a bramble, and there was a weed;
"How tiresome it is!" said the fair with a sigh;
So they sat down to rest them in company.

They gazed on each other, the maid and the knight;
How fair was her form, and how goodly his height;
"One mournful embrace," sobb'd the youth, "ere we die!"
So kissing and crying kept company.

"O had I but loved such an angel as you!"
"O had but my swain been a quarter as true!"
"To miss such perfection how blinded was I!"
Sure now they were excellent company!

At length spoke the lass, 'twixt a smile and a tear—
"The weather is cold for a watery bier;
When summer returns we may easily die—
Till then let us sorrow in company."

From the Columbian Register.
SUNRISE ON THE HILLS.

I stood upon the hills, when heaven's wide arch
Was glorious with the sun's returning march,
And woods were brightened, and soft gales
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vales.
The clouds were far beneath me, bathed in light,
They gathered midway round the wooded height,
And in their fading glory shone
Like hosts in battle overthrown.
As many a pinnacle with shifting glance,
Through the gray mist thrust up its scattered lance,
And rocking on the cliff was left
The dark pine, blasted, bare and cleft.
The veil of cloud was lifted—and below
Glowed the rich valley, and the river's flow
Was darkened by the forest shade,
Or glistened in the white cascade;
Where upward in the mellow blush of day,
The noisy bittern wheeled his spiral way.
I heard the distant waters dash—
I heard the current whirl and flash—
And richly by the blue lake's silver beach,
The woods were bending with a silent reach.
Then o'er the vale with gentle swell,
The music of the village-bell
Came sweetly to the echo-giving hills,
And the wild horn whose voice the woodland fills,
Was ringing to the merry shout
That faint and far the glen sent out,
Where answering to the sudden shot, thin smoke,
Through thick leaved branches from the shingle broke.
If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget—
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills!—no tears
Dim the sweet look that nature wears.

MEDLEY.

COLORS.—Nothing contributes to a more particular manner to heighten the beauty of the skin than the choice of colors. For example, females of fair complexion ought to wear the purest white; they should choose light and brilliant colors, such as rose, azure, light yellow, &c. Women of a dark complexion, who dress in such colors as we too frequently see them, cause their skin to appear black, dull and tanned. They ought, therefore, to avoid wearing linen or laces of too brilliant a white; they ought to avoid white robes, and rose color or light blue ribbons, which form too disagreeable a contrast with their carnations. Let such persons, on the contrary, dress in colors which are best suited to them; in particular, green, violet, puce, purple; and then that darkness, which was only the effect of too harsh a contrast, will suddenly disappear, as if by enchantment; their complexion will become lively and animated, and will exhibit such charms as will dispute and even bear away the palm from the fairest of the fair. In a word, the fair cannot be too careful to correct by light colors the paleness of their complexions; and darker ones the [illegible] colors, the somewhat yellow tint of [illegible]. We must not omit a very important [illegible] respecting the change of colors by light.—[illegible] extremely handsome at night when it [illegible] for rose color, which loses its charms by candle light; but the crimson, seen by day, spoils the [illegible] whatever strips it so completely of all [illegible]. Pale yellow, on the contrary, is [illegible] by day, and is perfectly suited to people who have a fine carnation; but at night it appears dirty, and tarnishes the lustre of the complexion, to which it is designed to give brilliancy.

REWARDS OF A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.—These generally consist more in kicks and cuffs than coppers.—They are—

To be reviled by the malignant, and misunderstood by the stupid.

To have your sentiments misconstrued, and your motives misrepresented.

To labor for years together, making great personal sacrifices, for the advancement, as you fancy, of important principles, and, after your labor is completed, to find that you were laboring only for the advancement of men in whom you never had any confidence.

To be courted by politicians on the eve of an election, and by men who were not politicians, on all occasions, when you can [illegible] them a service through your paper, and [illegible] rendered, to be forgotten.

To hear each of your patrons declare himself friendly to the liberty of the press; and find that by liberty of the press, the great majority mean liberty to express sentiments exactly similar to their own, and none other.

To find that even those whose general principles accord exactly with your own, depart from you, if you will not support some favorite project, which is perhaps incompatible with both your and their general principles, although they may not clearly see that incompatibility.

We could mention other rewards of a like nature, but these are sufficient.—Phil. Gaz.

DESPOTISM.—All despotism, whether usurped or hereditary, is our abhorrence. We regard it as the most [illegible] wrong and insult to the human race. But to [illegible] the hereditary despot we have more compassion than indignation. Nursed and brought up in delusion, [illegible] from his cradle, never spoken to in the tone of fearless truth, taught to look on the great mass of his fellow beings as an inferior race, and to regard despotic power as [illegible], and a necessary element of social life; such a prince, whose education and condition almost deny him the possibility of acquiring healthy moral feelings and manly virtue, must not be judged severely. Still, in absolving the despot from much of the guilt which seems at first to attach to his unlawful and [illegible] power, we do not the less account despotism a wrong and a curse. The time for its fall, we trust, is coming. It cannot fall to soon. It has long enough wrung from the laborer his hard earnings; long enough squandered a nation's wealth on its parasites and minions; long enough warred against the freedom of the mind, and arrested the progress of the truth. It has filled dungeons enough with the brave and the good, and shed enough of the blood of patriots. [illegible]

Remarkably quick-minded is the Irish peasant. To sustain that reputation, an instance was given of self-possession and contrivance in difficulty, by a man named Dawson, in the west of the county of Clare, on Tuesday [illegible]. The police called at an early hour [illegible] of a person named Gorman, [illegible] they had a warrant. Gorman, aware of the [illegible] of their visit, ran out naked out the back door, [illegible] followed, the fugitive flying over field, ditch and [illegible], until, nearly run down, he reached a [illegible], one of the houses of which, occupied by Dawson, he entered quite exhausted. Dawson, who was in bed, learned [illegible] and rapid sentences could tell, the danger of his friend, and he sought [illegible] and accordingly sprang out of the door [illegible] 'which on this world's road he entered.' The police [illegible] were thus outwitted. [illegible] who returned in safety to what, as we are told, [illegible] of an Irish peasant's habitation, we correctly call his [illegible].—Dublin pa.

TAKING THE HINT.—An anecdote is current that [illegible] occasionally to what used to interest [illegible] his dinner, inquired what portrait was placed [illegible] to his own, at the exhibition of Sir Thomas Lawrence's paintings, now open. The courtiers were [illegible] to inform him that his [illegible] was vis-a-vis to his Britannic Majesty. The king happily relieved them from their embarrassment, by remarking that "they ought to have made the Duke of Wellington face the [illegible]."—London paper.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New-York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, Agent.

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

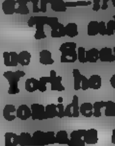
RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $2, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

FOR SALE,

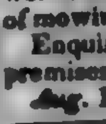


A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16*th*, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



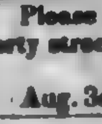
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

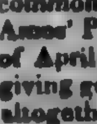
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Ames' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done at Lord.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27.

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods of George G. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. G. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 6, 1830. 20

PRE-EMPTION ACT, OF 1830.

THE following Law and Instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been received by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Monroe, Michigan—who adopt immediate measures to give them publicity.

It will be observed, that the Law applies to all Public Lands within the District, which have been surveyed, and the township plats of which have been or may be returned to the Register's Office; but as to those advertised for sale by Proclamation of the President of the United States, it will be necessary that the privilege accruing should be claimed before the day of sale, which is the 27th of September next.

Monroe, July 1, 1830.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to Settlers on the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the Public Lands, prior to the passage of this Act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be and he is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office, for the District in which such lands may lie, by legal sub-divisions, any number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land: *Provided however,* That no entry or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a North and South, or East and West line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half-quarter section, and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre-emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register & Receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments and transfers of the right of pre-emption given by this act, prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the Public Lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be appointed for that purpose, by the President's Proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required, before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption is claimed; nor shall the right of pre-emption contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale by Act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be, and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

General Land Office, June 10*th*, 1830.

GENTLEMEN—Annexed you have a copy of the act of Congress approved on the 29th ultimo, entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public Lands."

This act grants to any person who actually *Cultivated* any of the Public Lands in the year 1829, and who, continuing thereon, was in the *actual possession* of that tract at the date of the passage of the act, a pre-emption right to the Lands at $1 25 per acre.

The fact of the *Cultivation* in 1829, and that of the possession of the Land applied for on the 29th of May, 1830, must be established by the affidavit of the occupant, supported by such corroborative testimony as may be entirely satisfactory to you both. The evidence must be taken by a Justice of the Peace, in the presence of the Register and Receiver, and be in answer to such interrogatories propounded by them as may be best calculated to elicit the truth. The whole of the evidence must be carefully filed in the Office of the Register.

All Lands not *otherwise appropriated* of which the Township plats are, or may be, on file in the Register's Office, prior to the expiration of the law, are subject to entry under the Act.

Where the whole of the improvement is embraced in the limits of a *quarter Section*, the occupant must be confined to the entry of that particular "*quarter Section*," but where the improvement is situated in different quarter Sections, then the occupant is entitled to enter the two adjacent legal subdivisions or half-quarter in which the improvement may lie, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the whole.

In making your usual returns to this Office, you will, in all cases of purchase under this Act, designate them by marking on the returns and the Certificate of purchase "Pre-emption, Act of 1830."

With great respect, Gentlemen, Your ob't servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM, Com'r.

The Register and Receiver of the Land Office, at Monroe, M. T. 20

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

CHOICE WINES
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf 20

CLOTH DRESSING.
NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.
D. GEER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. } 6eow10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3m11

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,
20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaco,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Nansook [illegible], of a good quality, at 3s. each.

June 16. 13

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE course of Instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily, throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz:

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Botany, Materia Medica and the Regeneration, by William Tully, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.

It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics, will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.

The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.

By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty-one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.

All necessary expenses of living at New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.

Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w19

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

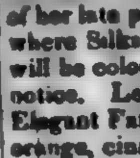
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, magarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

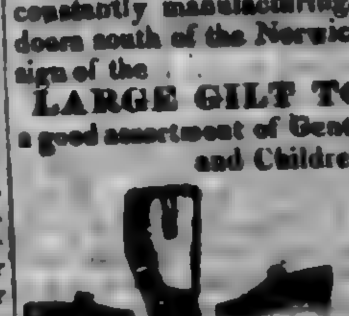
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For security of insurance, application may be made to the [illegible] who is authorised to [illegible] policies to applicants without delay.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing Clapp's *Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools,* or Bobbins, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

[illegible] CLAPP.

March 10. [illegible]

NOTICE.

A WOOL SPINNER is wanted [illegible] only by

EBENEZER ALLEN.

Lisbon, July 27. 20

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Drop and ivory black
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terre De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	[illegible]
Ivory Black,	Black [illegible]
Mineral Green,	Glue, [illegible]
Gold, silver & copper	Rosin,
Bronze,	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Lee's [illegible] pills,	[illegible] the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's pills	[illegible]
do.	Jessop's drops,
Rogers' cough do.	Columbian syrup,
Cooley's "	Anderson's cough drops,
Lockyer's "	Liquid opodeldoc,
James' and dyspeptic do.	Steers' do.
Thompson's eye water,	Wine bitters,
Charlton's do.	Itch ointment,
Turlington's balsam,	Calver's cure [illegible],
Batt's American balsam,	[illegible] Macassar oil,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Bateman's drop,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Gennimehall's [illegible]	Extract [illegible]
Sanford's bark,	[illegible]
Godfrey's cordial,	Oxymuriate Potash,
British oil,	Hydriodate [illegible]
Haarlem do.	Sulphate quinine,
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tester Books,
Hyson, } Teas.	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson,	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin,	Verdigris,
Souchong,	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre De Sienna,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gr. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Stubbs' [illegible]
Lisbon "	and steel,
Port "	Window Glass,
Colmanar "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Malaga "	Fish Glue,
Brooms,	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Sperm Oil,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Cotton Wicking,	Spatulas,
[illegible]	Wafers,
Sieves,	Ink Powder,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Emery,
Oil Vitriol,	Cords and Lines,
Muriatic Acid,	Boots and Shoes,
Aqua Fortis,	Rakes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythes,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Scythe Snaths, & Rifles,
Hache Wood,	Fresh Drugs,
Fustic, Nicaragua and Camwood,	Bellows,
Curcuma,	Tacks and Brads.
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. [illegible]

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfecting agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c. In short, it destroys all infections odors of sick rooms and confined places, and restores to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. [illegible]

CROCKERY.

Benj. L'Hommedieu has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery which he will sell cheap for cash.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

HAVE removed to No. [illegible], Pearl, corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for cash, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends in the country to [illegible].

N. B.—The [illegible] will be received at the same place.

New York, July 1, 1830.

[illegible]

W[illegible]

Lisbon, April [illegible].

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM.

Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 23. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1676

EDWARD COIT

Has just received and offers for sale, a new assortment of

FANCY HARDWARE & PLATED GOODS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with plain and engraved shades; Plated Candlesticks; superb silver mounted Cut Glass Castors; a great variety of fine Fowling Guns and Rifles, with percussion and flint locks; Gun Locks and Gun Trimmings; a new assortment of Fine Cutlery, consisting of Pen, Pocket and Table Knives, &c. &c.

Aug. 25. 3w22

VALUABLE BOOKS,

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, AT THE PUBLISHERS' LOWEST PRICES, AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Scott's Family Bible, a new and superior edition, in calf and sheep binding,

Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Bible—6 vols. royal octavo,

Memoirs of Dr. Payson, a new edition,

Gaston's Collections,

Quarto Bibles, in Morocco, calf and plain bindings,

A great variety of Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in plain and elegant bindings.

Aug. 18. 21

BLANK BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A large assortment of very superior Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Albums, &c. Writing and Wrapping Paper at wholesale and retail.

Aug. 18. 21

DR. HOOKER

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. Nathan Tisdale, opposite the Episcopal Church.

Norwich, Aug. 17. 3w21

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

DOCT. DYER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has located himself at Congdon's Hotel, Norwich Falls, where he will be happy to attend to all calls relating to his profession.

Aug. 17. 3w21

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders, in the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike road, will be holden, for the choice of officers and other business, on the 7th day of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the public house of Lucius Abbe, in Windham. A general attendance is requested.

ZALMON STORRS, Sec'y.

Mansfield, Aug. 19, 1830. 3w22

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of May, 1830, 1 two years old black Heifer, with some white spots on the belly—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

AMOS STANDISH.

Preston, Aug. 23, 1830. 3w22

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of East-Haddam, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Ira Bigelow*, Esq., late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYDIA BIGELOW, } *Executors.*
GUY BIGELOW, }

Aug. 23. 3w22

Special Court of Probate, at. Lebanon District, Aug. 19, A.D. 1830.

THE administrators on the estate of *Elihu Adams*, late of Groton, deceased, are hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, to be holden at the usual place of holding probate Courts, in said probate district, on the first Tuesday of September next, then to be heard upon appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent—notice to be given by advertising in one of the newspapers printed in the county of New London, and by posting in said town of Groton.

3w23] *Wm. Williams, Judge of Probate.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of Aug A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. *Jonathan Webb*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Mr. Ebenezer M. Webb, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w21] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a buck Deer, with a leather strap round his neck, and a small sleigh bell attached thereto. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DYER BUSHNELL.

Lisbon, Aug 27. 3w21

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

Paine 16. 19

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a very rich assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c.

Also, *Bead Bags*,—a new and splendid article.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Muskets, Epaulets, Plumes, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and for sale very cheap.

N.B.—Companies can be supplied on most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

R. W. ROATH.

Aug. 17. 3w21

MILITARY GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now opening a new stock of

MILITARY GOODS,

VIZ:

Swords, Epaulets, Laces, Bullions, Cords, Sword Belts, Braids, Buttons, Cartouch Boxes, Sashes, Muskets, Rifles and Pistols, Military Caps of all sizes, for Rifle and Artillery companies. All kinds of Military Goods will be sold as low as can be purchased in the State.

EDWARD COIT.

Aug. 25. 3w22

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 23

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, applications may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the State.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. THOMAS SHOW,

MACDONOUGH,
Capt. DANIEL HAYDEN.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,

CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York be confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25. 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plastering.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. 3w21

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meetinghouse in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

MISCELLANY.

THE SORTIE OF FORT ERIE.

BY A SOLDIER.

'And there was mounting in hot haste; the steed,
'The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
'Where pouring forward with impetuous speed,
'And swiftly forming in the ranks of war.'

Among the heroic and daring achievements which have contributed to exalt the American name, and cast unfading glory on its arms, the Sortie of Fort Erie stands conspicuous. It was planned by the late General Brown, and has been considered, aside from its splendid results, a military chef d'œuvre.

On the 14th of August, 1814, the British troops under General Drummond, attempted to carry Fort Erie by storm; but being repulsed by the Americans, with severe loss, they abandoned this mode of warfare, and commenced a siege, with the hopes of carrying the place with regular advances. Meantime the Americans labored assiduously in repairing the damages their fortifications had received from the attack, and in making preparations to resist the besiegers; frequent skirmishes occurred, and a cannonade on both sides was kept up, but nothing of importance took place until the seventeenth of September. General Brown, at that time, perceiving that the British had completed a battery, which could open a most destructive fire upon the Fort, planned this desperate sortie as the most effectual method of annoying the enemy, and affording relief to his own troops.

The British force consisted of three brigades, of one thousand five hundred men each, one of which was stationed at the works in front of the Fort, and the others occupied a camp two miles in the rear. At two o'clock the American troops were drawn up in readiness to make the sortie. The orders were 'to storm the batteries, destroy the cannon, and roughly handle the brigade on duty, before those in reserve could be brought up.' This business, each soldier felt well assured would be no pastime of the moment; no bloodless skirmish; but a deed that would require the nerve of manhood, and the fearless daring of the hero. Accordingly each man was prepared for the utmost: all useless and unnecessary incumbrances were left within the Fort, and equipped only with the trusty firelock, the glistening bayonet, and the well stored cartridge-box, we stood prepared for an enterprise that would befit the body guard of Napoleon, and one in which even they might pluck an original laurel.

The twenty-first regiment, to which the writer of this brief sketch was attached, was commanded by Colonel Upham, the present candidate of the Republicans of New-Hampshire, for the Chief Magistracy of the State. This corps was composed mostly of the hardy yeomanry of the 'Granite State'—'full blooded Yankees from New-Hampshire'—men who had left their firesides and their homes, their wives, their children, and drawn the sword in defence of their bleeding country, not as the mercenary and wholesale butchers of a tyrant, but as freemen and as men, bound to protect the soil, the institutions, and the laws, which had been religiously bequeathed to them by their revolutionary fathers. And nobly and truly did they discharge the duty. They proved, not only their descent from Heroes, but that they themselves were such; ever ready at the call of danger, and ever foremost in the hour of fight—they acquired a name of gallantry and noble daring that is remembered to this day with gratitude and pride. Nor was the man who led them deficient in any of the qualities of the skilful commander or the gallant soldier—firm as the everlasting rock of his native hills, and as true as the steel he wore, he was the fit and worthy Colonel of as brave a regiment as ever carried dismay and death into the ranks of a foe. But to return to the fight.

A division composed of riflemen and Indians, commanded by General Porter, the late Secretary of War, was ordered to open the attack, by proceeding in a circuitous root, through the woods, by a road which had been opened, and engaging the enemy's flank; while the right division under General Miller, was stationed in a ravine between the Fort and the enemy's works, with orders not to advance until after the attack of Gen. Porter.

The command of General Porter advanced with so much celerity and caution, that when they rushed upon the enemy's flank they gave the first intimation of their approach. A severe conflict ensued, in which several gallant officers fell at the head of their columns. In thirty minutes however, possession was taken of two of their batteries in this quarter, and the garrison made prisoners. At this moment the division of General Miller was ordered to advance. In conjunction with a column of General Porter's division, he pierced between the second & third tier of batteries, and after a severe contest carried the first of these. The whole of these batteries being now in the possession of our troops, General Miller's division inclined to the more formidable batteries towards the lake shore, at this moment a part of the reserve under General Ripley, joined him. Here the resistance on the part of the British was most obstinate, their works being exceedingly intricate, from the successive lines of intrenchment, and the constant use of the bayonet was the only mode of assailing them. In this manner the contest was maintained for several moments with unequal advantage on the part of the Americans. The British, having by this time received considerable reinforcements from the brigades in the rear, poured upon them, from their batteries a destructive fire which they were unable to return on their part with effect; and thus situated, their condition was becoming every moment more doubtful and precarious.

At this juncture, the remaining division of the reserve, composed of our own (the twenty-first) and a part of the seventeenth regiment, under the command of Colonel Upham, was ordered up, to put an end at once to the contest, by charging rapidly upon the enemy's works and carrying them at the point of the bayonet. A conflict dreadful beyond description, now ensued; but the twenty-first under its brave leader firmly withstood the shock. At one period, however, our centre for a moment faltered, but it was but for a moment. The voice of our Colonel was heard above the din of battle—'*the twenty first must do its duty—there are none to support it.*' This was enough—its effect was electrical, and sent a thrill to each soldier's heart. Had a fresh division of troops at that moment arrived, they could not have done more. The deafening shout of 'onward' burst at once spontaneous from every soldier's lips, and the two lines closed with each other, at the very mouth of the British batteries, which they contested with terrific violence at the point of the bayonet. Such was the obstinacy of the conflict that many portions of the troops, on both sides, were forced back, and the contending parties became mingled with each other. Nothing could exceed the desperation of the contest at those points where the cannon were stationed with which the enemy had calculated to compel the fort to capitulate; and to dislodge and destroy which had been the main object in planning the sortie. There 'man to man, and steel to steel,' across the carriages and at the mouth of the guns, every inch of ground was disputed, and both Americans and Britons fell to mingle in one common dust.

'Balls struck, blades cut, as foe met foe,
'And feet slipp'd o'er the blood below.'

The British, however at length began to give way, and no exertion of their officers could restrain them. It was in vain they represented to them, the disgrace of flying before a 'handful of ragged militia,' as they were pleased to term the Americans; it was in vain they called upon them, in the name of their king and country, and by the laurels they had gathered on the battle fields of Europe, to 'throw themselves once more into the breach.' They would not, they could not, withstand the almost solid steel that bore them down, reeking with their own gore, and pressed forward by resolute and determined freemen. They left the batteries in confession, and our men remained the proud masters of their last entrenchment.

Thus closed the *Sortie of Lake Erie*, and an enterprize more desperate and sanguinary is not to be found in the annals of our country's victories. It was planned with consummate skill, and executed with determined and heroic bravery. In a few hours the labors of forty-seven incessant days, which had been expended by the British upon their works, was destroyed, and in addition to the splendid trophies of this signal exploit, upwards of a thousand of their men were killed, wounded, and made prisoners.—*Dover (N. H.) Gazette.*

From the New England Weekly Review.

HUMAN GRANDEUR.

The faithful mirror of History reflects few objects so frequently and so stinkingly as the instability of human grandeur. The votary of pleasure, while he pursues the ever delusive phantom of earthly happiness, may forget, although he cannot avoid seeing that the glory of this world is transitory and fleeting. But the eye of the true philosopher, intent upon far different objects, discovers deeply engraven upon every act of man, "*mortalis facta peribunt.*" Whether he looks back to the creation of the world, or whether he looks forward as far as unprophetic ken can reach, he sees the same immutable decree operating upon the deeds of the great and the small, the rich and the poor, "*mortalia facta peribunt.*" The picture of Antiquity is to him a sad and gloomy one. Far in the back ground, and shrouded in almost impenetrable darkness, appear the faint and shadowy outlines of the antedeluvian world. A little nearer, but equally dark and obscure, the ruins of the Tower of Confusion exhibit an humiliating example of the short-sighted ambition of mankind. The massive walls, the ever during gates of Babylon and Nineveh, have long since crumbled into dust, and uncertainty has spread her mantle over the places where they stood. The wandering Arab and the bigoted Turk are now lording it over the Holy Sepulchre, and the crescent of the Moslem now glitters in the pride of conquest, where once the cross of the Christian beamed its peaceful light. The temple of Jehovah has sunk beneath the mosque of Mahommed, and the lamps of Islamism now illume the place where once the Shechinah shone.

Whither has fled the glory of Egypt, once the cradle of the arts and sciences? Where are her priests, from whose minds once emanated the light of knowledge? Where are her renowned schools, once the nurseries of Wisdom? Her glory has fled before the storm of Barbarism, her wise men have yielded to the strong arm of oppression, and the impure and contaminating streams of Ignorance and Superstition now flow in an overwhelming tide over that once fair and happy land. Her works of art are fast falling to destruction, and the time defying pyramids stand only to proclaim the folly of their builders, whose very name they could not rescue from oblivion.

Who can behold with indifference the fate of Greece, the theatre in which have appeared the most illustrious ornaments of our species, in which have been exhibited the noblest actions of which our nature is capable? Review her history. Look back upon the wonderful spectacle of past ages. See the fire of patriotism as it burned in the bosoms of Miltiades and Leonidas, and spread with sympathetic rapidity thro' the hearts of the sons of Athens and Lacedemon, immortalizing the names of Marathon and Thermopylæ. Listen to the heaven-inspired eloquence of Pericles and Demosthenes, cheering the faint-hearted, giving new courage to the dispirited and nerving the arm of the brave with fresh and redoubled vigor. Survey the splendor and magnificence of her temples, at once monuments of the inimitable skill of her artists and the boundless munificence of her children. What is Greece now?

We have heard of ancient Rome. We have read of her triumphal arches, her Capitol, her Forum. The chronicles of olden times tell us of magnificent palaces, of spacious amphitheatres, but where are they? The effeminate Italian walks unconsciously over the ruined labors of antiquity. The splendid column, the enchanting statue, would have slept forever beneath the dust, but for the eager hand of curiosity, or the unexpected interposition of chance. The spade and the plough often bring to light monuments of ancient skill and ancient luxury, which tell the astonished peasant of a people once the lords of the earth, now living only on the page of history. But this is not all. Man himself is passing to the grave. There have been Alexanders, Hannibals and Cæsars.—There have lived mighty warriors, and wise statesmen. But their names only have survived. Their lives and their achievements seem to us but the fictions of a dream. They whom, when alive, the world could hardly contain, are now as though they had never been.

Such is a faint sketch of the picture which History presents to the contemplative beholder. Such the reflection which the mirror of the past exhibits to his eye. With this experience he can look forward and discover similar prospects rising in swift succession in the approaching future. He can imagine the time when the great, the wise, the exalted of his own day, shall be forgotten, when the others shall appear and sport their short hour upon the stage of life, and then in their turn fall into oblivion. He can anticipate the time when

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."*

* All human works shall perish.

THEODORE.

SMALL FARMS MOST BENEFICIAL.

Those who have strictly investigated the subject, consider large farms comparatively less productive than small ones; while they at the same time impose upon their owners a degree of labor much greater in proportion than would seem to be required by the mere difference of size. A farmer in moderate circumstances, with fifty or sixty acres of land, for instance, will bring every inch of it into a high state of cultivation—the labor employed in preparing his grounds will be more than doubly compensated in his subsequent exemption from toil; while the owner of a wide spread territory of three to four hundred acres, which he has but sparingly supplied with nourishment, must work more sedulously upon every acre during the progress of vegetation; and, after all, reap but a meagre and inadequate harvest. As a single acre of land highly cultivated, can be made to yield a crop equal to three or four acres scantily prepared; it must be obvious, that the extra labor in dressing the former is abundantly more than saved by the diminished labor in attending it. A striking exemplification of this fact may be viewed by any of our farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the grounds attached to the House of Industry at South Boston—there, they may have the theory and illustration directly before their eyes. These grounds, it is said, have produced this season, from three to four tons of hay per acre—which is three or four times the quantity of ordinary crops. So exuberant was the grass, that there actually was not room, upon the surface where it grew, sufficient for the purpose of making the hay.—And this was entirely owing, as we are told, to the previous pains taken to enrich the soil by plentiful additions of suitable compost.

Were the same policy pursued by the owners of large farms, there would be little need of emigrating from the New England to the Western States: for the very tracts which now, under a careless system of culture, barely afford sustenance for a single family, might be made to support three or four—and that too, with much less toil and trouble, in proportion to the quantity cultivated. Many of our farmers group at the management of too spacious a territory—the consequence is, they impose upon themselves a state of slavery: they accumulate nothing, except now and then an additional patch of waste land, which serves only to increase their burthens without augmenting their income. Were they on the contrary to confine their exertions to smaller spots, while their crops could be rendered equally if not more abundant, they would themselves, enjoy life better—become more independent, and, with their usual share of frugality, more wealthy; they would acquire time to institute experiments, and to examine improvements; they would attain what they now scarcely ever possess—*leisure*—whereby we mean not the privilege of being lazy—but that sort of leisure which poor Richard describes as time for doing something useful,—time for study, for reflection, for familiar converse, for looking after education of their young—in short, for realizing the blessings after which they are constantly toiling.

From the Boston Courier.

There is a melancholy interest excited by viewing the mansion of the murdered Joseph White. It is a three story brick edifice, fronting on Essex street, a few rods east of the La Fayette Hotel. The garden and yard are of considerable extent. We should say that which was a garden; for it is now overrun with weeds. Here and there, the brilliant color of a garden flower, may be seen among the thistles and burdocks, as if endeavoring to assert its prerogative over the useless and unsightly intruders which almost choke it from existence. The fruit trees bear marks of pelting from the clubs and brick bats of the school boy, and the whole place though in the centre of a populous and polished town, has the appearance of desolation. No one has inhabited the dwelling, since the funeral of its late owner. The furniture remains in its former condition. The kitchen utensils stand undisturbed on the dresser and about the fire place. The looking-glasses, chairs, tables, beds, all but the bed of the victim, keep their wonted position. In the keeping room are the portraits of Capt. White and wife—not painted in the present fashionable style, (but said to be good likenesses nevertheless,) in small and not very expensive frames.—In one corner of the room is a book case containing a small library. On the table in the kitchen lie a common duodecimo Bible, and an antiquated book of Common Prayer, of the quarto shape, with a few memoranda on a blank leaf, and the date 1794. The chamber over the keeping room is that in which the murder was committed. The bed on which the victim was sacrificed, was removed as a matter of accommodation at the time of the funeral, and the sofa, under the covering of which, the key of the chamber door had been hidden, has been removed from its former to the place where the bed stood. The bed itself, is now in an upper apartment. The stains of blood cover two circular portions, each of six or eight inches diameter. It is said that Mr. White had on when he was murdered, a thick cotton shirt and a flanned night-gown or waist-coat—these probably absorbed much of the blood which issued from the wounds, or the spots on the bed would have been much larger. The furniture of the chambers occupied by the domestics has the appearance of being left by them in a fright, as if they had fled from the club and dagger of the assassin, nor dared to look back upon the scene of horror.

The hand which perpetrated the deed of death has done execution upon its miserable and hardened owner, and fled from the tribunal of earthly justice. But the heart which contrived the unnatural project and promised the rewards for its performance, still beats in uncertainty with regard to its earthly destination. He may escape from the retribution of man, by some technicality or imperfection of law; but he must bear about with him the eternal consciousness that he is known, by his own confession, as the murderer of his benefactor.

WELLS.—Almost every family is more or less troubled by having the water in their wells become at times, impure, and unfit for use, in consequence of decaying and corrupting substances, such as dead cats, rats, toads, snakes, &c. finding their way into them. In many situations excellent wells are rendered good for nothing, and perhaps entirely abandoned, in consequence of the water becoming impure from unknown causes, and families, little able to bear it are thus subjected to the trouble and expense of obtaining water elsewhere.

Good water is one of the greatest luxuries as well as necessaries of life, and the possession of it, should not be too highly esteemed. For the information therefore of such of our readers as have not known the fact before, we communicate the following simple mode of discovering every thing that lies in a well, and of ascertaining the situation and state of the water as respects its cleanliness, purity, &c. viz:

Place a common mirror over the well in such a position as to catch and throw the rays of the sun directly to the bottom of the well, which will instantly become illuminated to a manner so brilliant, that not only the smallest articles, such as pins, needles, spoons, leaves, &c. can be discovered, but also that the smallest pebbles and stones at the bottom can be so effectually examined as though they were held in the hand. The sun is in the best situation to be reflected in the morning or afternoon of the day.

This simple experiment has been found to be of great utility, in ascertaining the cause of the least impurity in the water. In case communicated to us by a worthy partner, such a crab that we should give it to the public.

SENTENCE OF JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP.

SALEM AUG. 21.

At six o'clock the Court Bell proclaimed that the Jury were ready to announce their verdict. The Court House was filled to overflowing in a few minutes—the prisoner was brought in and placed at the bar. The Jury were in their seats before the ringing of the bell. As soon as the Court was opened, the clerk inquired of the Jury whether they had agreed upon a verdict. The reply was in the affirmative. The Clerk—"Who shall speak for you?"—Jurors—"The Foreman." The prisoner (standing) was directed to hold up his right hand and look upon the Foreman—the Foreman to look upon the prisoner. The Clerk proceeded—"Mr. Foreman, what say you—is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" Foreman,—"Guilty." The Clerk then read the verdict as recorded, and said, "So you say Mr. Foreman, and so yet all say?" They bowed assent. The scene was affecting: several of the Jurors and many others in Court discovered evident emotion—*but the prisoner remained unmoved throughout the ceremony.*

The prisoner was then remanded, and the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

On Saturday, the Court was opened at the time appointed. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the solemn ceremony of passing sentence of death upon the prisoner. His name was called by the Clerk—when he rose and answered with his usual composure.

The Attorney General then rose and in a very impressive manner addressed the Court to the following effect:

"*May it please your Honors:*

"John Francis Knapp has been indicted by the Grand Jurors of the county of Essex as principal in the second degree in the murder of Joseph White—upon that indictment he has been arraigned and pleaded not guilty—a jury of his own selection has been empanelled and sworn to try the issue between him and the Commonwealth—able and learned Counsel have been assigned him by the Court at his request—and the jury, after an attentive hearing of all the evidence and the arguments of Counsel have returned a verdict of GUILTY. The punishment which the law requires is death.

"I therefore move your honors, that sentence of Death, conformably to the Law, be now pronounced against the prisoner, as a just retribution for his crime."

When Judge Putnam, asked him if he had aught to say, why sentence of death should not now be pronounced upon him, he replied with great energy and firmness:

"I have only to say, that I am innocent of the charge—and I now declare to the world, that I shall die innocent of the crime, for which I am to suffer."

Judge Putnam then proceeded to pronounce the dreadful sentence of the Law, in the following manner and terms:

JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP,

You have been indicted for the crime of Murder—and upon your arraignment have pleaded that you were not guilty—and put yourself upon God and your Country for trial. Able and learned counsel have been at your request assigned by the Court to assist you in your defence. Your case has been committed to a very intelligent and impartial jury, selected by yourself, who have for six days patiently and attentively listened to the evidence and the arguments. All that learning and industry, fidelity and talents, could suggest, has been urged in vain for your defence. The truth has prevailed—and the jury of your country have established your guilt—the Court is satisfied with their verdict, and you now come to receive the sentence of the Law.

Before we proceed to that last and painful duty, we are desirous of doing you all the good in our power, by awakening your mind to a consideration of the awful doom which awaits you. Would to God that any thing we could say would have the effect of softening your heart, and of leading you to sincere contrition and repentance. The horrible murder of which you have been convicted, stands in bold relief and deformity in the history of crime. The victim of your ferocity, in a few years, according to the course of nature, would have sunk into his grave in peace, but for the thirst for gain which corroded the hearts of those who conspired against his life. He was living in the midst of so peaceful a community as exists on earth, surrounded by his relations and friends upon whom he had lavished his bounty. In the stillness of the night—while he rested his aged limbs upon the bed—while he was in the arms of sleep—in his own house—in the centre of this populous town—the assassin of your procurement committed the Deed of Death, while you, in the judgment of the Law, were present and aiding him in the fact. The circumstances attending the conspiracy, exhibit a cool, deliberate design to take the life of the victim, merely for the sake of gain. There was no other passion to be gratified. The conspirators were all young. They were connected with respectable families.—They were born, reared & educated among us. They had the means of living within their own control, if they had pursued the course of honesty and industry. But they forsook this course, and resolved to cut their road to fortune, through blood and murder.

Our peaceful city stood aghast at this dreadful deed. The very foundation of our society seemed to be shaken—and the shock was not confined to this vicinity or State, but extended throughout the land. Suspicions too horrible for utterance were excited in the breast of reflecting men. The sense of security which the law insures, was in a great manner lost. No man's house was considered a safe castle, and men seemed for a time disposed to trust to their own arms, rather than to the protection of the laws for their safety. But there is a Providential watch constantly over us. The murderers have been detected by means as extraordinary as their crime was atrocious. The assassin has perished by his own hands—and the tremendous punishment for your crime is about to fall upon you.

But there is in these awful events a WARNING VOICE which speaks to all, and especially to the young, as with the sound of the earthquake, in every breeze which wafts the news of this horrid tragedy—"Forsake not the ways of truth and honest industry, which lead to honor and everlasting life, for the path of vice and profligacy which lead to gloaming and death. Be not deceived by their enticing appearances. At their beginning, the rose buds of hope and passion may appear, but they end in anguish, poverty and destruction."

Our fervent prayer for you is, that you may be prepared by sincere repentance, to appear before the Judge of all the Earth. And we would urge you to apply to those pious men whose duty it is to teach our Holy Religion, to help you with their prayers and instructions during the few remaining days which may be allowed to you; and may God grant success to their endeavors.

It only remains for us to declare the sentence of the Law, which is, and this court doth accordingly adjudge,

That you be carried from hence to the prison from whence you come—and from thence to the place of Execution—and there be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead. And may God of his infinite grace, have mercy upon your soul.

In performing this oppressively painful duty, Judge Putnam was much affected, and sobbed audibly after he had pronounced the judgment of the Court. The prisoner, on the contrary, maintained his unconcern throughout. Indeed there was apparently not a spectator, who did not suffer more than he who was the most interested. On leaving the bar he put a quid of tobacco into his mouth, with the utmost nonchalance.

The trials of J. J. Knapp, Jr. and George Crowninshield are necessarily postponed till the next term of the Court, which will sit in Salem, Nov. 9. The Judges are required by law to proceed on the Circuit in the western counties early in next month, and the recent death of the Chief Justice has devolved on the Court many arduous preparatory duties. The day of J. F. Knapp's execution is to be fixed by the Governor and Council.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, August 28.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The ship Caledonia, Rogers, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on Friday, bringing London papers to the 17th and Liverpool to the 19th July, both inclusive. The papers are principally filled with accounts of the capture of Algiers, and particulars of the funeral of the late King.

THE CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.

This event took place at noon on the 5th of July, and in four days afterwards was communicated to the good people of Paris, amidst those demonstrations of national joy which help to keep up the excitement which the news of victory seldom fails to communicate. Guns were fired, *Te Deums* were sung, and the city was brilliantly illuminated. The lady of Gen. Bourmont was complimented by an address as she was entering the cathedral; and the archbishop and clergy met the king under similar circumstances, to congratulate him on victory. His Majesty replied: "M. L'Archevequo—We had implored the aid of the Almighty for the success of our expedition, which was to prove at once so glorious for France, and so beneficial for mankind. The Lord has blessed our arms, and it becomes a duty for me, and for each of my subjects, to offer up immediately our solemn thanksgivings. This signal goodness has caused me to experience a satisfaction which I have not felt for years. I come to throw myself before the Most High, and to offer to Him, the homage of my most sincere and profound gratitude. I implore from Him grace to consecrate the remainder of my strength to the rendering my people happy, and I desire ardently that the French will be persuaded to feel with all their soul that I live only to confirm and to consolidate their happiness."

His Majesty left the church after the performance of divine service, amidst the acclamations of the people. In the evening the public buildings and private houses were illuminated.

The King has addressed a circular to the bishops, filled with sentiments similar to those contained in the address, and calling upon them to order a *Te Deum* to be sung, by the way of a thanksgiving, in all the churches.

The official documents relating to the capture, which will be found extremely interesting, are published below.

FALL OF ALGIERS.—A supplement to the Moniteur of the 12th, contains the following:

1. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated the 3d of July, giving an account of the false attack which he had ordered Admiral Rosamel to make upon the enemy's batteries on the sea side in order to distract their attention.

2. Another letter of the same date, giving an account of the farther operations of Admiral Rosamel.

3. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated on board the Provence, the 6th of July, to the following effect:

"SIR—On the 4th instant, the day after the attack made by the fleet under my command on the forts and batteries of Algiers, the chief object of which was to call back to the town the enemy's cannoniers and troops, whom I had seen going in great numbers to the fort of the Emperor, the batteries opened their fire upon the fort at three o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, after a dreadful explosion, which was heard to the distance of sixty miles all around, we perceived the fort partly destroyed, and our troops took possession of it. Half an hour afterwards I was preparing to make another attack on the sea batteries, when, delayed by the unfavorable winds, I found myself obliged to suspend the execution of my plan by the arrival of a boat with a flag of truce, which had on board the Admiral of the Algerine fleet, who came to entreat me, in the name of the Dey, to suspend hostilities, and to ask for peace. At the same moment we perceived another flag of truce going towards the fort of the Emperor. Our batteries and those of the enemy had ceased firing; I desired the envoy to tell his master that the proceedings of the fleet under my command would be subordinate to those of the army, respecting which, I referred him to the General-in Chief. The evening and the night passed without hostilities. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the envoy returned to repeat his solicitations. I answered by the annexed note, which I desired him to deliver the Dey, giving him at the same time a copy for the Commander-in-Chief of the land forces.

At noon the Algerine colors were no longer displayed on the Casauba and some neighboring forts. We perceived our troops in motion towards the city. At 40 minutes past two, his Majesty's flag was flying on the Palace of the Dey, and successively hoisted on all the forts and batteries. The squadron immediately saluted it with 21 guns, amidst reiterated cries of *Vive le Roi.* To day I have just caused the *Provence* to anchor under the walls of Algiers.

I despatch, without loss of time, the Sphynx steam boat, with Count Bourmont's despatches and my own.

My first care has been, to claim our unfortunate prisoners belonging to the Silene and Aventure; they have just been delivered up to me, and I send them to France. They have suffered since the time of our landing, but much more from the exasperation of the populace than that of the Dey. Nevertheless, none of those who escaped being massacred by the Arabs, and a list of whom has been sent to you, has sunk under his suffering. Accept, &c.

(Signed) "DUPERRE."

[Note to the Dey of Algiers, from the Admiral.]

"On board the Provence, July 5.

"The undersigned Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet of his most Christian Majesty, in answer to the communications which have been made to him in the name of the Dey of Algiers, and which have too long suspended the progress of hostilities, declare that so long as the flag of the Regency is flying on the forts and city of Algiers, he can receive no farther communication, and considers it as in a state of war." (Signed) "DUPERRE."

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

"LA CASAUBA, July 5, 3 o'clock, p. m.

"Prince—The opening of the fire before the fort of the Emperor was deferred till the 4th of July, in order that all the batteries might fire at once. I thought that by striking awe into the enemy on the very first day by a great superiority in our fire, I should abridge the duration of the operations.

"The trenches were opened on the night of the 29th, after which the works were not interrupted a moment. During the night, and even in the hours when the workmen are generally relieved, the enemy's artillery fired but little.—During the day the Turkish and Arab sharpshooters, protected by the bushes, stole into the ravines which were to the left of the attack.—They wounded a considerable number of men; but the troops were soon covered by epaulements.

"We had reason to expect vigorous sallies. The occupation of the fort of the Emperor allowed the enemy to assemble without danger before the Casauba. They did not profit by this advantage. However, every thing was ready to give them a good reception.

"The batteries had been erected with astonishing rapidity. Among the 24 pieces of artillery mounted in them, there were 10 24-pounders, 6 16-pounders, 4 10 inch shooters, and 6 8 inch howitzers.

"All was ready before day-break on the 4th. At 4 o'clock in the morning, a rocket gave the signal, and the firing commenced; that of the enemy replied for three hours with much briskness. The Turkish gunners, though the wideness of the embrasures left them almost wholly exposed, remained bravely at their posts, but could not long contend against the skill and intrepidity of ours, whom General La Hitte animated by his example and counsel. At 8 o'clock, the firing of the fort was silenced; that of our batteries continued to ruin the works. The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when, at 10 o'clock, a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame, clouds of dust and smoke, rose to a prodigious height; stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accidents. General Hurel, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to pass over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place them there in the midst of the ruins. It seems certain that at 9 o'clock, the troops who defended it being discouraged, returned into the city, crying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and then the Dey ordered the powder magazine in the fort to be blown up. At 2 o'clock a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the fort of the Emperor. It was the secretary of the Dey. He offered to indemnify France for the expenses of the war. I replied that first of all, Casauba, the forts, and the port, must be delivered up to the French troops. After appearing to doubt whether this condition would be accepted, he allowed that the obstinacy of the Dey had been very fatal. When the Algerines, they say, are at war with the King of France, they must not repeat the evening prayer till they have obtained peace. He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards two of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey; they did not dissemble that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and that all were desirous that negotiations should commence immediately. They desired I would cause the firing to cease, promising that the fire of the place should be then likewise suspended. This suspension of hostilities in the fire took place. General Valaze took advantage of it to open communications beyond the fort of the Emperor. At three o'clock, the Dey's Secretary returned, accompanied by the Consul and Vice Consul of England; he requested that the conditions of the peace might be reduced to writing. This was done, and I caused a paper to be delivered to him, a copy of which your Excellency will find below. At four o'clock the Secretary came for the third time. The Dey desired that an interpreter might be sent to him, in order that he might by his assistance understand what was required of him. M. Bieschewitz, formerly first interpreter to the army in Egypt, was sent to the Casauba. The Dey, when he was made acquainted with the proposed convention, said that he accepted the conditions, and that he placed implicit confidence in the French honor. I had signed the convention; he put his seal to it, but desired that the armistice might be prolonged until the 5th, at noon, in order that he might have time to summon his Council, and induce it to subscribe to the conditions prescribed. The firing was suspended till farther orders; however, our works were continued, and on the 5th, at day break, a communication of 600 metres connected the fort of the Emperor with the spot on which the battery against the Casauba was to be erected. To-day the two Moors returned; they were commissioned by the Dey to confirm the engagement into which they had entered, by affixing his seal to the convention, but they desired that this occupation should be deferred for twenty four hours. I required that the forts, the port, and the city, should be delivered up to the French troops at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and at this moment the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of the city, the subjection of which has been for so many ages the object of the wishes of all Europe. The Dey has removed into a house in the city, which he inhabited before he took up his abode in the Casauba.—The promise which I have made to respect his person will be faithfully kept.

(The next paragraph praises the courage of the troops, and speaks in high terms of the superiority of the new artillery, both the field pieces and the heavy cannon.)

"The public property has been put under seal. An inventory will be taken, which I shall transmit to your Excellency. I have the honor, &c. "Count de BOURMONT."

Convention between the General-in-Chief of the French army, and his Highness, the Dey of Algiers:

The fort of the Casauba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning, at 10 o'clock, French time.

The General-in-Chief of the French army, promises his Highness, the Dey of Algiers, to leave him his liberty, and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him to the place where he shall fix upon; and so long as he remains at Algiers, he and all his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family.—The General-in-Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mahometan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected; the General-in-Chief promises this upon his honor.

The exchange of this convention shall be made before 10 o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Casauba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port.

Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830.

(Signed) "COUNT DE BOURMONT.

(Here the Dey has affixed his Seal.)

(A true copy)

"Lieutenant-General Chief of the Staff.

(Signed) "DESPREZ."

The news of the capture of Algiers has been received at Rouen and Havre as the triumph of a French army, fighting on the coast of Africa, to avenge the outrage offered to the national French flag, ought to be received. At Havre the King's brig La Messagero was dressed out in her colors. An American vessel followed her example. A vessel on the stocks received the name of L'Algerienne; another will bear that of Admiral Duperre. But this great event has not diverted public attention from another struggle. Nothing can change the electoral dispositions. M. Duvergier d'Hauranne triumphs at Havre, and blesses. Martin and Pateon at Rouen.

The French papers of this week contain very little intelligence respecting the expedition to Algiers, beyond that which has been already published.

The only other topic to which these papers forcibly direct our attention, is the result of the third series of electoral contests, which began on the 12th inst. Before every one of the arrondissement colleges of the capital the Ministers have sustained a more signal defeat than could have been anticipated. The eight members who have been returned are in avowed, zealous, nay violent opposition. An attempt made to divide the body of the electors at one of the colleges, by throwing in the name of Admiral Duperre, (whose services in the Algerine expedition have been so universally acknowledged) as a candidate opposed to General Dumas, only tended to render more notorious the defeat of the government, and the triumph of the Liberals. To the pretensions of the gallant admiral, who seems to be considered a constitutionalist, nobody seems to have the slightest objection; but the electors seem to have had the strongest repugnance to the authorized use of his name as an apple of discord by their enemies. Accordingly, the gallant commander of the naval expedition to Algiers could only obtain 196 votes out of a college of 1421 electors, 1222 of whom supported the pretensions of his antagonist, General Matthieu Dumas. The great majority of the elections in the other twenty departments have been equally hostile to ministers. The surprise is, not that the liberals succeed, but that they succeed by such overwhelming majorities. Out of the 8345 electors who voted in the eight colleges of Paris, only about 1500 gave their votes for ministerial candidates, while 7314 supported the members who have been so triumphantly returned.

TURKEY—*Insurrection.*—The Albanians seem less than ever inclined to submission. They proclaim a determination to throw off the Turkish Yoke. The Grand Vizier is near the scene of action, and troops are marching upon it from all sides. The women betray great violence.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

The fourth British Sovereign of the House of Brunswick was, on Thursday night, consigned to the tomb of his ancestors, at Windsor Castle. In the various arrangements for the obsequies of the late King, nothing was omitted which could serve to heighten the effect of royal pomp and pageantry. Windsor was crowded from an early hour.

The time appointed for the procession to commence was nine; but half an hour before that period, the preparations having been completed, the usual signal was given, and the guns in the Great Park fired at intervals of a minute only until the body of his late Majesty was deposited in the tomb. From the van of the procession quitting the Castle to the rear of it entering the chapel, the time occupied was an hour and five minutes. The noise and confusion which prevailed among the multitude assembled in the lower Castle yard ceased as soon as the sound of the distant trumpet and muffled drum reached them. Decorum and a becoming feeling were then manifested by the throng. Many persons took off their hats. The Duke of Wellington bore the Sword of State; on his left was a nobleman bearing the Cap of maintenance. His Majesty and Prince George of Cumberland followed. The Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Cumberland walked together. The wind sprung up in the evening, and occasionally extinguished the flambeaux. These were held by the soldiers, and not borne by Pages.

[Here follows an account of the distinguished characters who occupied a place in the procession.]

At 25 minutes after nine o'clock, the first audible sound of the trumpets announced that the solemn procession was approaching the [St. George's] Chapel; and at half past nine the leaders of the mournful pageant appeared at the door called St. George's Gate. The procession entered at this gate, where the Royal Body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choirs of Windsor and of the Chapel Royal; and having moved at a measured pace along the south aisle, turned down the south nave, and so entered the choir. It was painful to remark, that in that lofty train, which comprehended many persons who had been high in the confidence of the late King, there were few who betrayed any symptoms of deep emotion on the melancholy occasion, while some took no pains even to disguise a cheerfulness, which certainly appeared ill to accord with such a solemnity. Among the vast group of ladies who bustled forward, reckless of any inconvenience, was Madame Buonaparte Wyse. The impatience for precedence, caused an immense body of persons to struggle with each other in all directions, and a scene of the greatest uproar and confusion ensued. The stalls of the several knights were covered with black drapery, as were also the various other compartments, with the exception of the stall occupied by his late Majesty, as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter.

This was richly hung with purple cloth, which, according to long established usage, is regarded as Royal mourning. The altar displayed a profusion of massive communion plate, part of which had been brought some days before from the Royal Chapel at Whitehall. The principal ornament, however, and one which presented an appearance of imposing grandeur, every way suited to so solemn an occasion, was a splendid canopy of Genoa purple velvet, surmounted with the Imperial Crown, composed of rich pink velvet and gold. This canopy was erected immediately over the place where the coffin was to lie during the performance of the Burial Service, and within a few paces of the altar. Wax lights were dispersed in great abundance along the walls on each side, as likewise over the seats close to the altar. Here the small projecting compartment on the right of the communion table was fitted up for the exclusive accommodation of the Queen, but it was soon generally understood that her Majesty was not to attend.

Entrance of the Procession into the Choir.—It was twenty minutes to ten when the procession entered the choir, the Poor Knights of Windsor leading the way, and stationing themselves close to the left of the communion table. All the great military officers next advanced, and formed in groups to the right and left of the grand canopy. The choristers of St. George's Chapel, and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, then came in, chaunting in a sublime style portions of the burial service.

Next came several of the grand dignitaries of State, and immediately after the coffin was borne in, according to the order laid down in the programme. His Majesty, as chief mourner, having the Duke of Cumberland on his right and the Duke of Sussex on his left, while close behind him were the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Leopold. The Earl of Verulam, Earl Cathcart, the Earl of Errol, and some other noblemen of distinction, carried imperial banners, and stood immediately near the spot under the canopy where the coffin was deposited. After the Lesson, the first anthem was given.

The Dean of Windsor then read the usual passages prescribed by the Ritual, and in the mean time the body was let down into the vault. Sir George Nayler, Garter King at Arms, throwing some earth upon it when the time arrived for performing that part of the ceremony.

During the whole progress of the ceremony King appeared deeply affected. His Majesty sat at the head of the coffin, in front of the communion table, and the scene before him was one highly calculated to make a powerful appeal to his feelings.

We regret to say that in the course of the ceremony an accident occurred, which nearly proved fatal to Sir Astley Cooper. A piece of the carved work of one of the stalls in which he was seated, fell suddenly upon his forehead, directly over the eye-brow, and cut him severely, that the blood issued from the wound in profusion, staining his white handkerchief. A young page, who sat close by, sustained some partial injury from the accident, but very fortunately there was no serious result in either case.

The whole ceremony was over within five minutes to eleven, and the King, attended by the great officers of state, and the members of his suite, retired to his private closet; while Sir George Naylor proclaimed the style and titles of the late monarch with all the customary forms. Thus ended a pageant, splendid in itself, yet at the same time, not by any means realizing all that was anticipated from it; and if any thing were wanting to show the ingratitude of human nature, we might observe, that some of those courtiers who owed the deepest obligations to King George the Fourth, were seen looking with smiling countenances over his tomb, at a moment when it was to close upon him forever!

BY LATE MAILS.

THE HOAX EXPOSED.—The editor of the St. Andrew's Herald in reference to the recent report of the opening of the West India ports to our trade, uses the following language,

"On Friday last, a report from St. John was industriously circulated in town that the committee of correspondence of the Council and House of Assembly, had received a communication from the Colony Agents in London, stating that the West India Ports would be opened to the American flag on the 1st September next, and further that the duties on the Timber from these Colonies were to be equalized with those on Baltic timber, amounting, on the whole, in substance that the Colonies were to be abandoned. Had the report been more qualified, it might have had the effect of damping the spirits of the inhabitants, but it was so extravagant, that its extravagance and absurdity destroyed its effects. We here repeat what we stated in the Herald of the 27th ult. "Private letters have been received from a gentleman holding an official situation under the British Government in the United States, stating that the writer had received *positive* information that the West India Trade Question is now settled and that the ports *will not* be opened to the American!"

The original rumor he alluded to was doubtless set afloat to influence the approaching elections in Maine.—*Boston Courier.*

Extract of a letter dated on the 17th inst., from a gentleman in Kentucky to one in Washington:

"Our elections in Kentucky have just terminated. We have secured a majority in joint ballot in the Legislature not less than 12, and which may amount to 18. But for the operation of local causes, unfortunate divisions among candidates of our party, and the difficulty of making the Presidential question every where to bear, our majority would not have been less than thirty. The result, however, shows that there is a majority now not less than five thousand against Jackson, and it would have been from ten to fifteen thousand, if the direct question had been before the people. Rowan will *certainly* be permitted to remain at home.

"As far as we have received returns from Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, these States have done still better. Barton's re-election is considered certain."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing and strict veracity, in Louisville, Ky. to his friend in Baltimore, dated

LOUISVILLE, August 16, 1830.

"We have heard from almost all the district. So far Clay has 67 and Jackson 40. In Davies County there is a tie, and we expect to succeed in that county on the next trial. In Lawrence and Morgan counties we expect our candidates are elected. Hickman and Graves will probably elect a Jackson man. If right in these opinions, the House of Representatives will stand, for Clay 59, for Jackson, 41. In the Senate, so far as heard, Clay has 20 and Jackson 17—one to hear from."

A good One.—The Jackson papers, and particularly the Telegraph, finding themselves compelled at last to admit that Clay's friends have triumphed in electing majorities in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, now try to encourage the timid ones, by telling them that 11 of Clay's friends will vote for a Jackson Senator. Tell that story to the marines, my good fellows. Such devices are all meant for Maine.—and a market. Tell that Henry Clay's friends have pledged themselves to vote for a Senator opposed to him. Why, there have been, you will find at least two Jackson men pledged to vote for a Clay Senator, for every one of Clay's friends that you calculate upon as going against him.

New Haven Register.

We learn from the Baltimore papers that Mrs. Barney intends publishing in that city a Monthly Periodical, to be devoted chiefly to Literature, and in which the fair daughters of the land are interested. The accomplishments of this Lady are such as to render it not doubtful, that the Journal published under her auspices will take rank with those which have been so successfully conducted by her sister laborers at the East. A gentler inspiration will breathe through its pages, than that which oppression awakened, when she felt called on to denounce on a recent occasion the proscriptive tyranny which bereft her family of their means of support; and has no doubt rendered this occupation of her time and talents necessary.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Marriage Extra.—The late extraordinary marriage of a Mr. Foot, a lawyer, of Decatur, Dekalb County, Geo. to a little girl of the same county, has been made a subject of legal discussion at Athens, where the party was brought before Judge Clayton, on the 2d inst. by a writ of Habeas Corpus. The girl, at the time of the marriage, was aged 10 years, 1 mo. and 17 days; weighing only 52 pounds, and fully as childish in her manners, as is customary at her age. It appeared in the evidence, as reported to us, that the family, which is respectable, but humble, consists of the girl, her mother, and a brother, he probably of age, or nearly so. The father had left a small property, part of which, probably two or three negroes, is the portion of the girl. The mother is rather a weak minded woman, and Foot had obtained such an influence over her mind, as to induce her to believe that her son was disposed to waste and destroy the property, to turn him out of doors, and to marry her daughter to him. (Foot) as the only means of protecting the property.—The marriage was determined upon, without the knowledge of the daughter, on one night and took place the next. The clergyman and magistrate of the neighborhood, both refused to perform the ceremony, and the magistrate who officiated was brought from a distance.

The license stated the age of the girl to be over 12 years. When the girl was informed, on the arrival of the magistrate, that she was to be married, she positively refused, and for a long time resisted, by clinging to the bed post; and when the ceremony was performed, she sat in the chair, refusing to stand up. She went home with Foot reluctantly, and slept with him two nights, after which she was taken away from him by the neighbors. On being asked by the Judge, if she said yes to the usual questions, she said she did, but did so from fear of her mother, and when asked by him, if she wished to live with Foot, she replied with much warmth, that she did not, and never would; and that she hated him, and did not wish to hear his name mentioned to her. Foot is said to be in needy circumstances, and used for his board. The Judge decided that the girl should be kept from Foot, under charge of a guardian, till she claims her 12th year, when she is to become his wife, or not, as she herself may determine. Much indignation was evinced against Foot, in Athens, which, it was feared, would end in violence. A message was sent to him at his lodgings, at night, requesting him to walk out in some one who wished to see him, but, at the advice of others, he declined going.

Augusta (Geo.) Chron.

From the Boston Cour. Aug. 30.

Brig Flora, which sailed hence on the 19th for Philadelphia, was capsized (by the wheel breaking) on the night of the 17th, and all on board, with the exception of Mr. J. D. Jordan, second mate, were unconsciously washed off and lost.—Next day she righted, with loss of rudder, and Mr. J. was taken from the wreck by brig Mexico, from a whaling voyage for Westport, lat. 43 long. 71½, which arrived in Hingham river, on 22d, and he reached this city on Tuesday afternoon.

The Flora had a full cargo, consisting of domestic goods, (a large amount owned by the Lowell Company) merchandise, silks, glassware, mackerel, shoes, duck, &c. shipped by about 60 different individuals, valued at from 100,000 to $125,000. Messrs. J. Deggett & Co. had $5000 insured in Philadelphia, on carpetings, shipped by them—and $3000 were insured on the vessel at the Washington Office in this city. She had, the present voyage, been taken from the Union Line of packets. John Clarke was master, and his brother, Thomas Clarke chief mate. —— Green were among the latter; she upset at midnight, and likewise lost her foremast and filled with water.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A number of families residing on Forty-first street near the Ninth Avenue, were taken suddenly sick on Saturday night, in such a manner as led to a suspicion that they had been poisoned. It was soon ascertained that the water in the well had been poisoned by throwing arsenic into it, and the timely discovery, prevented any of the serious consequences which otherwise might have ensued. Who the perpetrator or perpetrators of this atrocious deed are, is not known; but it is hoped that they will be brought to light, and punished as they richly deserve. A number of animals in the same vicinity have lately been poisoned.

ROBBERY.—Mr. John Woodman, 87 years of age, was robbed last week in Tiverton, in this State, of about $1000, in gold and silver. It was deposited in a chest under his bed, which was taken away while he was asleep. The chest was found the next morning a short distance from the house, from which every thing had been taken, with the exception of a five franc piece. The money was the saving of a long life of industry, by one who is now in old age reduced from a state of comparative affluence to abject poverty.—*Prov. Journal.*

Barbarous.—A case of shocking barbarity has lately occurred in Leyden. A negro fellow, known by the name of Anibel, nearly cut off the tongue of one of his own children. The sufferer was a girl aged 8 years, and had offended her father by committing the enormous crime of picking a cucumber from the garden. Anibel was absent at the time, but was informed of it on his return, when he seized a knife, went to the child who was asleep, and slashed the tongue considerable more than half off. It is said the child has a long time been abominably abused by both parents; and living in dread of their anger revealed the deed to nobody. But a fortnight after, having found a bottle of rum in the field she drank to to intoxication, and was found by a gentleman lying on the ground with her mangled, and at that time, almost putrified tounge, hanging out of her mouth. Medical aid was immediately procured, and the child whose life was threatened by her horrible condition, is now out of danger, though her tongue will ever be nearly useless. The savage father was drunk when he committed this outrage upon humanity. We do not vouch for the entire accuracy of the above, but give it as told to us. Anibel is in custody.

Greenfield Gazette

The China Trade Resumed. The difference between the Chinese authorities, and the agents of the East India Company, which have for some time past almost a total stop to the tea trade, are, we understand, at an end. Mr. Morson, the porter of the Duke of Sussex from China, arrived at the East India House at half past six on Saturday evening, with despatches bringing the important intelligence that the whole of the Company's ships are coming with cargoes, all difference having been adjusted.

Boston paper.

THE SEALING BUSINESS.—Few persons except those concerned, are aware of the large amount of capital now employed in this branch of our commerce. It is a cheering fact that we can enumerate ten sealing vessels which are all owned and mostly navigated by individuals belonging to this place; and that they brought to the port, the past year, skins amounting to the round sum of *one hundred thousand dollars.* The schooner Harriet, Capt. G. Davison, Breakwater, Capt. D. Carew, the new and elegant schooner William, Capt. P. Wilber, and Free-gift, Capt. J. Hall, sailed from our harbor the past week, bound to the South Seas; and their return will probably increase our income at a much larger rate. They are commanded by fine men, taken from the bosom of our country, and all of them manned by young men of intelligence and activity.—*Stonington Phœnix.*

"*The counterfeiter is abroad,*" as is most evident from the various notices of his operations which have appeared in our paper within a few days.

His success would probably be incontrovertible, if the banks would make it a rule to issue none but new notes. So difficult is it to give currency to *clean* spurious paper, that the manufacturers of it have, we are told, a particular process, technically known to them as "rumpling," to which they always subject their notes before putting them into circulation.

As each Bank note costs the Banks but little more than a cent, including the cost of engraving, paper and printing, the expense should be regarded by these institutions as not worthy of a moment's consideration. The public might unite with the Banks to drive the counterfeiter out of the market, by urging in all cases that are torn, dirty, or in any way defaced, and exchanging them for new ones.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*—

Extraordinary Descent in a Diving Bell.—An attempt is now making to raise the sloop Detroit, of Albany, which was run ashore last week, on the 22d of April last, in the Narrows of the Highlands opposite West Point, with a cargo estimated to be worth about $25,000.—By means of the diving-bell, chains have been placed under her, forward and aft, which, when properly connected, are to be used in raising her. The weight to be raised, is estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and twenty tons. Mr. Jas. Blair who has frequently descended in the diving-bell, in various parts of the United States, has on this occasion for the avowed say undertaking of the kind on record. He descended several times to the bed of the river, being a depth of one hundred and eight feet, where he remained, on one occasion, one thing more than three quarters of an hour. The pressure he experienced, was so great that when drawn up, it was found necessary to place him on a warm bed for several hours, before he was sufficiently restored to recovery. The bell is made of black walnut, about two and a half feet in diameter at the upper part, by seven feet at the base, and about 6 feet in height; strongly secured with iron hoops, and loaded at the lower flange with pig iron, covered in the interior by canvas bandages. It is partially supplied with air by compression, and supplied with the means of

of deriving any supply of air, other than that contained within it, when first let down upon the water. When drawn up it could be distinguished several feet below the surface of the water, from the hissing (or singing noise, as the attendants expressed it) which the confined air produced through the wood. It is altogether one of the most unexampled descents ever attempted in this or any other country.—*The Age.*

A violent effort is about to be made in Ohio, to prevent the re-election of Mr. Stanberry.—Although he was the Jackson Representative, he has given such grievous offence to the Jackson party, by refusing to go the whole in support of the present administration, that they have determined to cast him out from among them. He is therefore to be opposed, and, if practicable, to be put down. These are the ethics of the Jackson party. The moment a member of the party pauses in his course to take counsel of his conscience, he is no longer deemed a worthy member of the Combination, and calumny, falsehood and virulence, are brought into operation to destroy him. Mr. Stanberry has taken honest ground, and has ably supported his own conduct by his pen. He has given better evidence now of his right to the public confidence, than he ever gave before, and certainly stands on higher ground than the individuals who are set up as his competitors.—*Nat. Journal.*

From the N. Y. Spectator.

A NEW COALITION.—The Utica Intelligencer announces as a rumor from Washington, that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren have combined to overthrow Mr. Clay, and that, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the people, they have agreed to give all their support to the claims of Gen. Jackson to a second election, *until* such time as they may think it politic to withdraw him from the field. Then, and not till then, it is understood that the following nomination is to be made:—

JOHN C. CALHOUN, for President.
MARTIN VAN BUREN, for Vice President.

The rumor, so far, had reached us from several directions, before we met with it in the Utica paper. But the following additional rumors are given in the Intelligencer:—"It is said, that previous to the dissolution of the Cabinet, we should say the separation, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren were closeted at the office of the latter, until three o'clock in the morning, making this "bargain," and that they kept expresses and messengers in waiting all night to convey the orders to their *tools* in different cities.

"It is said, that the contractors made a "midnight" promise not to let the whole of the arrangements be known until it is publicly announced that Gen. Jackson, from ill health and *principle*, declines another election; which will be just before the electors of President and Vice President are expected to meet in their respective Colleges."

"When Gilpin rides another race, may I be there to see." In other words, we have no confidence in any of these reports. General Jackson will never withdraw, until he is *compelled* to do so. What though he gave a thousand pledges before the election, that he would not serve a second term, did he not make other pledges, in order to obtain the votes of the people, all of which he has systematically violated? The desertions from his party are so numerous in all directions, that he may be compelled to decline; but he will not do this while he thinks there is a possibility of his re-election. As to this new coalition it may be so far true that Messrs. Calhoun and Van Buren, both perceive that it is only by some new "combination," that the people can be defeated in their support of Mr. Clay. Both these gentlemen are too well skilled in the signs of the times, not to perceive this. But all will do no good. The march of the good cause is ONWARD. Aristides will be recalled from his banishment. Let the contest come in what shape it may, we *fear not* the result.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

PROFESSION vs. PRACTICE.

If, as we believe them to be, the people of the United States are really intelligent, we think they must feel indignant at the game which has been played upon them by their present Chief Magistrate and his adherents. In ordinary life, if a man pledges his word to another for the performance of certain duties, and wilfully neglects to redeem that pledge, what is the sentence passed upon him? Is he not denounced as unworthy of belief?—as an impostor?—as one who would break the bond by which society is held together? Certainly he is. But suppose a person in a more elevated situation in life, should be guilty of the same moral treachery, would not a greater degree of condemnation lie at *his door?* We think so. Suppose, further, that a man who was seeking the first office in the gift of a free people, who should make certain solemn professions of political faith—should lay down certain rules, by which, in the event of his success, he declared his conduct should be governed—and, in virtue of such professions and declarations, should be elected to the office he desired—and, when so elected, should violate his pledges and dishonor his former professions, what would be thought of such a man? Would not the verdict of every honest, upright, impartial citizen, declare him to be an *Impostor* and a *Traitor?* It is clear to us that he should be thus denounced. Would not the moral guilt of such a man be equal to that of the unfortunate Watkins, who is now pining in prison for having obtained money by "false pretences?" We do not assert that he would be indictable at "common law" for "fraud;" we only ask the *moral* part of our community to point out the *real* difference between the two cases.

It is well known that General Jackson, in his letters to Mr. Monroe, and in his celebrated electioneering communication to the Legislature of Tennessee, made certain professions of political faith; and it is equally well known that since he has been President he has openly violated them. We shall notice, briefly, one or two instances of this violation.

In his letters to Mr. Monroe, General Jackson said that a Chief Magistrate should be the President of a Nation, and not the President of a Party. What has been his *practice* in this particular? All his nominations—all his appointments, from the Premier down to the veriest tidewaiter in the land—have been made on party grounds? We believe that not a single instance can be found of a man opposed in sentiment to the President having been appointed to office under the present Administration.

In his letter to the Tennessee Legislature, General Jackson pretended he saw great evils in the appointment of members of Congress to office, stating that it intended to give the Executive an undue influence over the National Legislature, and would, if continued, "make corruption the order of the day." What became of these apprehensions after he was chosen President? Where were his fears of "corruption" becoming "the order of the day," when, in nominating his cabinet, he chose Ingham and Branch, and Eaton and Berrien? Did he not smell rank "corruption" when he appointed McLane, and Rives, and *Moore!!!* to be "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary" abroad? If there was no corruption in all this, it must be solely because they were appointed by *General Jackson*, and not Mr. Adams.

General Jackson also gave it as his opinion in his aforesaid letter to the Tennessee Legislature, that the President should serve only one term, and even recommended an amendment of the constitution to that effect. This topic was particularly dwelt upon by his partisans during the canvass. They contended, with some plausibility, that if a President was made ineligible to a second term of service, he would more faithfully employ his time and talents for the good of his country, than if he had an anxiety to secure his re-election. But what has been the course of General Jackson and his friends? Have they consented, now that they have got possession of the "loaves and fishes," that he should withdraw at the end of the first term? They have not. On the contrary, the present incumbent has been regularly proclaimed a candidate for re-election; and his office-holding *friends*, with one voice, unite in the significant, but no doubt *sincere* supplication, that "*Providence may spare him to serve his country another term.*"

A word or two with you, Messrs. office-holders, on your miraculous change of opinion. It is singular, gentlemen, that, in so short a time, you should have come to the right-about—that you should now advocate two terms for a President, when, during the late contest, you were so clamorous for only one. What can be the reason? Perhaps your consciences may whisper to you, that office, bestowed as a reward for partizan services, may not be continued to you under a more *National* successor; and, if so, your conscience is doubtless right. You remember, too, that "Rotation in office" was a favorite maxim with you before you went into power; but now you are as silent as the grave on that essential doctrine of the *Jeffersonian* creed.

We call upon our fellow citizens to reflect on the facts we have stated above, and then ask themselves whether a man who can disregard the most solemn professions and neglect the most sacred pledges, is worthy to preside over the destinies of a virtuous and an honest people? Let them examine General Jackson's profession in connexion with his practice, and then answer whether he does not deserve to be branded as AN IMPOSTOR AND A TRAITOR! It needs no metaphysical argument to prove that what is "morally wrong" can never be "politically right;" or that acts which, in private life, would be regarded as dishonest and fraudulent, lose none of their turpitude when committed by the Chief Magistrate of a nation.

From the New-York Morning Herald.

KENTUCKY.—We have compared the return of votes for members of the next Legislature at the election this month, (taking the highest vote on each ticket) with the votes given for Adams and Jackson in 1828—in the following twenty-five counties, being all in which the particulars are given, viz. Franklin, Scott, Jefferson, Henry, Jessamine, Madison, Montgomery, Bath, Lincoln, Washington, Spencer, Pendleton, Fayette, Boone, Pulaski, Laurel, Simpson, Fleming, Bourbon, Harrison, Shelby, Clarke, Bullitt, Garrard and Logan. The following is the result.

August election, 1830—Clay candidates,	18,691
Jackson do.	16,758
Net majority	1,943
Presidential election, 1828—Jackson,	16,316
Adams,	14,860
Jack. majority,	1,456
Net gain for Mr. Clay,	3,389

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 1, 1830.

CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.—The official and particular account of the capture of Algiers by the French, will be found in this day's paper. This result is certainly one to have been anticipated, from the great military and naval force of the French, and their superior discipline over these barbarians. The event, for the honor and advantage of France and of all Europe, can scarcely be overrated. The wonder is that the powerful states of Europe should have suffered so long the piracies of this banditti, and meanly paid tribute for a disgraceful safety against their attacks. France is well deserving the gratitude of Christendom for this noble work. We notice by some extracts from the London papers, that the English seem very kindly to consent that France should retain possession of this country. It certainly is to be hoped, that with or without the consent of their good friends and neighbors, they will entirely exterminate this horde of pirates, and introduce European intelligence and civilization. It little becomes any European nation, when they have for years tamely and meanly submitted to the exactions of a pirate, and have been too much taken up in fighting their christian neighbors to spare time or money to punish this horde of robbers, to attempt any interference. After looking tamely on until the victory, which is that of Christendom, not of France merely, is achieved by others, it ill becomes them as soon as the victory is over, to impose terms upon the nation achieving it, or to talk large and loud about the balance of power and other idle pretensions for officious interference. The benefit of the victory to the commercial world, is two-fold—by removing the most formidable enemy and opening to the approach of commerce a valuable and extensive country.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.—The following notice makes its first appearance in the *Boston (Massachusetts) Traveller*—calling a *Connecticut* meeting of Teachers at New Haven, on Tuesday the 7th of Sept. The object is the improvement of our common schools, and a more laudable object there cannot well be. We need not say that we heartily approve of any proper measures, from any source, to aid in accomplishing an object which we have much at heart—"We ask not whence the wind cometh, but whither it goeth," and if any thing for our benefit is devised by our friends in Massachusetts, which has for its object the good of our schools, "our bark is ready." At the same time, it looks very much like officious interference in the inhabitants of a neighboring state to originate abroad, and notify at a distance the inhabitants of Connecticut, that they will hold *their* Teachers Meeting at a specific place. The design of our Boston friends may, for aught we know, be very kind, but their proceeding in this business is less than courteous to their Connecticut brethren. But although this matter comes in this questionable shape, we doubt not there will be much valuable information communicated at this meeting, and hope those who can will attend.

"*Connecticut Convention of Teachers.*—A meeting of teachers and other friends of education in Connecticut, will be held at New Haven, on Tuesday the 7th of Sept. next, at 10 A. M. The particular object of the meeting is *Common Schools.* The exercises will consist, in part, of the exhibition and explanation of such portions of the Infant School exercises and apparatus as are fitted for district schools in the country. Mr. Holbrook of Boston, will be present, and make known some of the improvements which are already extensively introduced into the schools in Massachusetts and other parts of New England, and more or less throughout the country.

Ten county conventions of Teachers have already been held, which were attended by more than four thousand of the friends of Education, a majority being ladies, many of whom travelled from 20 to 30 miles. Each of these conventions unanimously and warmly recommended the introduction of the proposed improvements, for their general utility, but especially for their economy, or their great saving of expense to books."

The Pittsburg Statesman mentions a singular case of fatality, which occurred lately in a family in Butler, Pa. The family consisted of seven persons, and they all died in succession, in the course of a very short time. It was supposed they were cut off by a fever; yet the neighbors and surrounding families entirely escaped, and continued in health.

We have before us the circular of the Faculty, and also of the Students, of Yale College, in relation to the recent disturbance in that institution. Judging only from the manifesto of the students, a more idle proceeding or more groundless grievance, cannot be conceived. It seems that some of the Sophomore class saw fit to object to reciting Conic Sections from the figure on the black board, and claimed a right to use the printed page.—We should have supposed that any class would have selected some more creditable cause for a rebellion, and not have confessed, by such a preposterous claim, either that they were unable through incapacity, or unwilling through laziness, to do what other classes have done before them. But so it is, and because the Faculty did not comply with this modest request, they concluded to take the law into their own hands. We are always disposed not to judge harshly of the imprudent proceedings of young men in college, but the course here taken has been so utterly inexcusable, so entirely boyish, that every individual should be ashamed of his conduct. Instead of being urged by arguments addressed to the judgment of reasonable men, a proper application of the ferule or the birch would be a course of reasoning more fit and better understood.

The dignified moderation manifested by the Faculty, in this business, is worthy of all praise. Towards the close of the circular of the Faculty, they remark—"On the same day, July 31st, the Faculty resolved, that letters should be written to the parents and guardians of the forty who had not already been dismissed, calling on them to remove their respective sons and wards from the College. As soon as the parents and guardians have opportunity to resume the charge which we have thus resigned into their hands, the connexion of these students with the college immediately ceases. Although it is sufficiently evident, that these misguided youths had exposed themselves to the highest penalties of the laws; yet this was considered one of those cases of infatuation, the appropriate remedy of which, is parental interposition."

Notwithstanding the recent confirmation of former statements relative to Mr. Clay's increased popularity in the West, the opposers of the gentleman seem resolved to repeat the oft told falsehood, that the majorities are against him. We have the very best verbal authority of a gentleman now here from the West, in addition to the statements from the most respectable papers, that Mr. Clay will have the undivided support of the *great West.* In the East things look well. We are told by a friend who has just returned from the State of Maine, that the people are all alive on the subject of their election, and that there is no doubt that the friends of Mr. Clay will carry very decided majorities.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at Boston on Sunday afternoon, furnishes Liverpool papers to the 22d of July, three days later than those received at New-York. The Commercial Gazette, of Monday, gives the following summary of their contents:—"The latest intelligence received at Paris from Algiers is dated the 7th. The French government had received positive information that the treasure found at Algiers would pay the expense of the war. It was understood that the regency would be given up to the Porte, on condition that the Sultan engaged for the suppression of piracy, and changed the governor every four years at least. It was not believed in the highest political circles that there was any question of a colony. The London stock market on the 20th was easy. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady on the 21st, but there had been less demand for the article since the 19th.—Sales on the 19th, 2000 bales, 20th, 300 bales; 21st, 2500 bales. There was also less demand for Flour. It is recorded on Merchants' Hall books, that 'Cotton was advancing, and Flour was declining,' and letters of the latest date, we understand, confirm their statement.

It had been officially announced that 1500 pieces of artillery in bronze, more than 30 ships—such as frigates, corsairs, &c.—the arsenals of war and the marine, crowded with arms and munitions, and 50,000,000 of francs fell into the hands of the French forces at Algiers. The greatest tranquility reigned in the city of Algiers at the last accounts, and the most cordial friendship existed between the French and the inhabitants; the latter treated the conquerors as liberators, and so considered them. The Algerines had estimated their loss at upwards of 10,000 men, killed and wounded: and that of the French, in killed, wounded, or disabled from various causes, was computed at between 4000 and 5000—of the number the killed and severely wounded amounted to about 1200.

CENSUS.—The following notice of the Census in some of the towns in this County, shows a considerable increase within the last ten years. The increase in this town, it will be seen, is 1535, and the present whole number of inhabitants 5169—a number which, however, rather falls short than exceeds the number which we supposed would be found in this town. We are indebted to the New-Haven Register for these returns.

"We have been favored with the Census just taken in the following towns in New-London County. It will be seen that the increase of population in that county is equal to the ratio of increase in other parts of the State.

	In 1830.	In 1820.	Gain.
New-London,	4356	3330	1026
Norwich,	5169	3634	1535
North Stonington,	2840	2624	216
Stonington,	3401	3056	345
Preston,	1935	1899	36
Groton,	[illegible]	4664	141
Griswold,	2212	1869	343
Franklin,	1200	1161	39
Lisbon,	1166	1159	7
Waterford,	2475	2239	236
			3924

Bozrah, Colchester, Lebanon, Lyme, Montville and Salem, will probably increase the gain of the county to near five thousand. By the last Census, the population of the State was 276,000, and some hundreds over. It was expected by many that the present Census would present a population considerably exceeding 300,000.—The returns thus far are rather against rising to that number.

Population of Stamford, Fairfield Co. 3698—gain in ten years, 412.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

EPISTLE No. 6.

MR EDITOR—I should not have troubled you with this communication, had not the "Norwich Republican and Stonington Telegraph" of the 18th inst. happened to fall into my hands, wherein I observed an article copied from the "Stamford Continental" containing sentiments with which I am at total variance, and all under the assumed signature of "Temperance." Now, Sir, I don't very much like to have so free use made of my name, and take the first opportunity to state that I had no hand at all in framing the article alluded to, that I do not subscribe to any of the doctrines therein advanced, and pronounce it a *base impostor*. It is evidently the work of *Intemperance*, and my first thought was, that the author had by mistake left out the initiating syllable of his name, but on further reflection I concluded that such an oversight was morally impossible, and that therefore he designedly assumed a name which of all others least belongs to him. So far is he from being what he professes to be, that his remarks were elicited in consequence of an address delivered in his hearing, wherein the speaker inculcated my cardinal doctrine of *total abstinence* from spirituous liquors, and in answer to that address he penned them. It would not be worth one's while to go through with all the sophistry, illiberal cant and fanaticism of this wolf in sheep's clothing, and as for reason and common sense neither are to be found in the remarks he has made. Suffice it to say, he would seem to have a great anxiety that Temperance might abound, and claims that every body else as well as himself "would rejoice to see the damning vice of intemperance driven from the country," and at the same time deprecates the formation of a "Society to check it," or in other words, opposes the only rational and hitherto successful mode of resisting the evil. He then speaks of those who are actively engaged in my cause, in the language of vituperation, compliments the people of Stamford on their virtue, and, by the way, I apprehend he is in expectation of an office. He then closes in the following manner: "When priests and members of churches show, by their conversation and dealings with mankind, that they are sincere in what they profess, and in fine, set a good example for the rising generation, and leave these new-fangled and self-created societies to themselves, then and not till then, will any good foundation be laid to the prevention of intemperance." The writer is very evidently alarmed at the progress of the total abstinence principle, and recommends that matters remain much as they were before the reformation commenced. Now, Sir, does this appear like my language? As I told you before, I have most to fear from pretended friends, who, under cover of my name, deceive the ignorant and encourage the lovers of strong drink in their downward course of ruin. Had I no better friends than the writer mentioned above, I should abandon the cause in despair. Such are continually ascribing to me principles which I condemn *in toto*, and do more to injure the cause which they profess to love, than all the avowed and open opposition which ever arose from the whole herd of drunkards. In fact, few can be found who will go further than to advocate *temperate* drinking, and in this respect the writer above named differs not from the great majority of drunkards.

Hoping, Sir, that you will do all in your power to bring those who scandalously make an unwarrantable use of my name, to that justice which they so richly merit, I subscribe myself your constant and unwavering friend,

TEMPERANCE.

Aug. 25th, 1830.

TO THE FRIENDS OF SEAMEN.

"*The American Seamen's Friend Society*" has undertaken, as its Directors believe at the call of Providence, to bear a part in evangelizing the *Maritime World.*—To extend to Seamen in every situation, the means of grace, is the only method by which they have any hope of accomplishing their object. For the purpose they are endeavoring, as God shall give them wisdom, to devise, mature and carry into effect, the best plans of operation. But they find themselves exceedingly straitened for the want of pecuniary aid. The claims of Seamen are unquestionably stronger upon those who reside in seaport towns, than upon any other portion of the community, and it is hoped they will be felt and promptly met by all who occupy these *high places* of moral responsibility.—But that they are confined to this or any other part of the inhabitants of our land, certainly no considerate or liberal mind will assert. Many of the necessaries, and more especially of the comforts and luxuries of almost every individual in the nation, are brought to him through the toils and privations of our Seamen. When they are called to risk their lives, or to shed their blood, in defence of our liberties, every man in the land participates in the benefit. And when it is further recollected, that by their very employment, an employment too, indispensable to our national prosperity, as the spread of the Gospel of Christ, they are cut-off from many of the dearest privileges with which our country so richly abounds, it is believed every generous heart will feel an obligation to them, which it will not be backward to acknowledge or to repay; and that what can be done, under such circumstances, for their best interests, every benevolent individual will cheerfully do something to accomplish.

In view of these considerations, and the intimate connexion between the cause of Seamen and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, will not the Ladies of Norwich esteem it a privilege as well as a duty, to lend their assistance by making their Ministers Life Directors, or at least Life Members of the American Seamen's Friend Society? Fifty dollars will constitute a Director for life and then he will receive the Sailor's Magazine for that period; and if the sum cannot be raised at once, it may be completed by a second payment. Twenty dollars constitute Life Membership, and the Magazine will be sent for one year.

Hoping that this communication will fall into the hands of those who have a "ready mind," I have the honor to be, with Christian affection, your Servant in the Gospel,

(Signed) JOSHUA LEAVITT,
Agent of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

N. B. Moneys may be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, to SILAS HOLMES, Esq. Treasurer of the above Society, No. 62 South-street, New-York; or, if more convenient, can be paid to Capt. EDWARD WHITING of this city.

NOTE.—We are informed that the Managers have recently heard of the safe arrival at Canton of their Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Abeel. They are desirous of sending a Missionary to preach to Seamen in New Orleans. They have recently appointed one to labor on our Lakes; and have commissioned one to labor in the seaports of the Eastward. Many other places would they gladly occupy, if they had the funds. Let it be remembered that our Saviour frequently preached to Seamen when He was on earth—that they are a class of men long neglected—that means used for their spiritual good are wonderfully blessed. Let those whose wealth has been brought to them through the jeopardy of the lives of seamen, ask themselves, whether nothing is due from them—and let them give as they will wish they had done, when they see the world on fire, and the wealth therein burned up.

ITEMS.

Mr. Barry, in a letter to Col. John G. Watmough, one of the Jury who tried Wilson, explains the manner in which he, with Mr. Berrien and Mr. Reeside, had been led to believe and state that Col. Watmough had signed the recommendation for Wilson's pardon. It seems that 'the signature was not Col. Watmough's, nor intended by the writer to be so considered.' This mistake, perhaps, saved Wilson's life.

The Sultan, it is said, has manifested bad faith in his transactions with Russia. The Czar's troops had scarcely quitted Adrianople, when he refused to fulfil some of the conditions of the treaty; at least his agents have driven the Russian authorities from the ceded territories. Accounts from the Danube to the beginning of May, speak of provocation to a new war. The Turk, we should think, will hardly be prepared for this, as the revolt of the Albanians seem to give him sufficient occupation.

Samuel Southard of New Jersey, and William Drayton of South Carolina, are named in the newspapers as candidates for the Vice Presidency.

AFFRAY.—On Sunday evening, the 22d ult. the bar-keeper of a refreshment room in Congress street, Boston, received four stabs from the knife of a half intoxicated fellow, who had become noisy and quarrelsome.—The first cut was on the left side of the neck, near the jugular vein; the second in the left shoulder; the third between the shoulder and the chest; and the fourth about the middle of the left arm. Neither of the wounds are dangerous, and the patient will probably soon recover.

BEAUTIES OF AN ATTACHMENT LAW.—The Woodstock Observer mentions, among the calamities by the late unprecedented freshet in Vermont, the entire destruction of the extensive factories of West Randolph, belonging to Mr. Ford—loss in buildings, stock, machinery, &c. $20,000. Says the Observer, "In addition to this calamity, Mr. Ford was greeted in the morning after his immense loss, by an officer of justice, who proceeded to attach the remaining little which the dispensation of a righteous God had left him, to satisfy the *inhuman* decrees of a creditor!"

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, is now in London, and according to the Courier, giving lectures explanatory of an entire new state of society, in which there will be no necessity for religion—for individual responsibility—for artificial rewards and punishments—for private property:—for commercial competition—for inequality of rank or condition—or for marriages, on the principles on which marriages have been hitherto solemnized.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bee of the 7th inst. mentions that the yellow fever has broke out there. Two or three persons only had been reported as having been attacked by it.

Cod Fishery.—The Marblehead Register states the quantity of codfish brought into that port from Grand Bank within the last ten days to be 12,000 quintals, 264,000 fish.

Great Dividends.—The Louisiana State Insurance Co., at New Orleans, declared a dividend on the 7th July last of $125 per share, or 125 per cent. for the six months' profits. In January last, the same company paid out 30 per cent. for six months, and in July, 1829, they paid 30 per cent. for the six months; making in 18 months 225 per cent., 125 of which has been paid out to the stockholders, and the remaining 100 added to the capital.

William Lloyd Garrison, late editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, has issued proposals for a new paper in Washington City, to be called *The Liberator and Journal of the Times.* It is to support Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency.

Blackberry Syrup.—The present being not only a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly among children, afflicted with bowel complaints—a feeling mother offers the following recipe for public benefit. Take the fruit before ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar—skim and boil it about half an hour: when cool enough to bottle add one teacup full of brandy. From one to four table spoonfuls may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances require.

The Secretary of the Colonization Society, at Baltimore, lately received $100 from a plain looking man, who said he lived in New Orleans, and for many years had witnessed the evils of slavery.

A London paper of July 4, says—"We are sorry to find that accounts have been received by Government of another Spanish expedition, supposed to be destined against Mexico, having touched at the Cape de Verd Islands; and also, that the Mexican Minister here has received advices, showing that the Spanish Government, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Cabinet, are continually sending out to the Havana small detachments of troops, who are to be formed in a body there for the purpose of profiting by the first opportunity to make a descent on the Mexican coast, where, however, the Mexicans are fully prepared to receive them."

Extraordinaries.—The present King of Great Britain is the only European Monarch who has trod American ground. The Lord Chancellor of England (Lord Lyndhurst) from whom the present King of England received his oath of office; and the beautiful and accomplished Marchioness of Wellesley, who has been appointed First Lady of the Bed Chamber of the British Queen Adelaide, are both Americans; one a native of Boston, the other of Baltimore.

SALEM, Aug. 24.

We learn by the brig Plato, from Maranham, that Capt. Baily, of the brig Fair American, of this port, lying at that place, was severely wounded by his cook, Mark Hower, a black man. Capt. B. having occasion to call the cook to an account, for improper conduct, he became extremely insolent, and it was found necessary to chastise him. A few minutes after, he went into the cabin, and returned with a large carving knife, and stabbed the captain in the right side, made a pass at the mate, but missed him, and immediately jumped overboard and was drowned. In the act of jumping over, he struck his head against the boat, which probably stunned him, as he arose only once. Capt. B. was leaning over the rail in conversation with a person when the cook came from the cabin, and was entirely unconscious of his approach. We are happy to learn, that although the wound was a severe one, Capt. B. was entirely out of danger when the Plato sailed.

Died,

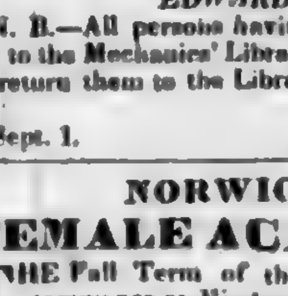
In this city, on the 26th ult. Mr. OLIVER WILLIAMS aged 34 years. On the 27th, Mrs. CHARLOTTE ROBBINS, wife of Mr. Zebulon Robbins, aged 28.

In New-Haven on the 25th ult. Mrs. SALLY MARIA LEFFINGWELL aged 65; wife of Wm. Leffingwell, Esq. and daughter of the late Isaac Beers, Esq.

In Hartford, on the 23d ult. EDWARD, son of Asa Child, Esq. aged 10 months.

In Woodstock, on the 7th July, Mr. ANDREW BROWN aged 76 years.

NOTICE.



The annual meeting of the Mechanics' Society of Norwich, for the choice officers, &c. will be held at their hall THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

EDWARD COIT, Sec'y.

N. B.—All persons having books belonging to the Mechanics' Library, are requested to return them to the Librarian immediately.

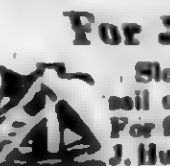
Sept. 1. 1w

NORWICH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 8th September.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
Aug. 18. 3wis21

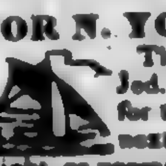
For New-York.



Sloop Exchange, Geer, will sail on Tuesday, 7th, at 1 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, to Backus & Norton, or to J. Huntington.

Sept. 1. 1w

For New-York.



Sloop Splendid, Williams, will sail on Friday next, at 11 a. m. For freight or passage, apply to J. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

Sept. 1. 1w

FOR N. YORK & ALBANY.

The fast sailing Sloop Traveller, Jed. Williams, master, will sail for the above ports, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Colver, or on board.

Sept. 1. 1w23

For Hartford.

Sloop Juliet, Oliver Geer, master, will sail to-morrow, at 9 a.m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J. Huntington.

Sept. 1. 1w

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Returned from New York the last week and has just opened a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

which he offers at his usual low prices for
CASH.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART

Black Gro de Nap; Gro de Berlin,
Sarcenet and Sinshew and Satins,
Green and Mazarine blue Sarcenet,
Merino Circassians of fashionable colors,
Colored Cambrics; Cotton Wadding,
Scotch Plaid; Blue and plaid Camblet,
Flannels, Horseskin and Beaver Gloves,
Hosiery; Ribbons; Buttons;
Shirtings; Superfine Linens;
Damask Diaper and Napkins,
Damask Table Cloths,
Linen and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.,
Fancy Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Italian Crapes; Large Shell Combs,
Side Combs; Best Spool Thread,
Black Braid and Cord,
Cashmere, Russian & Thibet wool Shawls,
Bobbinett Footings, of almost every width and quality,
New dark Calicoes,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 black lace Veils,
A heavy stock of blue, black, olive, brown, Oxford and steel mixed, and drab

BROAD CLOTHS
AND
HABIT CLOTHS,

bought at the reduced prices in May last, and will be sold very cheap.

Sept. 1. 23

TO PHYSICIANS.

THOSE who may be desirous to obtain Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review, and Journal of Practical Medicine, *free of postage*, are informed that they may do so by applying at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*—This work is re-published in this country quarterly, and it is considered, by Physicians who have good means to form a correct judgment on its merits, that no other foreign medical journal would be so useful to the American Practitioner as this.

Price *five dollars*, per annum, payable in advance.

N. B.—All the most recent and valuable Medical Books constantly for sale as above, on as favorable terms as they may be had at any Bookstore in any of the cities.

Sept. 1. 23

MESS PORK & MACKEREL.

20 barrels city New York Mess Pork, 30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 Boston Mackerel.
30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, do. do.
46 quintals Codfish,
Just landed and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 1, 1830. 23

FISH, FLOUR, &c.

25 quintals Shoal Fish; Flour in half & whole bbls.; half bls. Mackerel No. 1.; do. do. No. 2; whole bbls. do. No. 1; do. do. No. 2.; 1 doz. boxes Herring, fresh, just received and for sale cheap, by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

FRESH GROUND FLOUR.

100 barrels Flour, Ely, Beach and Genesee brands, a part of it made from New Wheat—just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Aug. 31, 1830. 23

LOAF & LUMP SUGARS,

OF the first quality; Brown Havana Sugar of the first quality; Teas of all kinds, of the first quality.

For sale cheap, by
DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

COAL.

THE subscriber as agent for the sale of Anthracite coal, will furnish such as is warranted of superior quality in every respect, for burning in grates, stoves or furnaces.

Families who wish the article, will do well to send their orders as soon as convenient—as late in the season, it will not be in so good condition.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 23

FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will pay cash for one or two thousand bushels of Flax Seed.

DANIEL B. MINER.
one door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

Sept. 1. 23

BACKUS & NORTON

WILL pay cash for White Beans, Flax-seed, and Oats

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1830. 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Fitch & Smith, are requested to make immediate payment.

ALBERT SMITH.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Griswold, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a State tax of one cent on a dollar on levy 1829, and will meet said persons at the house of George Crocker, Innkeeper in the town of Griswold, on the fourth day of October next, to receive the same.

JOSEPH UTLEY, Collector.

Griswold, Aug. 23, 1830. 3w23

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of Nathaniel Kimball, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Thereupon ordered, that said administrator give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, on the 2d Monday of September, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the fore-noon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

[2w23]. Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this county; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1ystf

POETRY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE HARVEST HOME.

"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase;

"So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—*Prov.*

Shout, reapers, shout your "*harvest home*,"
Shout praises to the *glorious Lord*,
Who pour'd the rain, who warm'd the sun,
Whose bounty has our garners stor'd.

He bade the *Spring*, with Zephyr breath,
Blow mildly o'er each frozen glade,
Till bursting from the bonds of death
Uprose the green and spiky blade.

In vernal showers His goodness flow'd
On every hill, on every plain,
His providential care bestow'd
The early and the latter rain.

He beckon'd to the farthest south,
And call'd young *Summer* into birth,
Then crown'd with blessings sent her forth
To shine upon the gladdened earth;

And bade, beneath her genial heat,
The soil her varied riches yield,
That man might from his labors reap
The income of each fruitful field.

And next, as onward roll'd the year,
Brown *Autumn*, with her plenteous horn,
Shook from her lap the ripen'd ear,
The bearded grain, and yellow corn.

And when, by fruitful increase spent,
The land from labor sought repose,
Old *Winter* from the north He sent,
To wrap her in his heavy snows,

And bade him in his icy chain
Bind earth, and air, and field, and flood,
Till balmy *Spring* should breathe again
Her fragrance o'er each flower and bud.

Thus all the seasons in their turn
At His command their treasures pour,
That man with grateful heart might learn
The *Bounteous Giver* to adore.

Then turn each eye, and bend each knee,
In praise to heaven's eternal throne,
While every heart swells gratefully
Thanksgiving for your harvest home.

And as ye raise your gladsome voice,
And higher grows the solemn tone,
Oh! let your thankful hearts rejoice
To the glad shouts of *harvest home*. P. Q.

MORAL BEAUTY.

'Tis not alone in the flush of morn,
In the cowslip bell or the blossom thorn,
In a noon's high hour, or twilight's hush,
In the shadowy stream, or the rose's blush,
Or in aught that nature's pencil gives,
That the spirit of beauty serenely lives.

Oh no! it lives, and breathes, and lies
In a home more pure than the morning skies,
In the innocent heart it loves to dwell,
When it comes, with a sigh or tear, to tell
Sweet dreams that flow from a fount of love,
To mingle with all that is pure above.

It lives in the heart where Mercy's eye
Looks out on the world with charity;
Where generous hand delights to heal
The wounds that sorrowing mourners feel,
Without a wish, or a hope, or thought,
That light should shine on the deeds it wrought.

It lives in the breast that nought inspires
But manly feelings and high desires,
Where nought can come like a selfish dream
When visions of glory around it gleam—
Proud visions, that show a gifted mind,
The boundless sphere of the human kind.

Sweet spirit of beauty! my visions are thine,
But I love thee not when the day beams shine;
Thy image is still my constant gaze,
In the midnight hour or noontide blaze,
And none can tell, but a heart unsold,
The fervor of joy which thy lovers hold.

MEDLEY.

Decision of Character.—Resolution is omnipotent. Determine that you will be something in the world, and you shall be something. Aim at excellence, and excellence will be attained. This is the great secret of eminence. *I cannot do it, never accomplished any thing. I will try, has wrought wonders.* You have all, perhaps, heard of the young man who having wasted, in a short time, a large patrimony in profligate revels, formed a purpose, while hanging over the brow of a precipice from which he had thrown himself, that he would regain what he had lost. The purpose thus formed he kept; and although he began by shovelling a load of coal into a cellar, he proceeded from one step to another, till he had more than recovered his lost possessions, and died an inveterate miser, worth sixty thousand pounds. I mention this, not as an example to be imitated, but as a signal instance of what can be accomplished by fixed purpose and persevering effort. A young man who sets out in life with a determination to excell, can hardly fail of his purpose. There is in his case a steadiness of aim—a concentration of feeling and effort which gives irresistible energy, and renders success, in whatever he undertakes, [illegible]

Original Anecdote.—A young man in Person Co in this state, through the influence of bad company, became much addicted to extravagant drinking. He would frequently absent himself from his father's house on a spree, and not return for several weeks. At length he was absent longer than usual; his father inquired after him with tears in his eyes; and at last heard of him in Lincoln. He saddled up his corn-fed poney, and away he went under whip and spur. He at last found him rich, happy, and half drunk, in a still-house. "Why, son," said the old man, half mad, half pleased, and altogether quite entirely vexed, "what are you doing here?" "Oh dad," says he, "I'm making money like fingers." "Ah, how?" said the old man. "Why," said he "in Person county, they make me give forty cents a gallon for whiskey, and here they let a body have it for twenty!"—Greensboro' Pat.

Youthful Virtue.—When vice approaches the youthful mind, in the seductive form of a beloved companion, the ordeal becomes threatening and dangerous in the extreme. Few possess the prudence and unyielding firmness, requisite to pass it in safety. Those who have been accurately observant to the dependence of one part of life upon another, will readily concur with us, that Ames' future character derived much of its lustre, and his fortunes much of their elevation, from the untainted purity and irreproachableness of his youth. Masculine virtue is as necessary to real eminence, as a powerful intellect. He that is deficient in either, will never, unless from the influence of fortuitous circumstances, be able to place and maintain himself at the head of society. He may rise and flourish for a time, but his fall is as certain as his descent to the grave. He who holds parley with vice and dishonor, is sure to become their slave and victim. That heart is more than half corrupted, that does not burn with indignation at the slightest attempt to seduce it.—*Fisher Ames' Biography.*

Importance of Truth and Justice.—In all your intercourse with mankind, rigidly practice justice and scrupulously adhere to truth; other duties vary with varying circumstances. What would be liberality in one man would be parsimony in another. What would be valor on one occasion, would be temerity on another.—But truth and justice are immutable and eternal principles; always sacred, and always applicable. In no circumstances, however urgent, no crisis, however awful, can there be any abberration from the one, or a dereliction from the other, without sin. With respect to every thing else, be accommodating, but here be unyielding and invincible. Rather carry your integrity to the dungeon or the scaffold, than receive in exchange for it liberty and life. Should you ever be called upon to make your selection between these extremes, do not hesitate. It is better prematurely to be sent to heaven in honor, than, having lingered on earth, at last to sink to hell in infamy. In every situation a dishonest man is contemptible, and a liar is still more so.

A Parishioner.—A Clergyman travelling through Vermont a few days since, happened to meet at a public house one of his parishioners, who, learning that his minister was bound home, stated that he had a couple of trunks, which it was important should go forward without delay, and as he himself should remain a few days, it would be a favor if they might be permitted to pass on with the clergyman's baggage. The request was of course at once agreed to, the freight paid, and the trunks sent forward upon the stage. But so much baggage for a man in black, attracted the notice of some one, who reported his suspicions to the collector. No time was lost. The stage had been gone for several hours, but a hard pursuit commenced immediately. The stage was overtaken, and the clergyman astonished by an arrest for being engaged in violating the revenue laws of the United States. The trunks confirmed the charge, for they were filled with valuable goods, evidently from Canada. His honest account of the matter procured him a discharge.—*N. Y. J. Commerce.*

Fear of Falsehood.—A jury who were directed to bring in a man guilty upon his own confession and plea, returned a verdict of not guilty, and offered as a reason, that they knew the fellow to be so great a liar that they could not believe him.

SHELL COMBS.

A good assortment of large Shell Combs, of the first and second quality, just opened and for sale cheap by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

New dark Calicoes; Mitts and Gloves; Sarsnett Cambrics; Ribbons; Crapes, and Laces.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

Aug. 25, 1830. 3w22

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

Among them are some handsome Dark CALICOES.

Aug. 24. 3w22

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
300 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 22

MESS PORK, &c.

4 bbls. Mess Pork, first quality,
Dried Beef,
4 hhds. N. O. Molasses,
Bush Scythes,

For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

Aug. 18. 21

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A LIKELY young Horse. Also, an elegant Gig and Harness, nearly new. Enquire of

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Aug 17. 3w21

FLAX-SEED.

WANTED, one or two thousand bushels Flaxseed, by *FITCH & SMITH.*

Aug. 17. 21

LEATHER.

JUST received a new supply of Leather, Shoe Findings, and Neats Foot Oil.

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for hides and sheep skins.

Aug. 17. 21

NEW FLOUR.

14 bbls. Flour, from new wheat, a first rate article—just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Aug. 17. 3w21

FLAX SEED.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Flax Seed.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Aug. 18. 21

SOLE LEATHER.

500 sides Sole Leather, for sale cheap for cash by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Aug. 18. 21

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Aug. 11. 20

SUPERIOR

DOUBLE REFINED

LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York.

20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers

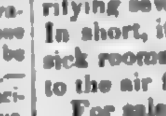
June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

June 22. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

June 28. 14

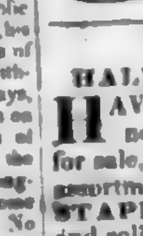
CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

CROCKERY.



Benj. L'Hommedieu has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of Hallock & Moore will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 10. 12

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,
White Lead, dry,
Paris White,
Spanish do.
do. Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Red Lead,
Venetian Red,
Chrome Yellow,
Stone do.
Patent do.
Litharge, Vermillion,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Mineral Green,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,
Green and blue Verditer,
Chrome Green,
Terra Dessenne,
Ground Verdigris,
Lump do.
Blue Smaltz,
Black Lead,
Spirits Turpentine,
Linseed Oil,
Olive do.
Sperm do.
Copal Varnish,
Common do.
Black do.
Glue,
Rosin,
&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

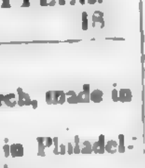
July 27. 18

A VARIETY.

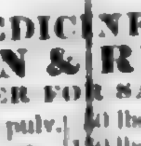
Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape "
Codfish,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, } TEAS,
Hyson Skin, &
Souchong,
Loaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Tenter Hooks,
White lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " } Eng.
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terre Dessenne,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gn. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by *FITCH & SMITH.*

June 28. 14



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,
50 lbs. cort winter,
75 lbs. " angustura,
400 lbs. gum aloes,
300 lbs. gum opium,
100 lbs. gum myrrh,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,
500 lbs. liq. pasta,
1000 " liq. root,
200 lbs. sal soda,
600 lbs. cream tartar,
2 cases carb. magnesia,
500 lbs. calcined do
500 lbs. refined borax,
4 casks sal epsom,
12 " sal glaub.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,
500 gr. phial corks,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.
300 lbs. gentian,
100 lbs. colombo,
[illegible] lbs. oil peppt.
[illegible] lbs. arrow root,
[illegible] lbs. sal Rochelle,
[illegible] lbs. Tart. acid,
150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
2 casks flor. sulph.
20 boxes tolrims,
50 lbs. cantharides,
100 lbs. calomel,
30 oz. sulph. quinine,
100 lbs. sac. saturni,
100 lbs. flor. cham.
100 lbs. bac. juniper,
100 lbs. rad valerian,
100 lbs. Castile soap,
100 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
100 lbs. do. simp.
50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
50 lbs. " epispastic,
50 lbs. " adhesive,
100 galls. castor oil,
50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
50 lbs. white mustard seed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,
Anderson's pills,
Bateman's drops,
balsam honey,
British oil,
bears' oil,
cephalic snuff,
cream of amber,
Dean's pills,
Frink's pills,
Godfrey's cordial,
Goulard's ext. lead,
Hooper's pills,
Haarlem oil,
James' pills,
Jesuit's drops,
Lee's pills,
Mead's pills,
Tyler's pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,
Whitwell's liquid do,
Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Rogers' " syrup,
Rochelle powders,
Soda do.
Indian lotion,
Indian specific,
Newton's bitters,
Russell's do.
Clay's itch ointment,
Relfe's botan drops,
" asthmatic pills
" aromat. fen. "
" anti-bilious "
" vegetable specific,
Albion corn plaister,
Dumfrey's eye water,
Cam. tooth ache pills,
Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,
graduated glasses,
glass funnels,
scales and weights,
spatulas,
surgeons' instruments,
Hull's trusses,
rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to *BENJ. T. ROATH.*

Norwich, April 27.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,
Anderson's and Lee's do.
Rogers' cough do.
Cooley's "
Lockyer's "
James' anti dyspeptic do.
Thompson's eye water,
Charlton's do.
Turlington's balsam,
Butt's American balsam,
Pectoral balsam honey,
Bateman's drop,
Genuine Hull's physic,
Sanford's bark,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Haarlem do.
Tyler's remedy for the piles,
Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Cephalic snuff,
Jesuit's drops,
Columbian syrup,
Anderson's cgh drops,
Liquid opodeldoc,
Steers' do.
Wine bitters,
Itch ointment
Colver's corn plaister,
Rowland's Macassar oil.
Charlton's tooth powders,
Rochelle & soda powders,
Extract Humuli,
" butternut,
Oxymuriate Potash,
Hydriodate "
Sulphate quenine,
Elaterium & Croton oil,
Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the unattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Dott, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

Joseph Brewster, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicines and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dispepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. [illegible]

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf8

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 10, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GREEN & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. } 6eow10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. 631

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also. old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done at hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the north-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE course of instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Botany, Materia Medica and the Expository, by William Tully, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.

It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics, will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.

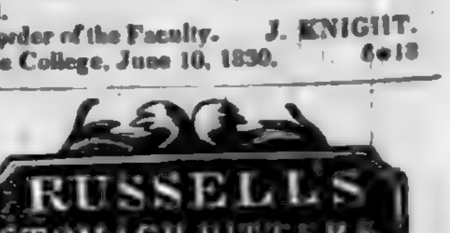
The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.

By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The gradudation fee is $20.

All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.

Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w18



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum*. Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all disease, of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by Lesters & Co. and Gilman & Ripley, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. Adams, *Norwich Falls*, Joseph C. Huntington and Hyde & Backus, *Norwich Town*, Nathaniel Howes, and John H. Ripley, *Windham*, E. M. Worthington and W. T. Turner, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

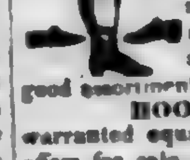
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

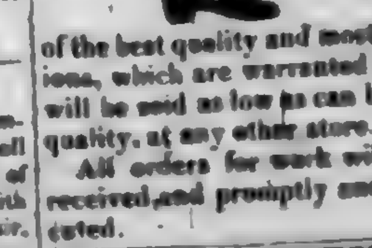
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Supplement to the Norwich Courier, Sept. 8.

[CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM LATE FOREIGN PAPERS.]

From the Journal du Commerce.

The following Manifesto is preceded by a letter dated Paris, 27th July, subscribed—'By authorization, the Secretary of the Preparatory Re-union of Free Frenchmen, M. D.' which begins by stating, 'I am charged to transmit to you, with a request to insert it in your next Number, the following document, which, after deliberation, was adopted this day by a numerous assembly, met spontaneously in order to concert the measures which circumstances render necessary and indispensable for the preservation of our rights, and the establishment of a true Constitutional Government.'

"*Manifesto to the French—to all people and to all governments.*"

"A solemn Act, had in 1816, laid the basis of a reconciliation between the French nation and the ancient dynasty, and fixed the conditions by which the Chief of the Bourbon family should resume and preserve the exercise of the Royal authority—reiterated oaths have at different epochs rendered more imperious the obligations contracted by the chiefs of this family, and had made their Charter the sole title to the obedience of the French. All these oaths have been violated during the last sixteen years, by the establishment of a great number of laws, opposed in their spirit and letter to the spirit of the Constitutional Charter; but each of the attempts hitherto made against this fundamental law had an appearance of legality, and had not exceeded legislative forms, which, while they had been preserved, offered the means of reparation. The French nation, with an equanimity which has often been called indifference or weakness, has supported itself against all the inroads of power, all the attacks against its rights, made by the different administrations which had succeeded each other under the reign of the astute Louis XVIII. as under that of his successor. The national patience, instead of bringing back the government to the sentiments of justice, of confidence, of benevolence, had, on the contrary, inspired it with sufficient audacity to march more openly to the overthrow of our institutions—to the spoliation of all our rights—to the establishment of these principles of Divine right—of those Royal prerogatives which are in opposition to the interests and the prerogatives of the people, which cannot be regarded otherwise than an outrage to human reason, and which England first stigmatized with her anathemas, and destroyed by her arms. The Ordonnances of the 25th of the present month, in abolishing the principal guarantees consecrated by the Constitutional Charter, have set at nought the positive terms of that Charter, and of well considered laws, adopted by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King according to legal forms, have at length taught the nation that the chief which she had deigned to acknowledge, notwithstanding 4 years of vices, of corruptions, of treasons against his country, wished to govern by his own will, and according to the caprices of his own good pleasure. By these Ordonnances the Chief of the Government has placed himself *above the law*; THEREFORE HE HAS PUT HIMSELF OUT OF THE PALE OF THE LAW.

"In consequence, Charles Philip Capet, formerly Count of Artois, has ceased of right to be King of France; the French are released from all their obligations to him in that character. All the Ordonnances which he may promulge will be, like those of the 25th, null, and as if they had never been given. The Ministers composing the Government of the Ex-King, named Polignac, Peyronnet, Montbel, d'Haussez, de Chantelauze, and Guernon Ranville, are declared attainted and convicted of high treason. It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by every means in their power, the orders of Charles Philip Capet, or his agents, under whatever denomination they may present themselves—to refuse payment of all imposts, and to take arms, if it should be necessary, to put an end to a Government *de facto*, and to establish a new Government *de jure*.

"The army is released from its oaths of fidelity to the Ex-King—its country invokes its concurrence. Charles Philip Capet—his self-styled Ministers or Counsellors, their abettors and adherents, the Generals, the Chiefs of Regiments and Officers, are responsible for every effusion of blood resulting from the resistance of the Government *de facto* to the National will.

"Louis Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans, is called upon to fulfill, under the present circumstances, the duties which are imposed upon him, and to concur with his fellow-citizens in the re-establishment of a Constitutional Government; and on his refusal to do so, he must, with his family, quit the French territory until the perfect consolidation of the new Government has been effected.

"Voted in Session at Paris, 27th day of July, 1830.

(Signed) "T. S. Provisional President.
"G. De M. } Provisional
"J. Du D. } Secretaries."

(From the Journal des Debats.)

"PROTEST OF THE DEPUTIES."

"The undersigned, regularly elected by the Colleges of Arrondissements, by virtue of the Ordinance of the ———, and conformably to the Constitutional Charter, and to the laws relative to elections of the ———, and who are now at Paris,

"Consider themselves as absolutely obliged by their duties and their honor, to protest against the measures which the Crown have lately caused to be proclaimed for the overthrow of the advisers of the legal system of elections, and the ruin of the liberty of the press.

"The same measures contained in the ordinances of the ——— are in the opinion of the undersigned, directly contrary to the constitutional rights of the Chamber of Peers, to the public rights of the French, to the attributes and to the decrees of the tribunal, and calculated to throw the State into confusion, which equally endangers the peace of the present moment, and the security of the future.

"In consequence, the undersigned, inviolably faithful to their oath, protest in concert, not only against the said measures, but against all the acts which may result from them.

"And considering, on the one hand that the Chamber of Deputies not having been constituted, could not be legally dissolved—on the other, that the attempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in a novel and arbitrary manner, is directly opposed to the constitutional Charter, and to the acquired rights of the Electors—the undersigned declare that they will still consider themselves as legally elected the deputation by the Colleges of the Arrondissement and Departments, whose suffrages they have obtained, and as incapable of being replaced, except by issue of elections made according to the principles and forms prescribed by the laws. And if the undersigned do not effectively exercise the rights nor perform all the duties which they derive from their legal election, it is because they are hindered by absolute violence. Many Deputies are expected at Paris to-morrow or the day after. Among those who have already signed, are M. M. Labbey de Pompierre, Sebastiani, Mechin, Perier (Casimer,) Guizot, Andry de Puyraveau, Andre Gollot, Gueton de la Rochefoucauld, Maugin, Bernard, Voison de Gartempe, Froidefont de Bellisle, Villemain, Didot, (Firmin) Daunou, Persil, Villemot, De la Ribossiere, Boudy, (Compte) Duris-Defresne, Girod d'Ain, Laisne de la Villeveque, Delessert, (Benjamin) Marchal, Nau de Champlouis, Comte de Loban, Baron Louis, Milianx, Estaurmel, (Compte) Montguyon, (Compte) Levaillant, Tronchon, Gerard, (General) La Fitte, (Jacques) Garcias, Dugas Monthel, Camille, Perier Vassal, Alexandre Delaborde, Jacques Lefebvre, Mathieu Dumas, Eusebe Salverte, De Poulmer, Hernoux, Chardel, Bavoux, Charles Dupin, Heiy d'Hoissel, Eugene d'Harcourt, Baillot, Lafayette, (General) Lafayette, (Georges) Juvencal, Bertin de Vaux, Comte de Lameth, Berard, Duchaffaut, Auguste de St. Aignan, Keratry, Ternaux, Jaques Odier, Benjamin Constant, &c. &c. &c.

"PROCLAMATION

Addressed to the French by the Deputies of Departments assembled at Paris.

"Frenchmen!—France is free. Absolute power raised its standard—the heroic population of Paris has overthrown it. Paris, attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights and disturbed our repose, threatened at once liberty and order. We return to the possession of order and liberty. There is no more fear for acquired rights—no more barrier between us and the rights which we still want. A government which may without delay secure to us these advantages is now the first want of our country. Frenchmen, those of your Deputies who are already at Paris, have assembled, and till the Chambers can regularly intervene, they have invited a Frenchman who has never fought but for France,—the Duke of Orleans,—to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. This is in their opinion the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace the success of the most legitimate defence.

"The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause. He has always defended its interests, and professed its principles. He will respect our rights, for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by laws all the guarantees necessary to liberty strong and durable.

"The re-establishment of the National Guard, with the intervention of the National Guards in the choice of the officers.

"The intervention of the citizens in the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations.

"The jury for the transgressions of the press; the legally organized responsibility of the Ministers, and the secondary agents of the administration.

"The re-election of Deputies appointed to public offices we shall give at length to our institutions, in concert with the head of the State, the developements of which they have need.

"Frenchmen—the Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is that which is suitable to a free country.

"'The Chambers,' says he, 'are going to assemble; they will consider of means to insure the reign of the laws and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.'

"The Charter will henceforth be a truth.'—*Imprimerie du Temps.*

PARIS, July 31, noon.

From the Journal du Commerce.

"Inhabitants of Paris,—The Deputies of France at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

"I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities of civil war and of anarchy.

"On returning to the city of Paris, I wore with pride those glorious colours which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore.

"The Chambers are going to assemble, they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the nation.

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth.

"LOUIS PHILLIPPE D'ORLEANS.

(From the Moniteur of Saturday.)

PARIS, July 30.

Two rich manufacturers, deputed by the city of Rouen, came this morning to M. Lafitte. The authorities of Rouen have submitted in the name of the population. The ordinances were then considered as null and void.

The population has not moved from Rouen, but it offers Paris 40,000 men. The deputies are this moment setting out in order to station this reinforcement on the road, waiting for further orders.

The population of Versailles have taken up arms.—The troops are shut up in their barracks, and they announce pacific intentions.

Yesterday evening two regiments of the line arriving at Paris, appeared at the barriers of Fountainbleau.—The Colonels ordered them to halt, and had a parley of a few minutes with the persons who were at the barrier; after which they made their troops face about, and departed.

(Extraordinary Supplement to the Moniteur, July 31.)

PARIS, July 31.—It has been necessary to designate for each branch of the public administrations, commissioners to replace, provisionally, the administration which has just fallen with the power of Charles X.

The following are appointed Provisional Commissioners: for the Department of Justice, M. Dupont de l'Eure; Finance, Baron Louis; War, Gen. Gerard; Marine, M. de Rigney; Foreign Affairs, M. Bignon; Public Instruction, M. Guizot; Interior and Public Works, M. Cassimir Perrier.

(Signed) *Louban* *M. de Puyraveau,*
Maugain, *De Schonen.*

Paris, Hotel de Ville, July 31.

The Municipal Commission has found itself called upon to assure itself of the preservation of the crown diamonds. The usual depository of that precious public property has declared that the diamonds have been withdrawn by M. de la Bouillerie. His receipt is deposited at the Municipality. The Court has quitted St. Cloud in haste. It is hoped that the crown diamonds will be restored to the depot. This is a question of probity, wholly independent of politics, from which princes can no more free themselves than private individuals. Besides M. de la Bouillerie, who signed the receipt, is personally responsible, and the rigor of the laws relative to public officers would be applied to him.

PARIS, July 31.

Municipal commission of Paris.

"Inhabitants of Paris!—Charles X. has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he has always considered himself the enemy of our country and of its liberties, which he could not understand. After having clandestinely attacked our institutions by all the means which fraud and hypocrisy gave him, he resolved [illegible] when he thought himself strong enough, to destroy them openly, to drown them in the blood of the French. Some instants have sufficed to annihilate this corrupted Government, which has been only a permanent conspiracy against the liberty and prosperity of France. The nation alone is standing adorned with those national colors which it has conquered with its blood. It will have a Government and laws worthy of itself."

The remainder of this proclamation is a panegyric on the inhabitants of Paris.

The *Moniteur* contains some news from the departments. Wherever the ordinances and the events at Paris were known, the sentiments of the people have been expressed with the same indignation against the measures of the Court, and the same enthusiasm for the charter and the liberty of the press have been displayed.

From the Messager des Chambres dated Aug. 1.

"PARIS, July 31.

"Charles X. is at Chartres. The Count intends to go to the Loire to organize the scourge of civil war in the ancient Vendee. They are accompanied only by the Swiss. The Royal Guard, in a state of complete discouragement, disorganization and desertion, have remained at St. Cloud and Versailles with the artillery.

"The Dutchess of Berri made the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X., telling him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son was for ever endangered by his obstinate perseverance in an oppressive system. Charles X. it is said, received the Princess very ill, and forbade her his presence.

"The dispatches seized at the Post-Office, and intended for the Ambassadors, have been delivered to them unopened. They were sensible to this attention, and have complimented the citizens on their bravery and moderation in victory.

"The sight of public order and respect for property, after three days' battle, and in the absence of all authority, have inspired all foreigners at Paris with the most lively admiration. The English in particular, are transported at what they have seen. 'Oh great nation!' cried they."

From the London Morning Chronicle.

None of the mails were allowed to quit Paris, and it took about four hundred men to succeed in getting the mail to this country out of the capital. This could not have been affected but for a regiment, which had gone over to the people, having taken charge of it. All the Bureaux had closed, and it was impossible to procure passports. The English who were all eager to quit Paris, were taking their departure without passports. All the English were stopped by the populace and made to call out "*Vive la Charte.*" The people tore off the *fleurs de lis* from the dresses of the postillions.—What added considerable to the consternation of the English was the circumstance of Lady Stuart de Rothsay having left Paris. It was confidently reported and believed that the Prefect of Rouen had been hanged.—Indeed in every quarter the indignation was strong against the government, and what added to the excitement was the complete destitution of all men in office who had not, during the recent election, exerted themselves in procuring votes. As much depended upon the feeling of the army, our informant says that the Guards du Corps and the Swiss are supposed to be staunch to the government; but the regiments of the line were on the side of the people to a man. He assures that on this most important point there is not the least doubt entertained that all the regiments of the line are with the people. The defection is complete. An officer on duty was desired to fire by one of the Gardes du Corps. The answer was, "No, I will never fire on my countrymen." It was reported in Paris, that individuals of the Gardes du Corps, found separate fromt he body, have been dragged from their horses and massacred. The report was that great damages had been done to the Louvre.

It was said that cannon were posted on both sides of the Seine, and strong detachments of cavalry were marching from all the neighboring country on Paris. Handbills were distributed every ten minutes or so among the crowds, containing the most vehement philipics against the King and Ministers, summoning every man to arm for his country, and to aid in ejecting the Bourbon. The Palais Royal was the scene of all sorts of devastation.—The Duke of Orleans, from having the misfortune to be a Bourbon, is a great sufferer for the sins of his relations. Our informant assures us, that no exception is made—that the race is devoted. Paris, he says, exhibits a most extraordinary appearance at this time. The state of excitement cannot be described. Great indignation was felt at the meanness of the King in skulking at such a time. Some said he was concealed in Paris, others that he had gone to Compeigne. It was considered by the Parisians that the government had intended the destruction of the capital. The Gardes du Corps, our informant said, did not by any means appear elated; they seemed to be filled with any thing rather than anticipations of a successful issue. No Frenchman had the least doubt of the issue. The people were pouring into Paris from all the places of the neighborhood, with such arms as they could find, breathing vengeance against the Bourbons.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 4.

It has been reported to us from a quarter on which the most perfect reliance can be placed, that at the feto given the other day by Lord Hertford, Comte Matuschevile, the present charg'd affaires of Russia to this country, was heard to declare to a groupe with whom he was conversing on the affairs of France, that the late injudicious conduct of the King and his Ministers had been advised and strongly urged by Prince Metternich, during the conference which took place at Joannisberg a month or two ago. It may, in fact, be remembered that after the conference broke up, it was generally reported that the state of adverse feeling prevailing against the government in France had been a subject of discussion at Joannisberg, but that no definite measures had been resolved upon.

It is also said that Prussia and Austria promised to assist Charles X. in case he should come in contact with his people, with 150,000 men. It is added that when this was mentioned to the Duke of Wellington, he replied '150,000 men will be a mere drop in a bucket of water.' If the Duke ever made this observation, we can only say that he entertains a just opinion upon the subject. In case of a foreign invasion, France might in three months—nay, in three weeks—have a million of men in arms. Men are easily transformed into soldiers where there is no want of good officers. France at this moment possesses in abundance the ablest officers in Europe. The grand army is merely scattered, not destroyed. People have no need to be alarmed lest a change of government in France should be met by foreign interference. Let France be united, and the Continental Monarchs dare not attack her. As for England—she is out of the question.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series.——Vol. IX.——No. 24. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1671

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Returned from New York the last week and has just opened a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

which he offers at his usual low prices for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART:

Black Gro de Nap; Gro de Berlin,
Sarcenet and Sinshew and Satins,
Green and Mazarine blue Sarcenet,
Merino Circassians of fashionable colors,
Colored Cambrics; Cotton Wadding,
Scotch Plaid; Blue and plaid Camblet,
Flannels, Horseskin and Beaver Gloves,
Hosiery; Ribbons; Buttons;
Shirtings; Superfine Linens;
Damask Diaper and Napkins,
Damask Table Cloths,
Linen and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.,
Fancy Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Italian Crapes; Large Shell Combs,
Side Combs; Best Spool Thread,
Black Braid and Cord,
Cashmere, Russian & Thibet wool Shawls,
Bobbinett Footings, of almost every width and quality,
New dark Calicoes,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 black lace Veils,
A heavy stock of blue, black, olive, brown, Oxford and steel mixed, and drab

BROAD CLOTHS AND HABIT CLOTHS,

bought at the reduced prices in May last, and will be sold very cheap.

Sept. 1. 23

EDWARD COIT

Has just received and offers for sale, a new assortment of

FANCY HARDWARE & PLATED GOODS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with plain and engraved shades; Plated Candlesticks; superb silver mounted Cut Glass Castors; a great variety of fine Fowling Guns and Rifles, with percussion and flint locks; Gun Locks and Gun Trimmings; a new assortment of Fine Cutlery, consisting of Pen, Pocket and Table Knives, &c. &c.

Aug. 25. 3w22

SHELL COMBS.

A good assortment of large Shell Combs, of the first and second quality, just opened and for sale cheap by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

New dark Calicoes; Mitts and Gloves; Jaconett Cambrics; Ribbons; Crapes, and Laces.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

Aug. 25, 1830. 3w22

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

Among them are some handsome Dark CALICOES.

Aug. 24. 3w23

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
50 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " augustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
50 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
50 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
50 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
50 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
20 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
50 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
" liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bar. juniper,
lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	300 lbs. Castile soap,
	300 lbs. fine sponge,
lbs. calcined do	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
lbs. refined borax,	
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
" sal glaub.	30 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
lbs. jalap pulv.	30 lbs. ung. hydrang.
lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' palmonic detergent,
...'s drops,	
... honey,	Rogers' " syrup,
... oil,	Rochelle powders,
... oil,	soda do.
... snuff,	Indian lotion,
... of amber,	Indian specific,
...'s pills,	Newton's bitters,
...'s pills,	Russell's do.
Godfrey's cordial,	Clay's itch ointment,
...'s ext. lead,	Relfe's botan drops,
Cooper's pills,	" asthmatic pills
... oil,	" aromat. fen. "
... pills,	" anti bilious "
...'s drops,	" vegetable specific,
...'s pills,	Albion corn plaister,
...'s pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
...'s pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
... opodeldoc,	Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—

... and tinct. bottles,	spatules,
... glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
... funnels,	Hull's trusses,
... and weights,	Rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

MESS PORK & MACKEREL.

20 barrels city New York Mess Pork, 30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 Boston Mackerel.
30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, do. do.
46 quintals Codfish,
Just landed and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 1, 1830. 23—

FISH, FLOUR, &c.

25 quintals Shoal Fish; Flour in half & whole bbls.; half bls. Mackerel No. 1.; do. do. No. 2; whole bbls. do. No. 1.; do. do. No. 2.; 1 doz. boxes Herring, fresh, just received and for sale cheap, by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

FRESH GROUND FLOUR.

100 barrels Flour, Ely, Beach and Genessee brands, a part of it made from New Wheat—just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Aug. 31, 1830. 23

LOAF & LUMP SUGARS,

OF the first quality; Brown Havana Sugar of the first quality; Teas of all kinds, of the first-quality.
For sale cheap, by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will pay cash for one or two thousand bushels of Flax Seed.

DANIEL B. MINER.

one door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

Sept. 1. 23

BACKUS & NORTON

WILL pay cash for White Beans, Flaxseed, and Oats

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1830. 23—

LEATHER.

JUST received a new supply of Leather, Shoe Findings, and Neats Foot Oil.

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for hides and sheep skins.

Aug. 17. 21

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Aug. 11. 20

SUPERIOR DOUBLE REFINED

LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

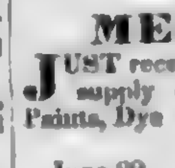
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

June 28. 14

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 22

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily; Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

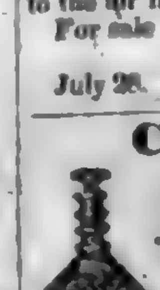
CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.
For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 19

TO PHYSICIANS.

THOSE who may be desirous to obtain Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review, and Journal of Practical Medicine, *free of postage*, are informed that they may do so by applying at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*—This work is re-published in this country quarterly, and it is considered, by Physicians, who have good means to form a correct judgment on its merits, that no other foreign medical journal would be so useful to the American Practitioner as this.

Price *five dollars*, per annum, payable in advance.

N. B.—All the most recent and valuable Medical Books constantly for sale as above, on as favorable terms as they may be had at any Bookstore in any of the cities.

Sept. 1. 23

COAL.

THE subscriber as agent for the sale of Anthracite coal, will furnish such as is warranted of superior quality in every respect, for burning in grates, stoves or furnaces.

Families who wish the article, will do well to send their orders as soon as convenient—as late in the season, it will not be in so good condition.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Fitch & Smith, are requested to make immediate payment.

ALBERT SMITH.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Griswold, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a State tax of one cent on a dollar on levy 1829, and will meet said persons at the house of George Crocker, Innkeeper in the town of Griswold, on the fourth day of October next, to receive the same.

JOSEPH UTLEY, Collector.

Griswold, Aug. 23, 1830. 3w23

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders, in the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike road, will be holden, for the choice of officers and other business, on the 7th day of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the public house of Lucius Abbe, in Windham. A general attendance is requested.

ZALMON STORRS, Sec'y.

Mansfield, Aug. 19, 1830. 3w22

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of May, 1830, 1 two years old black Heifer, with some white spots on the belly—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

AMOS STANDISH.

Preston, Aug. 23, 1830. 3w22

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of East-Haddam, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Asa Bigelow*, Esq., late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYDIA BIGELOW, } Executors.
GUY BIGELOW, }

Aug. 23. 3w22

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich within and for the District of Norwich, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of Nathaniel Kimball, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Thereupon ordered, that said administrator give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, on the 2d Monday of September, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the fore-noon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

[2w23] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk,

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf4

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $150,000 continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 8th September.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 18. 3wis21

MISCELLANY.

RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENCE.

In the introduction to the Philosophy of a Future State, by Thomas Dick, we have the following impressive remarks on religious indifference.

"There is too much reason to believe that the indifference to religion which so generally prevails, especially among those who are raised a little above the vulgar throng, and the unhallowed propensities and vicious practices to which it gives rise—are owing, in a considerable degree, to the want of a *full conviction* of the reality of a future existence, or to some *doubts* which hover about the mind, in relation to this important point. There is no man, however insensible to the obligations of religion, that can fully satisfy his own mind, or the minds of others, that the idea of a future world is a mere chimera. On the contrary, the possibility, and even the probability, of the truth of man's eternal destiny, will at certain seasons, force themselves upon the minds even of the most careless and profane. Yet, it is amazing to consider, with what ease and indifference multitudes of this description can glide down the stream of time, under the awful uncertainty whether it will land them in the shades of annihilation, the realms of bliss, or the regions of eternal woe.

Between us and these three periods or states, says a celebrated French writer, no barrier is interposed but life, the most brittle thing in all nature; and the happiness of heaven being certainly not designed for those who doubt whether they have an immortal part to enjoy it, such persons have nothing left, but the miserable chance of annihilation or of hell. There is not any reflection which can have more reality than this, as there is none which has greater terror.

Let us set the bravest face on our condition and play the hero as artfully as we can, yet see here the issue which attends the goodliest life upon earth! It is in vain for men to turn aside their thoughts from this eternity which awaits them, as if they were able to destroy it by denying it a place in their imagination. It subsists in *spite of them;* it advances unobserved; and death, which is to draw the curtain from it, will, in a short time, infallibly reduce them to the dreadful necessity of being forever nothing, or forever miserable.

To treat a subject, so interesting and so momentous, with levity and indifference—to exert all the energies of the soul in the pursuit of objects, which a few years at most will snatch forever from their embrace—and never to spend one serious hour in reflecting on what may possibly succeed the present scene of existence, or in endeavoring to find some light, to clear up the doubts that hang over this important inquiry, and to treat with derision and scorn those who would direct them in this serious investigation—is not only foolish and preposterous, but the height of infatuation and madness. It is contrary to every principle on which reasonable men act, in relation to the affairs of the present world. To retain the profits of a lucrative business, or to prevent the loss of fortune, or of honor, a man will sometimes strain every nerve, stretch every faculty, deprive himself of sleep, submit to numerous privations, encounter the raging elements, and brave the dangers of the ocean. Nay he will often be overwhelmed with despondency at the slightest inconveniences, and will pass whole weeks and months in sullenness and chagrin, for an imaginary affront, or for the loss of a few pounds, while at the same time he remains perfectly indifferent, and without the least emotion, in regard to the unknown scenes of the eternal world, and the danger of endless misery to which he is exposed. Such a conduct, and such dispositions, which are too frequently realized in the case of thousands who occasionally mingle in our religious assemblies, are obviously inconsistent with the dictates of prudence and common sense, and with every thing that ought to characterize a rational and accountable creature.

When we look back into the inexplorable abyss of that eternity which is already past, when we look forward to the immeasurable extent and unfathomable depths of eternity to come—when we behold *Time*, and all its circling years, appearing only like a point on the surface of that vast and boundless ocean; when we consider the immense spaces of the universe, with which we are surrounded, and the innumerable worlds which lie dispersed in every direction throughout the immeasurable tracts of creation; when we consider that our existence, as thinking beings, may run parallel with interminable ages; and that in the revolutions of eternity, we may exist in regions of space immeasurably distant from our present habitation, associate with other orders of intelligent beings, and pass through new scenes and changes in distant worlds—and when we consider that our relation to time may be dissolved, and our connexion with eternity commence, within the space of a few months or years, or even before the sun shall have described another circuit around the earth—no inquiry can appear so momentous and interesting, as that which leads to the determination of our future and eternal destiny, and of those realities which await us beyond the tomb. To remain insensible to the importance of such an inquiry, and unaffected at the prospect of the result to which it may lead, while we are feelingly alive to all the paltry concerns and little ills of life—would argue the most unaccountable stupidity, inconsistency, and infatuation.

The man whose heart pants after substantial knowledge and felicity, whose affections centre in the Author of his existence, and who delights to contemplate his character and perfections, will enter with pleasure on every investigation which has a tendency to throw light on the scene of his future destination. He will weigh with impartiality, every consideration, and will seize with delight upon every argument, by which a full conviction of his immortal destiny may be indelibly riveted upon his mind; and he will endeavor to cheer his soul amidst the sorrows of mortality with the consideration, that "when the earthly house of his tabernacle is dissolved, he has a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Next to the occasional success of hypocrisy in religion, nothing can give the truly good man and sincere republican more pain, than the triumph of meanness, and baseness, and trickery in politics. To hear men boasting of their republicanism, whose very sentiment and feeling are tainted with aristocracy, and succeeding by their impudence in procuring the confidence and support of honest and industrious citizens, whom their habits, lives and characters are constantly setting all virtuous liberty and practical equality at defiance—is to the true patriot one of the most alarming signs of our times. But the success which has attended caucus managing and newspaper drivelling, has become so notorious that our sturdy sons of industry seem to have become dead to its deformity. So often have they been deceived by names, and professions, and specious pretensions; so much has been said about Democratic Republicanism, Federal Republicanism, Jeffersonian Republicanism and Jackson Republicanism, that they seem to have resigned their prerogatives to the wranglers for office and their servile retainers. Of the presses which issue the news of the day, a very large proportion are owned or controlled by office holders or candidates for office. Of that class of professional men who have the most frequent opportunities to address the people, and appear before them as public speakers, nearly all are office-holders or candidates for office. While between these, and those generally, who live *not by their personal labor*, a sort of sympathy seems to exist, sufficient in almost every election, to ensure the professional man the aid of the aristocracy, the presses, and the caucuses or conventions of his district. And yet nothing is more notorious than that half of those who have enjoyed the benefits of a classical education and a learned profession, are less intelligent with regard to the practical business of society, than many a hard working farmer or mechanic, who never thinks of leaving his calling to go to Congress or the General Court. It is not for their superior talents or genius that most young men are sent to College; but because their parents happen to be affluent, and wish their children to become something more than common people.

Let me not be understood to decry intelligence or science, talents, genius or learning.—Far from it. I would, on the contrary, have these qualifications sought out, and, *when accompanied by moral purity and integrity*, brought into the public service; whatever may be the employment of their possessor. It was thus that our forefathers were enabled to triumph in the Revolution, and thus only will be perpetuated the institutions which their wisdom established. *How* we can do this; *by what means* the unprincipled may be abased, and the virtuous and faithful brought into public notice and influence, is a desideratum the most important that can, in this momentous crisis of our public affairs, occupy the thoughts and interest the solicitude of the American workingmen. J.

JOHN HOLMES—*Maine.*

MR. HOLMES, is a little bald headed, ruddy faced, Senator, with a voice not very dissimilar to the trumpet tones of an organ. He has a microscope eye, when surveying the operations of the government & the actions of men in power, and has been, on account of the severity with which he scrutinizes them, charged by his enemies with yearning after the downy cushions and rosy paths of authority. His style of speaking is full of sarcasm, and frequently sparkles with brilliance. Having been long in Congress, being appointed a Senator of the United States in 1820, he is "an older, not a better soldier," than his colleague. While the contest for the Presidency raged in 1823-24, Mr. Holmes was a conspicuous, zealous and indefatigable advocate of the claims of Mr Crawford. In debate, Mr. Holmes is warm and untiring, so long as he has an attack to repel, or an opponent to subdue. A long acquaintance with political men and measures has furnished him with an inexhaustible supply of facts, which a tenacious memory enables him to bring to his aid, whenever they can be made useful to his purposes.—He is less classic, perhaps less accurate in his diction, than Mr. Sprague, and labors rather to find the gist than the grace of argument. The music of his tones and the harmony of his periods, are not qualified to wrap the soul in Elysium; but the plain and blunt bearing of his course, enables him sometimes to strike home, where more polished weapons and a more fastidious chivalry have assailed in vain. Possessing great self-control, he never suffers himself to be irritated into any virulence of language, or to be driven from any advantageous position by discourtesy or personal invective from his antagonists. On the contrary, he usually exhibits his superiority of tact, by turning on his assailants their own weapons, with an effect which has usually been unerring and overwhelming.

As a partisan, Mr. Holmes is not to be neglected; as an enemy, he is not to be despised.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—We believe that legal decisions are attended with almost as much uncertainty in criminal as they are in civil cases—or, if there be any thing like *certainty* in them, it is the uniform acquittal of the wealthy and influential, whether guilty or innocent. Shakspeare spoke from an intimate knowledge of human nature, when he said,

"Plate sin with *gold*, the spear of Justice
"Harmless breaks: clothe it in *rags*, a pigmy straw
"Doth pierce it."

We have been led to make these remarks by the acquittal of Rufus K. Anderson, in Tennessee, who was arraigned for the murder of his brother-in-law, Thomas P. Taul, several months ago. The parties had never seen each other, although thus nearly allied, until the day of their rencontre—a rencontre which was sought by Anderson, who, in consequence of some family dispute, declared his intention to take the life of Taul, and actually travelled a considerable distance to find him! They were both men of standing—Anderson being, at the time of the murder, a Senator in the Legislature of Alabama, and Taul, a lawyer of some eminence in Tennessee. We recollect well, that the circumstances, as stated at the time of the affray, portrayed a case of as "wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing," as was ever brought within the cognizance of a court of justice. Yet by some means or other, Anderson has been acquitted—adding one more to the innumerable instances on record, that laws were made only for gnats and flies—your wasps and hornets are too strong to be entangled in the meshes.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

"We have received the Estafette of Algiers, which gives the following interesting account of the interview which took place between Gen. Bourmont and the Dey of Algiers. M. Bourmont was the first person that entered the palace of the Dey and was received by his Highness with great composure:—

"'I am come to ask you for an apartment,' said the Commander-in-Chief; to which the Dey replied, 'General, my palace, as well as the city are yours, since you have been the victor; you may dispose of them as you please; but I request of you a couple of hours to remove the furniture which is my porperty.' 'Take all the time you please, and all the effects you may require.' 'Two hours will suffice,' answered the Dey. Accordingly, in that short time the whole of the Dey's furniture was conveyed to a private house, and M. Bourmont, with the whole of his staff, was settled in the palace. 'Shall I be safe in the town?' asked the Dey. 'Yes; but you would do better to retire to France or England.' The Dey paced the apartment and made no reply. After a momentary silence, Hussein uttered a few words—'I governed without fear, and I abdicate in the same manner.' He then, after taking off his royal garments, retired into a private dwelling, and he is now to be seen walking about the town and mingling with the crowd.

HOW TO GAIN RICHES AND RESPECTABILITY.—Gentle reader, would you be rich and respectable, cease to look abroad for sudden wealth "to pour in upon you like the mountain torrent;" attend to your farm, your shop, your merchandise, and your profession, understandingly and diligently; know your own plan and pursue it steadily, remembering "a rolling stone gathers no moss;" do your work well and in season; see that all your concerns are kept in order, and every thing fitted for what it was designed; contribute cheerfully and with a liberal hand to objects of usefulness and public improvement, regarding with anxious solicitude the interests of education, of the christian church, and of your beloved country; discountenancing by every possible means, idle and vicious habits, and promote, by your example and with all your energies, good conduct and vital piety in the circle in which you move; let no circumstance or exigency of life make you guilty of a dishonorable act; in short, bend all the powers of your immortal mind to the faithful discharge of your duty to yourself, your neighbors, your country, and your God, and you cannot fail of complete success; but with the approbation and smiles of approving heaven you will secure to yourselves riches and affluence, and the character of an honest, intelligent and independent American citizen, and cause your name to live after you in long and venerated remembrance.

From the Education Reporter.

THE STEAM ENGINE. The name of Steam Engine, to most persons, brings the idea of a machine, of the most complex nature, and hence intelligible only to those, who will devote much time to the study of it.

But he that can understand a common pump may understand a Steam-Engine. It is in fact only a pump, which the fluid is made to impel the piston instead of being impelled by it; that is to say in which the fluid acts as the *power* instead of being the *resistance*. It may be described simply as a strong barrel or clynder, with a closely fitted piston in it, which is driven up and down by steam admitted alternately above and below from a suitable boiler; while the end of the piston rod at which the whole force may be considered to be concentrated, is connected in any convenient way with the work that is to be performed.

The power of the engine is of course proportioned to the size of the piston, and the density of the steam, that is if the area of the piston be equal to one hundred square inches, and the density of the steam equal to twenty pounds on the square inch, then the whole force against the piston will be two thousand pounds. In some of the mines in Europe there are cylenders and pistons of more than ninety inches in diameter, on which the pressure of steam equals the effect of six hundred horses.—The mechanical properties of steam are precisely like those of common air, hence any person, who is familiar with experiments in pneumatics, will readily see how the elastic force of the steam is capable of moving the piston, in the cylender of a steam engine, and how by attaching levers or other contrivance to the piston rod, motion may be communicated to pumps, mills, &c.—Those who are not familiar with such experiments, may try for themselves the following. Take a goose quill, and a slice of potato, press one end of the quill on the potato, and cut out a piece which will be left in the quill; this may be blown by the breath to a considerable distance, or it may be pushed backward and forward in the quill, in imitation of the piston of a steam-engine. The steam after leaving the cylinder, is sometimes allowed to escape into the open air; this is called the high pressure engine, on account of the force of steam required to act against the pressure of the atmosphere.

In other engines the steam escapes from the cylinder into a vessel, kept cool by being surrounded with cold water. Here the force of the steam, is instantly destroyed, so that the vacuum is kept up on one side of the piston while the whole force of the steam presses on the other side.

This is called the low pressure or condensing engine.

It is not an easy task to describe the manner in which the steam is made to act alternately at top and bottom of the piston, without a diagram, nor even with one, unless some parts are moveable. And a real model of a steam engine, besides being very expensive, and many of the parts hid from sight, is not easily managed by those whose business it is to teach. In consideration of these difficulties, a model has been contrived; which is not very expensive, and easily managed. By this, a correct idea of the most essential parts of the steam engine may easily be obtained.

A FRIEND TO USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE LATE COL. MARINUS WILLETT.

Another revolutionary hero has crossed that "bourne whence no traveller returns." On Sunday evening, at the advanced age of ninety-one, Col. Marinus Willett quietly breathed his last, at his residence in Cedar Grove, in this city. Col. Willett was emphatically a man of the revolution. With the advantage of a good school education, as it was considered in that day, he possessed more than ordinary decision of character, great personal bravery, and singular fertility of expedients, both in war and peace.

Col. Willett entered, while a young man, into the service of his country. During the French war, preceding the revolution, which was waged upon the first settlers in the western section of this State, he served in the capacity of Lieutenant. At Oswego the Provincials made head against the French from Canada, and several skirmishes and actions took place, which habituated the young Willett to the duties for which he was so much distinguished during the revolution. He was engaged in this service about the year 1759.

When peace was concluded between England and France, the young Lieutenant, full of life, energy and experience, returned to this city, and devoted himself to the duties of private life. At the breaking out of the revolution, an opening was made for the exercise of the talents and military acquirements of the young hero.

A very striking incident is related of him during this period, which marks in a peculiar manner his singular daring and intrepidity of character, as well as true patriotism and love of country.

The destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, was the first act that spread a patriotic contagion throughout the old thirteen colonies. It was the infant spark of revolution—the solitary glimmering light amid a continent of darkness, from which thousands and tens of thousands caught the flame of patriotism, till the whole country burst forth into one brilliant, glorious blaze of liberty. At that time the British held possession of New York. The City Hall then occupied the locality which the Custom House does now. The tide flowed up into the centre of Broad street, the Park was a common, and Canal street, and all around the shores, were considered out of town. On receiving the first account of the throwing over the tea in Boston, succours were ordered from the garrison in this city to the east. In the City Hall there was a considerable quantity of arms and munitions of war. The arms were about to be sent off by ...

they were already in the wagons, and in a short time would have been on shipboard. Col. Willett, who was then over thirty years of age, in the prime of life and buoyancy of spirit, observed the preparations for transporting the arms with much attention and concern. He felt that the time had arrived when the colonies and the mother country must separate and become distinct and independent. These arms were necessary to such a purpose. He infused these feelings into a number of his associates—his acquaintance.

Under the influence of these sentiments, he, and a considerable crowd of his fellow-citizens, followed the wagons down Broad street. At the proper moment he stepped boldly up—laid his hands upon the bridle of the horses—made a speech to the people who had assembled to see the departure—and intimidated the soldiery by his resolute and daring conduct. "We want those muskets to guard our own cause," said he, "and must have them." The muskets were rescued, amid the shouts of the people, and borne back in triumph.

Col. W. was a member of the Committee of Safety which was about that time established by the citizens of New York, to give an impulse and a unity to the glorious cause of independence. When the war broke out in all its fierceness, he raised a regiment by his own means and address, and armed them with the very muskets he had rescued from the hands of the British troops in Broad street. He was highly valued by Gen. Washington, and Gov. George Clinton, and continued to occupy the northern and western frontier of New York during the greater part of the revolutionary war. It was during this service that he immortalized his name by the heroic, determined and singular defence of Fort Stanwix, against the united attacks of the British and Indian marauders by whom it was invested. Where the village of Rome now stands, near the bank of the Erie Canal stood Fort Stanwix of the revolution. It was a rude picketed fort, such as generally have been erected in the wilderness to keep at bay the Indians and provincials. During the investment of his fort, Col. Willett and his little band of patriots were much harassed for want of provisions. To obviate this he had recourse to stratagem. In night time, in the depth of winter he frequently sallied out with a select party who cut their way through the snow, covered up their path carefully behind so as to elude pursuit and returned with such provisions as they could get by another and equally difficult path. He frequently made sorties upon the enemy,—carried destruction amongst them, and returned within his fort ere they had recovered from their surprise and alarm.

When the independence of the country, was established Col. W. again returned to private life. He was not long, however in that situation.—When Gen. Washington was President and Gen. Knox Secretary of War, some disturbance took place among the Indians in Georgia or some other of the southern states. Col. W.'s great practical knowledge of Indian character and Indian warfare was known to Washington. He was appointed on a dangerous mission to treat with, as well as to fight the Indians if necessary. Col. W. refused, unless he should be left entirely to his own mode of action. This was assented to, and he received a *carte blanche* letter or order of instructions. He succeeded in his expedition, and when he returned to New-York several Indians returned with him to see their father, as Gen. Washington was called, who then lived at Philadelphia.

In the personal character of Col. W., there were traits of chivalry and daring, so fearless and ardent, that in another age he would have commanded the deepest and greatest admiration. The present generation is perhaps even too near the revolution to give due honor and respect to the heroic characters which that great event produced. Alas! what now are our patriots—our sages—our lovers of country—when compared with the men of the Revolution? Selfishness covers and influences every action—private interest usurps the place of public good. How different were those sainted men! What fearlessness! what openness! what candor! in every act that their country required of them. They had no thought of self during that momentous struggle. Look at Carroll, nursed in wealth and ease risking every thing, every pleasure, and all the means of quiet happiness, for the glory and independence of his country! See Willett! meeting death in every shape—braving all dangers to establish that liberty which we are now enjoying. The revolution was the age that gave souls to men's bosoms.—*N. Y. Cour.*

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger, Sept. 2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Clematis, Capt. Holmes, which arrived at this port on Tuesday, from Havre, we have received our files of Paris papers to July 28. They contain the important news of the dissolution of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies—the suspension of the law of the liberty of the press by an ordinance of the King, and a prohibition of all periodical publications and works of less than twenty sheets, without previous authorization—further particulars relative to the African expedition—the King of England's speech on proroguing the British Parliament, and other articles of news of considerable interest. The following is the Ordinance for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

From the Paris Moniteur of July 26.

CHARLES, &c. To all to whom these presents come—greeting.

Considering Article 50 of the Constitutional Charter,

Being informed of the manoeuvres which have been practised in many parts of our kingdom to deceive and lead astray the electors during the late operations of the electoral colleges,

Having heard our Council, we have ordered and do order,

Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies of Departments is dissolved.

Art. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Cloud, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1830, and of our reign the sixth. CHARLES.

By the King.
The Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Interior,
The Count PEYRONNET.

The election of the Chamber dissolved by this ordinance was just completed. It consisted of 270 members of the opposition, of whom 202 were among those who voted for the address in the late Chamber against the Ministers, 145 were for the Ministry, and 15 were undecided for either [illegible]. The 3d of August had been appointed for the meeting of the Chamber, special summonses had been sent to the members elect, and other preparations had been made for the meeting.

From the Paris Moniteur, July 26.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

CHARLES, &c. To all to whom these presents come—greeting.

Upon the report of our Council of Ministers, we have ordered and do order the following:

Art. 1. The liberty of the periodical press is suspended.

Art. 2. The dispositions of Arts. 1, 2 and 9, of Title 1, of the law of Oct. 21, 1814, are again put in force.

In consequence no journal or periodical or semi-periodical writing, established or to be established, without distinction of matters treated by them, can appear, either at Paris, or in the departments, but by virtue of the authorization which the author and printer shall obtain from us separately. This authorization must be renewed every three months. It may be revoked.

Art. 3. The authorization may be provisionally granted and provisionally withdrawn by the prefects, to the journals and periodical or semi-periodical works published or to be published in the departments.

4. The journals and writings published in contravention of Art. 2, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which may have been used in printing them, shall be placed in a public depot under seal, or shall be put out of use.

5. No writing under twenty sheets shall appear without the authorization of our Minister Secretary of State of the Interior at Paris, and of the prefects in the departments. Every writing of more than twenty sheets which shall not constitute a complete work of itself, shall be also required to be authorized. Writings published without authorization, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which shall have been used in printing them shall be placed in a public depot and under seal, or put out of use.

6. Memoirs of learned or literary societies shall be submitted to the previous authorization, if they treat in the whole or in part of political matters, in which case the measures prescribed in Art. 3. shall be applicable to them.

7. Every disposition contrary to the present ordinance, shall be void.

8. The execution of the present ordinance shall take place in conformity with the 4th article of the ordinance of the 27th Nov. 1816, and of what is prescribed by that of Jan. 18, 1817.

9. Our Ministers Secretaries of State shall be charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at our Castle of St. Cloud, the 25th of July, 1830, and the sixth of our reign. CHARLES.

By the King.
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Prince de POLIGNAC.
The Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State and of Justice,
CHANTELAUZE.
The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Finances,
MONTBEL.
The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Public Instruction,
The Count GUERNON RANVILLE.
The Minister Secretary of State of Public Works,
Baron CAPELLE.

Another ordinance of the same date the electoral colleges are required to meet for the choice of Deputies; the Colleges of Arrondissements on the 6th of September, and the Colleges of Departments on the 18th. The Chamber of Peers and Deputies are ordered to meet on the 28th September.

Another ordinance of the same date makes some important alterations in the law of elections, to prevent, as is stated in the preamble, the manoeuvres which have exercised a pernicious influence over the late operations of the electoral colleges. The ordinance is too long to be given at present, and the alterations too numerous to be here recited.

By two other ordinances of the same date several persons are appointed to the Council of State.

Capt. Holmes reports, that these measures produced, as might be expected, very great excitement, and France appeared to be on the eve of a revolution. It appears from one of our papers that there was on the 25th a vague rumor of the impending measures, but nothing was known certainly respecting them until the ordinances appeared in the Moniteur of the 26th.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH EXTRAORDINARY.
TOULON, July 23, 1830, 8 o'clock evening.
The Maritime Prefect to his Excellency the Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies:

The ship Marengo, which left Algiers the 18th, has just arrived with 15 millions francs, of which two millions come from the French chest, and thirteen from the treasury of the Regency of Algiers. These thirteen millions are composed of ingots of gold and silver and money in gold.

African Army.

THE CASUABA, July 10, 1830.

The Dey has changed his mind respecting the place of his retreat, and it is to Naples that he has expressed a desire to be transported. I have thought it my duty to accede to his desire. If there is no Lazaretto at Naples, he will at first make a quarantine at Malta. One hundred and two people are to go with him,; several belonging to his family—all have to-day embarked. The Dey appears happy to have seen in this way the termination of a crisis the developement of which might have been fatal to him.

The embarkation of the unmarried soldiers of the militia began to-day. Thirteen hundred are on board; they have received thirteen Spanish piastres each. This sum is equivalent to two months of their pay. They expressed at receiving it a lively gratitude. They had only anticipated bad treatment. Several of the soldiers who were married were not willing to profit by the permission which was given them to remain in Algiers. They felt that the hatred of the Jews and the Moors would make their position there painful.

A municipal commission has been organized. Among the men who form it there are some who are enlightened. They accept with joy the part in the administration of their country which is entrusted to them. Confidence is daily increasing. To-day the markets were abundantly provided, and the prices are already much lowered.

Some vessels with provisions have just entered the port; the army will in future be supplied in this way. For some days, however, the convoys will proceed from Sidi Feruch towards Algiers. They might now go without an escort; not an armed Arab appears on the road.

From the Journal des Debats, of July 26th.

For some days past certain reports have been current, which give rise to the belief that our occupation of Algiers will meet obstacles which we had certainly no reason to have expected. We are assured that the Duke of Wellington complained directly to an august personage, of the conduct of the French cabinet in the affair of Algiers, and that the observations of the English Minister were received with a just indignation.

It is added that our Ministers have then thought best to change suddenly the theatre of the negotiations, and that they have sent a Secretary of the Embassy to Constantinople, to offer to the Porte to apply a part of the Dey's treasure towards liberating him from Russia, upon the condition that the Porte shall consent to the sovereignty of France over Algiers and Tunis. If this negotiation did not succeed, they would keep Algiers by right of conquest alone.

We relate all these reports without any guarantee. What has naturally given birth to them, and what makes it probable to any reflecting man, that negotiations have been entered into on this subject, is the absolute silence of the Moniteur respecting the future destinies of Algiers, while every where that serious question is agitating the minds of men.

Nothing, it is true, in the speech of William IV. seems to announce the least distrust of the intentions of our Cabinet, nor gives cause for the least fears of the coast of Africa; on the contrary, every thing breathes there the most entire satisfaction respecting the conduct of all the allies of Great Britain with regard to her.

We are assured that M. Bourmont is expected in eight days at Paris. He is, it is said, at this moment at Toulon, with General Laverde.

There was a report at Toulon, July 20th, that an English vessel going out of Algiers, loaded with the treasures of the Dey, had been stopped by our squadron at the distance of a mile from the coast.

Private news from Algiers dated July 9th say that good order and tranquility are daily reviving in that city. That the shops are opened again, and that provisions are coming in from all quarters. The treasures of the Dey, of which they have taken possession, and an account of which has been taken for the French, amount at present to 90 millions of francs in money, and to 10 millions in articles of gold and silver. It is hoped that there remains 20 to 30 millions to be counted.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

TOULON, July 20th, 1830, 3 o'clock, eve.
The Maritime Prefect to his Excellency the Minister of the Marine.

The Dey of Algiers, with all his suite, was, the 16th, on board the Jean of Arc, anchored in the road of Mahon. This news has been bro't by the Dutch brig of war Echo, which has just arrived here.

PARIS, July 21.

It is said that government has caused it to be signified to the maritime powers that the blockade of Algiers has been raised; as the French now possess the city, they will watch over the exportations and importations. It is added that in lieu of the other, the blockade had been extended to the east and west of Algiers, on the coast of Africa, without doubt to prevent the introduction of ammunition on the points which have not yet submitted to the French army.

From the shores of the Danube, July 9.

For some time a report has been spread which does not appear unlikely, and agreeable to which a Congress has been adjusted among some of the principal powers of Europe. Count de Nesselrode, vice chancellor to the Emperor of Russia, will assist there in the name of that sovereign, and the Prince of Metternich in the name of the Emperor of Austria. They have not yet designated the place where it will meet, but they think it will be at some town of Bohemia. It is easily conjectured what is the design of this assembly; it concerns, undoubtedly, the fate of Algiers after its conquest by the French, as well as the affairs of Greece, which will have at last the issue so much desired by the Greeks.

They write from Algiers, July 9th—Our army is abundantly furnished with provisions.—The Arabs have just supplied our markets. I forgot an important point; it is, that at the departure of the Caisse we had already found more than 97 millions, and we hope to find still more. On this subject they attribute to Gen. Bourmont what follows:

When this treasure was found, M. Bourmont said, "Gentlemen, of this sum 60 millions are more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the war, and I think that the excess will be devoted to the payment of the arrears of the brave soldiers of the legion of honor. They have well earned it, and it is a sacred debt that France owes sooner or later to the legion of honor."

We have found at Algiers magazines furnished for more than three years and more than 3000 pieces of brass artillery, of which 1500 were in the batteries.

Among the French slaves restored to liberty was one named Beraud, who has been absent from Toulon, his native place, for 29 years.—He was only twelve when he was taken by the pirates and thrown into the galleys at Algiers.—There has nothing been since heard of him, and he was supposed to be dead. The joy and surprise of his old mother can be imagined, who after so long a space of time, finds again a son whom she thought forever lost to her.

The affairs of Spain were in an unsettled state. On the evening of the 8th of July a violent mutiny took place in one of the barracks at Madrid; the provincial militiamen, who occupied them, uttered the cries of "death to the tyrants! down with the government! long live liberty!" Their exasperation was so great, that officers had much difficulty in restoring order. The gates were shut, and the military posts doubled. The garrison of the town was under arms all night, and whole companies patrolled the streets. Several persons had been arrested.

The insurrection in Albania had assumed an alarming aspect; 10,000 Turks had been sent against the rebels, but it is asserted that discord reigned among them as well as among their adversaries. The Sultan was perplexed by the insubordination of the Janissaries. The whole of Albania, Epirus and Macedonia were in revolt against the authority of the Porte.

Late and Important from Europe.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!!!!

From the New York Daily Advertiser, Sept. 3.

Yesterday the packet ship Hibernia, Captain Maxwell, arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing us Liverpool papers to the 4th of Aug. and London to the 3d, all inclusive.

A great deal of excitement was caused by the receipt of the intelligence from Havre, by the way of Boston, of the proceedings of the French government, in dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, ordering new elections, and changing the mode of electing and suppressing all freedom of the press. But very few persons, we believe, anticipated the intelligence which was on board the Hibernia, until a telegraphic communication from the news boat Thomas H. Smith announced the general fact, that a revolution in the government had already occurred. A detailed history of this most extraordinary event will be found below.

Detail of the Conflict in Paris.

The following interesting account in detail is from the Paris Correspondent of the London Morning Herald of Aug. 3d:

PARIS, July 30.—A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was couched in these terms:—"We are in for a revolution." I wrote two notes on Wednesday, but I have every reason to believe they were destroyed.—On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and a desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example. Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, I fancied I saw thus early symptoms of fear and indecision among them. Still they fought with certainty and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, workmen, clerks, students, coachmen, and, in short all classes. The firing became every moment more sharp. I returned home, and after dinner was making my way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a band of men in the Rue Vivienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades. As they passed the Rue Colbert, where there was (was indeed!) a Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful. They took the body to the place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and amid unceasing cries of "Vengeance!" and "Aux armes! aux armes!" The report of an odd shot fell upon the ear at intervals; but, although the streets were crowded, no other sound was heard, save those above mentioned. A little later and the lanterns were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful use made of them 41 years before. At ten o'clock the wooden guard-house of the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gendarmes expelled and the guard-house itself set on fire. A party of Sapeurs Pompiers (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, & suffered themselves to be disarmed. Later all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At 11 o'clock comparative quiet reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be misunderstood. At 4 o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at many points, principally in the Rue St. Honore. The well-dressed mob of the preceding day reappeared, and reinforced, but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuileries were approached but no act of hostility occured up to 10 o'clock. In the mean while the brave of the *ci-devant* Garde-Nationale began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve, and in other places, with the certainty of death if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords, (lads from 15 to 23 years of age,) joined the people nearly to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear on several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked carried, and became the *point d'appui*. The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) were equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect for 12 hours by those heroic youths. The Tuileries were attacked, and defended by the 3d regiment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were Vendeans;) they were the first soldiers who fired on the people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sapeurs Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the gendarmes soon afterwards followed their example. I should have said earlier that the whole garrison of Paris had been ordered out on the preceding night. The 5th regiment were ordered "Make Ready!" "Present!"—and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee, tore off his epaulettes, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of the soldiers, who received their embrace, but maintained their position. Vive la ligne!" (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At ten o'clock I went to the Place du Carousel. In the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighborhood of the Rue St. Honore, the parties were *en face*. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determination to fight. The people were accumulating frightfully. Not a word was spoken. The garden of the Tuileries was closed. In the Place du Carousel I found three squadrons of Lancers of the Garde Royale, a battalion of the 3d Regt. of the Garde, and a battery of six pieces, also of the Garde. The Tuileries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment of Swiss Guards. They have perished! A few soldiers of the Garde were eating breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred, were on the *qui vive*, ready to mount or fall in. I passed on to the Quai du Louvre. The Pont des Arts (a wooden bridge for foot passengers opposite the Louvre,) and the Palace of the Institute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately, to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tiraillade was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and in five minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the, world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men. National Guards, who, with a *sang froid* only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royale—horse and foot, and artillery, French and Swiss—taking especial care to avoid injuring regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible-looking weapons—thousands of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party. For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musquetry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions. I had sat for 2 hours at a window overlooking the city, with a Colonel of the Imperial Old Guard. The first words burst from his lips with a tone of triumph, 'Nous avons un point d'appui la.' The Hotel de Ville had surrendered. The "line" fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoniers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained. The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges. The tri-colored flag soon floated on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathedral (Nortre Dame.) I am obliged to suspend details from hurry.

On Tuesday night Prince Polignac narrowly escaped being made prisoner. His house was roughly handled. On Wednesday night the celebrated Abbe de Frayssenue (Bishop of Hermopolis) was arrested I am assured. All the Priests disappeared during that day. The Ministers all ran off, save Debelleme, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed. At ten o'clock the Tuileries and Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw march along the Boulevard part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regiment of infantry of the Guard. A regiment (or the remains of a regiment) of Cuirassiers, mixed up with Gendarmes de Chasse next followed—the horses cut up, and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments first mentioned were dead; the survivors, with some soldiers of a regiment of the line were on their way to join the king at St. Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state yesterday. The attack on the Louvre and Tuilleries was renewed yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The Palace was pillaged.—The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss Guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss (having refused to surrender) cut to pieces. A regiment of Hussars of the Guard marched in from Orleans yesterday morning, but, hearing of the retreat of those above mentioned, they halted in the Place Louis XVI., and in the course of the day retreated upon St. Cloud, receiving a heavy fire on their way.—The tri-colored flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal. The appointment of Gen. La Fayette to the command of the National Guard was a happy circumstance; 80,000 will be organized to-night. At this instant the disarming of the rabble is in progress. There is a large boat at this moment receiving the melancholy freight of dead from the Palace of the Louvre. The Duc d'Orleans will be king. His son is marching to Paris in aid of the Bourgeois, at the head of his regiment of Hussars. Gen. Gerard is at the head of the armed force under La Fayette.—The Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have disappeared everywhere. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people. Napoleon II. is in the mouth of all the lower orders. The newspapers will give you other particulars. The troops are assembling in the Place du Carousel, to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting. At the moment I write, there are placards posted, with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

July 31.—This is purely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers. A decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At every instant were to be met men carrying on biers such of the wounded as could be transported to the hospitals with safety; 1500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone. The dead were also honorably disposed of. The number in the Louvre was immense. Eighty were borne to a spot opposite the eastern gate of that building yesterday, and buried with military honors.—Nearly as many were put on board of a lighter and brought down the Seine to the Camp de Mars, and there appropriately interred. A considerable number, among whom were four Englishmen, who fell on the preceding day, were buried in the Marche des Innocens. The evening was, if possible, more interesting and imposing. Already had the principal portion of the Garde Nationale been reorganized, and with "the people," the persons dignified by the superior orders as *canaille*, been put in possession of all the military posts of the metropolis, and occupied them with the air of veterans.—Along the quays and streets the female inhabitants were to be seen seated in groups, preparing bandages and lint for the wounded. The passages (arcades) afforded striking instances of this benevolent disposition. All the milliners, and their shopwomen and workwomen, were to be seen sitting outside their shops, because those being closed admitted no light, busily engaged in making lint. Paris is so fortified interiorly that a million of men would hardly suffice to carry it. I forget how many thousand streets it contains, but every street of them is capable of long and protracted defence, the means for which, however, I do not feel at liberty to describe. The Ecole Militaire surrendered yesterday. The artillery from Vincennes marched upon St. Cloud. The fortress itself remains in possession of the King's troops. The Duc de Bordeaux is said to be there. Poor child! I am sure he would not be molested. If menaced, he would certainly be preserved by the Garde Nationale, at the expense of their lives, yes, even the commonest laborer would answer for his safety, if he were thrown upon him for protection. The Priests had all disappeared, or, if visible, were disguised. The Provisional Government caused them to be informed that they were under the protection of the nation, and might resume their functions with security. They have, in consequence, all returned to their churches and houses. A large force has assembled at St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said, of remaining there. They do not intend attacking Paris, it is believed, but, if attacked, they will fight. They occupy Meudon and Mount Valerein, the heights to the right and left of St. Cloud. Several hundred soldiers of the Regiment of the Guard are said to have left their regiments within these two days, and are to be met with in Paris with their mustachios shaven off. The number of men under arms this day is comparatively small. The chateau of the Tuileries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday presented a most grotesque appearance. Among them are four Irish mechanics, who arrived "fortunately" in Paris "that very day," on their way to Charenton. The thing was to be withstood, so in they went with "the boys." The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover, against their own country-men. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared.—The people fought like lions. At one point, a woman, in the costume of her sex, headed the Burgeois, and was the boldest of the combatants. A woman, dressed in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks, in the Rue Plumet. The third Regiment of the Guard, Vendeans, fought with extraordinary bravery and devotion. Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their swords. The Lancers of the Guard, the finest body of men in the country, fought with heroism and constancy, but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought, and the nature of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance: A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honore. They were reduced to sixty when I saw them, and fought in three lines of single files. The people occupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldier would fire, or attempt to fire, and would fall pierced with balls before he could wheel to gain the rear. The same occurred to the next, and so on till they had every one fallen. The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuileries, and at the Place de Greve, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy.—The Rue St. Honore, for two days, was a perpetual scene of slaughter. There may be counted in the front of a house, which forms the corner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, five thousand shot holes. The Louvre, (except the picture gallery—what a nation!) was on all sides attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In the Court of the Louvre a field piece was planted, which commanded the Pont des Arts, being exactly opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the palace of the Institute is speckled with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball appears only to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, and, from its elevation, must have caused a dreadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuileries was not of so long duration; it was over in two or three hours.—A young fellow marched on with a tri-colored flag at the head of the attacking Bourgeois. A thousand balls, fired from the front of the chateau, whistled by him without touching him.—He continued to march with *sang froid*, but with, at the same time, an air of importance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle. The neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville was the theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The people occupied the Quai Pelletier and the Place de Greve. After a most sanguinary struggle, they were slowly beaten from Quay into the Place, which, with the Hotel de Ville, they maintained against some of the finest troops in the universe throughout the day, and until those troops retreated. The Duc d'Orleans is offered the Lieutenancy of the Kingdom. The King is said to have gone to Lille. All the emblems of Royalty are removed, and the names of streets referring to it are expunged. The Deputies are again assembled this moment at La Fitte's.

Several of the officers of the Garde Royale who fought on Wednesday have resigned their commissions; among others, Count (I think) Latour de Pin, giving as his reason his objection to fight against his countrymen. The shops are still very generally closed, notwithstanding the proclamation of the municipality. As you may suppose, much distress would be felt by the people (being all unemployed) had not arrangements been made for their subsistence. The order that prevails reflects upon the people and their Chiefs the highest honor. The National Guard will have immortalized itself by its excellent and [illegible] conduct in protecting persons and property from possible injury. To the credit of the Parisians be it known, that, amid all their excitement, no foreigner had been insulted. [illegible] are not to be had. The money changers have all disappeared, so that foreign coin, or notes, cannot be turned into French specie.

On the evening of Wednesday, an eagle (of one of Napoleon's old regiments) was [illegible] over the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel, together with the tri-colored flag. The flag remains, but the eagle has been taken down. The tri-colored cockade, or breast-knot is general not only among the French, but Bretons, English, Germans, Danes, and other foreigners.

PARIS, July 31.

All is tranquil here. The gates of the city are open, and the streets which were torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military, are repairing. The King of France has fled to Nantes, accompanied by the Duke of Bordeaux, and other members of the royal family. They have carried off with them the crown and all the jewels. They will there wait for the ex-ministers, when it will be decided whether they will proceed to Germany or to England. Such of the Swiss Guard who had survived the carnage have forsaken the King.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The excitation in the city, appears rather to increase than otherwise. It is, however, the excitation of delight—not of alarm. Every one lauds the patriotism of the Parisians, and it is no uncommon thing to hear even Tories declare that the dignity, heroism, and moderation displayed by the French, in resisting the despotic ordinances of their late king, taking all circumstances into consideration, are unparalleled in the history of the world. The stupid—and to say insane proceedings of Charles are generally looked upon as exceedingly favorable to the preservation of peace, inasmuch as they put out of the question all ideas of foreign interference.—As it is, he is universally condemned. The friends of freedom condemn him for his designs against liberty, and the adherents of despotism for the bungling manner in which he attempted to carry them into effect. He has, therefore, no friends. All will shun him as a man too weak to be trusted. Upon these grounds alone it may be fairly inferred that the Continental Powers will not interfere. But there are other reasons, quite as substantial, for coming to the same conclusion. All Europe assented to the Charter—it was recognized even by the Holy Alliance; and as long as the King of France professed to govern by it, there would have been some grounds for their interference in support of his authority. But he discarded the Charter, and in doing so, he forfeited all claims to the assistance of his allies. Besides, these allies find quite enough to do to keep down their own people and keep up their finances. They will not rush into a war with France, by which their thrones might be endangered, & by which their exchequers would certainly be impoverished. There are people who profess to think that Charles will be able to find adherents in Brittany. It is true they did fight, and fight bravely, for the Bourbons; but it is also true that they gained nothing except defeat on the one hand, and ingratitude on the other. We have seen a letter, which arrived by express this afternoon, and which is dated Paris, Saturday evening. The writer says—"I think business will begin again generally on Monday; to-day a good deal has been done in bills. The Exchange and Bank are not yet opened. The Rentes will probably open this day but there is no saying. Baron Louis is a very clever financier, and as all the Ministers have been in office before, and are considered able and moderate men, people of wealth have great confidence in them. Besides it will be their interest to keep up the price of the funds, as they are all implicated in the late change. The streets are crowded with persons laughing and as gay as if they had come from a dance. The King had yesterday 15,000 men with him at St. Cloud, chosen for their loyalty. The greatest part have left him, and the tri-colored flag is now floating over the Palace of St. Cloud. Never was there a more glorious week for France. During all the excitement not a single excess was committed. The bankers and the first people in the place have joined the National Guards. All Paris is now armed. The whole French army would not be able to put down the spirit now existing!" Another English gentleman, now at Paris, writes thus:—"We have emerged from a dreadful crisis. Tyranny is subdued, and liberty has triumphed. Glory and honor to the Parisians! they have achieved a mighty action. For three days Paris has been a scene of warfare. Blood has flowed in torrents; at least 3,000 men have fallen on both sides; some say 5,000; but the military are the principal sufferers."

STAFF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.
OFFICIAL.
Sent to the Municipality of Paris.

Gen. La Fayette announces to the Mayor and Members of the different arrondissements that he has accepted the command in chief of the National Guard, which has been offered him by the voice of the public, and which has been unanimously conferred upon him by the Deputies now assembled at the house of M. Lafitte. He invites the Mayor and Municipal Committees each arrondissement to send an officer to receive the orders of the General at the town hotel, to which he is now proceeding, and to wait for him there.

By order of Gen. LA FAYETTE,
Member of the Constitutional Municipal Committee of the City of Paris.
LAFITTE, LOBAN.
CASSIMER PERRIER, ODIER.
Gen. GERARD.

PROCLAMATION.

"Fellow-Citizens—You have by your acclamation elected me your General. I will prove myself worthy of the choice of the Parisian National Guard. We fight for our laws and our liberties.

"Fellow-Citizens—Our triumph is certain. I beseech you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will be given you, and that cordially. The troops of the line have already given way. The Guards are already to do the same. The traitors who have excited the civil war, and who thought to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws and their sanguinary plots.

"Signed at General Quarters,
"Le General du Bourg.
"LAFAYETTE.
"Paris, July 29."

From the London Sun.

A third express has been received from Paris. As far as the intelligence has been allowed to transpire, we are informed that the tyrant Charles had abdicated in favor of the Duke de Bordeaux; that the Duke of Orleans had been declared Regent, or, as others have it, King; that Charles X and the Royal Family had set out for Rheims; and that Prince Polignac had been compelled to surrender to Gen. Lafayette. The troops of the line at Lyons, at Lisle, Rouen, at Havre, and generally throughout the departments, had joined the citizens. The press left Paris on Saturday night, at which time the Provincial government was [illegible] exerting itself to restore order, and the city was generally returning to tranquil appearance, though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A deputation from Lisle had arrived at Paris offering 6,000 men, if needed. A deputation from Lyons was also stated to be on the way to Paris. At Marseilles the inhabitants and military universally rose against the Government of Charles X. The Marseilles hymn was chaunted in the streets, and a force was organized to resist the tyrant. The provisional government of Paris was about to send 200 men to Calais, and on the arrival of the [illegible] from the provinces, other bodies would be dispatched in different directions. One [illegible] feeling is said to animate the French people.

they are not more distinguished by the heroism with which they have asserted their liberties than by the avoidance of all anarchy and plunder, during the strongest excitement. The accounts from Marseilles state, that information had arrived there, of there having arisen disputes among the French troops at Algiers. It was said that 10,000 had been ordered home.—The convicts at Toulon had attempted to escape but were prevented. In Marseilles great excitement prevailed, and the Marseilles hymn had been sung in the open streets with cheers of "down with the Bourbons—long live liberty."—At Lisle, Nismes, Avignon, and other places, the national guard has taken up arms in favor of the people.

From the Journal des Debates, Aug. 30.

"For three days Paris has been fired upon with cannon and grape shot! It was a taking by storm; blood flowed in the streets. The fire of the musketry was more terrible and more murderous than the 30th of March, 1814. At that time it was the Cossacks, the Russians, and the Austrians, who fired: to-day it is French soldiers—it those whom we pay, who desolate Paris with fire and the sword. And who has ordered this massacre? It is they who have plunged the capital during three days into the horrors of war. And why, great G—d! all these terrible things? Because, they have violated the Charter, and conspired to re establish absolute power. They have proceeded from crime to massacre. They have been the insolent violators of their oaths, before they were the sanguinary executioners of their fellow citizens.

"Such then is the reward of fifteen years obedience! Such is the reward of fifteen milliards paid with the sweat and the suffering of the people!

"What an impudent derision of every thing that men revere!

"The imagination is confounded at the sight of so many crimes meditated, ordered and executed. Our liberties fallen under the stroke of illegal ordinances, our fellow citizens under the fire of the cannon and the musquetry, and exposed the prey of all the violence of military government.

"No more justice, no more laws, nor magistrates! Force against the laws, force against the citizens! And this brutal force, how has it been broken by the anger of the capital? Our enemies have thrown themselves out of the pale of the laws. Let them remain there. We can now do what we will, and what we have always desired; what we still desire is the reign of the laws—what we desire is public tranquility.

"After the glory of so noble a resistance, and when our victory shall be complete, we will hasten to return to order and to public peace—to that order which our enemies have attempted to overthrow—to that peace which they have so cruelly stained with blood. We will show what a people is that did not desire a revolution—that takes arms against whoever dares to attempt one—that breaks the power of the attack, and glorious and triumphant, returns to legal order through a thousand dangers heroically endured.

"The National Guard is re-organized. Let every good citizen who has a musket join the standard. A municipal commission of Paris is formed. Let every good citizen who wishes for peace place himself under its authority. This commission has promised to save the people: it will keep its promise.

"The violaters of our liberties and the executioners of Paris must be punished. The following are the measures which must be taken first of all:—The exemplary punishment of the Ministers who signed the Ordinances. They have sported with the lives of their fellow citizens.—Let them be delivered up to the justice of the Chamber of Peers. The punishment of the principal chiefs who have acted after their orders. The illegality inherent in the Ordinances vitiate all the orders given in consequence. A declaration of rights which shall explain the 14th Article of the Charter, and take from Royalty the unlimited power which it thought it found there. A law which shall declare every officer guilty of a crime who shall fire upon the people, except in the cases provided for by the law.

"For these three days we have been witnesses of the greatest civil war courage, ever seen in Europe. Courage, energy, prudence, profound consciousness of its rights and its duties—all were united. Never did Paris—never did any capital offer such a spectacle."

[SEE SUPPLEMENT.]

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LIGHT DAWNING AT THE SOUTH.—The boasted "march of mind" is frequently sneezed at. But it marches on, nevertheless. As an evidence of the fact we refer to the constitutional toleration in Venezuela of religious opinion.—The sceptre which the Pope has so long wielded over South America, is thus broken, and we have now a more cheering prospect of the ultimate political fate of South America. Clouds and darkness have long rested upon that distracted country. We are glad to see the first symptoms of a clearing up.

VENEZUELA.—We learn by the Splendid, eighteen days from Porto Cavello, that a new constitution has been adopted in Venezuela, which, for the first time in South America, grants equal privileges to all religious sects.—Another important regulation has been adopted, which prohibits the citizens of foreign nations who have not acknowledged the independence of Colombia, from transacting business as merchants or agents in the country. This will have the effect of throwing the principal foreign business into the hands of English and American merchants.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

We find in the National Intelligencer, an article purporting to be a charge, delivered to a Grand Jury of Clark county in the state of Georgia, by Judge Clayton, copied into that paper from the Georgia Athenian. If we can at any time hereafter spare room for the insertion of this document, we shall do it, for the purpose of giving our readers a specimen of judicial moderation and dignity from that state.

This charge is devoted to the subject of the law of Georgia, relating to the Cherokee Indians; and the Judge gives two reasons for bringing it before the Jury—1. That it is "his fixed and determined purpose to enforce the act;" and 2. "to apprise the Indians that they are not to be oppressed, as has been sagely foretold."

He then proceeds to say, that he has received official information from the Executive of Georgia, that counsel have been employed by the Cherokee nation to raise the question "*whether the state has a right to pass laws for the government of the Indians residing within its limits*"—for the purpose of carrying that question before the Supreme Court of the United States. "Now," says Judge Clayton, "*this question can never go from a court in which I preside, until the People of the State yield it, either from a conviction of error, ascertained by their own tribunals, or from the more awful sense of their weakness to retain it; and it is useless to disguise the matter to that issue the question must come, if the state is true to itself. I shall try all cases which shall come under the law, and wholly disregard all interference from abroad.* The punishment, if any shall be necessary, will be promptly inflicted, save only such as the usual [illegible] humanity may otherwise require."

Here is a gauntlet of defiance to the courts, laws, and authority of the United States, "promptly" thrown in the teeth of the government, for the purpose doubtless of forewarning them against all interference on behalf of the Indians, even with the view of a judicial examination of their cause. Judge Clayton may be a man of strong nerves, for aught we know; but we very much doubt whether he has nerve or strength enough to resist the execution of the laws of the Union. Those laws authorise the removal of constitutional questions from the tribunals of the state, to those of the nation. It would be amusing to see this *Georgia Jefferies* undertaking to prevent such a removal. This charge is a foul disgrace to the annals of jurisprudence.

An article headed "Buying on Trust," is going the round of the papers. It is from the Journal of Commerce, and although written for the city of New York, may do good in other places.

The practice of purchasing small articles on trust, is as bad for the purchaser as for the dealer. It leads him often beyond his depth, and ere he is aware, he finds himself up to his ears in debt, and finally overwhelmed and lost. The fact is, that most men are born from two to twelve months too soon. They live thus much in advance of their means, and when they die, their estates are encumbered with a host of small debts, which, if they do not absorb every item of property they have, subject it to serious embarrassments and losses. Articles purchased in this way, are almost always procured disadvantageously, often unnecessarily, and when pay-day comes, for it will come at last, the poor man finds it much harder to raise the necessary amount, than he would have done to meet the payments in small sums, as the articles were called for. There are few men in this country, who cannot, by persevering economy, bring up in a few months their habitual arrears, and then they will have the satisfaction of feeling themselves independent, will procure their articles to better advantage, and as they walk the streets, will not have to keep a sharp look out ahead, lest they should meet with some of their creditors. A man who is free from debt, is the only freeman; and yet how many sell themselves to a most perplexing bondage, from sheer mismanagement and extravagance, as if it were better to wear a fine coat and an anxious face, than to dress a little plainer and be their own masters. If the poorer class of citizens, and indeed all classes would follow the maxims of Franklin on this subject, they would avoid a thousand perplexities which we need not describe, for they know them already too well by experience.

We are here speaking of honest men, who wish and intend to pay their debts. There is another class of debtors, and some of them very dashy ones too, whom we look upon as mere swindlers, and therefore have no advice to give them, except—to take care lest they exchange their superfine broadcloths, gold chains and ruffles, for a suit of striped home-spun, at Sing-Sing, or Blackwell's Island.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 8, 1830.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Our readers have most of them before this, probably, heard of the general fact of a sanguinary battle in Paris, and a sudden and important revolution in the French Government. The intelligence was too momentous, too startling in its import, not to spread rapidly, and at once, throughout all sections of the country. As, however, the most particular account of this wonderful revolution cannot fail to be interesting, and we knew would be eagerly sought for by our readers, we have issued a supplement, which, with the extracts on the preceding page, give a very simple account of the origin and progress of this Revolution.

The news which, by the arrival at Boston, reached us but the day before this important intelligence, prepared all to expect opposition to the arbitrary dictation of the king. It was not to be supposed that a party so intelligent, and so true lovers of liberty as the liberal part of the French nation, would submit to have their Charter abolished at a blow—their rights of suffrage and representation openly and contemptuously violated—the liberty of the Press destroyed, by the most summary and arbitrary course of proceeding. From these acts, consequences of a serious import were certainly to be anticipated. But so sudden and effectual an overthrow no one expected. The arm of liberty was however stronger than the tyrant supposed, and the retribution has been as sudden as it has been terrible. It is certainly no awful, as it is a noble, sight, to see a nation at once aroused by open and gross tyranny, and rushing to crush the instruments of oppression. There has been, in this revolution, nothing of the licentious riot of a mob—no plundering of public and private property, and disregard of private rights—but a grave and determined spirit of men who understand their rights, and were determined to maintain them. The French are truly a wonderful people. In the short space of five days, they have overthrown a long established government—driven the king from his capital—established a provisional government—appointed ministers to the different departments—called to the head of the government one but a few steps from the throne—called La Fayette from his retirement, and placed him at the head of the national forces. The events of a year of hard fighting and bloodshed, are here crowded into less than a week.

What the result of this revolution will be, cannot be anticipated with any certainty. That it will be highly favorable to liberty, there cannot be a question. The probability seems to be that the Duke of Orleans will be raised to the Throne, and a liberal monarchy established. Every thing is to be anticipated from our excellent La Fayette. His attachment to liberty no one questions, and his moderation and prudence are equally beyond a question. The wonderfully eventful life which he has lived from his very youth, and the important scenes through which he has passed, are calculated to inspire the highest confidence in his experience, integrity and ability.

MR. WIRT'S OPINION.—The last number of the Cherokee Phoenix has three of its pages filled with the very able opinion of Mr. Wirt, on the right of Georgia to extend her laws over the Cherokees. The opinion of this highly accomplished lawyer and eminent man, on any question, would be highly interesting and valuable. On this question it is peculiarly so, and as much as this subject has been discussed by very sound lawyers and able statesmen, we think this opinion contains the most full and satisfactory view of the subject which has any where appeared. The opinion which he gives, is strictly a professional opinion, an opinion of an able constitutional lawyer upon a question of constitutional law, and is given with a thorough understanding and after a full examination of the subject.

After a very full statement of the case, he proceeds in his opinion to examine the situation and rights of the three parties—the United States, Georgia, and the Cherokees. He considers the title of the Indians to their lands, as the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, a sovereign people, owing allegiance to no earthly potentate. The right of discovery, he contends, gives no right against the original inhabitants of the soil, but merely the right of first purchase when the occupants are disposed to sell. He shows, by the history of the Colonies from the earliest times, that the rights of the Indians were recognized in all their intercourse with them—and as to the "Chartered limits" of Georgia, of which so much is said, he justly remarks that no charter which the crown did give them, or could give them, neither did nor could destroy these rights, which were superior to any such control.

In relation to the abuse which is set up, of the absurdity of a government within a government, he remarks:

"It is said, that to permit them to govern themselves on those lands, would be to permit a *Government within a Government*, which is [illegible] as a monster in politics never heard of before. But, the objection is not true in point of fact—it is not a Government within a Government, in the sense of the political axiom to which the objection alludes. The absurdity which the axiom repels is that of two distinct and equal sovereignties acting in operation, at the same time, upon the same portion of territory. But that is not the case, here; for the Cherokees do not pretend to any right of government beyond the limits of the territory whose exclusive possession they hold, under the guaranty of the United States; and as long as the neighboring States respect that guaranty, they have no Government within the Indian limits; for they cannot exercise the powers of government there, without a direct and continued violation of the Indian right of possession. It is only by begging the question and assuming the right of the neighboring states to govern the Indians by state laws, within the Indian possessions, that the political solecism of a government within a government is produced. Instead of proving the right of the states to overleap the guaranty of the treaty, this right is assumed; and having thus gained foothold within the Indian limits, the exclusive right of government on the part of *the States* is, thus, maintained on account of the political solecism created solely by this unwarranted assumption. For it is manifest that so long as the Indians confine their government within their own limits, and the states operate only on the territory exterior to those limits, there is no conflict of laws, no political paradox, no imperium in imperio—each moves in its own separate sphere, without the slightest collision with the other.

But if by a *government within a government*, it be meant that the territory all around the Indians is under the government of the several States, this is no political paradox, and is not at all the meaning of the axiom in question. It is a thing of every day's occurrence, for a small state to be surrounded by the territories of another sovereignty. It was the condition of all the small republics in Europe: of Venice, of Florence, of the Hanse Towns, in Switzerland, and is now the condition of every district, arsenal, dockyard, fort, and hospital under the exclusive government of the United States, within the bosom of the States. I see not why the government of Congress, within the District of Columbia, should not as well be considered a government within a government, because surrounded by the State authorities of Maryland and Virginia, as that the self government of the Cherokees within their limits, should be considered a government within a government, because surrounded by the State authorities of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. In both cases, it is matter of compact; and so long as the compact is respected, there is no collision of authorities, but the political relations of the parties are as separate and distinct, and their actions as harmonious, as if they were parted by oceans. The mutual annoyance resulting from the neighborhood of the parties is a consideration of mere expediency, and does not touch the question of right; it is to the last, alone, that any opinion is confined. But on this objection of expediency, it may be observed that, in our own society, the inconveniencies of bad neighborhood are often severely felt; yet they are not considered as authorising the stronger of the two to expel his neighbor, or to strip him of his legal rights, in order to get rid of his vicinity."

He denies that they were ever conquered, and if conquered, denies that any such rights of conquest exist as those claimed.

"If, therefore, the United States be the conquerors of these people, they have set limits to their own rights of conquest by the treaty of peace: by that treaty, they have left these people a sovereign people, in the exclusive possession of their lands and their laws, and have guarantied that possession to them. And since the conqueror himself, the sole arbiter of the conquest, has set these limits to his own rights of conquest, what other power can break through these limits in right of that conquest? Can Georgia do it? But she was one of the United States, by whom the supposed conquest was made, and, of necessity, a party of the very treaty which limited these rights of conquest. Her claim, therefore, is inconsistent with her own acts—and the very moment that she exhibits those treaties as evidence of conquest, she furnishes the proof which destroys her right to legislate over these people, by right of conquest.

"But if the right of conquest be still the ground of this pretension, is this the time to assert it, or is one state of the Union the party to assert it? All pretensions of conquest have been long since closed by treaties of peace and amity: On the faith of those treaties the Cherokee Nation is now in profound peace with the United States, the only war making power under our Constitution; and, by those treaties, they are left and guarantied in the possession of their remaining lands and their self-government. What new right of conquest has arisen? Has there been a fresh war? None is pretended.—What ground is there, then, for the pretension of any new right of conquest? What offence has been given by the Cherokee people, to call up such a question?—They have, it seems, framed a Constitution, modelled a form of Government, and made laws for themselves.—But what offence is there in this? Their right of self-government was never before disputed: their mode of doing it is, consequently, a question for themselves alone. Why is it more offensive in them to have a written, rational constitution and laws, than to have them unwritten, barbarous and resting in tradition, which they have had, heretofore, and which they have constantly enforced without any objection from the state of Georgia? But there is something even yet more unjust and inhuman in this objection. We have been laboring, ever since the adoption of our Constitution, to civilize these people. All the states, represented in the federal government, have pushed this subject of civilization, with all their power and at great expense. We have sought to civilize and to christianize them, on the avowed motives of humanity to them and safety to the neighboring whites. With the Cherokees, we have so far succeeded that they have adopted our manners, our dress, our agricultural and mechanical pursuits; they have imitated our form of government and our laws, and Christianity, it is said, has made considerable progress among them. And the result now is, that we have quarrelled with our own success, and fallen out with this people for yielding to our solicitations. For how was the civilization which we have been so long and so strenuously urging forward, to show itself, otherwise than by the very fruits it has borne, and at which we now take offence? Is it a crime or offence in these people to have yielded to our own exertions to civilize them? If it be a crime or offence to them, and furnish even a pretext to strip them of their rights, who is to blame for it? Would it not be most perfidious and an offence on our part, that would "smell to Heaven," to have sought and labored at the civilization of these people for the last forty years, and then, too, under the fair guise of humanity and religion, and the moment that we have accomplished this purpose, to make that very civilization, which is our own work, a ground of offence in these people, and an excuse for driving them from their possessions, or enslaving them on their own territory? What treaty have they violated by their constitution and laws? No treaty had prescribed to them any form of self government. This matter was left wholly to themselves. No treaty had prohibited them from making a government for themselves. On the direct contrary, the treaty of 1817, founded on the previous conference between the President and their nation in 1808-9, leaves them in possession of their lands, for the express purpose of "*engaging in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life,*" and "*beginning the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government.*" And again the treaty of 1819, in allusion to those same measures, [illegible] the delay of the [illegible], for the express purpose that the Cherokees may, the sooner "*commence those measures which they deem necessary to the civilization and preservation of their tribe.*" In having established a government and fixed laws, then, they have done no more than the United States have, by their treaties, [illegible] their authority to do: and shall one of these states, itself a party to these treaties, affect to take offence at proceedings which they sanctioned by their own treaties?"

He sums up the whole matter in the following words:

"On every ground of argument on which I have been enabled, by my own reflections or the suggestions of others, to consider this question, I am of the opinion,

"1. That the Cherokees are a sovereign nation; and that their having placed themselves under the protection of the United States does not at all impair their sovereignty and independence as a nation. "One community may be bound to another by a very unequal alliance, and still be a sovereign *State*. Though a weak state, in order to provide for its safety, *should place itself under the protection of a more powerful one*, yet according to Vattel (B. 1 Ch. 1 § 5 and 6) *if it reserves to itself the right of governing its own body*, it ought to be considered as an *independent State*." 20 Johnson's Report 711 712 Goodell vs. Jackson.

"2. That the territory of the Cherokees is not within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, but within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation.

"3. That consequently, the State of Georgia has no right to extend her laws over that territory.

"4. That the law of Georgia which has been placed before me, is unconstitutional and void, 1. because it is repugnant to the treaties between the United States and the Cherokee nation, 2. because it is repugnant to a law of the United States passed in 1802, entitled "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," 3. because it is repugnant to the constitution, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of all the contracts arising under the treaties with the Cherokees; and affects moreover to regulate intercourse with an Indian tribe, a power which belongs exclusively to Congress."

The Cabinet of Charles X. is nick-named, by the liberal party, "the Apostolic Cabinet." The Prefect, Sub-prefect, Mayor, and other local officers, in each department, derived their authority from the Crown, and being removable at its pleasure, act as one body on the interests of the single unprotected voter. It is stated as a fact, that at the recent elections in France circulars were issued, addressed to all the clerks in the post-offices, custom-houses, collectors of direct taxes—all the officers of the tribunal of justice, &c. &c.—in which they were told in direct terms, that their commissions would be withdrawn, if they did not vote to sustain the then existing Ministry, against the Liberals. This was certainly a most high-handed tyranny, but it is nothing worse than we have at present in our own *free* country. Hundreds of our postmasters, collectors, &c. have been hurled from their offices because they would not pledge themselves to support the reigning dynasty, "right or wrong."—The People have triumphed in France, and we trust they will again triumph here, in 1832. "The fate of those who play the despot, in both countries, will be alike."

FOR THE COURIER.

"War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," seems to be fearfully the order of the day at Paris. The King of France will not find his people so much intoxicated with the glory of their arms at Algiers, as to lose sight of what is doing by the ultra-royalists at home; and from the King's recent attack on the liberty of the Press, and the bold declarations as to the rights of Kings, so emphatically evinced by his acts, we are led to the conclusion that he had not made any salutary use of his time, while an exile from France some thirty years ago. We should have supposed that the grand monarch would have called to mind the era, when the Bourbons sought an asylum in Britain, and were tenants at will in Holyrood house, living on British charity, and glad to receive even the candle-ends and cheese-parings which were furnished them at the cold, ill-furnished, and comparatively gloomy apartments of the old Scottish Kings. But Kings are slow to learn wisdom,—even experience will not teach them. Had the King of France cast his eyes but with a single glance on the chart of the Revolution, and have noticed the readiness with which the People overthrew tyrant after tyrant—always prodigal of their blood and treasure—we should have supposed, that of all things that he would have been most desirous of avoiding, would have been that of exciting the People to act over the distressing *drama* which had its origin in 1789, and continued to 1815. Many men are now on the stage who took an active part in the affairs of the Revolution in France, and although they may view the prospect before them with a "trembling hope," they will not look at the *price* which liberty is to cost—more especially if they have discovered the web and woof of a policy, which is to bind them to the ancient and long exploded doctrine of *Divine* right in Kings to reign without reference to the rights of the People. The victorious army of Bourmont may be called home; the Holy Alliance may surround France with an iron cordon of bayonets; the people may be menaced with the return of blood-thirsty [illegible], worse, if possible, than Robespierre or [illegible] and with a guillotine under some power, directed [illegible] Santerre or any other of the Septembrizers, (men of blood,)—a war of Kings against the People, will not, ought not, to be successful.

BUONARROTI.

ITEMS.

"*The Campbells are coming!*"—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Monday says, "It is now clearly ascertained that Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky have proclaimed in favor of Henry Clay.—And the people of Ohio, Maryland and New Jersey are moving onwards in the same line of duty and patriotism, and will proclaim their decided opposition to Jacksonism at the election in October next. In New-York, too, the Bourbons are trembling, notwithstanding the presence of Polignac to drill the Herkimer Convention."

The Kentucky Reporter of the 25th of Aug. gives the following as the state of parties in the Legislature of that State:—Senate, 20 Anti-Jackson, 18 Jackson—House of Representatives, 55 Anti-Jackson, 40 Jackson. Doubtful 4—tie in Daviess county 1. Total 38 Senators, 100 Representatives. Three Jackson [illegible] have been elected by 14 votes, viz.—in Jessamine 8 votes, in Lewis 4 votes, in Greenup 2 votes.

Indiana.—Complete returns of the election in Indiana are received. The following is the highly satisfactory result: Clay—Representatives, 33; Senators, 18—Total 51. Jackson—Representatives, 28; Senators, 5—Total 33. Majority for Clay, 18.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The Providence American of the 3d inst. contains the returns of State Representatives from twenty-five out of 31 towns in the State, giving an aggregate of 41 friends of Clay and the American System, and 19 Jacksonians. Of the remaining 6 towns, 2 will certainly return 4 Clay men, and 4 probably 8 Jackson men. The whole number in the House, being 72, we shall have at least 45 true men in the House to 27 Jackson men. This will give the Clay party eleven majority in Grand Committee. Last year the majority was 3, making a gain of 8 on the Clay side.

New York.—We have already noticed the nomination of Messrs. Granger and Stevens by the anti-masonic convention at Utica, for the offices of governor and lieut. governor of New York—which nomination they have accepted. The working men's convention has also been held at Salina, at which Erastus Root and Nathaniel Pitcher, were nominated for the same offices, "by acclamation," and was opposed to "the regency." We shall soon have the nomination of "the republican party" at Herkimer, and then the triangular war will commence—with what result, no one may certainly predict.

[illegible].—The Delegates to Mr. Secretary Van Buren's Herkimer Convention, have taken their departure for the beautiful vale of the Mohawk, with their instructions in their pockets; and Mr. Secretary Van Buren has himself departed for Washington. Duff will now be relieved of a part of the cares of government.

In consequence of the decree against the freedom of the press in France, the following journals were suppressed on the 27th:—The Constitutionnel, with 27,000 subscribers, the Courier Francais, the Journal du Commerce, the National, the French Times, the Messager des Chambres, and all the rest of the liberal or moderate papers of the liberal side were put down. The English were without their Galignani's Messenger, and London Express; and the following are the only papers which had liberty to appear that morning, viz. Moniteur, Universel, Quotidienne, Gazette de France, and Drapeau Blanc. The proprietors of Journals purely commercial experienced, of course, no difficulty; but all others, which touched, in the most remote degree, of political matters, were [illegible].

NEWS.—The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian states that General Jackson, on his passage through that town, gave circulation, to the three following items of intelligence, the two latter of which, are as important to his character as they are interesting to the public. We publish them partly from love to the General, and his cause, and partly to show his proficiency in our species of domestic manufactures. He astonished the good people in the first place, by telling them that Mrs. Ramsey's letter to himself, was written by Tobias Watkins; secondly, that he had signed the bill appropriating $70,000 for the Cumberland Road, between Wheeling and Cumberland, and thirdly that he had turned none but *defaulters* out of office.

We can state, upon the most positive authority, says the London Court Journal of the 2d Aug. that the British Cabinet, at the Council held on Thursday, resolved to express to the French Government, through our Ambassador at Paris, its regret and dissatisfaction at the course taken by Prince Polignac, with respect to the abolition of the liberty of the press, and the constitutional right of election.

INDIAN LANDS.—The Creek Indians, like the Cherokees, have positively refused to treat with Gen. Jackson for a sale or exchange of their lands, and the Choctaws are wise enough to demand terms which the President has refused. The latter demanded twenty-four millions of dollars for their lands in Mississippi, besides a quarter section for each individual beyond the Missouri, with the privilege of admission into the Union as a State.

It having been stated in some of the Tennessee papers, that two of the Cherokee Chiefs were on their way to hold a conference with the President, John Ross, the Principal Chief, has contradicted the rumor, under his own signature.

The London Herald, in speaking of the elections in England, notes that there is not a county in England that could be contested for a seat in Parliament at a less expense than 20 or 30,000 pounds sterling. A contest in the county of York would cost 120,000 pounds.

JUSTICE.—The last Shenandoah Telegraph mentions the case of a fellow who was prosecuted for detaining a person on the road unnecessarily, by driving slow and turning occasionally, so as to prevent the other from passing. The Justice very properly rendered judgment against the defendant, on the ground that a man who drives faster than one before him, has an undoubted right to pass where there is room, and whoever prevents, by turning either on one side or the other, is liable to pay damages for detention.

The King of Great Britain had issued a proclamation, dissolving Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 10th August, and requiring writs of election for a new Parliament to be issued, returnable on the 14th September.

Col. Thomas L. M'Kenney has been removed from the post of head of the Indian Department in the Department of War.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.—It appears by the arrival at Stonington, of the Brig Regulus, from the South Seas, that the discovery vessels, the brig Annawan, Capt. Palmer, and the brig Seraph, attached to the Annawan on the same expedition, had abandoned their exploring pursuits and were bound to Peru in pursuit of seal. Mr. Eckford, and Dr. Eights, who went out in the Annawan, have returned home. The Annawan and the schooner Penguin, had been to the South Shetland Islands, and had taken six hundred fur skins, and a number of [illegible] petrifactions, &c.

A gentleman in France, says the *National Journal*, writes to his friend in this country, from Paris, that the speech delivered by Mr. Webster at the last Session has been translated into French, and that greater honors have been awarded to him by the statesmen of that country, than were paid to Pitt and Fox—that he is, in fact, universally regarded as one of the first debaters of the age.

"*Great events from trifling causes flow.*"—The Dey of Algiers in a pet threw a fly flap into the face of the French Consul; and the consequence has been, he has lost his diadem and his country; and if he returns to Turkey, will probably lose his head.

From the Richmond Whig of Friday, we learn that on the Sunday night previous, Mr. John Francis, of New Kent, while asleep in his own house, was murdered, his house robbed of a considerable sum of specie, and then set on fire and consumed with the owner in it. Six of his negroes have been apprehended, confessed the horrid deed, and were committed to prison.

New York Market Sept. 4.—The Flour market is down to-day; sales of New York and fair Western, from new wheat, have been made at $5 3-8, and further parcels are offered at the same price. The last offer for Southern Wheat was 102 a 104 cts. The decline of Flour is attributable in part to the news from England, but more we think to the pressure of wheat upon the millers. A steady but limited business is doing in Cotton. There is a slight improvement in Coffee. Molasses is getting up a little.

A correspondent (a French gentleman) has sent us a notice of the celebration at the Commercial Hotel in Broad-street on Friday, on the occasion of the gratifying triumph in France of liberty over tyranny. The tri-colored flag was displayed in front of the building throughout the day. A handsome dinner was provided, to which about sixty French gentlemen sat down. Many national songs were given with enthusiasm. Among them was, of course, the Marseilles hymn, which, with two verses written by Mr. L. Jacob, extempore, was rapturously encored. The additional verses were sung by Mr. Richings at the Park Theatre on the same evening. It is added that a subscription has been opened at the Commercial Hotel for a patriotic dinner, and a hope is expressed that such of our countrymen as feel an interest in the recent victory in France will participate on the occasion.

N. Y. Gaz.

The packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, arrived on Saturday from London, via Portsmouth, which latter port she left on the 1st of August. By this vessel we have received Portsmouth papers dated 2d August, which acknowledge the receipt of Havre papers to the 30th of July. Under date of Portsmouth, 31st of July, we find the following.

This evening we got further information by the Camilla steamer, from Havre, the passengers of which report the following: The Marshal Marmont had been killed. It was reported that the Duke of D'Angouleme had been assassinated. The King had fled to Lisle, and his ministry were entirely dispersed. Considerable ferment had been exhibited at Havre, and some blood spilt.

Our London papers of the 2d of Aug. make no mention of the above, notwithstanding it must have reached them through the Portsmouth papers. They probably put no confidence in it.—*N. Y. Daily Adv. Sept. 6.*

Died.

In this city, on the 4th inst. Erastus L. son of Mr. [illegible] Brumley, aged 7 months.

In Jewett City, on the 31st ult. George, infant son of Rev. Seth Bliss, aged 21 months.

In Lebanon, on the 29th ult. Harvey, son of [illegible], aged two years.

In Griswold, on the 25th ult. Mr. Gurdon Geer, Jr., aged 40 years.

NOTICE.

THE first or Fall term of Plainfield Academy will commence on Thursday, the 16th of September, under the Rectorship of Mr. John Witter.

Considering the very moderate price of board and tuition, the healthy and pleasant location of the Academy, and its present reputable standing, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to all who wish to prepare for College or active life.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ORIN FOWLER, Chairman.
Plainfield, Sept. 1, 1830. 24

NEW BOOKS.

A Tribute to the memory of the Pilgrims, and a vindication of the Congregational Churches of New England. By Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford.

Discourses on the most important Doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion. By Bishop Griswold.

Sixth volume of the Family Library—being Southey's life of Nelson.

The Modern Traveller.—A popular description of the various countries of the Globe.

All the volumes yet published of the Christian Library.

The American Quarterly Review, and the Missionary Herald for September.

Subscriptions will be received for the Encyclopedia Americana—A popular Dictionary of the arts, science, and general literature. The whole work to be published in 12 volumes, at $2 50 each.

THOMAS ROBINSON.
Sept. 8. 24

SPLENDID $3½ HATS,

BY

A. WICKHAM,

Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

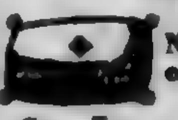
Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.
Sept. 7. 6w24

AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, at his house in Bozrah, formerly occupied by Mr. John Abel, on the 20th inst., his Household Furniture, 5 Cows, 1 breeding Mare, 1 Colt, 8 hogs or swine, 1 one horse Wagon and Harness, Farming Tools, Hay, Corn and Potatoes.

ADAM S. MEECH.
Bozrah, Sept. 3, 1830. 3w24

COTTON.



100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
Sept. 7. 3w24

For New-York.

Sloop Splendid, Williams, will sail on Wednesday, 15th, at 5 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.
Sept. 8. 3w24

For New-York.

Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, will sail on Monday, 13th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.
Sept. 8. 1w

For New-York.

The sloop Maria, Capt. Cole, will sail on Friday, the 10th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington or on board.
Sept. 8. 1w

NOTICE.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 19th of August, 1830, 1 yearling Heifer—light red—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES R. SPENCER.
Griswold, Aug. 28, 1830. 3w24

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on or about the 23d of August last, seventeen white SHEEP. A few of them have a slit lengthwise on the left ear, and two halfpennys on the upper side of the right ear, and marked S B in red letters. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ARISTIBULUS CARRIER.
Colchester, Sept. 3, 1830. 3w24

LOST,

BETWEEN Montville Meeting House & Peabody's Mills, a red Wallet Pocket book, very much worn, containing a small sum of money, and papers of no value to any, but to no one else. Whoever shall return said wallet, money and papers, shall be liberally rewarded.

GEO. D. BRADFORD.
Montville, Sept. 6, 1830. 24

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of Norwich, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, within two months from date, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

R. W. ROATH, Adm'r.
Norwich, Sept. 8, 1830. 3w24

POWDER & SHOT.

25 kegs Shot, size from BB to No. 10. Also patent Rifle Powder—for sale very low by
E. A. BILL.
Sept. 8. 24

NEW MACKEREL.

40 bbls. No. 1, and 2 Mackerel,
20 half do. No. 1. and 2.
20 quintals Codfish—now landing and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
Sept. 8. 24

POETRY.

PUFFING—A FABLE.
[From the Sermons of Chaubrau.]

1. A bustling Hen did once acquire
A barn-yard reputation,
For being, certes, the noutest crier
Of all the feathered nation.

To lay an egg, she'd off retire,
And then, what exultation!
She'd cackle like a house a-fire,
And make her proclamation.

2. Her jealous sisters tried to mock,
Green thought she was ill-bred;
The patriarchal turkey-cock
Was seen to shake his head;
And once in view of all the flock
He spoke to her and said:

3. "Madam, what good you get by noise
'Tis hard for me to see;
Your constant cackling annoys
My ears, exceedingly.
Why need you publish all your joys?
Lay eggs, and let them be."

4. She, meanwhile scratching with one leg,
Soon gracefully up-drew it;
And perched upon a single peg,
Cried: "Oh! 'tis time you knew it;
'Tis the fashion now to lay an egg,
And then, Sir, to REVIEW IT."
Boston Recorder.

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.
BY WM. LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amidst the gloom;
The friend who weal and woe partakes,
Unchanged whate'er our lot,
Who kindly smoothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan,
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all our own;
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols lightly as a bird—
She's too a sunny spot.

The child who lifts at morn and eve,
In prayer its tiny voice;
Who grieves whene'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice,
In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose—
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow:
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child's dishonor blot;
But still undimm'd that spot shall shine—
Religion lights that spot.

MEDLEY.

REPLY TO THE REMARK, *You must have some Time to Kill*—"Kill! kill time!—Oh, dear! no," replied Archibald; "You know nothing about the matter—Time travels too fast by half to please me; I should like to clip the old scoundrel's pinions. The complaints which I have heard, occasionally, of time passing away so slowly, ennui, and what not, are to me miraculous.—Time seems to travel at such a deuce of a rate that there's no keeping pace with him. The days are too short by half; so are the nights; so are the weeks, the months, and the years. I can scarcely get to bed before it's time to get up; and I haven't been up but a bit's time, apparently, before it's time to go to bed. I can but barely peep at the Gazette, or any matter of similar interest in the papers, and swallow an anchovy-sandwich, and a couple of cups of coffee, when it's time to be at the counting-house. By the time I have read the letters and given a few directions, it's time to be at a hundred places; before I can reach the last of them, it's time to be on 'change; I don't speak to half the people there, to whom I have something to say, before it's time to reply to correspondence; and my letters are scarely written before it's post and dinner time. Farewell, business!—but then there's no time for enjoyment: dinner, wine, coffee, supper, and punch, follow in such rapid succession, actually treading on each other's heels, that there's no time to be comfortable at either of them. It's the same in bed; a man must sleep fast, or time will get the start of him, and business be behindhand an hour or two, and every thing in disorder next morning. If I accept a bill for a couple of months, it's due before I can well whistle: my warehouse rents are enormous; and, upon my conscience, Lady-day and her three sisters introduce themselves to my notice at intervals so barely perceptible, that the skirt of one of the old harridans' garments has scarcely disappeared before its flounces another. It's just as bad with the fire-insurances, and a thousand other things, little matters as well as great. A man can scarcely pick his teeth before he's hungry again. The seasons are drawn by race-horses; my family has barely settled at home after a trip to Buxton, Brussels, or elsewhere, before summer comes round and Mrs. H. pines for fresh air and an excursion cheque again. I can scarcely recover the drain made on my current capital, by portioning one daughter, before another shoots up from a child to a woman; and Jack This, or Tom Tother wants to know if I mean to give her the same as her sister. It's wonderful how a man gets thro' so much in a short space of life; he must be prepared for every thing, when, egad! there's no time for anything."—*Town Courses and a Dessert.*

From "Anecdotes of Napoleon"—a work recently published.

The seat of the celebrated family of Montmorency was by Napoleon converted into a place for the reception and education of the daughters of the officers killed in the service. Early after his return from Elba, he visited the institution—as soon as the young ladies heard of his arrival, they rushed forward en masse, to testify their gratitude to their munificent benefactor. It was in vain that their guardians and instructors entreated, even threatened, could not restrain this natural flow of affection; they were therefore abandoned to the unrestrained demonstrations of their feelings, and the Emperor, oppressed and overwhelmed, burst into tears. Relieved by this gush of feeling, he mingled with the delighted crowd—embracing some, and yielding his hand to the kisses of others. Emboldened by the familiarity, his young proteges began by rifling him of his pocket handkerchief, which was immediately torn into ribbands and then subdivided among the anxious applicants, and while occupied in caressing those in front, a party in the rear literally curtailed, with a pair of shears, several inches from the bottom of his grey surtout, to all which he submitted with heart felt delight; and on regaining his carriage, his feelings overcame him and he was again in tears—endeavoring to conceal them with his hand, he was overheard to say 'voici le comble de bonheur—ceux-ci sont les plus heureux moments de ma vie!' 'This is the acme of bliss—these are the happiest moments of my life.'

THE TWO FARMERS.—Two farmers who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the other on their misfortune. "Ah!" cried he, "how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! I have done nothing but fret ever since. But, bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now; what are these?" "These, (said the other) why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss." "What, coming up already?" cried the fretter. "Yes, while you were fretting, I was working." "What, and don't you fret when you have a loss?" "Yes, but I always put it off until I have repaired my mischief." "Lord, why then you have no need to fret at all." "True," replied the industrious gardener, "and that's the very reason; in truth, it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortune; and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy."

Davy Crockett outdone.—As a young man was driving a four year old bull along the banks of the Pemigewasset at New Hampton, last Monday, the animal turned and attacked him. The man snatched a stake from the fence, and stood manfully upon his defence. The bull pushed violently at him, now receding, then renewing the attack with redoubled fury, endeavoring to dash his adversary to the earth. In a few minutes the battle became so warm that the man beat a retreat, and plunged into the river there three or four feet deep. The bull followed, but the man reached the opposite shore before him. He had not time to escape, however, before the bull was at his heels. He again retreated, plunging into the stream, but by this time he had become so much exhausted that the animal overtook him in the middle of it. Still the young man, fertile in expedients, eluded the attack by constant turning in the water. At the animal could not turn so rapidly as the youth, the latter succeeded in seizing upon the tail—hence he leaped upon his back and grappled him by the horns. By main strength he forced his head under water and drowned him!

A young man of 20 years of age wins a four years old bull by the horns and drowns him! Exactly so. The moral of the above is this. In time of danger be cool, firm, resolute, active, and you will generally escape unhurt.—*N. H. Statesman.*

LEVELLING.—There are two ways of bringing mankind upon a level. One is by raising the whole human family to the dignity of free, virtuous, intelligent moral agents; the other is by sinking them all to a level with the beasts that perish. The *former* process is accomplished by introducing the restraints of moral obligations the result is the reign of equal and just laws. The *latter* process is accomplished by throwing off all divine and human restraints the result is anarchy, confusion, and every evil work.

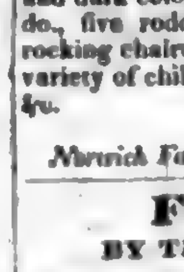
1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,



CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Haynes.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

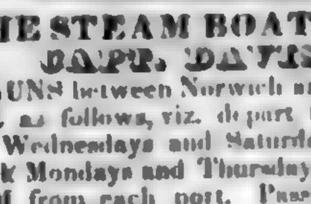
Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

TO LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

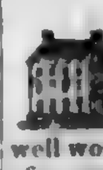
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25. 1830. 22

FOR SALE,



A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plastuting.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

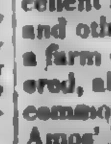
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 132 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

MILITARY GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now opening a new stock of MILITARY GOODS, VIZ:

Swords, Epaulets, Laces, Bullions, Cords, Sword Belts, Braids, Buttons, Cartouch Boxes, Sashes, Muskets, Rifles and Pistols, Military Caps of all sizes, for Rifle and Artillery companies. All kinds of Military Goods will be sold as low as can be purchased in the State.

EDWARD COIT.

Aug. 25. 3w22

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, maritime blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 5 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GREER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. } 6eow10

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.
NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 10, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. 1t31

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandise.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Culver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypochondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lestern & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. 15w6

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS.

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained; but the proprietor deems that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTERN & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City,* who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls,* JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town,* NATHANIEL HOWE, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham,* E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester,* and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 12m10

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Dessenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, } Teas.	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson,	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, &	Verdigris,
Souchong,	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre Desenne,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gn. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Colmanar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Curcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 22.

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 22.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 25. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1678

COAL.

THE subscriber as agent for the sale of Anthracite coal, will furnish such as is warranted of superior quality in every respect, for burning in grates, stoves or furnaces.

Families who wish the article, will do well to send their orders as soon as convnient—as late in the season, it will not be in so good condition.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 23

POWDER & SHOT.

25 bags Shot, size from BB to No. 10, Also patent Rifle Powder—for sale very low by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 8. 24

NEW MACKEREL.

40 bbls. No. 1. and 2. Mackerel, 26 half do. No. 1. and 2. "

30 quintals Codfish—now landing and for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 8. 24

MESS PORK & MACKEREL.

20 barrels city New York Mess Pork, 30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 Boston Mackerel.

30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, do. do.

46 quintals Codfish,

Just landed and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 1, 1830. 23—

FISH, FLOUR, &c.

25 quintals Shoal Fish; Flour in half & whole bbls.; half bls. Mackerel No. 1.; do. do. No. 2; whole bbls. do. No. 1.; do. do. No. 2.; 1 doz. boxes Herring, fresh, just received and for sale cheap, by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

FRESH GROUND FLOUR.

100 barrels Flour, Ely, Beach and Genessee brands, a part of it made from New Wheat—just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Aug. 31, 1830. 23

LOAF & LUMP SUGARS,

OF the first quality; Brown Havana Sugar of the first quality; Teas of all kinds, of the first quality.

For sale cheap, by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will pay cash for one or two thousand bushels of Flax Seed.

DANIEL B. MINER,

one door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

Sept. 1. 23

BACKUS & NORTON

WILL pay cash for White Beans, Flax-seed, and Oats.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1830. 23—

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Aug. 11. 20

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED

LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

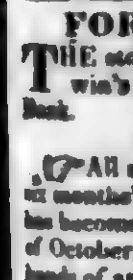
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf

COTTON.

100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Sept. 7. 3w24

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 19

LOST,

BETWEEN Montville Meeting House & Peabody's Mills, a red Wallet Pocket-book, very much worn, containing a small sum of money, and papers of some value to me, but to no one else. Whosoever shall return said wallet, money and papers, shall be liberally rewarded.

GEO. D. BRADFORD.

Montville, Sept. 6, 1830. 24

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of [illegible] for Linings, Hat Linings, [illegible], Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

NEW BOOKS.

A Tribute to the memory of the Pilgrims, and a vindication of the Congregational Churches of New England. By Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford.

Discourses on the most important Doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion. By Bishop Griswold.

Sixth volume of the Family Library—being Southey's life of Nelson.

The Modern Traveller.—A popular description of the various countries of the Globe.

All the volumes yet published of the Christians Library.

The American Quarterly Review, and the Missionary Herald for September.

Subscriptions will be received for the Encyclopedia Americana—A popular Dictionary of the arts, sience, and general literature. The whole work to be published in 12 volumes, at $2 50 each.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Sept. 8. 24

TO PHYSICIANS.

THOSE who may be desirous to obtain Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review, and Journal of Practical Medicine, *free of postage*, are informed that they may do so by applying at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*—This work is re-published in this country quarterly, and it is considered, by Physicians, who have good means to form a correct judgment on its merits, that no other foreign medical journal would be so useful to the American Practitioner as this.

Price *five dollars*, per annum, payable in advance.

N. B.—All the most recent and valuable Medical Books constantly for sale as above, on as favourable terms as they may be had at any Bookstore in any of the cities.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.

THE first or Fall term of Plainfield Academy will commence on Thursday, the 16th of September, under the Rectorship of Mr. John Witter.

Considering the very moderate price of board and tuition, the healthy and pleasant location of the Academy, and its present reputable standing, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to all who wish to prepare for College or active life.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

Plainfield, Sept. 1, 1830. 24

AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, at his house in Bozrah, formerly occupied by Mr. John Abel, on the 20th inst., his Household Furniture, 5 Cows, 1 breeding Mare, 1 Colt, 8 hogs or swine, 1 one horse Wagon and Harness, Farming Tools, Hay, Corn and Potatoes.

ADAM S. MEECH.

Bozrah, Sept. 5, 1830. 2w24

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of Norwich, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, within two months from date, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

R. W. ROATH, Adm'r.

Norwich, Sept. 8, 1830. 3w24

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Griswold, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a State tax of one cent on a dollar on levy 1829, and will meet said persons at the house of George Crocker, Innkeeper in the the town of Griswold, on the fourth day of October next, to receive the same.

JOSEPH UTLEY, Collector.

Griswold, Aug. 23, 1803. 3w23

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on or about the 23d of August last, seventeen white SHEEP. A few of them have a slit lengthwise on the left ear, and two halfpennys on the upper side of the right ear, and marked S B in red letters. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ARISTIBULUS CARRIER.

Colchester, Sept. 3, 1830. 3w24

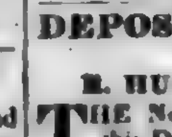
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Fitch & Smith, are requested to make immediate payment.

ALBERT SMITH.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.



Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 19th of August, 1830, 1 yearling Heifer—light red—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES R. SPENCER.

Griswold, Aug. 28, 1830. 3w24

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS, AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of *1500 pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

MISCELLANY.

THE MECHANIC.

Let us support those who support us!

The principles of political economy which would lead the inhabitants of a nation to support its own industry, in preference to the adventitious industry of foreigners, may with the same propriety be applied to smaller communities.—The inhabitants of a city, a town or a village, are each interested in supporting the industry of their own particular section of country. A village hatter will find it to his advantage to buy his shoes of the village shoemaker, even if he is compelled to pay a trifle more than he would have to do elsewhere—because he is putting into the hands of the shoemaker the wherewith to buy a hat; he is leaving his money near home, it will find its way back to his own drawer, which would not be the case if he had sent it away, and bought his shoes at a distance. Suppose the united body of mechanics in this borough should resolve to purchase all their wearing apparel in the city, would not our merchants and tailors be compelled to seek another place of residence? Now it is a fact that merchants and tailors live like other people—eat as much—and are as good citizens as any other class of men; and were they compelled to seek another place to earn a livelihood, every class of mechanics who help to clothe, and the farmer who feeds them, would sensibly feel their loss. It is even so with every member of the community. No one can live without the help of his neighbor, but all thrive by mutual encouragement. And furthermore, there is as much need of looking to the exportation and importation of a village as of a nation. Why does the town thrive and its inhabitants grow rich, while another of the same size is poorer this year than it was last? Simply because it exports more than it imports—or, in other words, it has every thing to buy and nothing to sell.

To this important subject there is too little attention paid by people generally. The advantage of encouragement to home mechanics and laborers is overlooked; and the result of sending away the circulating medium is not sufficiently considered. Money sent to any distant place to purchase any articles that may be manufactured at home, is like money sent to foreign ports to purchase articles that may be obtained at the hands of the United States. In one case it is lost to the country—and in both has the same effect on the community which is drained.—*Oswego Gaz.*

The following excellent article is extracted from the "Journal of Education." We recommend it to our readers as an article possessing much merit, and we hope it will be read by every person whose eye may chance to see it.

Boston Evening Gaz.

THE ECONOMY OF LITERARY & RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

No principle in political economy is better established than that a liberal support of religious and literary institutions is favorable to the pecuniary as well as moral prosperity of a people. This is apparent in all ages of the world, in every country, and in all states of society—from the lowest class of Russians or Irish, to the most enlightened finest circles in Europe or America. But we need not go so far to establish this important principle, in a system of means to produce the greatest amount of human happiness. It is evident in the present time, and in New England, it will recur to the recollection of the most careless traveller who has been in the different sections of our country, that the general prosperity in towns, villages and counties, is nearly in proportion to the schools and religious institutions.

When the citizens of a town believe they are *unable* to support clergymen and schoolmasters, they are always too poor, also, to repair roads, enclose their farms with fences, to repair the dilapidated buildings of their fathers, or even to replace the broken glass of a window, otherwise than by old hats and garments. But where public worship and common schools are well supported, the common to see marks of general prosperity, and individual wealth. There the public common will be neatly enclosed, and private possessions will indicate not only property but taste.

These representations are not pictures but facts, and establish the principle conclusively, that it is ever as a course of worldly policy and thrift, better to support the two kinds of institutions, than neglect them. The complaint of parents that they cannot afford their children a good education, is therefore unfounded, as it will cost much more to bring them up in ignorance; and when parishioners (on the plea of poverty) dismiss a good clergyman, it will in the same way fall as heavily upon their purses as their morals.

On this subject experience is the safest guide. We exist in a state of being, and in a country, where the support of our physical nature does not take so much of our time but that much is left to be devoted either to idleness or improvement. We are, moreover, not only active, but social, and of course are generally employed in connexion with others.

The question then arises, how shall this surplus time be used, and our social principles gratified? It is better to gratify them in a course that will advance the mind, the moral and intellectual principles, than in a manner which will deprave both. The former course is cheap, the latter only expensive. The most useful branches of education are uniformly the least expensive; yet many parents feel it a hardship that they must pay three dollars a quarter for instruction in the elementary branches of a useful education, while they pay ten dollars for the same instruction in dancing, and make no complaint.

On this point we have some statistics of our own. We know a town, in size about the third rate in New England, where schoolmasters receive five dollars and a half a month, and the clergyman is dismissed because the people are too poor to support him. This generation of paupers, however, give an ample support to two dancing schools, each of which costs them, directly or indirectly, a thousand dollars. These thrifty people are of course too poor to paint their houses, or replace a glass broken in the windows, or a hinge on the doors; yet they have the ability to take several sleigh rides in a winter, at the expense of two dollars each, and to call three times a day at the tavern, at the expense of six cents a time. It may be said that this is but one town, and an extreme case; but perhaps the reader may know many such towns, but we hope that he lives in a better.

How many towns in New England pay collectively, one thousand dollars to support a tavern, that would not give fifty to found a Lyceum. Yet, where would they get the most instruction and rational amusement? Young men will pay five dollars at an assembly—a sum that would for a year, pay more than their proportion to an institution, that would not only advance themselves in knowledge, but have an increasing bearing on the improvement of all the young in their community.

Has not the reader himself, honest man as he is, sometimes paid two dollars to ride on the Sabbath, though he now feels too poor to give one to a Lyceum, for a course of intellectual pleasure and instruction.

This principle of ours is uniform and invariable. Economy never stands in the way of improvement, which is itself the best and most lasting thrift. There is no saving to be made in vice and ignorance. It will save money, and character, and crime, and punishment, and remorse, to advance the moral and intellectual culture of our nature. This is the way to make us, indeed, lords of the lower creation, rising in intellectual dominion and perfection towards the Being who ordained it.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Extract from "Watson's" Olden Times, or Reminiscences of the City of New York—just published.

The population of the city of New York in 1770, was only 8,638. Its present population probably exceeds 190,000. The present Grand street was formerly very high hills, and as it approached Corlaer's Hook the hills were sixty feet higher than the present level. The residences of Cols. Rutgers and Willett, though formerly located far out of town, on the East River, have been surrounded by the encroaching population, but as buildings have not been permitted to be erected very close to them, they have reserved some little ground for gardens in the vicinity of the Homestead.

The carriage of the mail between New York and Philadelphia, even since the revolutionary war, was a very small affair. It was hardly of value enough to be robbed—a boy, without any means of defence, took the whole in saddle bags on horseback. Then the people wondered to see it enlarged, and it was transported in a sulkey. By the by, "the wonder grew" that it should be still more enlarged, and they took off the body of the sulkey, and put the mail in a large bag, and placed it between the wheels.—It was then long deemed as at its "ne plus ultra:" whereas now, in 1830, the mail is a load for a four horse team. Gen. Washington's residence in New York, was in the house now the Dry Dock (late Franklin) Bank. To that house he once went in procession. The house was for a long time afterwards occupied by Mr. Osgood, one of the late Surveyors of this port.

Governor's Island was originally called "Nutting Island," because of the quantity of hazel and other nuts growing on it, which furnished the winter supply to the city. In later times it was laid out in gardens for the use of the colonial governors. It was once a part of Long Island; however it may now appear to the eye on beholding so wide a separation by deep water.

The New York market was formerly supplied with milk from Long Island, by boats rowed by robust women, without hats or bonnets, their heads fitted with close caps—two rowers to each boat. It is more than probable that these brown faced hardy women were the great grandmothers of many a modern belle, who now finds it a fatiguing effort to put on her clothes. The times have indeed changed.

In 1756 the first stage was started between Philadelphia and New York, by Mr. Butler.—Three days through in summer time, five and six in winter.

In 1765 a second stage was started, to go through positively in three days. This was a covered Jersey wagon—fare two pence per mile.

It is not more than fifty years since Corlaer's Hook was in a state of woods. The first "Drover's Inn" kept so near the city, was a little above St. Paul's Church, by Adam Vander barrack.

Bayard Spring, in the woods, a great resort in the afternoons, was surrounded by a thick forest of hickory trees. This spring was on the south side of the present Spring street, near Varrick street.

In the year 1787, Col. Ramsey, then in Congress, considered himself as living out in the country, while residing at the White Conduit House, situate between Leonard and Franklin streets.

The old Dutch records clearly show that all the rear of the city was laid out into farms, say six in number, called "Bowery," from whence we have "Bowery" now; Van Twiller himself [Gov. Van Twiller] had his mansion on No. 1. his tobacco field on No. 3. No. 1 is supposed to be from Wall to Hudson street; No. 3. at Greenwich, then called Tapohanican; No. 4 was near the plain of Manhattan, including the Park and the Kolck or Collect.

A celebrated garden was formerly kept at the spot where now stands Peale's Museum; it was a place of great resort—was called Montague's Garden. It was here "the sons of Liberty" convened.

Robert Murray's farm house, in the neighborhood of the city, should ever be venerable from its associations. There his patriot Lady entertained General Howe and his staff with refreshments after their landing with the army at Kip's Bay; and she contrived to detain the officers so long that General Putnam got time to lead off the American troops then on full retreat from the city.

OF THE SUN.

Of the nature of the sun there have been various conjectures. It was long thought that he was a vast globe of fire, 1,384,462 times larger than the earth; and that he was continually emitting from his body innumerable millions of fiery particles, which being extremely divided, answered for the purpose of light and heat, without occasioning any ignition or burning, except when collected in the focus of a convex lens, or burning glass. Against this opinion, however, many serious and weighty objections have been made, and it has been so pressed with difficulties, that philosophers have been obliged to look for a theory less repugnant to nature and probability. Dr. Herschel's discoveries, by means of his immensely magnifying telescope, have, by the general consent of philosophers, added a new habitable world to our system, which is the Sun. Without stopping to enter into detail, which would be improper here, it is sufficient to say, that these discoveries tend to prove that what we call the sun, is only the atmosphere of that luminary; that this atmosphere consists of various elastic fluids that are more or less lucid and transparent—that, as in the clouds belonging to the atmosphere itself, so we may suppose that in the vast atmosphere of the sun, similar decompositions may take place, but with this difference, that the decompositions of the elastic fluids of the sun are of a phosphoric nature, and are attended by lucid appearances, by giving out light. The body of the sun he considers as hidden generally from us, by means of this luminous atmosphere; but what are called the maculæ or spots on the sun, are really openings in this atmosphere, through which the opaque body of the sun becomes visible; itself is not fiery nor hot, but is the instrument which God designed to act on the caloric or latent heat; and that heat is only produced by the solar light acting upon and combining with the caloric or matter of fire contained in the air, and other substances which are heated by it. This ingenious theory is supported by many plausible reasons and illustrations, which may be seen in the paper he read before the Royal Society.

OF THE MOON.

There is scarcely any doubt remaining in the philosophical world, that the moon is a habitable globe. The most accurate observations that have been made with the most powerful telescopes, have confirmed the opinion. The moon seems in almost every respect to be a body similar to our earth, to have its surface diversified by hill and dale, mountains and vallies, rivers, lakes and seas.

There is the fullest evidence that our earth serves as a moon to the moon herself, differing only in this, that the earth's surface is thirteen times larger than the moon's, so that the moon receives from the earth a light thirteen times greater than that which she imparts to us; and by a very correct analogy, we are led to infer, that all the planets and their satellites or attendant moons, are inhabited: for matter seems only to exist for the sake of intelligent beings.

OF THE STARS.

The stars, in general, are considered to be suns, similar to that in our system—each having an appropriate number of planets moving round it; and that, as these stars are innumerable, consequently there are innumerable worlds, all dependent on the power, protection and providence of God. Where the stars are in great abundance Dr. Herschel supposes they form primaries and secondaries, i. e. suns revolving about the sun in our system. He considers that this must be the case in what is called the Milky Way; the stars being there in prodigious quantity. Of this he gives the following proof: in August, 22, 1792, he found that in 41 minutes of time, no less than 258,000 stars had passed through the field of view in his telescope. What must God be who made, governs, and supports so many worlds!

LEXINGTON, LOUISVILLE, AND CINCINNATI.

"Forty six years ago the ground upon which Lexington and Louisville, Ky. now stand, was a wilderness. The former now contains 6,000, and the latter 12,000 inhabitants.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

The above paragraph has been going the rounds of the Eastern newspapers for some months. We propose to make a small addition to it. There is now preserved in Letton's Museum in this city, a number of the second volume of the Kentucky Gazette, published in Lexington on the 6th of September, 1788, in which there is the following advertisement:

"The subscribers being proprietors of a tract of land opposite the mouth of Licking river on the Northwest side of the Ohio, have determined to lay off a town upon that excellent situation. The local and natural advantages speak its future prosperity; being equal, if not superior, to any on the bank of Ohio, between the Miamies. The inlots to be each half an acre, the outlots four acres, thirty of each to be given to settlers, upon paying one dollar and a half, for the survey and deed of each lot. The 15th day of Sept. is appointed for a large company to meet in Lexington, and make a road from thence to the mouth of Licking, provided Judge Symmes arrives, being daily expected. When the town is laid off, lots will be given to such as may become residents before the first of April next.

MATHIAS DENMAN,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
JOHN FILSON."

It appears from this, that at the time when Lexington was old enough to support a newspaper, (then in its second year of publication,) *the site on which Cincinnati stands was pointed out as an eligible one for a town*, and proposals were made to lay off one upon it, so soon as a road could be cut through a wilderness by which it was surrounded. Louisville was then about as far advanced, we believe, as Lexington.—The former of these two places now contains, we are told, six and the latter twelve thousand inhabitants, including blacks. To this we beg leave to add that Cincinnati now numbers not less than *twenty seven thousand* persons, or nearly three times the white population of Lexington and Louisville united.

From these facts, our friends in the East may form some idea of the march of improvement in the Backwoods.

THE FOX CAUGHT—*A Fact.* A distiller not forty miles from this city carried to N——, a few months since, a quantity of spirits, and offered it to Mr. W——, a liquor merchant, for thirty cents a gallon. Mr. W. told him he did not want it. Why, said the distiller, do you not know how to made St. Croix rum? Take a hogshead, with one third good St. Croix, worth ninety cents a gallon and fill it up with spirits at thirty, and not one in ten of our common farmers will know but that it is all pure St. Croix, and you will clear sixty cents on the spirits.—Oh, said Mr. W., that would be too bad. Why no, said the distiller, the customer will never know it, and it will be just as good for him.—But my conscience said Mr. W. my conscience won't let me. Oh that is nothing, said the distiller. Come, you take my spirits, I do not want the money, I will take in pay a hogshead of your St. Croix. To this Mr. W. consented, and the distiller rolled in his barrels. In the course of an hour he was ready for a start home, and took his hogshead of St. Croix at ninety cents a gallon. His good West India was soon tapped and exhibited to his friends, but it did not quite answer his expectation; and the distiller began to suspect that honest, conscientious M. W. was not quite so ignorant of matters and things as he appeared to be. In a few weeks he went to N. and called on Mr. W. Here his first enquiry was,—Was that, Mr. W., pure St. Croix that you sold me? Oh yes, pure, excellent, best quality. But was it not adulterated at all? Oh yes, when you was out, I followed your advice, drew off two-thirds and filled up the hogshead with two barrels of your spirits. You said the consumers would not find it out, and conscience was nothing, and I should clear sixty cents on your spirits. The distiller raved, and swore he would never trade with such a man again, a man that would so impose upon people—it was not fair.—*Hartford Obs.*

TITLE FOR WASHINGTON.

The public mind was much agitated in the City of Philadelphia on the termination of hostilities, and much speculation existed as to the reward and manner of bestowing it, which the commander-in-chief was entitled to expect from the important services he had rendered to his country. Some thought a military triumph as was formerly the practice among the Romans, others were in favor of illuminations and fire works, others were of opinion that Congress should confer on him a name in allusion to the splendor of his achievements; amidst this variety of sentiment which distracted the attention of the people, the following tale was submitted to their good sense.

Hamats was reputed one of the wisest and best of the Emperors of China, having gained an important advantage over the Tartars, who had invaded his dominions, he returned to the city of Nankin, in order to enjoy the benefit of his success. He however rested quietly in his palace to the serious disappointment of the people who being naturally fond of pageantry, expected a grand triumphal entry which Emperors upon such occasions were accustomed to make. The murmurs of the people reached the ears of their sovereign. He loved his subjects and it was always his wish to gratify every reasonable desire. He accordingly assured them that on the approaching festival he would exhibit the most glorious triumph that had ever been seen in the world. Public expectation was awakened; many a rumor was in circulation and much anxiety was experienced on not beholding any unusual preparation for so splendid an exhibition. The lanterns with the thousand tapers were not yet suspended and the fire works were not seen upon the city walls although the day had arrived; crowds of people surrounded the gates of the palace, numerous and many strong symptoms of discontent were visible; in the moment of their fury, the gates were thrown open and the Emperor appeared, not in the vain and glittering pomp of military show, not in splendor or magnificence, but on foot, plainly dressed, followed by the blind, the maimed and the destitute, all clothed in new and good apparel and each having in hand a sufficient sum of money to supply the wants of a whole year. The people beheld with wonder, but they soon perceived the wisdom of their monarch, who had taught them that "to free the slave, to relieve the destitute, to comfort the afflicted, to encourage honest industry, and promote the cause of virtue and religion," was the true way of conferring happiness on the people and elevating his country to the summit of human glory.

Copied from a newspaper of 1783.

ELOPEMENT.—A circumstance recently occurred in Philadelphia, which has caused some excitement among the inhabitants. A respectable merchant, who resides in the western part of the city, was married to a lady for whom he had the most lively affection, and believed his attachment reciprocated. They lived together happily for several years, and a promising son cemented their union. But this paradise was poisoned by a serpent in the shape of a foreign consul, who took up his residence in a house opposite to the dwelling of Mr. ——. This wretch, on whose countenance heaven had stamped a darkness corresponding with his character, insinuated himself into the affections of Mrs. ——, and a criminal intercourse was for some time carried on between them, without any suspicion on the part of the husband of their acquaintance.

Mr. —— observed with grief that the affections of his lady were alienated, but he was wholly ignorant of the cause. At this time she proposed a visit to one of her relations, residing at an elegant villa in the neighborhood of the city; as it was one of the chief objects of his life to contribute to her happiness, he readily consented to this visit. After remaining in the country for a short time, she desired that their son might be left behind. However surprised at this request, he did not object, and the mother with feelings scarcely to be conceived, took leave of her innocent son, on whom she was about to inflict an irreparable injury. She embraced him with maternal tenderness, and said, "my dear child I shall never see you again."—Mr. —— and his lady returned to the city, and she shortly afterwards disappeared from her dwelling; no intelligence of the fugitive has since been received. The consul disappeared at the same time, and various other circumstances leave no doubt that they went off together.

What Philadelphian but must feel indignant at this Brazilian outrage? A foreigner, under the mask of peace, invades the sanctuary of domestic repose, and assassinates the happiness of one of our most valued citizens. The most sacred ties have been broken, the holiest institution of heaven corrupted, by an unprincipled foreigner. For the woman who has participated in his crime, her offence will be its own punishment. Abandoned by the man who has received her, reputation lost, and the stings of remorse in her conscience, she will shortly become an object only to be regarded with pity or horror.—*Philadelphia Saturday Eve. Post.*

THE STANDARD.

One day Socrates, having met a self important young gentleman, named Glaucon, "you have, they tell me," said the sage, "a passionate desire to govern the republic." "They say true," replied Glaucon. "The design is splendid," resumed the other. "If you succeed, you will be in a condition to serve your friends, aggrandize your family, and extend the bounds of your country. You will be known not only in Athens, but in all Greece; and perhaps your renown will reach even barbarous nations, like that of Themistocles. You will be the subject of all eyes, and you will attract to yourself the respect and admiration of the world." An address so insinuating, so flattering, delighted the young man, who immediately succumbed under his besetting weakness. He remained in silent rapture; and the other continued, 'since you desire esteem and honor, it is clear, that you think, also, of rendering yourself useful to the public.' 'Assuredly.' 'Tell me then, I pray you, what is the first service you propose to render the state?' As Glaucon appeared embarrassed, and was meditating what reply he should make, 'apparently,' resumed Socrates, 'it would be to enrich, that is, to augment the revenues.' 'The very same.' 'And without doubt you know in what the revenues consist, and how much can be raised? You cannot fail to have made that a particular study; that, if any great resource should suddenly fail, you might be able to replace it by another?' 'I swear to you that this is the very point upon which I have never thought.' 'Point out to me, at least, the expenditures of the republic; for you know of what importance it is to retrench all that are superfluous.' 'I am obliged to avow to you, that I am no better instructed upon this article than the other.'

'You must then put off, to some other time, the purpose which you have to enrich the republic; for it is impossible for you to do it, if you are ignorant both of its resources and expenses.'

The conversation had begun not to be altogether so pleasant for the young politician, because it compelled him to the humiliating avowal of his ignorance upon these very points, [illegible] he ought to have been best informed. [illegible] however, sustained his vanity, and profiting of an idea, which appeared to him commendable, 'it seems to me,' said he, 'that you pass in silence a means, as efficacious as that of which you have been speaking. Can we not enrich the state by the ruin of its enemies?' 'Exactly so. But to avail of this means, we must be the stronger party. Otherwise we run the risk of losing our own instead of gaining theirs. Then he, who speaks about undertaking a war, must know the forces of the one, and of the other; that, should he find his party the stronger, he may boldly counsel war; and if he find it the weaker, dissuade the people from engaging in it. Do you know what are the forces of your republic, by land and sea, and what those of your enemies?

Have you the information reduced to writing? You will do me the pleasure to communicate it to me.' 'I have not done it yet.' I see then we must not be in haste to make war, if they assign to you the charge of the government. It seems then, there are many things for you yet to know, and much care of preparation yet to be bestowed.'

He then led the young man over many other articles, upon which he found himself equally new, and caused him to touch, with his own finger, the ridiculousness of those, who have the temerity to intermeddle with government, without bringing to it any other preparation, than a great esteem for themselves, and a measureless ambition to mount to the first places.

'Fear, my dear Glasson,' added he, in conclusion, 'lest a too vehement desire of honor should blind you, and cause you to assume a part which would cover you with shame, in bringing to the fullest light your incapacity and inexperience.'—*Western Review.*

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We copy the following correspondence between the late Attorney-General of the United States and the Governor of Georgia, from a Georgia paper.

MR. WIRT TO GOV. GILMER.

BALTIMORE, June 4th, 1830.

SIR—A just respect for the State of Georgia, and a desire to avoid a misconstruction which might be attended with evil consequences, seem to me to call for a communication which, under other circumstances, might well be deemed officious and intrusive. The excitement with regard to the Indians within your borders is already so high, and, in this state of feeling, measures of the most innocent character are so easily misapprehended and converted into causes of offence, that I persuade myself your Excellency will at least approve the motive of this letter as a measure of peace.

The Cherokee nation have consulted me, professionally, as to their rights under their various treaties with the United States. Among other questions, they have asked me whether, under the federal constitution, laws and treaties, the State of Georgia has the right to extend her laws, compulsively, into their nation; and whether this question can or cannot be carried for decision to the Supreme Court of the U. States? I am fully aware of the serious import of these questions, and regret exceedingly that they have arisen. I foresee distinctly the disastrous consequences which may be made to flow from giving the controversy this direction; and yet if it be met and conducted with proper temper, as I trust it will, it is quite as apparent that it may prove the means of peace and reconciliation.—I have not sought this consultation. It has been cast upon me in the common and regular practice of my profession; and according to my understanding of my professional duties, I am not at liberty to refuse either my advice or services to any one who comes to consult me on his legal rights, and who has nothing more in view than the assertion of those rights according to the course of the laws of the land.

It is my misfortune to differ with the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia, on the question of her power to extend her laws into the Cherokee nation: and the late debates in Congress will have satisfied your Excellency that in this opinion I am not singular, but that I hold it in common with many of the most distinguished lawyers on our continent. We may be wrong; and, as infallibility is not the lot of mortals, those who hold the opposite opinion may possibly be wrong. Fortunately there exists a tribunal before which this difference of opinion may be quietly and peaceably settled, and to this tribunal I think it may be regularly referred.—I perceive that in the debates to which I have alluded, a mistaken humanity has been supposed to warp the judgment on one side of this question, and interest on the other. In the Supreme Court of the United States, we shall find a tribunal as impartial and as enlightened as can be expected on this earth; or if partiality can be supposed to find its way into that high tribunal, on any occasion, it is not on such a case as this, that the Cherokee nation have a right to expect it in their favor. *To them* the courts of the United States are *foreign courts*, while they are the *domestic tribunals* of the States of the Union.

I have told these people that I am willing to assist them in bringing their rights for final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States on the condition that they conduct themselves peaceably towards the people of Georgia, and of the U. States, and that they make the question purely a question of law for our courts; but that I will abandon them and their cause on the first aggression by violence on the white people around them which shall be authorized by their nation. It is but justice to add that to those of the nation who have been with me, and who compose the delegation that have been at Washington during the winter, I have not discovered the slightest disposition to violence. They are civilized and well informed men—they wear our dress, speak our language correctly—and in their manners indicate all the mildness and much of the culture and courtesy of our own best circles. They assure me that their people at home have abandoned the habits of savage life and subsist by agriculture and the other usual and peaceful pursuits of civilized societies. They profess, and I believe, with entire sincerity, to be willing to make the question of their rights under their treaties, questions of pure law, for the decision of our own courts; and I perceive by the reported debate in Congress that a measure of this sort has been anticipated, and that one of your enlightened Senators in that body expressed a strong, and without doubt a sincere conviction, that the decision of the judiciary would, if it should ever be asked, be in favor of the right of the State to legislate over the Cherokee nation, I cannot but indulge the hope that in proposing to bring this question before the Supreme Court, I shall have advised a measure rather pleasing than otherwise, to the State of Georgia.

Be this as it may, I cannot reconcile it to my own sense of propriety to have any agency in this affair without apprising your Excellency frankly and respectfully, of what is intended. I desire to have it distinctly understood on every hand, that neither these people nor their counsel aim at any thing more in this movement, than an open, peaceable and respectful appeal to the opinion of our own courts, the courts of the Union.

Your Excellency will not understand me as asking or expecting that you will take the trouble to answer this letter. My object is single and sincere; it is simply to avoid all appearance of concealment, and all misapprehension or surprise on the part of the State of Georgia, by advising your Excellency fairly and openly of the measure in contemplation, and by assuring you that there is no other purpose in view than a quiet, peaceable and respectful reference of the questions of law and right in dispute between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee people, to the highest court of our nation, the Supreme Court of the United States.

Your Excellency will permit me to assure you, further, that in the future measures which may grow out of the controversy, so far as they shall be under my direction, care will be taken to give as little trouble as possible to the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia, and that the discussion will be conducted with all the respect for that State and its laws which may consist with the proper assertion of what I consider the rights of this unfortunate people.

The decision may be expedited by making a case, by consent, if that course should suit the views of the State of Georgia. It is not asked, however, but suggested merely for your consideration, with an assurance that if it should meet your approbation the Cherokee will cheerfully concur in the measure.

The motives which have led me to trouble you with this communication, make it equally proper, I think, that I should submit a copy of it to the President of the United States; and I shall place another copy in the hands of the Cherokee delegation, in order that they may distinctly see and remember the conduct which is expected from their people, and what, alone, they have a right to expect from me.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WIRT.

His Excellency GEORGE R. GILMER,
Governor of Georgia

Governor Gilmer to Mr. Wirt.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO.
Milledgeville, 19th *June*, 1830.

SIR—Your communication addressed to the Governor of Georgia, has been received, informing him of your employment by the Cherokee Indians to defend them against the operation of the laws of the state, and proposing a reference of what you have thought proper to call the dispute between the Cherokee nation and the State of Georgia, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Governor of Georgia knows of no reason why he should be notified that professional duty required of you to take fees of all who ask your advice. Georgia claims no jurisdiction over the lawyers of Maryland. Your justification will have become appropriate when that state interferes with your professional business. Why it should be the misfortune of a citizen of Maryland (as you say it is yours) to differ with the constituted authorities of Georgia, is not very clearly understood. You are neither responsible for the legislation of the state, nor subject to its control. There is no doubt but that many of the Lawyers distinguished like yourself (as you say) profess to believe that the State has usurped authority and violated the faith of treaties in passing laws for the protection of the rights, and punishing the crimes of the Indian people who reside within its limits. It is known that the extent of the jurisdiction of Georgia, and the policy of removing the Cherokees and other Indians to the west of Mississippi, have become party questions. It is not therefore surprising, that those who engage in the struggle for power, should find usurpation, faithlessness, in the measures of the Government accordingly as the loss of office, or the hope of its acquisition may enlighten their understandings. What you say of the fallibility of the constituted authorities of Georgia, is a truism of universal application, and can have no meaning but by your intention to render the application particular.

You say that the Supreme Court of the United States is a high, impartial, and enlightened tribunal. Why such commendation?

The promise you make to use your professional influence to prevent your clients, the Indians, from committing violence upon the people of Georgia, is very kind, coming as it does from a private citizen of another State, and will without doubt create an obligation upon the people whose safety is intended, commensurate with the favor to be received.

There are no fears in Georgia of Indian violence, although it is highly probable that your efforts will be productive of some mischief. It is believed that the Cherokees in Georgia had determined to unite with that portion of their tribe who had removed to the west of the Mississippi, if the policy of the President were sustained by Congress. To prevent this result, as soon as it became highly probable that the Indian bill would pass, the Cherokees were persuaded that the right of self government could be secured to them by the power of the Supreme Court, in defiance of the legislation of the General and State Governments. It was not known, however, until the receipt of your letter, that the spirit of resistance to the laws of the state and views of the United States which have of late been evident among the Indians had in any manner been occasioned by your advice. Although insurrection among the Indian people of Georgia may be the consequence of your proceedings and those who act in union with you, the constituted authorities of the state disclaim all right to interfere with you, in any manner, so long as you keep yourself beyond the jurisdiction of the state.

You have thought proper to give the Governor of Georgia an account of the civilization of the Cherokees, describing those whom you have known to be polished gentlemen, and those whom you do not know to have ceased to be savages. What you say of the intelligence of the members of the Cherokee tribe who were in Washington City last winter, is partly true, and equally descriptive of many others. They are not Indians, however, but the children of white men, whose corrupt habits or vile passions led them into connexion with the Cherokee tribe. It is not surprising that the white men and the children of white men have availed themselves of the easy means of acquiring wealth which the Cherokee territory has presented for thirty or forty years: for that intelligence and spirited activity should increase with their increased wealth; nor that when wealth, intelligence and industry were confined to the whites and the children of white men, that the power over the tribe should become centered in the same hands. But that these causes were calculated to produce similar effects upon the Indians, the real aborigines, is disproved by every example among the thousands which the experience of the two last centuries has furnished in every part of this continent. The Cherokees have lost all that was valuable in their Indian character, have become spiritless, dependent and depraved; as the whites and their children have become wealthy, intelligent and powerful.

So long as the Cherokees retained their primitive habits, no disposition was shown by the States under the protection of whose government they resided, to make them subject to their laws. Such policy would have been cruel, because it would have interfered with their habits of life, the enjoyments peculiar to Indian people and the kind of government which accorded with those habits and enjoyments. It was the power of the whites and their children among the Cherokees that destroyed the ancient laws, customs and authority of the tribe, and subjected the natives to the rule of that most oppressive of Governments, an Oligarchy.—There is nothing surprising in this result.—From the character of the people and the causes operating upon them it it could not have been otherwise. It was this state of things that rendered it obligatory upon the State of Georgia to vindicate her rights of sovereignty by abolishing all Cherokee government within its limits. Whether intelligent or ignorant, the state of Georgia has passed no laws violative of the liberty, personal security, or private property of any Indian. It has been the object of humanity and wisdom, to separate the two classes among them, giving the rights of citizenship to those who are capable of performing its duties and properly estimating its privileges, and increasing the enjoyment, and the probability of future improvement to the ignorant and idle, by removing them to a situation where the inducements to action will be more in accordance with the character of the Cherokee people.

Your suggestion that it would be convenient and satisfactory if yourself, the Indians and the Governor, would make up a law case to be submitted to the Supreme Court for the determination of the question whether the Legislature of Georgia has competent authority to pass laws for the government of the Indians residing within its limits, however courteous the manner, and conciliatory the phraseology, cannot but be considered exceedingly disrespectful to the Government of the State. No one knows better than yourself that the Governor would grossly violate his duty and exceed his authority by complying with such a suggestion, and that both the letter and spirit of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the Supreme Court forbid its adjudging such a case. Your suggestion is but an evidence of the state of that contest in which the advocates of power are exerting themselves to increase the authority of the Departments of the General Government, whilst the friends of liberty and the rights of the people are in opposition endeavoring to sustain the sovereignty of the States. It is hoped that the efforts of the Government to execute its contract with Georgia, to secure the continuance and advance the happiness of the Indian tribes, and to give quiet to the country, may be so effectually successful as to prevent the necessity of any further intercourse upon this subject.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

WILLIAM WIRT, Esq.

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Daily Centinel, of Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Amethyst, Capt. Rich, from Liverpool, we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 7th Aug. containing Paris dates to the 6th.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Our former accounts from Paris, it will be remembered were to the 1st August, and they left the first important act of the revolution so far completed, as to have produced the abdication of Charles X. in favor of the young Duke of Bordeaux, and the establishment of a Provisional Government with the Duke of Orleans for its Supreme Executive Chief, under the title of Lt. General of the Kingdom. A new ministry was appointed for the occasion and the whole government was left subject to the future regulation and perfection by the two Chambers,—the legitimate representatives of the people of France.

It will also be borne in mind, that the new Chamber of Deputies was originally to have assembled on the 3d of August; and that the misguided King made an abortive attempt, to disqualify them before this first meeting, and also to annihilate the liberty of the press. One of the first acts of the provisional government was to annul the last violent measures of the ex-Government, and by our present advices, we find, that the new Chamber of Deputies accordingly met, as originally intended, on the 3d, and were opened in due form, by a speech from the new Executive, as follows:

"Peers and Deputies,—Paris, troubled in her repose by a deplorable violation of the Charter and of the Laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle, all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property, rights—every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious danger.

"In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow-citizens turned towards me; they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country, they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

"Their cause appeared to me to be just—the dangers imminent—the necessity imperative—my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colours which, for the second time have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

"I have come, firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me—to establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty, which was threatened, and rendered impossible the return of such great evils, by securing forever the power of that Charter whose name, invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory. (Applause.)

"In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the development of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free Government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the National Guards, to the application of the jury to the crime of the Press, the formation of the Departmental and Municipal Administration, and above all, to that fourteenth Article of the Charter, which has been so fatefully interpreted. (Fresh Applause.)

"It is with these sentiments, gentlemen, that I come to open this session.

"The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent, but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvelous promptness after a resistance pure from all excesses, a just national pride fills my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

"Yes, Gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to Europe, that calmly engaged with internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and the repose of its neighbors.

"Respect of all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds their confidence, to the institutions that stability, which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people and of the strength of the States.

"Peers and Deputies—As soon as the Chambers shall be constituted, I shall have had before you the acts of abdication of his Majesty King Charles X. By the same act, his Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights. This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers, and I caused it to be inserted in the official part of the *Moniteur*."

The cries of "Vive d'Orleans! Vive la Liberte!" were again heard more lively than before. The Prince appeared to be deeply affected; he saluted the assembly several times, and withdrew with his son, attended by the deputation, which conducted him back to the door.

M. Lafitte advanced towards the centre of the assembly, and said: "I think, gentlemen, that we ought to separate to-day, to meet again to-morrow at noon."

Numerous voices—"Yes, to-morrow at noon—to-morrow! to-morrow!"

Other voices—"To-day! to-day! The bureaux might be formed!"

M. Salverte—Where then is our President by seniority?

M. Dupin, the elder—M. Chilhaud de la Rigaudie is not here, but we have M. Labbey de Pompieres.

Several voices—"Till to-morrow for the bureaux! till to-morrow!"

The assembly broke up and left the Hall.—the immense crowd which surrounded the Palace filled the air with the loudest acclamations. The National Guard in their best uniform, alone lined the way, but it seemed to have come rather to take a part in a fete than to maintain order, for nobody seemed to think of disturbing it. At the slightest injunction of a citizen soldier, the groups dispersed as if by enchantment to make room for the Deputies.

A single incident interrupted the tranquility for a moment at one point. Some incendiary persons carried about the square a tri-colored flag covered with crape, crying, "Liberty or Death!" On the prudent observations of some persons, the National Guard speedily dispersed this assemblage. Some of those who composed it were for a moment arrested. Several of them were found to have pistols about them, but it appeared upon examination that these pistols were not loaded. The prisoners were immediately released.

Connected with these important doings in the Chambers the *Moniteur* contains the following Executive acts:

"PARIS, Aug. 1.

"*Ordinances of the Lieut. General of the Kingdom.*

"Art. 1. The French nation resumes its colors. No other cockade shall henceforth be worn than the tri-colored cockade.

"The Commissioners charged principally with the several departments of the Ministry, shall provide each, as far as he is concerned, for the execution of the present ordinance.

"Paris, Aug. 1, 1830.

"LOUIS PHILLIPE d'ORLEANS."

(Countersigned.)

"The Commissioner charged provisionally with the war department

"Count GERARD.

"No. 2. The Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies, shall meet on the 3d of Aug. next, in the usual place.

"Five other Ordinances appoint the Commissioners for the several departments of the Ministry, viz.:

"War—General Gerard. Justice—Dupont de l'Eure. Interior—Guizot. Finance—Baron Louis. Prefect of Police—Girod de l'Ain.

"*Ordinance No. 3.*

Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

"Art. 1. The condemnation pronounced for political offences of the Press remain without effect.

2. The persons confined for such offences are to be immediately set at liberty. They are also relieved from fines and other expenses, with the single exception of the duty.

The proceedings instituted up to the present day are to cease immediately.

LOUIS PHILLIPE d'ORLEANS.

Paris, Aug. 2.

The Provisional Commissary of the Department of Justice. DUPONT (de l'Eure.)"

Other ordinances announced the appointment of M. Bernard of the Chamber of Deputies, to be Procurer General of the Royal Court of Paris,—of M. Barthe, to be Procurer du Ro, at the Tribunal of the first instance of the Department of the Seine,—and of M. Joseph Merilhou to be the Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice. These appointments in places of big-gotted devotees of the old regimen, are deemed to indicate the liberality of the Lt. Gen.

The Royal Family.

The adventures of the King during the popular movements are of no small interest. From St. Cloud, the first place of refuge, 6 miles from Paris, he fled precipitately at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, 31st July; 12 carriages accompanied him. He at first sought refuge at the Palace of Versailles, 16 miles from Paris, but the people of the town closed their gates against him. Soon after he had left St. Cloud, the 4th regiment of Royal Guards, which had been left there to cover his retreat, was attacked by multitudes of armed citizens, led on by three pupils of the Polytechnic school, and compelled to disperse, and throw down their arms, after they had broken the gun locks. From the gates Versailles, the King and suite fled to Rambouillet, about 30 miles from Paris, where they arrived on the 1st of August. He continued there till the 3d, surrounded by a great number of Generals and superior officers, without troops excepting some two thousand men of all arms, who had thus far adhered to the fortunes of their master. The Royal Commander in chief was there, but his troops at Versailles, and elsewhere, had refused to join him or obey his orders.

It was under these circumstances that he sent proposals of abdication in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, to the Lt. General, to the following effect:

PARIS, August 3.

(Official.)—The following Act, superscribed "To my Cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General to the Kingdom," has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans in the archives of the Chamber of Peers:

Rambouillet, Aug. 2, 1830.

My Cousin—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have therefore taken the resolution to abdicate the crown in favor of my grandson, the Duke de Bordeaux. The Dauphin who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favor of his nephew.

You will have then in your quality of Lieut. General of the Kingdom, to cause the accession of Henry V. to the crown to be proclaimed.—You will take besides all measures which concern you to regulate the forms of the government during the minority of the new King.—Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions; it is a means to avoid many evils.

You will communicate my intention to the Diplomatic Body, and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized King of France, under the name of Henry V.

I charge Lieut. General Vicomte de Foissac Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favor of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me, and the rest of my family.

We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequence of the change of this reign.

I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiment with which I am your affectionate cousin,

CHARLES.
LOUIS ANTOINE.

From the Constitutionnel of Aug. 4.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A document conceived in the following terms is spoken of:

The King wishing to put an end to the troubles which exist in the capital and a part of France, depending besides on the sincere attachment of his cousin the Duke of Orleans, nominates him Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

The King having thought fit to withdraw his ordinance of the 25th July, approves of the meeting of the chambers on the 3d of August, and is willing to hope that they will re-establish tranquility in France.

The King will wait here for the return of the person who is commissioned to carry this declaration to Paris.

If any attempt should be made against the life of the King or of his family, or against their liberty, he will defend himself to death.

CHARLES.

Done at Rambouillet, Aug. 1, 1830.

Letter from the Commissioners appointed to attend the King.

Rambouillet, Aug. 3.

Monseigneur—It is with joy that we announce the success of our mission. The King has determined to depart with all his family.—We shall bring you all the incidents and details of the journey with the greatest precision. May it terminate happily. We follow the route to Cherbourg. All the troops are directed to march on Epernon. To-morrow morning it will be decided which shall definitely follow the King.

We are with respect and devotion, your Royal Highness' most humble and most obedient servants,

DE SCHONEN.
LE MARECHAL MARMON.
ODILLON BARROT.

The despatch which contains the above official letter says, "It is understood to be the King's intention to embark for the United States of America. The King's resolution has evidently been hastened by the approach of the armed force from Paris."

Previous to coming to the resolution to abdicate, it is said to have been the King's intention to have tried to excite a movement in his favor in the Provinces of La Vendee, but his retreat thither was impeded. All the Royal family were with him, except the Duchess of Angoulême, who on the 28th July was at Dijo, where she entered the theatre and was insulted by shouts of "live the Charter"—"live the 221"—"liberty of the press," &c. The troops were ordered to suppress the disturbance, but were driven back by the populace. She immediately left for Villeneuve, and thence for Fontainebleau, and thence for Rambouillet, to which place she went in a common hack, disguised as a peasant's wife. On the King's abdication, he had demanded a safe escort out of France, and four millions of francs per annum. This was immediately acceded to, and Messrs. Odillon, Barrot, De Schonen, Jacqueminot, the Duke de Coigny, and the Duke de Trevise, were despatched from Paris, as commissioners to conduct him to the Cherbourg. In the mean time it was reported in Paris that he had receded from his intention to abdicate, and had determined not to leave the kingdom. This alteration of his views was by some attributed to the influence of the Duchess of Angouleme, who was very indignant at the proposed submission. Others denied that the Duchess had interfered. The effect of the report, was to excite new indignation against the king in the populace of Paris, and it was feared that he would become a victim of popular violence.

The Messager states that on the arrival at Rambouillet of the commissioners appointed to give him safe conduct, the ex-king refused to adhere to the proposals which he had himself made. The news of his bad faith immediately excited the indignation of the Parisians. Six thousand national volunteers assembled in the Champs Elysees, to march to Rambouillet. All the hackney carriages of Paris, and all those that ply environs, have been put into requisition at the expense of the city, to convey them to Versailles. All the armed population will join them on the road, as well as 8000 Normans, likewise well armed, who have just arrived within two leagues of Paris. It is now for the pretended rights of the young Duke of Bordeaux, that Charles X. retains a last hope of causing a civil to war break out. He is deceived by those who surrounded him, and his own prejudices, to the very last moment. He does not comprehend and he cannot comprehend that it is not a civil war, but deliverance—a national movement against a perjured and despised Government, which would have covered France with executioners, if the citizens could have been conquered. However, General Gerard has set out for Rambouillet with 20,000 men and several pieces of cannon. We cannot hear of him again till to-morrow. The population of Paris is again in arms, and the exasperation against the Bourbons is extreme.

It will be seen, however, from the report of the commission sent to give the King safe conduct from his realms, that he had come to his original terms, and it is curious to contemplate the old Jesuitical King looking toward this country for an asylum.

The King of Naples died at Turin, aged 53, and will be succeeded by his son, Ferdinand Charles, the Duke of Calabria, 20 years of age. The late King of Naples was maternal Grandfather of the young Duke of Bordeaux.

Patriot Offerings.—The Moniteur contains a regulation, signed by Lobau, and Maugen, dated Aug. 2d, directing all sums and treasure arising from patriotic offerings, shall be paid into the Municipal Treasury of Paris, and books opened for their especial record. The Mayor is charged to collect all sums put into public boxes, and pay the same into the Treasury. The Municipal Commission acknowledges the receipt of a gift of 15,003 francs, from Baron J. De Rothschild, which he destines to the unfortunate wounded, and the widows and children of those killed the last days of July.

"NATIONAL GUARDS OF PARIS.

"August 2. Orders of the day.

"At the glorious crisis when Parisian energy has re-conquered our rights, every thing is still temporary. Nothing is definitive, but the sovereignty of these national rights, and the eternal recollection of the great week of the people. But in the midst of various powers invented by the necessity of our situation, the reorganization of the National Guards is a measure of defence and public order, which is generally called for. The order of the Prince, exercising the high functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom—most honorable for me—was, that for the present I should take the command. I refused in 1790, at the advice of three millions of my comrades, because that office would have become permanent, and might one day become dangerous. Now, however, the circumstances are different, and I think it my duty, in order to save the cause of liberty and of my country, to accept the general command of the National Guards of France. "LA FAYETTE."

"Another Order of the Day gives directions for the general organization of the National Guards, which, it says, will be upon the principles of that formed in 1791. There will be no change in the uniform, except the cuff, which will be white, instead of blue. The National Guard is to be reviewed on the 7th inst. in the Champ de Mars. It was by mistake that the last sentence of the Proclamation of his Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom was printed in these words. "A Charter shall henceforth be a truth." The sentence ought to be as follows:—"The Charter shall henceforth be a truth." It stands thus in the first edition which was published, and which is posted upon the walls of Paris.

Telegraphic Despatches.—From Lyons, Aug. 1st, one P. M. Yesterday there were disturbances for about ten hours; but tranquility was restored on the Civil Authorities promising to organise companies of the Urbaine Guard. The Police do duty with the National Guard. The troops have returned to their barracks, without having the least engagement with the people.—In the evening all was quiet.

From Metz, Aug. 2. The National Cockade glitters upon every head. The tri-colored flag is flying.

The Mayor of Metz to Gen. Lafayette.—"The National Guard is organised. The troops in garrison have adopted the National Colors.—The most perfect tranquility prevails every where."

To the Minister of War. "Tours, Aug. 1st, 2 P. M. Your despatch of the 31st is received. Directions have been given to the troops to resist the tri colored cockade."

PARIS, Aug. 3. The Duke d'Angoulême, has announced at Bourgueil, a Proclamation to the troops which accompanied him, 'that the army was disbanded.' Telegraphic despatches announce that Marseilles and Toulon have hoisted the National flag. We shall soon learn that the army in Africa wears our glorious colors. M. de Beaumont (not hanged at Toulon, but had re-embarked, it is thought for Naples.

Most of the theatres were re-opened yesterday for the benefit of the families of the late victims of the public cause. M. Norvin sang a patriotic cantata, in the uniform of the National Guard. The Marseillaise hymn was sung, and the people spontaneously joined in the chorus.

'Evening 5 A. M. Aug. 1. We are in the moment congratulating a Municipality and the National Guard. Everything is perfectly tranquil.' The division of the Royal Guard, (Horse Grenadiers, Cuirassiers, and regiments of the line) commanded by La Ceva Grandmaison, has submitted. Capt. Turgot, (nephew of the ministerial statesman) has given in his submission.

From the Army in Algiers.—Extract of Letters.

'Two regiments of the first brigade, 2d division, commanded by Gen. Damremont, have left Algiers to take possession of Bona and La Calle, which are standing on Gros. These movements will lessen the information of the Bey of Constantine. The army now is preparing to experimentize the effect of the successive heat. The troops are based in the Colonies, consumed twenty-five millions of francs, in money and stores.'

PARIS, Aug. 1.

'Telegraphic Despatch.—General Valazé, commander in chief of the Engineers, has arrived at Toulon from Algiers. Gen. Achard arrived at Toulon on the 25th July, on board the Scipion, with 3,000 men from the Regency of Algiers.

The following placard is posted in all the streets of Paris:—

'Charles the Tenth once more rises against Paris; he has caused the blood of his people to flow.

'A republic will expose us to bloodiest disorders, and cause quarrels with Europe.

'The Duke of Orleans never fought against us.

'The Duke of Orleans was at Jemappes.

'The Duke of Orleans is a Citizen King.

'The Duke of Orleans wears the tri-colored cockade in battle, and he will wear it again—we will follow his colors.

'The Duke of Orleans has not proclaimed himself, but wants our wishes. Let us proclaim him; he will accept the Charter, and the French people will support his throne.'

LONDON, (*Courier*) Aug. 5. Our Paris Correspondent, under date of the 3d, says, 'Yesterday the King of France abdicated his throne. I send you particulars in the enclosed printed paper, which, to save postage, I send in the original. Have delivered this paper. The following is a translation:

'Charles X. after having abdicated at Rambouillet, demanded a passport. A deputation, composed of the Marshal Duke of Trevise (Mortier) and the Duke de Coigny, M. de Schonen, Col. Jacquemont, and M. Odillon Barrot, departed for Rambouillet, and were charged to accompany Charles to the French coast, where he was to embark. It is said that the Ex-Royal Family will go to the United States. All who remain around Charles X. are the Guards du Corps, who also for the most part, are ancient noblesse officers of the army.

Postscript, four o'clock, P. M. 'I have just learnt that the King of France refuses to give up the crown diamonds he had in his possession, and that 10000 National Guards are gone to Rambouillet.'

From the Messager, August 6.

Saint Acheul is destroyed. The people proceeded to that establishment, which they have demolished & burnt.

A letter accompanying the expense says—"As soon as the Chamber is constituted, a proposal will be made to it to offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. Everything is prepared for this. It is probable that the Peerage and the Magistracy will be remodelled. It is affirmed that General Clausel is appointed Commander in Chief the army in Africa."

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 6.

(Private Correspondence.) PARIS, Aug. 3.

Ten o'clock.—The National Guards are under arms to assist in the ceremony of opening the session of the Chambers, and to preserve order. The weather continues to be, as it has been for several days, superb. The streets are crowded, but without confusion, and everywhere the pavement is "being" replaced. Business has not been resumed regularly on 'Change, but many bargains were made yesterday. The loss to the sellers in the Account previously to Monday, 26th ult. is by the depression of that and the succeeding day, estimated at 400,000,000 of francs (16,000,000) but it is expected that the bargains will be declared void, except as far as to give the purchasers small remuneration. To enforce payment of the whole amount would have been impossible. Money begins again to appear, and all the shops are open. Every man in Paris wears a tri-colored cockade or tricolor-knot, or both. You may conceive therefore, that the trade of the mercers is brisk; but the want of red, blue and white ribons was soon exhausted. This was obviated by cutting broad silk of these colors into strips, and sewing them together. Indeed, the exigents rendered necessary by the consumption would astonish you much. The walls continue to be placarded with appeals in favor of the project for investing the Duke of Orleans with the sovereignty of France; among others, a letter in 1815 to Marshal Mortier. One set of bills pretends to by no means necessary to be true—I mean a republication of doubts respecting the legitimacy of the Duc de Bordeaux. No man could look upon him as his sister, who would not admit their consanguinity to each other and to their mother, the Duchess of Berri. Of the royal family, the Duc de Bordeaux escaped, the Duchess of Berri was least dabbled. She will be regretted by many. The royal family were observed to be dressed in mourning on their return, and of this circumstance some notice was taken. The death of the King of Naples would sufficiently account for it, even had the mourning for your king been over. The Duchess of Orleans and her daughters came to the Palais Royal yesterday from their country seat near Leouvecourt, in a Carrick (a carriage similar to the omnibus,) as simple passengers. I mention this to illustrate what is going on respecting the future form of Government. The officers of the Army are flocking in, and it is amusing to see with what importance the old (private) soldiers bear themselves. The young men, those who fought so bravely, still remain in possession of many of the posts they took up to this day; the Bank guard was composed of them as well as the national guards, half and half. The same is observable in the Palais Royal; they have the Tuileries to themselves, and continue to display the most admirable moderation; but it is 11 o'clock, and I must proceed to the opening of the Chambers.

'The Duke of Orleans, dressed in the uniform of a General, and accompanied by a detachment of the National Guard of each arrondissement, left the Palais Royal at about one o'clock. He was received on his passage by enthusiastic cries of "Vive d'Orleans!" and "Vive la Liberte!" On arriving at the Palais du Corps Legislatif (sidewast Chamber of Deputies,) the music of the legions struck up the air of "La victoire est a nous" and the Duke, preceded by his family, was ushered into the hall of the sittings of the Chamber, where about 300 Deputies attended. The galleries were crowded with Peers, General Officers of the old army, the diplomatic body, &c. The Duchess of Orleans appeared greatly affected by the scene, and, notwithstanding the efforts she made to conceal her feelings, the redness of her eyes betrayed her recent emotions. The Duke pronounced his speech in a very audible voice, and laid a certain emphasis on the passages in which he alluded to the institutions of the Charter, and the guarantees against encroachments. The ceremony passed off with perfect order, and the absence of the gendarmes was remarked.

'Two o'clock *P. M.*—The triumph of the country comes daily more decisive and brilliant. With the exception of the South of France, from whence there is not sufficient time to receive accounts, all the rest of the kingdom has mounted the tri-colored cockade. The National Guard can, and disowned the perjured and profligate government of Charles X. Last night despatches were received from Bordeaux and Metz. Both important places have declared in favor of the Provisional government. There is little doubt but that all France will follow this example. The treasures from Algiers, the army commanded by Beaumont, and the remnant of the Swiss troops who accompany the Court, are the only supporters Charles X. can at present rely upon. The army will prove unanimous against the force, the energy of the national guard. The population of the country in every where in arms, their watchword being 'Vive la Liberte!'

The Journal du Commerce states that the American Minister was among the first diplomatic personages who paid their respects to the Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

Subscriptions were making in England for the relief of the widows and orphans of the victims of the late tyranny of the Ex-King and his godly advisers. The London Morning Herald says:—"In a land consecrated to freedom, and enriched by the character which is the best ornaments of civilization, the families of those who have died the martyrs to liberty, cannot appeal in vain to national munificence to rescue them from the pangs of poverty, claim urgent aide." This is true; but it may be asked whether the sufferings of the widows and orphans of Paris are equal to those of the starving peasantry of Ireland.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

FROM SMYRNA.—The Boston Daily Advertiser gives extracts from Smyrna papers to the 20th of June. The following are interesting:—The release of Athens and Negropont, (the ancient Euboe) from the control of the Mahometans, is an event at which the scholar, the patriot, the christian have all reason to rejoice.

A letter, dated Napoli, June 5, states that the Turks were busily occupied with the evacuation of Athens, and of Negropont, and that the whole would be soon effected without difficulty. The Smyrna Courier, of June 18th contains Turks who had arrived in Smyrna from Negropont has freighted a number of vessels to proceed to Negropont and bring off Mahometans to Smyrna. Orders from the Porte have been published at Negropont for the evacuation of the island and without delay.

It is stated under date of Constantinople, June 12, that "Com. Biddle and Mr. David Offley, plenipotentiaries of the United States, were on the 7th to take leave of the Reis Effendi, the Commissioner Pacha, and on the 9th departed for Smyrna. The third plenipotentiary, Charles Rhind, will prolong his residence for some time." Count Orloff left Constantinople for Odessa on the 8th.

A letter, dated Alexandria, May 17th, states that there is no foundation for the report of misunderstanding between Mehemet Ali and the Porte, and that the military preparations in Egypt are only designed to secure the frontiers against the apprehended designs of the European powers.

The Smyrna Courier contains a translation of the rules established by the Greeks for the government of the island, and the money by which he is supported.

The paper remarks "several establishments of the same kind have been erected in the islands of the Archipelago, where blessings will be bestowed upon the members of a society consecrated to the propagation of instruction and the good of humanity."

From the New York Spectator, September 7.

COLOMBIA.—The schr. Pamela arrived at this port, has brought Carthagena papers to the 29th July. She sailed on the 8th August, at which time Gen. Bolivar was at Carthagena.—An attempt was made upon his life about the 29th July, which, however, miscarried, and the ringleaders had been arrested and imprisoned. The South American Brutus who should ease Colombia of his presence would be more entitled to credit in history, than he who stabbed his benefactor in the capitol. In making this remark we do not mean that assassination can ever be justified. It is plain that his continuance in the distracted country which he never was able to pacify, and which agonizes to be rid of him, has already produced its baleful effects; and probably through the direct agency of his creatures. This appears from what is stated in the Journal of Commerce.

A proclamation of Gen. Flores, dated Quito, May 31st, declares the south of Colombia an independent government. He of course is at the head of it. "History," "will convey to the remotest ages the truth of the sentiment, The south was the last of the Colombian people to yield to the force of circumstances, and the first in rearing monuments to the glory of Bolivar, the father and founder of three nations." Guayaquil, Cuenca, San Francisco de Quito, and various other places, had celebrated Actas in favor of the separation. The Departments intended to constitute the new government, are Ecuador, Guayaquil and Assuay. The government at Bogota, under date of 22d June, addressed a communication to Gen. Flores, in the hope of persuading him and the people of the South, to abandon a project so ruinous to the best interests of the nation.

Carthagena, July 29.—At no time has the spirit of faction been so widely developed as at present.

July 22—All is confusion in Colombia—every thing is portentous and sad; the laurels of our victories are gradually fading, and the name of Colombia seems about to be converted into a title of degradation and disgrace. Where in its vast territory do we see virtue triumph over every crime? Alas! converted into an infernal abomination, Colombia abandons her dearest interests—the moments which made her great and glorious, are disappearing; she puts on sackcloth and groans in secret at the thought of her destiny.

St. Boussingault, first commandant of Colombian Engineers, and Mr. Goudot, naturalist, had ascended the Andes of Quindio, as far as the region of snow, and the result of their observations was, that the peak of Toluna was a volcano in full action.

Extract of a letter, received in N. York, dated "CARTHAGENA, August 6th.

"It is said that President Mosquera has sent a friendly letter to Bolivar, counselling him to leave the country; but it appears that the man will not go at any rate. He still has a desire to exercise the command. Three frigates have offered to take him to any part of the world; and a great many days have passed since he pledged himself to his message."

From the Connecticut Observer.

COMMENCEMENT.

The annual commencement of Yale College was held at the Centre Church, in New Haven, on the 9th inst. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, the house was crowded, both in the morning and afternoon. We had not opportunity to witness the exercises, but understand they well sustained the high character of the institution. The number of graduates is about 70. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Thomas S. Grimke, of Charleston, S. C., Hon. Ebenezer Baldwin, Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Hon. Elizur Goodrich, of New Haven; and the degree of D. D. on the Rev. Ralph Emerson, Professor in Andover Theological Seminary.

On the day preceding commencement, the anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in the Philosophical Chamber, Hon. Roger M. Sherman, President, in the chair. Chancellor Kent, of N. Y. was appointed to deliver an oration, and Ebenezer Bayley Esq. of Boston, to deliver a poem before the Society at its next annual meeting. Alonzo Hamlin Esq. of Bridgeport, was chosen Mr. Bayley's substitute. Hon. Theodore Dwight, of N. Y., Hon. Ebenezer Baldwin, Hon. Henry R. Storrs, of N. Y., and Professor Edward Robinson, late of Andover, were elected honorary members of the Society. The members then moved in procession to the Centre Church, and listened to a splendid oration from Hon. Thomas S. Grimke.—The orator spoke of the superiority of the literature of the Bible over that of the ancient classics, the reasons why the Bible has not been ranked among the classics in a college course, and the advantages to be derived from giving it its proper place in academical education. We scarcely know whether most to admire the theme of the address, its evangelical spirit, the beauty of its language, the richness of its sentiments, or the happy classical allusions with which it abounded. The occasion was a noble one to press the claims of the Bible and of our country on the members of the Society. And it was improved by the speaker with a melting earnestness of appeal which few could resist.—Science and literature never appear so lovely as when decked in the robes of refined religion.—The heathen classics were not decried as useless—but it was insisted that they should "be the subjects, not the monarch of the Bible." We were reminded by the address of a sentiment we read somewhere not long since, that in urging the claims of the Bible, Mr. Grimke shows an extensive and rarely equalled acquaintance with the writers of Greece and Rome. It is by such men that we like to hear Bibical literature advocated. None can say that they give the preference to Siloa's fount only because they never tasted the sweet waters of the Helicon. We believe the oration is to be given to the public.

On Wednesday evening the concio ad clerum was delivered by Rev. Dr. Tenney, of Wethersfield. It was a judicious, timely and impressive discourse from the 3d verse of Jude. The convention of Congregational clergy was held immediately afterwards, at which a report founded on facts derived from the district associations, was made by a committee previously appointed for that purpose.

During the week a meeting of Teachers was held in New Haven, but we were not able to be present, and have not heard what measures were adopted.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Alumni of the College was held in the Chapel. His Excellency Gideon Tomlinson was called to the chair. From the report of the Treasurer, it appears that about $3000 have been subscribed towards the objects of the association. A lucid statement was made by President Day, of the pecuniary condition of the colleges, and the necessity of greater funds to elevate the institution; and an eloquent address by Professor Silliman. A resolution was then offered by Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, that the association, with the approbation of the Corporation of the College, undertake to establish a professorship of the Alumni of Yale College, and to raise $20,000 for that purpose. This resolution was adopted, and $1,500, the amount of the funds of the association, were appropriated to that object. Subscriptions, we know not to what amount, were afterwards made towards the same object. Hon. Judge Sutherland, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting in behalf of an association of the Alumni of the College, lately established in New York.

About fifty have been already admitted to the next Freshman Class.

From the Boston Gazette.

OLD IRONSIDES UNDER THE HAMMER!!

The Frigate Constitution,—the pride of Boston, and the glory of the nation,—is to be *sold at* AUCTION! That is, if Mr. Secretary Branch can have his way. We have for a long time been aware that a misunderstanding of a serious nature had existed between Mr. Branch and the Commissioner of the Navy,—but never till now did we dream, that a plan so foul, so black, and so diabolical, was at the bottom of it. Sell the frigate Constitution! We have no patience to think of it. We can find no words to breathe our indignation. There is a sacrilege in the very thought. No, no: if it must be so—if there is no alternative,—no other horn to the dilemma,—sell all the rest—"banish Poins—banish Bardolf—banish Peto—but *banish not* Old Jack." Not to speak of previous services, what ship was it that first broke the charm of British invincibility? Who destroyed the Guerriere, in thirty minutes? Who captured the Java—the Cyane—the Levant? Who, in short, is the pet ship of the navy? The glorious recollection of whose services is a fund worth *ten ships of the line*, to the nation. And shall her honest old weather-beaten hull be sold? bartered "for so much trash as may be grasped thus?" No, no no. Mr. Branch, think better of it. Listen to those who, having served the best part of their lives in the service of their country, know more about these matters. Let her be repaired,—let her be refitted,—again to serve her country. But as for selling her "No more of that, Hal, an thou lovest me."

BOSTON.

The remarks of our correspondent are no doubt founded on the following article in the N. York Gazette. Although we agree most heartily in the sentiments he has expressed in his communication, yet we believe there is some mistake in the statement, that the Secretary of the Navy has expressed a determination to "sell Old Ironsides." The report that the Secretary and Com. Rodgers have had a "serious misunderstanding," or quarrel, also requires confirmation.

"We have already alluded to a report that was current, of a serious misunderstanding between the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore Rogers. We learn from the New Brunswick Times that the origin of the difficulty was a determination on the part of the Secretary to sell "Old Ironsides"—the frigate *Constitution*, as *unworthy of repairs*. The Times adds, 'against this act the Navy Commissioners, who are the judges, and the only judges in the affair, decidedly protested: and Com. Rodgers, in particular, almost accused the Secretary of gross ignorance of his duty, or inveterate hostility to the Navy. Thus affairs stood, at the last advices. The Secretary still persisting, and the Commissioners as decidedly objecting.'"

N. Y. Gaz.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 15, 1830.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By two arrivals in Boston and one in N. York, papers have been received which bring down the intelligence from the French Capital to the 8th of August. From these it appears that the King fled from St. Cloud to Rambouillet on the 1st of August, was pursued, abdicated the throne in favor of the young Duke of Bordeaux, and nominated the Duke of Orleans Regent of the kingdom. No injury was attempted to the person of the King. He was, on the contrary, treated with respect, by the Commissioners sent on the part of the Government. They advanced him one of the four millions of francs stipulated to him, and accompanied him in order to protect him to his departure from the kingdom. Finding himself subsequently in the possession of fifteen thousand troops, he recalled his abdication and put himself on the defensive. The nation were indignant at the perfidy, and among other troops 60,000 National Guards immediately marched from Paris to bring the king effectually to terms. To this accumulation of forces he at once submitted and abandoned every thing.—It is said the ex-king intends coming to this country.

Such are the outlines of a part of the intelligence received by the papers. A more minute detail and more full account will be found under our foreign head. It is surprising with what ease, rapidity and success this revolution has been effected. The assumed divine right of kings has been obliged to yield to the more sacred rights of the people. The royal tenure must in future be regarded as more precarious than most monarchs have heretofore conceived it to be, when they see how easily they People can shake off the chains of a tyrant. The moderation manifested is still more remarkable than the courage and resources of the people. They have shown themselves fully worthy of a free government, and no tyrant will in haste dare to tamper with their charter.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

The New-York Daily Advertiser, of Monday morning, gives the following account of another steam-boat explosion in that harbor, with a distressing sacrifice of life:—

"On Saturday the steam-boat United States, Capt Beecher, left this city at 4 o'clock P. M. for New-Haven, with about 20 or 30 passengers on board. As the boat was passing Blackwell's Island in the western passage, a little before 5 o'clock, and about 5 miles distant from the place where she departed, the boiler burst and was attended with very distressing circumstances. Three colored men, employed as hands on board, were so badly scalded as to prove fatal. Their names were Charles Bell, Charles Loddy, and Bejamin Haskins. They were taken to the hospital, and died on Sunday morning. Mr. Ephraim Wooster, of Derby, Conn. supposed to be about 60 years of age, was badly scalded and went overboard. Mr. Woodruff, Superintendent of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, upon seeing the disaster, immediately put off in his boat, and picked up Mr. Wooster and carried him to his own house on the island, where every attention was paid him, and every effort made to restore him, but without effect: he died in about fifteen minutes. Mr. Hiram N. Clark, merchant of New Haven, leaped overboard, and is supposed to have been drowned. Mr. Clark is not known to have been injured by the explosion. A colored boy, about 16 or 18 years old, who was a waiter on board, is missing, and is supposed to be dead. Capt. Beecher was injured by the explosion, but we are happy to say not seriously. Henry Shelby, of Guilford, Conn. who was scalded, was taken to the hospital, and is likely to recover. —— Martin, a fireman, was taken to the Bellevue hospital, and it is feared may not recover. The explosion took place before a list of the passengers had been made out, and therefore, neither the number nor the names of all the passengers were ascertained, which renders it impracticable to determine the precise number of persons who are missing. All the baggage on board is said to be accounted for. The foregoing facts were obtained from the Coroner of this city, who held an inquest upon the body of Mr. Woodruff. It also appeared, by the testimony of Capt. Beecher and the engineer, &c. by the testimony of the Coroner's Jury, that, within two or three minutes of the time, when the explosion occurred, they had both in succession examined the boiler, and found a sufficient supply of water, and not more than 12 1-2 inches of steam, though it was common for the boat to carry 14 inches; that the boiler, which was of iron, had been repaired, within a week or eight days previously by Mr. [illegible] Allaire, of this city, who found the iron in the bottom defective, and had taken out parts of it and supplied them [illegible]

by new; that the rest in the boiler was in the new sheets than recently put in, and did not extend to the old ones. The cause of the disaster is not explained."

MR. WIRT AND GOV. GILMER.—We have given, to-day, the letter of Mr. Wirt to Gov. Gilmer, in relation to the Indians, and the Governor's reply. The letter of Mr. Wirt is such as might be expected from the high character of the man. It is expressed in very civil language and is studiously conciliatory, not only in its phraseology but its spirit. Common decency would have dictated to any gentleman a civil reply. Let the views of the Georgia Governor have been what they might, he was in no manner provoked to use abusive, epithets or uncivil language. A more perfect and amusing contrast cannot be conceived, than between the amenity, calm and gentlemanly manner and language of Mr. Wirt, and the rude, angry, pointless sarcasms of Gov. Gilmer. The authorities of Georgia could in no way so effectually show their distrust in the justice of their cause, than by their unwillingness to make it even a subject of discussion, and the fiery and wrathful manner in which they approach the subject.

FOR THE COURIER.

In your last paper, Mr. Editor, including your extra, you gave us a *flood of most interesting news from France*, and it would seem from a first glance over the accounts from her Capital, that the business of revolution was finished, and that all things were settled down in most perfect governmental calm. But can it in the nature of things be so? Can we suppose for a single moment, that a new dynasty can be called to govern revolutionary France, on *free principles*, while Metternich controls the cabinets of Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Madrid? We are sensible that so far as Britain is concerned, we may with safety presume, that her cabinet will maintain the attitude of the most firm neutrality. She never has been a party to the Holy league of Kings, and the spirit of the British nation is most decidedly favorable to the spirit of the age, & is perfect keeping with the acts of the citizens of France, which have pronounced upon the tyrant Charles, and his minions, with the rapidity of an eagle's flight, and the strength of the [illegible] lion. The measure of Lord Wellington's military glory was filled to the brim, at the battle of Waterloo, and that statesman will be slow to make or to listen to any propositions, which shall run counter to, or put to hazard the commercial prosperity of the nation. And being as it were, the world's banker things would not march, with any rapid strides against France, without his consent. But there is not a [illegible] of the ancient leaven, in the courts under control of Prince Metternich, and it would not surprise us to witness another effort on his part, to establish the divine right of Kings. 'Tis doubtless true, that France, in some of the departments, has a vast number of ultras, and that the most zealous will favor the cause of the exiled Monarch. But Louis XVI. was highly popular with the people, and Necker, his minister, was almost idolized. Still we all remember that after he declared his resolution to hold in his power the veto, against the will of his people, that the change from love to hatred, was sudden as death, and his powers and his life were the forfeit. Has the character of the French nation changed? Has the fifteen years of open intercourse with England given them more light on the subject of freedom, and the rights of man, than they possessed at the period of the first revolution? A great majority of the nation by the returns of liberal members for the national council, would justify the impression, at least, that the repose from the cares and toils of war, had not rendered them careless of their liberties, or unmindful of the charter.

But suppose any of the Holy Alliance should interfere in the government of France? May we not reasonably expect the return of that proud military spirit, which though put to slumber at the bayonet's point fifteen years ago, will show itself with renovated vigor, demanding indemnity for the past, and raising itself up as either security for the future, but the arm of power, which she herself will insist on holding, and by extending herself to the banks of the Rhine, (Napoleon's natural boundary for France,) and here she accomplishes the object. We look at the policy of the combined powers, in reducing France to the level of a second-rate power. This has been brooded over, by the chivalry of the nation, and the signs of the times most strongly indicate, that Richard will shortly be himself again.

Having before me a chart of the early history of the old revolution, it may not be uninteresting at the moment, to give it to your increasing readers and friends: The march was rapid. May 5th 1789 was the first meeting of the States' General at Versailles—October, the King was brought from Versailles to Paris—June 21, 1791, the King fled from Paris, and was brought back from Varennes—Sept. 1791, the King accepts the constitution—June 20th, 1792, the King assaulted in Tuileries—Aug. 10th, the Tuileries taken, and the King takes refuge in the Legislative Assembly—Sept. 1792, the convention met, and abolished Royalty—Jan. 1793, King beheaded—May 1793, the Brissotine party arrested—July 1794, the Robespierrean party guillotined—1795, new constitution adopted—Sept. 1797, two directors and fifty two deputies arrested for a conspiracy to restore royalty.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

Mr. Dunham—Permit me to say to the public, through the medium of your paper, that having recently attended a Lecture of Mr. Wilcox, on the improvement of common schools in Connecticut, do cheerfully recommend it as well worthy the attention of those who are interested in the subject. When it is recollected that intelligence and virtue, in the great mass of our population, are the main pillars of our republican institutions, and without which freedom cannot long exist, it would seem that patriotism alone might prompt every one to do his utmost to promote common education. It is a stubborn fact, that in Connecticut, with all our advantages, common schools for some years past, have deteriorated, while those of some other states have been much improved. Too much reliance has been placed upon the school fund, as the application of that alone would scarcely make our children learned. Much, from time to time, has been done to aid our colleges. But let those who would maintain the equality of republicanism, by fair and justifiable means, see to it that they do not despise or neglect our common schools.

Mr. Wilcox has had great experience in the business of teaching, and is now going through the state endeavoring to awaken people to the importance of improving these schools. He has evidently felt the evils he describes, and has given in his lecture a true picture of the low state of the schools; his views of the subject are generally just, and it is recommended to all who can, to give his Lectures a hearing, and their serious attention.

FRANKLIN.

Lebanon, Sept. 14.

ITEMS.

Vermont. The annual election took place in Vermont on Tuesday last. Returns from 22 towns received give the totals for the respective candidates for Governor, viz—Samuel C. Crafts, (National Republican,) 1749.—Ezra Meech, (Jackson,) 754. Wm. A. Palmer (Anti-Masonic,) 970. *Representatives to Congress*—Hon Jonathan Hunt, of the first district, and Hon. Rollin C. Mallary, of the second district, have been re-elected;—Heman Allen has been elected in the fourth—all National Republicans. Third and fifth districts not heard from.

The returns of the Elections in Illinois for Governor, are published in the Vandalia Intelligencer, of the 21st ult. and give the following result:—For Reynolds, 11,006—for Kinney, 6,888. Majority for Reynolds 4,138.—The Intell gencer contains also some of the returns of the elections to the Legislature, but says not a word of their political complexion, which, as the Intelligencer has been a Jackson paper, may be taken for an omen of ill to that party.

The Nullifiers denounced at Home!—A great meeting of the People has been held at Charleston, S. C. composed of men friendly to Moderation and Union, at which the conduct of the Nullifiers, Hayne, Hamilton, Pinckney, Cooper, Cheves, & Co, were denounced in appropriate and vigorous terms. The Attorney General of the State was called to the Chair—James R. Pringle was nominated for Intendant of the city, in place of H. L. Pinckney, the present nullifying incumbent. Other officers for City Government, were also named, and a ticket for State Legislature is to be made out. The City Gazette says "it is with infinite pleasure that we are at last enabled to assure our fellow citizens, far and wide, of the complete conquest in our City, of Moderation and Union, over that ruinous and revolutionary spirit, which has for some months been laboring indefatigably for their destruction."

MR. BARTON.—The Missouri Republican publishes the following in relation to the grand file leader of Jacksonism. Mr. Benton had imputed to Mr. Barton, "constant intemperance in the Senate of the United States."

"We are authorized by Mr. Barton to pronounce the statements of Colonel Benton, *wilful, deliberate and malicious falsehoods*; and to say, that he will once more, in defence of his own character, impale Col. Benton on high, as a convicted calumniator, however unpleasant such acts of self-preservation are."

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR—There is an influence operative upon the mind, injurious to national prosperity, and degrading to the human character. Although energetic and bold in action, and manifestly pernicious in tendency, it cannot be opposed as an open enemy. For the silence and insidiousness of its invasion allows of no preparation for its approach, and presents scarce a visible point of attack. It is not limited to sect or party, grade or department of the civil or ecclesiastical bodies; but it has reared a fearful form of despotism over the mass of the community, contracted the circle of human pursuit, and cramped the mightiest energies of the soul. I allude to the influence of Prejudice. For the establishment of this position, it is unnecessary to revert to the primitive ages, when the principles of the powerful were *enforced* by despotic law, and suffering and death were made the price of mental freedom—for our own age and country exhibit its *practical illustration*. To discover *how far* this influence is operative, we need only look abroad into the several departments of society.

The most superficial observer must have remarked, that education and habit has intrenched the bulk of the people in a prescribed circle of arbitrary forms and principles—that physical limits have divided the interests and charities of men—that the mass of our political journals, devoted exclusively to the interests of party through its expansion, teems with almost unlimited misrepresentation and attack—that our legislative halls have been made to differ but little from the ancient arena of contention—that pride has arrayed itself within splendid habitations and imposing forms—and that the influence of prejudice has stolen within the hallowed threshold of the sanctuary, and abated the heaven-lit fires that blazed upon its altars. This appears the more extraordinary, as the most frequent and boasted theme of national eulogy has been the prevalence of civil and religious liberty, and the equal condition of the people in our country. But perfect civil liberty is incompatible with a press, which binds itself to the interests of party; which sacrifices truth to expediency, and brings into its discussion the whole array of its private prejudice.—Neither is that liberty of mind, which will not overlook the bound of its own belief; which reads in the arbitrary forms of society its sole rule of action, and confines itself within the *[illegible]* bounds of matter and sense. Nor can equality consist in a baseless aristocratic assumption, which strives to dazzle and awe the investigation of the people, by erecting an empty pretension with the blaze of wealth; which arrays itself in mind [illegible] before the multitude, and seems in triumph the starved [illegible] of its [illegible]. Perhaps there is no usurpation so entirely [illegible] as that of the class last mentioned. From what power did the favored few derive their charter of special privilege? Upon what law of nature or equity is based the right of one man or body of men to elevate itself above the mass of the people, and claim unlimited distinction, without advancing one sound reason for the act—above that portion, too, which constitutes the main stability of our government, our defence in battle, and the sole active agent in cultivating the soil, effecting public improvements and providing the necessaries & luxuries of life? Do those frail mortals claim a higher origin than their fellow beings? Is their blood drawn from a purer source? Were they formed by a nobler architect? or, rather, does not this assumed superiority originate in a narrow, cold hearted spirit of selfishness, whose aim it is to monopolize the deference of the multitude by the practice of imposition; to palm off upon the public base coin for lawful currency?

I have said that the influence of prejudice has extended even to the temple of God. This is surely a cause of wonder and regret. Religion is too peaceable and benevolent in its nature to be made the cause or subject of prejudice or controversial jealousy—for it is the very essence of charity and love. The purity of principle which it embodies and the adorable object of its reverence is debased before the world by this unhallowed prostitution. It needs not for its development the research of talent, or philosophy, or the blandishments of wealth—for it is as simple as truth. The heartfelt, spontaneous expression of love from man to his Maker! Divested of all ostentatious profession, the gorgeousness of worldly pomp and courtly ceremony, it should be reduced to its most hard practical form. Even the way-faring man need not err therein—for it is the very language of nature. It is written legibly upon the sky, the landscape and the waves. It is reflected from every stream, tree and flower. It speaks in every combination of matter and motion—in the varied beauties of creation, and in the anthem of the myriad warblers, which throw their musical strains up to heaven upon the morning air. I read my accountability and hopes, in the free agency of the will, the dictates of conscience, and in the justice of that sterner nature, which wields the elements in their terror and sublimity, and which seems to revel in the uplifted horrors of flame, flood and storm—the gathering darkness—the rolling thunder—the flash of the lightning—the eternal roar of waters—the terrors of the earthquake and cataract. I learn my gratitude, in that benignity which sustains the universe by an all pervading life-giving presence; which beautifies and bends over me the studded concave of the heavens; which has thrown around me a variegated crowd of splendor & munificence; which has conformed all physical nature to my wants, and inspired every grade of the animal creation with exultation and joy. It is well known that in our republic the restrictive agency of religion is the main bulwark of defence. Its corruption, therefore, through prejudice, and the multiform evil dissensions which are thus engendered, constitute a just cause for fear. It were impossible that an entire union of sentiment can exist.—Independent of the tendency of education to modify belief and direct pursuit, the original structure of the mind is perhaps as varied as physical constitution. Hence the infinite varieties of mental power, and its susceptibilities of impression and proof. By reprobating the belief of one sect, we virtually question the mental strength of its adherents. I would not mean to imply that we should enter into full sympathy with all, or that we should yield our independence of belief, or that a distinctive religious preference should not be cherished; for truth, like heaven, has but one pathway. I would wish that a distinction be preserved between opposition of sentiment and private grievance; that the affairs of the church should not influence the social sympathies of life. This is necessary for the perfect preservation of the peace and order of society. It is manifest that ecclesiastical belief has engraven deep lines of distinction throughout the civil relations of life; that the press strengthens them; that upon its *whole operation*, as the main public organ of intelligence, depends, in a great measure, the welfare of the community. By what standard shall we govern our actions? and where is our individual or natural security, if it is to be the unprincipled creature of a party—the engine of corruption? If it be true that we may judge of effects from the nature of the causes which prompt them, what fearful consequences may be expected from such a state of things? To consolidate the interests of a nation, and to move in harmonious concert the great masses of power, all the visible barriers which divide the interests of men should be broken down, a dispassionate public sentiment should be brought to bear upon every subject of deliberation, and sordid, selfish interest should be merged in a desire for the public good.

I have endeavored to exhibit the necessity for a reformation. The means and motives are before us.—The mass propelled, and the velocity of the motion will be commensurate with the impulse exerted—and shall we content ourselves with a *feeble effort*? Shall we crawl like reptiles in the dens and dungeons of this *[illegible]*, when a brighter and holier world is stretching in glories within our grasp? Shall we throw away the chart and compass, and lie down in listless apathy, when the winds and the waves of midnight are howling around us, and a tempest is muttering in the distance black with horror and death? Has the mind, that living spark of the Deity, be contracted and pressed down by the prejudices, the corruptions of earth? or shall it blaze forth, flame up to its source and radiate and cheer the world! Let us awake from our dreams to duty and to action! Let us thrust away these vampires that riot upon the soul! let us rise with the vigor of the imprisoned lion and shake off our chains, and burst forth to the pure air of heaven—to the paps of a rational freedom—to the light of everlasting truth!

PHILANTHROPOS.

Married,

In this city, last evening, in Christ's Church, by the Rev. S. B. Paddock, Mr. R. W. Roath, to Miss Mary E. Tisdale, daughter of the late Dect. Nathan Tisdale.

In this city, Mr. Edwin W. Daniels, to Miss Emily Jones, of Windham.

Died,

In this town, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Thankful Bushnell, aged 63; relict of the late Mr. Raymond Bushnell. On the same day, Hannah Jane, only daughter of Mr. Asa Backus, aged 16 months.

At the Falls, in this town, on the 13th ult. Mr. Geo. W. Ladd, aged 26 years.

In Lebanon, on the 12th ult. Mrs. Sally T. Thomas, wife of Mr. Peleg Thomas Jr. aged 34.

At sea, on the 22d ult. on board brig Sarah Hewitt, from New Orleans, Mr. Charles H. Clark, her second officer, aged 17 years. Mr. Clark was a native of this city, and an active and promising young man.

NORWICH LYCEUM & MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Friday evening next.

☞ *Mr. Wilcox, who has had much experience as a Teacher, will deliver a Lecture before the Lyceum, on Friday evening, the 17th inst., upon the* Importance, Present State, and means of Improvement in our Common Schools. *Citizens generally, are particularly invited to attend. At the close of the Lecture, it is expected that a contribution will be taken up for the benefit of the Lecturer.*

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

THE auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its vicinity, will hold their annual meeting, at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Wednesday, 29th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. for *business*, and for *public exercises*, at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's meeting house, 2 o'clock P. M. A deputation from the parent society is expected to be present on the occasion. The associations connected with the auxiliary, and other friends of missions, are requested to attend.

In behalf of Executive Committee,

J. HUNTINGTON, Sec'y.

Norwich City, Sept. 14, 1830. 3w25

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SMART, intelligent boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. 2

J. DUNHAM.

POST RIDER'S NOTICE.

MOSES BRANCH

RESPECTFULLY informs those who take papers of him, that their subscriptions become due on the 23d inst., at which time he wishes all to be ready to meet him with cash in hand, that he may be able to meet the demands of the printer.

Sept. 15. 25

POST RIDER'S NOTICE.

FRANCIS B. LEE

RESPECTFULLY informs those who take papers of him, that they will be called on for the amount due on the 23d inst., at which time he requests them to be ready to meet his demands.

☞ Those persons who reside off the road will be so good as to leave the money at the place where their papers have been left.

Sept. 15. 25

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of *James Payne & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

PETER WEBB,
JAMES PAYNE.

The business will in future be attended to at the old Stand—and a handsome assortment of Goods, to satisfy the taste and accord with the fashion of the day, will be ready to be sold on favorable terms for the purchasers, by JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. Not forgetting that all debts due to James Payne & Co. must be settled forthwith.

Windham, Sept. 11, 1830. 3w25

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, without reserve, on Saturday, 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Market, a large assortment of Household Furniture, nearly new; together with other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GALLUP, Auc'r.

☞ If stormy, the sale will be on Monday, or the first fair day.

Sept. 14. 2w25

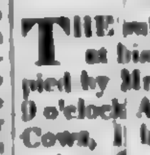
AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, at his house in Bozrah, formerly occupied by Mr. John Abel, on the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. his Household Furniture, 5 Cows, 1 breeding Mare, 1 Colt, 6 hogs or swine, 1 one horse Wagon and Harness, Farming Tools, Hay, Corn and Potatoes.

ADAM S. MEECH.

Bozrah, Sept. 5, 1830. 2w24

For New-York.



Sloop Splendid, Williams, will sail on Wednesday, 15th, at 5 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.

Sept. 8. 2w24

FOR MOBILE & NEW ORLEANS.

The schooner Splendid, James L. Day, master, will sail about the 1st of October. For freight or passage apply on board or to Lesters & Co.

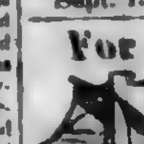
Sept. 15. 25

For N. Y. and Albany.

The sloop Teazer, J. Williams, master, will sail for the above ports on Monday, 20th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board.

Sept. 13. 1w

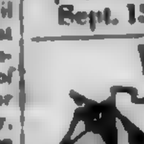
For New-York.



The sloop Diamond, Captain Lovell, will sail on Friday, 17th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 15, 1830. 1w

For New-York.



Sloop Maria, Capt. Volk, will sail on Wednesday, 22d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gibson & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 15. 1w

NEW WHEAT FLOUR,

RECEIVED this day from New York, and will be sold very low by

E. A. BILL.

Sept. 14. 25

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of John Fanning, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Abigail Fanning, the Administratrix [illegible] with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

[illegible] Attest, Daniel Lathrop, Clerk.

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. Y. NILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York a general assortment of

FANCY CLOTHS,

consisting of brown, mixed, olive, black and blue Broadcloths,

Blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,

A general assortment of Vestings,

A good assortment of Flannels and Baizes of all prices.

☞ The above named articles were purchased at auction at the lowest prices, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Sept. 14. 25

SEPT. 14, 1830.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Elegant dark Calicoes,
Elegant French Ginghams,
Dark and light common Prints,
Blue and white and two blue do.
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.
Flagg and Bandanna Hdkfs.
German flagg do.
Long Lawn and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Plain and figured mull do.
Plain and figured book do.
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett Lace,
9-8 black do.
Bobbinett Edgings and Footings—various widths,
Elegant black bobbinett Lace Veils, very cheap,
Irish and German Linens,
6-4, 7-8 and 9-4 Table Diaper,
Birdseye and Russia do.
Fine brown Linens,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Gro de Naps, very cheap,
Pongee; green worsted barrage,
Black do., a superior article,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool Hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horseskin and beaver Gloves,
Black and white silk do.
and many other seasonable Goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. 25

NO FICTION!

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will sell cheaper than the dreams of avarice can anticipate.

Cash paid for Rye, Corn, Oats, and Salt Pork. HENRY HALL.

Willimantic, Sept. 13, 1830. 3w25

BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON

IS this day opening a large assortment of valuable Books. Library companies and others can be supplied on good terms.

—ALSO—

A very complete assortment of Blank Books and Stationery, which will undoubtedly make a better assortment than was ever before offered for sale in this market.

He has for sale a great variety of Paper Hangings and Borders, among which are several new patterns.

Sept. 15. 25

SEAMEN'S HYMN BOOK.

SEAMEN'S Devotional Assistant and Mariners' Hymns, prepared under direction of the American Seamen's Friend Society—by Joshua Leavitt—just published and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Sept. 15. 25

FASHIONABLE HATS,

FROM $2 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE

1 Turning Engine,
2 Hand Lathes, for turning iron,
1 Fly Drill,
2 Vises,
Drills and Turning Tools,
1 Carpenter's Bench,
1 set do. Tools.

The above articles will be sold at low prices. Any one wishing to purchase tools, will do well to call and examine for themselves. ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 15, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of Elias Adams, late of Groton, in said district, deceased, give notice, that we shall meet at the house of Wm. P. Noyes, in Preston, on the 1st Monday of Oct. next, and on the first Monday of Feb. 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment,—said court having limited the term of six months from the 7th day of Sept. 1830, for said creditors to exhibit their claims by us,—and also directed public notice to be given, by advertising in a newspaper printed in New London county, and posting on the sign post in the 2d society in Groton.

ABSALOM PRIDE,
ELISHA BREWSTER, } Com'rs.

Preston, Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w25

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES,

JUST received per sloop Diamond from New York, very fresh and good—for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 15. 25

POETRY.

LAST OF THE EARLY MARTYRS.

THE WIFE'S ADIEU.

I rose to the realms of the bright and the blest,
Where the mourners are solaced, the weary at rest;
I rise to my glories, while thou must remain
In thy dark vale of tears, so dejected and pain.

And bosom through my heart throbs exultant to die,
And visions of glory expand to mine eye,
The bosom that struggles and pants to be free,
Still beats with regret and affection for thee.

I fear not another more fond and more fair,
When I am forgotten, thy fortunes should share;
Oh! find but a bosom devoted to mine
And my heart's latest blessing forever be thine!

I fear but the strains that now rends us apart
From the faith of the Christian should sever thy heart;
Lest seeking in anguish relief from despair
The vain world should lure thee to look for it there.

But oh! should it tempt thee awhile to resign
A treasure so precious, a hope so divine;
Should the light of his glory be hidden from thee
In the hour of thy darkness, oh think upon me!

Remember the hope that enlivens me now,
Though the dews of the damp grave are cold on my brow;
The faith that has nerved me with transport to see
The hour of my doom, though it tears me from thee.

FROM THE HAGERSTOWN TORCH-LIGHT.

You may travel the road from Missouri to Maine,
If 'twere all the way fenced 'twould make a long lane;
Yet from one end to the other you'll find every day
Men, women and children, are turning to Clay.

The people now see there's a star in the West,
On whose influence and power the country may rest;
Would you have it to rise and its influence display,
There's naught will effect it but turning to Clay.

Even Martin Van Buren, who by cunning and trickery,
Thinks to ride into power on the back of old Hickory,
His schemes will all fail, and at some distant day
The old King of terrors will turn him to Clay.

John Caldwell Calhoun, who presides in the Senate,
And insists he has no right to keep order in it—
His vaulting ambition has led him astray,
He'll be cool, calm and silent, when he's turned to Clay.

The bold Northern lion, who once shook his mane,
And broke all the threads in the story of Hayne,
In the Cabinet, perhaps, his great power may display,
If the country goes on thus in turning to Clay.

Though our national glory awhile may be veiled,
And our rulers still act with their reasons concealed,
Those dark deeds will, e're long, be all wiped away,
As truth shall prevail, and we all turn to Clay.

Then may the old Hero (I wish him no harm,)
Retire in good health and in peace to his farm—
Look into himself, and prepare for the day,
When he will be call'd on and must turn to Clay.

MEDLEY.

BACHELOR.—In a wealthy town of M—, lived an old [illegible] of that description of bipeds ycleped bachelors, who for many long rebellious years' had withstood the earnest solicitations of his (female) friends to enter into the state of matrimony. Lately, however, he seemed to regret his long celibacy, and one evening his friends finding him in an unusually pliable mood, gathered around him, and at length prevailed upon him to 'pop the question' to a neighboring female, who, they had no doubt was disposed to let slip no opportunity of exchanging single blessedness for matrimonial felicity. To the lady therefore, he 'onward pressed his way,' and knowing from experience the 'shortness of time,' and having a decided aversion to any thing romantic, he resolved to adopt the most concise way of 'despatching business.' On knocking at the door, the matron maid presented herself, having ascertained 'her to be her,' he proceeded to 'explain.' 'Madam,' said he, 'my friends wish me to be married—they think you would suit me—I have no objection—I give you a fortnight to consider of it; good day ma'am,' leaving the astonished damsel to meditate on the proposition. On the eve of the day fortnight, when she had proved that 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick,' a gentle rap was heard, and, trembling with delight, she proceeded to open it, when a voice she had once heard and never forgotten, inquired, 'Well, madam, have you decided about the business I named to you?'—She blushed, and as pleasantly as she could, said something about not wishing to make Mr. ——'s friends, nor go out of the order of Providence, the little time allowed her,' &c.; when the gallant suitor cut her short by replying, 'Madame, I see which way your inclination turns—this day week we will be married.'

CURE FOR A PASSIONATE TEMPER.—A merchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker, respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the question into court, a proceeding which the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called aloud from the top of the stairs, 'Tell that rascal that I am not at home.' The Quaker, looking up towards him, calmly said, 'Well, friend, God put thee in a better mind.' The merchant, struck afterwards with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the Quaker was right, and he in the wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said, 'I have one question to ask you—how were you able, with such patience, on various occasions to bear my abuse?' 'Friend,' replied the Quaker, 'I will tell thee—I was naturally as hot and as violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sinful; and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always speak loud—and I thought if I could control my voice, I should repress my passion. I have therefore made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, with the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper.' The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every one else may do, benefited by his example.

The [illegible] has the most beautiful appearance as well as the highest station in a human figure. Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face: she has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory made it the seat of smiles and blushes, lighted up and enlivened it with the brightness of the eyes, hung it on each side with curious organs of sense, given it airs and graces that cannot be described, and surrounded it with such a flowing shade of hair as sets all its beauties in the most agreeable light. In short, she seems to have designed the head as the cupola to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with a pile of supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaws, ribands, and bone lace.—[Addison on Ladies' Head-dresses.]

THE INFIDEL'S FAITH.—Dr. Elliott was well acquainted with Col. Allen, a celebrated infidel in Vermont, and made him a visit at a time when his daughter was sick and near death. He was introduced to the library, where the Colonel read to him some of his writings with much self-complacency, and asked—'Is not that well done?' While they were thus employed, a messenger entered and informed Col. Allen that his daughter was dying, and desired to speak with him.—He immediately went to her chamber, accompanied by Dr. Elliott, who was desirous of witnessing the interview. The wife of Col. Allen was a pious woman, and had instructed her daughter in the principles of Christianity. As soon as her father appeared at the bed-side she said to him, "I am about to die; shall I believe in the principles you have taught me, or shall I believe in what my mother has taught me?" He became extremely agitated, his chin quivered, his whole frame shook, and after waiting a few moments, said, 'believe what your mother has taught you.'

WHISKERS.—It seems as if the motions of the earth were performing feats for the benefit of editors and printers. The Russian victories in Turkey—the emancipation of Greece—the refusal of Leopold to play the part of a sub-King—the fall of Algiers—the revolution in France—the death of King George and the accession of King William, are among the mighty events recorded in our public journals. There is another event whatever may be its rank, which must excite not a little interest in every quarter of the globe. King William has risen in every quarter of the globe [illegible] opposed his royal brothers to suffer no encounter of [illegible] whiskers, and the whiskers are off, and no man wearing whiskers, unless he be an officer of the Guards, is, during the present reign, to be admitted at the Court of St. James. The same rule against whiskers will be extended through all the court, court-circles, and fashionable societies throughout Europe and our own country.—Whiskers will speedily disappear from faces where hereafter they have been like eclipses on the moon, and the [illegible] will come forth, not shorn of its [illegible]. The glorious commencement of the reign of King William 4th, will lead to consequences important not only to razor grinders and to venders and to barbers, but to the illustrious host of inventors and makers of [illegible], among which we have the pleasure of anticipating, that the national shop will be prominent, on full experiment, the real—anti-whisker.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A [illegible] purchasing caps and [illegible] not more than a thousand miles from here, was asked what color she would have. "Why I an't particular," said she, "any color that won't show dirt."

SPLENDID $3½ HATS,

BY

A. WICKHAM,

Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.

Sept. 7. 6w24

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

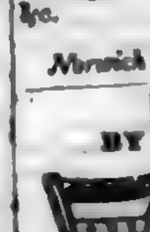
CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. THOMAS STOW,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. DANIEL HAVENS.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New-York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

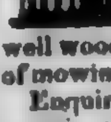
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

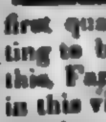


A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 153 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 2d. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞*Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 18. 3m12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. n31

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GIBBS & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Colchester, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 37

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed, Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York.

20 bbls. cold swing Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

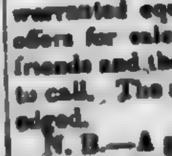
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

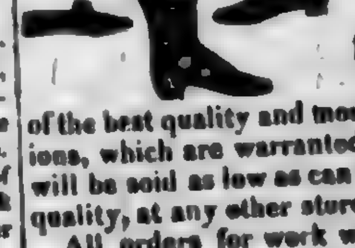
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving [illegible] to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test,* may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st. 1830. 10

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 16

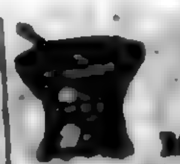
CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 20



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepper
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angusture,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rotten-stone,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	30 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, } TEAS.	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson, }	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, & }	Verdigris,
Souchong, }	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terra Desenne,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gn. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Columbar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Curcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Batt's American balsam,	Calver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemell,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's [illegible]	Sulphate quinine,
	[illegible] & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

LEATHER.

500 sides Oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 22

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Returned from New York the last week and has just opened a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

which he offers at his usual low prices for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART:

Black Gro de Nap; Gro de Berlin,
Sarcenet and Sinshew and Satins,
Green and Mazarine blue Sarcenet,
Merino Circassians of fashionable colors,
Colored Cambrics; Cotton Wadding,
Scotch Plaid; Blue and plaid Camblet,
Flannels, Horseskin and Beaver Gloves,
Hosiery; Ribbons; Buttons;
Shirtings; Superfine Linens;
Damask Diaper and Napkins,
Damask Table Cloths,
Linen and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.,
Fancy Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.,
Italian Crapes; Large Shell Combs,
Side Combs; Best Spool Thread,
Black Braid and Cord,
Cashmere, Russian & Thibet wool Shawls,
Bobbinett Footings, of almost every width and quality,
New dark Calicoes,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 black lace Veils,
A heavy stock of blue, black, olive, brown, Oxford and steel mixed, and drab

BROAD CLOTHS AND HABIT CLOTHS,

bought at the reduced prices in May last, and will be sold very cheap.

Sept. 1. 23

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mell

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenne,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly cured to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1828.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely affected with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 182 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and [illegible], with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to [illegible] those sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonary complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

[illegible] LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experiment and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

[illegible] genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, [illegible].

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 26. | *NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1830.* | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1679

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

THE auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its vicinity, will hold their annual meeting, at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Wednesday, 29th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. *for business*, and for *public exercises*, at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's meeting house, 2 o'clock P. M. A deputation from the parent society is expected to be present on the occasion. The associations connected with the auxiliary, and other friends of missions, are requested to attend.

In behalf of Executive Committee,
J. HUNTINGTON, Sec'y.
Norwich City, Sept. 14, 1830. 3w25

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, without reserve, on Saturday, 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Market, a large assortment of Household Furniture, nearly new; together with other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GALLUP, Auc'r.

☞ If stormy, the sale will be on Monday, or the first fair day.

Sept. 14. 2w25

POST RIDER'S NOTICE.

MOSES BRANCH

RESPECTFULLY informs those who take papers of him, that their subscriptions become due on the 23d inst., at which time he wishes all to be ready to meet him with cash in hand, that he may be able to meet the demands of the printer.

Sept. 15. 25

POST RIDER'S NOTICE.

FRANCIS B. LEE

RESPECTFULLY informs those who take papers of him, that they will be called on for the amount due on the 23d inst., at which time he requests them to be ready to meet his demands.

☞ Those persons who reside off the road will be so good as to leave the money at the place where their papers have been left

Sept. 15. 25

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of *James Payne & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.
PETER WEBB,
JAMES PAYNE.

The business will in future be attended to at the old stand—and a handsome assortment of Goods, to satisfy the taste and accord with the fashion of the day, will be ready to be sold on favorable terms for the purchasers, by JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. Not forgetting that all debts due to James Payne & Co. must be settled forthwith.

Windham, Sept. 11, 1830. 3w25

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of Elihu Adams, late of Groton, in said district, deceased, give notice, that we shall meet at the house of Wm. P. Nash, in Preston, on the 1st Monday of Oct. next, and on the first Monday of Feb. 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—said court having limited the term of six months from the 7th day of Sept. 1830, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us,—and also directed public notice to be given, by advertising in a newspaper printed in New London county, and posting on the sign post in the 2d society in Groton.

ABSALOM PRIDE, *ELISHA BREWSTER*, } Com'rs.
Preston, Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w25

NOTICE.

THE first or Fall term of Plainfield Academy will commence on Thursday, the 16th of September, under the Rectorship of Mr. John Witter.

Considering the very moderate price of board and tuition, the healthy and pleasant location of the Academy, and its present reputable standing, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to all who wish to prepare for College or active life.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman*.
Plainfield, Sept. 1, 1830. 24

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of Norwich, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, within two months from date, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

R. W. ROATH, *Adm'r*.
Norwich, Sept. 8, 1830. 3w24

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on or about the 23d of August last, seventeen white SHEEP. A few of them have a slit lengthwise on the left ear, and two halfpennys on the upper side of the right ear, and marked B B in red letters. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ARISTIBULUS CARRIER.
Colchester, Sept. 3, 1830. 3w24

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of John Fanning, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Abigail Fanning, the Administratrix thereon, with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

[26] Attest, Butrel Lathrop, Clerk.

LOST,

BETWEEN Montville Meeting House & Peabody's Mills, a red Wallet Pocketbook, very much worn, containing a small sum of money, and papers of some value to me, but to no one else. Whoever shall return said wallet, money and papers, shall be liberally rewarded.

GEO. D. BRADFORD.
Montville, Sept. 6, 1830. 24

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Binding, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

FASHIONABLE HATS,
FROM $2 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

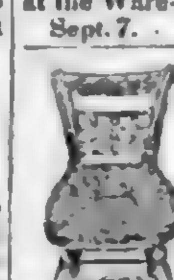
SPLENDID $3½ HATS,
BY
A. WICKHAM,

Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.

Sept. 7. 6w24

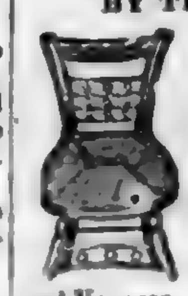
1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.
Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET
AND
CHAIR FURNITURE,



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
together with PLATES of all sizes.
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.
Aug. 2. 20

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.
Sept. 14, 1830. 25

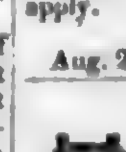
TO LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.
Aug. 25 1830. 22

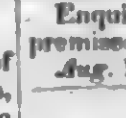
FOR SALE,



A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*
Aug. 10th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

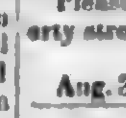


A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.
Aug. 31. 19

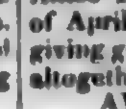
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the north-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 8. 37

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*
Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.
April 7. 2

NOTICE.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 19th of August, 1830, 1 yearling Heifer—light red—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES B. SPENCER.
Griswold, Aug. 28, 1830. 3w24

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar*.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yeil

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home*.

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment*.

JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum*. Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOWES and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SMART, intelligent boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.

J. DUNHAM.

MISCELLANY.

THE REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE.

Encouragement to Tract Distributors.—At the late anniversary meeting of the London Religious Tract Society, the Rev. J. Boddington of Horton, stated that the following signal instance of God's mercy occurred in one of the villages of England during the past year.

A tract distributor, in the course of his labors on the Sabbath, has been in the habit of calling at the house of an old man, about 70 years of age, who was at that time laboring under a very painful disease, but who had been living during the whole of his life entirely ignorant of the Gospel, and was a great blasphemer of the sacred name of Jesus. His wife and daughter were animated by a different spirit, and were anxious to read the tracts. The old man consented, but when he received the tracts it was always with so much ill temper and moroseness as greatly to distress the distributor, whose mind upon one occasion was so powerfully operated upon by that conduct that he determined to pass the house without calling. When the Sabbath returned, and the hour arrived for resuming his labor of love, he determined upon making the subject a matter of special prayer, and to supplicate God to soften the heart of that veteran in sin. His mind became composed and he determined to prosecute his labors whatever the consequence might be. The old man met him as usual at the door, and put into his hand a tract, "On the comparative Value of Time and Eternity." The word "eternity" arrested the man's attention, and induced him to read the tract, which issued in leading him, as a penitent sinner, to the foot of the cross. From that period he became thoughtful, and his nights were spent in restless anxiety, lamentation and mourning. His wife supposed that his distress arose from the painful disorder under which he labored; but he would give no answer to the questions addressed to him, having determined to conceal his convictions. At length the power of divine grace was eminently illustrated, and he was compelled to disclose to his wife the cause of his distress, which arose principally from the thought, that having so long neglected the divine ordinances, there was now no mercy for him. It was at length determined that his case should be made known to the young man who had distributed the tract, and who was eminently pious. The old man told his tale of woe with many tears, wept bitterly over his past life, and entreated him to pray for him and with him.—The disease under which he labored was making rapid progress on his constitution, but his sincerity & devotedness to God were strikingly exhibited. As he approached nearer to eternity, the name of which had roused him from his lethargy, he was visited by several pious persons, who testified to the efficacy of the blood of Christ. The disease proved fatal, but he left the clearest evidence of having died in the Lord, one of the last proofs of which was the following. He sent for the tract distributor, and told him, as a dying sinner on the verge of eternity, never to grow weary, never to be discouraged, never to desert the honorable post he occupied, on account of the difficulties and obstructions which he met with in the way, adding that, had it not been for his perseverance and Christian kindness, in all human probability, he would have died as he had lived, "without God, and without hope in the world," but that now he rejoiced in Christ Jesus as his Saviour.

From the Boston Palladium.

The Duke of Orleans, who has been elected the head of the Provisional Government of France, under the title of Lieutenant General, is a nephew of Charles X. His father suffered by the guillotine during the revolution. He was during the revolution, a Colonel of republican cavalry, and fought in several battles under a tri-colored flag. He was, afterwards, obliged to fly to Switzerland, where he was a professor of Mathematics, and some time after, went to England, and took up his residence at Chiswick. On the restoration of the Bourbons he returned to France, and had the whole of his immense property restored to him. He was formerly, for a short time, a resident in Boston, and boarded with Mr. Amblard, a Frenchman, who lived at the West corner of Wilson's lane and State street. He also resided for a short time, in Baltimore, where he offered his hand to a young lady of that city, who refused him.—The Duke has long been popular with the liberal party of France. His sons were educated at the public schools, and, at the funeral of Julme, who was obnoxious to the government, his carriage was the only one belonging to the nobility, which appeared in the procession. The Duke is remarkably fine looking, and has a commanding air. The nearest heir to the French throne is the Duke of Angoulême—the next the Duke of Bourdeaux—and the third the Duke of Orleans.

[SELECTIONS FROM LATE PARIS PAPERS.]

EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

From Galignani's Messenger.

We have received from an eye-witness the following account of an interesting scene that took place on Saturday night in the Palais Royal:—The wife of a citizen had distinguished herself, during the whole of the contest which took place in front of the palace, by a courage and prowess truly heroic. She never for an instant quitted the side of her husband, and being armed with a musket, loaded and fired with as much coolness and precision as a veteran soldier. She mainly contributed both by her personal aid and her example, to the capture of one cannon, and entered the guard house at the head of the citizens, and fought hand to hand with the troops till they were finally expelled. Her grateful fellow citizens were desirous that she should be presented to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, who at the first intimation, directed that she should be introduced. She was accordingly conducted to the Palais Royal between nine and ten o'clock, where the Duke, standing in a circle of brave youths of the Polytechnic School, received her. Our informant, though serving at the time as sentinel in the apartment, could not hear the address of his Royal Highness to the heroine, but at the conclusion the citizens on duty received orders to present arms to her, on her passing, as if she had been a General Officer.

The brave citizens who had to encounter the military under such fearful odds, on the 29th, could not be expected to be very nice in their choice of weapons; accordingly we learn, that whilst the Ecole Militaire still held out against a party of the national troops stationed at the head of the Pont de Grenelle, M. Salmon, a manufacturer of Eau de Javelle, came up at the head of his workmen, who, having only three crowbarts, brought forward casks of vitriolic acid to be showered on the opposing troops with engines.

At the moment when the Royal Guard attacked the pupils of the Polytechnic School in order to carry off their cannon, the latter, perceiving the fault committed by the Guard in attacking them in front, instead of endeavoring to make a diversion on their flanks, cried out, 'They don't know their trade—we shall defeat them.' The end verified their assertion.

Charles X. during the days of the 27th, 28th, and 29th, as a last resource opened a correspondence with Viscount de Chateaubriand; but this correspondence soon ceased after an exchange of a few letters. A great number of foreigners are armed, who were desirous of taking a part in the glorious conflict that the people of Paris sustained against absolute power. We saw in our ranks Spaniards, Italians, Portuguese and Englishmen. Mr. Lindo, an Englishman engaged in the house of Orr and Goldschmidt in Paris, voluntarily entered his name on the list of the National Guard, he braved the fire of the common enemy, and since they have been disgracefully driven from the capital, Mr. Lindo has not left for one moment the post which was assigned him. He mounted guard for forty-eight hours.

Several young Greeks, who are residing in Paris to finish their education, took a very active part in the combats which the Parisian population had to sustain to defend their liberties. At the moment of danger they got arms, and mixed themselves with the masses of people who were courageously fighting in the streets of the capital. National independence must have excited in them that generous ardor which had so often armed in Greece the Bozzaris and the Colocotronis.

The following particulars of the King's flight from St. Cloud, are given in a letter dated

PARIS, August 3d.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning the troops quartered in the Bois de Boulogne were called in. Those who had occupied Mount Valerian (or Mount Calvary) and Meudon had already concentrated near to the Chateau. A large party had bivouacked on the Place, in front of the bridge, and in the grand avenue leading to the Palace. The marks of their camp fires prove their numbers to have been considerable; but I fear the unfortunate men had very little meat to cook. In one instance they were obliged to beg of the Mayor (of Auteuil) a morsel of food to prevent their dying of hunger, which the magistrate complied with, accompanying it, however, with a severe lecture "for having fired on their fellow-citizens." All being ready, the order "march!" was given, when, at four o'clock, the procession commenced; it was opened by a squadron of mounted gendarmes, then came the regiment of Hussars, which, I have already told you, arrived on Thursday morning at four o'clock; when they learned the retreat of some of the King's troops during the night, next, a brigade of Light Artillery; next, a regiment of the Royal Guard (infantry); then two squadrons of cuirassiers, followed by two brigades of field artillery. These were succeeded by the Garde du Corps a pied (*Cents Suisses*) and these by a company of the Garde du Corps du Roi; immediately afterwards followed the carriages of the King, Royal Family, and Ministers and Great Officers; the two companies of the Garde du Corps, and a hundred and fifty other carriages containing persons of distinction attached to, or who wished to follow the Royal family. The Royal carriages (ten or twelve in number) were, according to the silliness of etiquette still so ridiculously kept up, drawn each by eight horses. Cavalry, infantry, and artillery closed the procession. The number of fighting men was about 15,000, composed of some of the finest troops in the universe, displaying, nevertheless, (with the exception of the 3d Regiment which had been nearly cut to pieces, and the remains of the Lancers, who had so murderously manifested the Royalism of their principles) the most extreme depression, observable on the countenances of all. An immense number of officers without soldiers accompanied them. In Ville d'Array nearly an entire regiment of the line threw down their arms and dispersed. A cannonier of "the young guard," who had served in the years 1812, 13, 14, and 15, and who is a land holder here, rushed from his house to seize the spoil; (for the inhabitants had retired within their houses, and barricaded the doors) he collected a dozen; and was tottering under the load, when half a score of the Garde du Corps who had been in the rear to check the desertions which took place every instant, charged him. He threw down all the muskets save one, with which he parried the thrusts of the Garde du Corps, retreating slowly to the church, but must have yielded to numbers, but for the approach of some armed peasants.

The flight of the Royal Family and Royal army continued, but was of course slow, in order to keep pace with the infantry. They halted for the night at Rambouillet, where they still remain, their numbers much diminished, for hundreds of soldiers deserted during the night.—The firing of the sentinels was consequently incessant. One Grenadier, to whom I spoke, had escaped, but had five shots discharged after him. Even during the day, so constant had been the desertions from the column, that the rear companies (ultras) kept up a constant fire into the cornfield en passant, knowing that many of their comrades were hidden in the standing corn.

PARIS, August 3.

In the passage of the Duke of Orleans to-day, through the entrance hall of the Chamber, I witnessed a singular circumstance. Two men (genteelly dressed in plain clothes) who pretended to be part of his household, followed close at the Duke's heels, and by the eagerness with which they forced their way through the crowd, attracted the notice of the National Guard, who left the entrance clear. In the hand of one a pistol was observed; he was arrested, and the pistol found to be loaded with ball. The other escaped amongst the crowd, and was seen no more. Strange conjectures are made. The circumstance is certainly suspicious. The opening of the Chamber was a mere ceremony; in five minutes the Sitting ended, and the House called for business to-morrow. The general belief is, that the events of last week will be immediately followed by the expulsion of the Bourbons, the elevation of the Duke of Orleans to the Throne, and the establishment of a liberal and enlightened Government, on such solid bases as to secure the tranquillity of France. I do not partake of this opinion. I have no fear of a resurrection of the atrocities of the first revolution—the people are too enlightened and well disposed; but I fear the conflict of parties and intrigues of the Royalists, who are numerous, will breed a civil war, which may be of long duration. In such case, there will be a continual fluctuation of success or defeat to both parties.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

On my return to town yesterday evening, I passed again over the most severely contested points of the field of battle, if I may apply that phrase to a city. I visited the grove of one hundred and sixty of the poor fellows who had perished in the attack on the Louvre. It is an open space, immediately without the Louvre, which had been enclosed by railing, and from which the Swiss had defended themselves with resolution and deadly effect. Two wooden crosses, inscribed "To the memory of the French who died fighting for liberty," are placed over the ends of the fosse in which they rest. A profusion of flowers and garlands lay upon them. Two Sisters of Charity were kneeling by the side of the grave, who were looked upon with respect approaching to awe. A cask, half filled with silver and copper money, contributed by visitors for the fund for the relatives of the deceased, stood in the centre. A national Guardsman was on duty; but no protection was necessary. Two Sundays previously I had seen the market women of St. Cloud with a boquet for the king, in honor of the capture of Algiers. The flowers that were strewed on the graves of the "Martyrs to Liberty" had been the offering of the same persons. Yesterday was a very hot day; the flowers had, therefore, very soon faded. Just as I was about to quit the spot, I met the same women coming with a fresh supply, which the "leader" cast upon it, with some observations of evident pathos; for all present shed tears.

On reaching the Place de Grève, it appeared to me as if further devastation had taken place there. The windows of all the houses were shattered to pieces. The house at the corner of the Place and the Rue Pelletier had suffered so much that a few shot more would, I am sure, have brought it to the ground.

A recent letter gave you an account of the execution of a man on this very spot, on Thursday, July 22—an event which caused the spectators some pain. On that day week (29th) the whole Place was covered with hundreds of dead and dying men. Scores of horses and of lanciers, cuirassiers, grenadiers, and cannoniers a cheval, lay also on the pavement. The square was, when I entered it yesterday morning, crowded to excess with visitors, from curiosity. Outside the different cafes were hundreds of chairs occupied by well dressed persons, partaking of ices and other refreshments. Before the Hotel de Ville a dense mass of people were assembled. A hackney coach at the great door seemed to be the object of attention. I enquired the reason. "Ah, Monsieur! Peyronnet est pris!"—[Peyronnet is taken.] He had, according to my informant, been found at Vincennes, and brought prisoner in the vehicle before. If it be true, his life will pay the forfeit of his Ministry. He will be tried by the Chamber of Peers.

This last sentence will strike with astonishment any man who recollects the summary vengeance of the Revolution of 1789; and, added to the moderation of the heroes by whose courage this last Revolution has been effected, will redound as much to their honor as will their bravery. With such leaders, however, as the educated, cool, disciplined students of the Polytechnic School, no excesses, nothing derogatory from their renown, could be apprehended.—What extraordinary youths! Emerging from school, thrown in an instant into the midst of an armed and outrageous populace, they assumed the command of the various masses that presented themselves, with a quietude and modest confidence that clothed them in an instant with authority. Their heroism in battle confirmed their influence, which, the battle once over, was executed in a manner that will appear incredible to the eye of posterity. Not a life was sacrificed after the fighting had ceased.

The eloquence of the Chamber of Deputies and the authority of the Marshals of France would have failed in enforcing that mercy and moderation with which the dignified modesty, grave, almost melancholy gestures, and brief address of these immortal youths, imbued masses of men under circumstances of such excitement as those which result from victory at all times, & particularly from success in a civil war.

While speaking of the youth of Paris, allow me to add one instance of their bravery and sense of honor: On Wednesday last the Lancers were marching down the Rue Richelieu (now Rue de la Loi,) a boy of 12 years was walking at their head. "Get away, you brat!" said the colonel. "Brat!" said the precocious patriot, "brat!" I'll show you what a brat is!" and, drawing a pistol from his breast, shot the Colonel through the heart.

The soldiers and the sub officers were spared, but the rage of the people was turned against the superior officers with an effect of which I will give you an example, as related to me by a soldier of the regiment:

"We were retreating on and climbing up the heights of Belleville," said he, "a gardener, who had only five minutes before been seen working in his garden, was looking at us from behind a wall. He suffered us soldiers to pass unmolested, but, on the approach of our captain, he fired at and shot him through the heart."

An old Minister reproached Prince Polignac, on Monday, the 26th July, respecting the Ordinances. The President of the Council, without the least emotion, contented himself with answering, "This affair is settled—all the rest concerns the gens d'armerie."

The Duke of Orleans had subscribed 100,000 francs for the relief of those who suffered during the three days of revolution in Paris.

Baron J. de Rothschild has enclosed to the municipal commission at Paris 15,000 francs, in aid of the subscription for the wounded, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late conflicts with the military in Paris.

A correspondent of the London Morning Herald speaks in the following terms of the conduct of the population of Paris:

You know the opinion which I had formed of the French nation; that I used to joke upon their fondness of finery—the apparent trifling nature of their discourse—their egotism—their foppery—their—in a word, the general lightness of their character. Having done this, and thro' you, I beg leave to make the amende honorable. They deserve in every respect to wear the proud title of "La grande Nation."

I marked their stupefaction on reading the King's Ordinances on Monday last. I saw their alteration to successive feelings of displeasure, indignation, and a determination to resist. I saw that determination carried into effect, not by a coup de main of a compact, organized body, but spontaneously by the whole population of Paris, who, without communication or concert, and comparatively unarmed at every point, attacked the soldiers of government.—They effected it, not by a sudden and overwhelming assault, but by the persevering, unflinching courage of citizens without leaders, save only the youths of the Polytechnic School, exposed for three days to the fire of 12,000 men, the elite of one of the finest armies ever disciplined. I saw them on the first night (Tuesday) [illegible] upon the [illegible] shops, and retire quietly with their spoil to put it in order for use. I saw them during and after their first day's conflict, raise the pavement and cut down trees to form breast works and barricades, and totally close the city in two hours. I saw them exalted and [illegible] after their unequalled victory—I saw their vigilance during the night that succeeded their triumph. I saw their submission to leaders when they appeared, and to their representatives when assembled. I saw their sobriety, their honesty, their probity, their humanity, their good sense, their moderation. I saw them to-day peaceable citizens, enjoying the [illegible] of a [illegible].

Ancient and modern history may be searched, but in vain, for events so honorable, so glorious to a nation, as those of Paris during the last five days.

From the United States Gazette.

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST, 1830.

George the Fourth, King of England, died in June, this year.

William the Fourth, his brother, succeeded him on the throne.

Forty thousand men, under Gen. Bourmont, landed at Sidi Ferruch, in June, and on the 4th of July marched against Algiers, which city surrendered at discretion to the French arms on the following day.

The Dey of Algiers was in July sent out of his own kingdom into Leghorn.

The French obtained one million of francs, booty, from the Algerines.

The King of France, Charles, the 10th, under whose reign these acts were performed, having usurped the prerogatives of the people, by declaring the late elections in France void; by dissolving the last and newly elected Chamber of Deputies, with the iron hand of tyranny, and by proscribing the freedom of the press, produced a revolution in Paris, so sudden and so decisive, that before the close of the month of July he and all his ministers, to save their heads, were compelled to leave the capital in haste, and Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, a man devoted to the national and constitutional cause, was immediately vested with the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and declared Regent, or King of France—*by the Deputies of the Departments and the acclamations of the people!*

Gen. Lafayette was appointed commander in chief of the National Guard.

On the 30th July, Charles the 10th and the Dauphin reviewed near St. Cloud the troops which were there, both of them calling out "the *Charter forever*"—the tardy declaration was received with "an expressive silence," their voice was too feeble; it was their dying speech! One of the last acts of the King was to declare the Duke of Orleans an outlaw!

Gerard, one of the richest bankers in Paris, acted as General in defending the rights of the people, during the three days' flow of blood.

No excesses were committed, no barbarities exercised by the patriotic multitude; it does not even appear that the Guillotine was started.

Charles X. abdicated in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux.

Where was Talleyrand, the artful, the cunning, the old Talleyrand, who once visited these states, who long presided as the prime minister of France, under the reign of Buonaparte, and of Louis 18th? Where was he during these frightful scenes of tumult and blood? Was he in retirement, could he not be seen as the wily serpent in the grass? or, recognized in the Conclave, or in the field? Where is he? who can tell? His clump foot and his long head no doubt quietly retired from intrigue, cunning, stratagem and finesse!

May we not from these great events now calculate upon justice? France will soon see the policy and the necessity of administering justice to this nation. She will see in true colors the equity of our demands! She will award to our citizens a just remuneration for the losses they have been subjected to by illegal and unwarrantable spoliations committed under the French decrees, which Louis the 18th and Charles the 10th, through various frivolous pretences ungenerously procrastinated and withheld from our suffering merchants.

BY LATE MAILS.

GREAT FIRE IN GLOUCESTER.—A fire broke out in Gloucester (Mass.) on the 16th, which we regret to state, destroyed from 20 to 40 buildings before it was extinguished; the particulars are contained in the following letters.—*Providence Journal.*

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 16.

DEAR SIR—I have just time to say that a distressing fire commenced at this place about 4 o'clock, and now, half past ten, we have just got it under. I have strong hopes we shall stop it. About 20 to 40 buildings are destroyed. It commenced in Samuel Gilbert's Store and it is supposed, originated by spontaneous combustion. The Post Office is safe, although every thing is removed from it. The letters are in such a situation that they cannot be got at. I shall as soon as possible dispatch the mail. We are in a very distressed situation. The course of the fire is in Front street.

In haste, yours, WM. STEVENS.

POST OFFICE, SALEM, 2 1-2, P. M.

DEAR SIR—By the foregoing you will see the cause of your receiving no mail from Gloucester to-day. We have received no further particulars but are in hopes that the fire is subdued.—The thick smoke can still be seen. Several engines have been sent from this town and Beverly, and several hundred persons have also gone down. Yours, &c. E. PUTNAM.

Post Master, Boston.

Since writing the above I have learnt that the fire is under. About 30 buildings are burnt including the Distil House and two vessels.

VERMONT ELECTION.—In consequence of the Anti-Masonic opposition to Gov. Crafts, it is probable that there is no election of Governor or Lieut. Governor of this State. The Anti Masons are all opposed in Vermont to the Administration. The Council consists of twelve members, all of whom are probably chosen.

In the House of Representatives, there are 121 National Republicans, 78 Anti Masons, and 28 Jackson men. It is almost certain that the Legislature will elect Crafts Governor, and Richards Lieut. Governor. We do not know but that the Jackson party will claim even Vermont.—*Prov. Jour.*

The Nashville Banner contains the following account of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chickasaws:

FRANKLIN, (Ten.) Aug 27.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. the Chickasaw Delegation, consisting of twenty one Chiefs, accompanied by their agent, Col. Benj. Reynolds, arrived at this place. On Monday, the 23d inst. Major Eaton and General Coffee, Commissioners appointed by the President to hold the treaty, met the Delegation in Council at the Presbyterian Church; and, after a preliminary address on the part of the Commissioners, proceeded to lay before the Delegation a talk from the President in relation to the exchange of their lands for other lands west of the Mississippi:—this having been read and explained through their interpreter, Mr. Love, it was delivered to them, with a request by the Commissioners that they would retire, and, in private council, consider of the propositions contained in it.

On Thursday morning, the 26th inst. the Council again assembled, when, after a short colloquium, a response was delivered in writing by the Secretary of the Delegation, in which they declined a removal west of the Mississippi, until they should have an opportunity of exploring the country designated in the propositions. On the evening of the same day, the Commissioners having modified their proposals, and submitted the modification to the Chiefs, with a request that they would reconsider; they again met the Commissioners, and agreed to consider of the modification. The principal feature in the modification, variant from the original proposition, relates to a stipulation for the payment of an annuity, or the purchase of other lands for them in case dissatisfaction should arise on an examination of the lands offered them in exchange.

The treaty is at an end—the delegation, in council, to-day, at the Masonic Hall, agreed to the propositions of the President, as modified by the Commissioners. Those who think proper to avail themselves of reservations, [which was another feature in the modification] will remain where they are, will be governed by the laws of Mississippi.

The Nashville Republican says that General Coffee and Governor Carroll are appointed commissioners to meet the Choctaws on the 15th instant.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, Sept. 15.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday the packet ship John Jay, Captain Holdridge, arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing us London papers to the 8th of August, Liverpool to the 9th, Lloyd's Lists and London Shipping Lists to the 7th, and Liverpool Prices Current to the 9th, all inclusive. The John Jay sailed on the 9th.

The following remarks from the London Courier of Saturday evening, August 7th, show that the editor of that paper expects the people of France to sit down under a constitutional, or in other words, a limited monarchy, and that the Duke of Orleans will be placed upon the throne; and that if the French confine themselves within their own limits, there will be no attempt or wish from abroad to disturb them.—We are gratified to find such opinions in that paper, speaking, as it generally does, the sentiments of its own government.

If this great point is carried, it will, as far as one important precedent can go, establish the principle in Europe that the people of a country have an undoubted right to change the form of their government; and when they do this without showing any disposition to disturb other nations, other nations have no right to interfere with them. This principle once admitted, it will be immensely more important to the advancement of nations in the path of improvement and amelioration, than any thing that has heretofore occurred, and in its ultimate effects upon the civilized world will be found vastly more efficacious than all the results produced by the far-famed Holy Alliance.

It is stated, that in consequence of the seizure of several English vessels by the blockading squadron at Terceira, we presume the same which we mentioned a few days ago, three British frigates had been ordered to cruise, two of them off that island, the other before Lisbon. As we had one vessel in the same predicament with the above mentioned, and about the same time, we wait for President Jackson's return from Tennessee, to see what course he will take at this mark of friendship from his friend Don Miguel.

From the London Courier of August 7.

The latest accounts from France seem to justify the belief, that, although a Republican feeling has manifested itself in some quarters, the prevailing opinion there is in favor of conferring the Crown upon the Duke of Orleans. There are few reflecting and well disposed persons in this country who do not think that this would be the reasonable and proper consequence of the late struggle, and the best security for the future peace and happiness of the French nation. A limited monarchy, in the person of the Duke of Orleans, would be a happy medium between a Republic, for which some persons in France still sigh, and the despotism which has been so happily displaced; and, as the Duke of Orleans possesses the public confidence, it is probable that even the Republicans would not object to entrust into his hands the necessary powers, without which no monarch could cause his Government to be respected, although they might withhold them from a stranger, and thus, by an improper restriction of authority, lay the foundation of future troubles. It must not be concealed, however, that there is in France a party opposed to a monarchial form of government, however limited; and it is probable that, if the Ex-King had not yielded to the public voice, by an unconditional abdication, the irritation against him would have furnished a pretext for the violent measures, in the execution of which the Republicans and more Revolutionists would have taken a leading part, and would have gained a great influence. Lafayette himself, in his last proclamation, takes rather more of the Republican tone which he is said to have given to support the nomination of the Duke of Orleans to the Throne of France; and as Lafayette is regarded as the head of the National Guard (and all France now is becoming a National Guard) there might be some danger if this veteran were to allow the theories which he formed in his youth to get the better of the judgment of age; but Lafayette, not long ago, declared, that although a Republican himself, in the most extensive acceptation of the term, he saw too clearly that the spirit of the age and the state of society in France were unfit for the application of his theory, and that if the day should ever arrive (it has now arrived) for him to express an opinion as to what was proper, he would vote for a constitutional monarchy. Lafayette cannot have altered his mind so soon; and if he has, as reported, promised to concur in the appointment of the Duke of Orleans as king of France, he is too virtuous a man to retract his pledge, under any change of circumstances.—The probability, therefore, is, that the Duke of Orleans will be King of France, and a good King we hope he will make; but if, contrary to expectation, the French should throw away the golden opportunity before them, and split into parties, the result of whose dissensions might be the formation of a Republic, let them confine themselves to their own frontiers, and make no effort to revolutionize other countries, and they may enjoy, unmolested, at least by us, their dream of political absurdity. It would, indeed, be but a dream, of the remembrance of which every waking man would hasten to divest himself. We have no such fear, however, for there is too much good sense in France to allow the country to be governed by wild theories, which would deprive it of many of the advantages it enjoys, and prevent the enjoyment of others which seem reserved for a prudent and constitutional Sovereign.

From the Moniteur of August 3.

ALGIERS, July 19.

The Dey of Algiers bore his misfortune with much resignation. The day after our entrance into Algiers, he appeared, indeed, rather cast down, but he soon recovered, and, in a long conference with the General in Chief, gave him a statement of the revenue of the State, and of the sums still due from the Beys of Titeri, Constantia and Oran. He then gave him some information respecting the characters of the principal inhabitants of the town, and the Regency, both Frank and Algerine, and how far their promises might be trusted. He then said he wished to go to France, but that he would not go to Paris till after the lapse of two months, for fear of being an object of curiosity.

The first condition that he made on his surrender of the place, was, that he should not be delivered up to the Porte. He said that if he had not stopped the frigate commanded by Tahir Pacha, he would have kept it off by his batteries, and that he never would have suffered Tahir Pacha to have entered Algiers, whither he was sent by the Sultan to have him beheaded. He left Algiers on the 12th, in the morning, accompanied by two sons-in-law, fifty-two women, and sixty attendants.

I have been to visit the palace of the Dey, which seemed to be nearly stripped of its rich furniture. I went into the famous treasury—it consists of four vaulted apartments on the ground floor, with only one entrance. Round each chamber there are repositories, each 12 feet long, 6 broad and 4 deep. Some were full of quadruples, some of sequins of Venice, others contained a mixture of gold coin, among which were Portugal pieces of 167 francs. Other repositories were filled with Spanish piastres, and others with silver coin of the Regency.—One apartment only had no repositories equal to it. The floor was covered, to the depth of three feet, with Spanish piastres. There were also damaged necklaces, silver vases, &c.

When I entered, several men were employed in taking up the silver and gold with a shovel, and putting into a scale, which was emptied into chests containing about sixty kilogrammes of gold, valued at 3000 francs the kilogramme. Some was also put into barrels to be sent to France.

The coined silver which has been found is supposed to amount to 1,000 cubic feet, besides chests filled with gold bars and doubloons.

We were first astonished that the Dey should have left all his treasure in the city, and not have thought of putting it into a place of security. The following are the observations which he has communicated to several persons:

The people of Algiers were convinced, & the Dey entertained the same conviction, that the fort or castle of the Emperor never could be taken, without building close to it another fort, at least equally strong, in order to bombard it, an operation which would have taken much time. Trusting in the fort of the Emperor, the Algerines tho't themselves quite safe, and had taken no precautions to stop the French after the conquest of that fortress. Accordingly, when the Turks saw the fort, which was their sole hope, blown up after a cannonade of two hours, they were entirely amazed and discouraged, and the Dey, seeing it impossible to resist, sent a secretary to treat.

From the National Journal.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN TENNESSEE.

Agreeably to previous notice, a numerous assemblage of the citizens of Knox county convened at the Court House in Knoxville, on the 25th of August, 1830, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Henry Johnson, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Francis Dudley appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions, introduced by *Joseph Williams, Esq.* were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the affairs of our Government are not conducted with that system of economy and justice, nor has it yet felt the salutary effects of that *reform*, which the inaugural address of the present incumbent led us to expect.

Resolved, That the high handed, illegal measures, which have so demonstrably characterized the present Administration, are not in accordance with the principles laid down by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and that we consider these measures repugnant to our best interest, and the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, HENRY CLAY of Kentucky is the most suitable person to fill the Executive Chair, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That *Peter Griffin, Reuben Enmet, Wm. Carr, Benjamin Lindsey, Moses Cardwell*, and *Tobias Kennedy*, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, to aid in advancing the interest of the distinguished character whose name is ever most dear to the freemen of our country, and whose eloquence has elevated the character of his native land, and attracted the admiration of foreign countries.

Resolved, That the Editor of the National Journal be respectfully requested to publish the above proceedings, and that the Kentucky Reporter, Marylander, Boston Patriot, and other papers friendly to the good cause, be requested to copy.

HENRY JOHNSON, *Chairman.*
FRANCIS DUDLEY, *Secretary.*

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—On Tuesday the 7th inst., Capt Ames, in the fishing Smack Glide, of this port, passing Crane-Neck Bay, in the Sound, discovered at a short distance, a large Tortoise on the surface of the water, evidently asleep. He went in his small boat near it, and harpooned it on the back of the neck, immediately a large volume of blood spouted from the wound a considerable height. He soon after, with great effort, hoisted it on board his Smack, and brought it into this port.

It came into the possession of Mr. Robert Bowser on Wednesday the 8th. On that day, after drying considerably, it weighed 890 pounds—the immense quantity of blood, with other excrementitious matter which came from it before it was opened, was estimated at 160 pounds, at least, making the whole weight 1050 pounds.—Mr. Bowser being acquainted with the best method of preserving, has secured this wonderful work of the Creator, stuffed, and in a good state of preservation.—*New London Gazette.*

NEW YORK, September 15.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, have met with a severe loss in the death of Bishop Hobart, the account of which reached this city last evening. Indeed, it is difficult to see how it will be supplied. The energy of character which he has displayed since his elevation to the highest office in that church has rarely been equalled; and his exertions in promoting its interests have been unexampled.

Died at Auburn, on Sunday morning last, 12th inst. the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York, in the 55th year of his age.—*Daily Adv.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

The funeral of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart took place yesterday afternoon. The body was taken to Trinity Church; the crowd of citizens who attended was so great that a small proportion only were enabled to gain admittance.—The Funeral Service was read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore of Virginia, Dr. Lyell, and the Rev Mr. Schroeder. Dr. Onderdonk delivered an appropriate sermon on the occasion, and the services were solemn and highly interesting. *Ib.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, September.—Three additional companies of U. S. troops—one of artillery from Charleston, the other two of infantry, one from Augusta, the other two from Fort Mitchell—under the command of Major Wager, have, we understand, been ordered to proceed forthwith to the Cherokee country, to repress the working of the mines. This step is understood to be acquiesced in by the Governor. The State's agent has not been able to prevent intrusion and great waste in this section, and has consequently been recalled. Should circumstances still appear to render it necessary, it is thought it may be found expedient to convene the Legislature on the third Monday in October.

[From the Charleston City Gazette.]

The senior and acting editor of this journal was assailed on yesterday morning, between the hours of two and three, while standing upon the threshold of his office, by a mob of from two to three hundred persons, armed generally with clubs; three of whom assaulted and collared him, without any provocation whatever on his part; and, but for the use of a weapon of some little potency, and the timely interference of a few friends, who prevailed upon them to take their departure, he would in all probability have lost his life, or at least been subjected to a species of ill-treatment not falling short, very greatly, of the violence necessary towards effecting that end. They spared, however, neither threats nor abuse, and, by their conduct, seemed determined to prove two things at least: namely, that the courage which allowed of the attack on a single man, by two or three hundred, was of the true kind; and, also—that the Freedom of the People meant neither more nor less, than the right of the People to destroy the People for daring to entertain an opinion for themselves.

Upon this fact we offer no comment of our own. We leave it to the honorable and high minded to judge from this, of the nature of that persecution which, for the last two months, has been made use of, and exceeded its various means of malignity and injury against us. They will judge how far the liberties of the Citizens are secure with those, who, by intimidating, and suppressing the exercise of public opinion and discussion, strike at the very roots of every species of Freedom, Civil, Religious and Popular.

Steam Boat United States.—The body of Mr. Hiram N. Clark, of New Haven, has been found at Riker's Island, and will be restored to his friends. The body of a young man supposed to be about sixteen years old, was also found yesterday near Hurl Gate. He had on a blue pair of pantaloons, linen shirt, and checked cravat. It is supposed that he was one of the sufferers on board of the steam boat. One of the passengers stated to us, that he saw a young man about the above age on board before the accident occurred, and that he could not be found afterwards. Should the supposition be correct, the number of deaths known to be occasioned by the accident is eight.

Martin Wells, of Bridgeport, Ct. fireman of the steam boat, who was scalded, died, on the 14th, at Bellevue Hospital.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Oyster War. We understand that a second edition of the proceedings of last year, between the Staten Islanders and Jerseymen, relative to the oyster beds, is now going on again. A fleet of oyster schooners and sloops, armed, accompanied by about one hundred skiffs, made their appearance on the disputed ground on Monday, for the purpose of despoiling the beds of oysters which had been planted there since they were scraped by the same individuals last season.—As soon as these movements were discovered, expresses were sent off to the Governor, and every exertion made to drive away the intruders, who rush like a torrent from Staten Island, sweeping off the oysters and clams. The Amboy Artillery was got in readiness, and every preparation made for action, but some of the enemy landed on Monday night, and, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, stole into the camp while the sentinels were asleep and spiked the cannon. When our informant left yesterday afternoon, the oyster beds were in quiet possession of the Staten Islanders.

N. Y. Gaz. Sept. 15.

INDIANA.—The last number of the Farmer, published at Indianapolis—late a leading Jackson paper, but which has changed with the politics of that State—thus notices the termination of the contest:—

"*The Dog's Dead.*"—"We have heard from a goodly number of the counties in this State, and it appears from the result, that *Jacksonism* has bid farewell to Indiana. *So mote it be.*"

On the 7th inst, a son of Mr. Levi Young, of Bridgeport, aged about two years, accidentally fell into a newly dug well, of nearly 20 feet in depth. The well was stoned about four feet, and contained three and a half feet of water.—Mrs. Young, the mother, saw her child fall, and her agitation unfitted her to render any assistance. Two sisters of Mrs. Y. were present, and on them the life of the child depended: one of them fled to alarm the neighbors, and left the child's fate with Mrs. Hall, who with a commendable courage and presence of mind, clenched a rope suspended in the well for lowering stones, and slid to the bottom, plunged her arm deep in the water, and raised the child, which had sunk to rise no more.

The child was restored with but slight injury, and is now perfectly well, and owes its life to Mrs. H. whose energy and promptness deserve the highest commendation.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

The audacity of the Jackson prints in claiming the victory in the Western States, astonishes every one who is not conversant with the character and tactics of the party. We have published lists of the Kentucky and Indiana Legislatures, with the opinions of every individual marked, and the Organ and its co-operators have confessed that we have a majority of Clay men, but, say they, enough of these are *pledged* to vote for Jackson men and measures, to turn the scale against Clay. Some of these *pledged* men have already come out with a contradiction of the assertion, yet the Jackson editors still claim the State. Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, and Missouri, we repeat, are decidedly for Clay; and there is good reason to believe that Illinois is equally so. The people cannot be deceived by the Organ much longer. Its Editor foresees the coming storm, and while he is buoying up his readers with false hopes of safety, he is himself looking out for a new pilot to take charge of the Telegraph, and a safe harbor where political pirates may be protected in the enjoyment of their ill gotten spoils.—*Nat. Jour.*

ERROR CORRECTED.—We are happy in having it in our power to state that the story headed *precocious depravity*, in which it was stated that two brothers while playing on the dock at East Haddam engaged in a trifling altercation, when the eldest, ten years of age, pushed the younger into the river and left him to perish, is wholly without foundation.—*Middletown Gaz.*

Great anxiety is now naturally felt to obtain late news from Spain and Portugal. Situated as those countries have been for some time, the recent change in France threatens them with a convulsion. By the expulsion of the king, and the transfer of power to the opposers of oppressive monarchy, that powerful kingdom has suddenly changed from the enemy to the friend of the southern constitutionalists. It appears to be a common expectation here, that the news would cause an immediate exertion to throw off the control of Ferdinand; and if this should prove successful, and a different state of things be once more established, the prospect of maintaining it would be more favorable than at their last struggle. The principal route of invasion is closed and blocked up, so that France must be either conquered or revolutionized again, before Spain can find a single enemy on her frontier. And her exposure on any other side is comparatively small—indeed, under the existing circumstances of Europe, reduced to almost nothing. Should France quietly proceed to the consolidation of a just and liberal system, and the Peninsula follow her example, by ejecting Ferdinand and Miguel, and moving on with the moderation they ought to have learnt from experience, how anxious would the monarchs of other countries feel for themselves, and how cautious would they be in keeping all their power at home. Their arms and their intrigues would there find employment. Even now Spanish America is delivered from the fear of them, at least for the present.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

From the New York Spectator.

The Kennebunk Gazette vouches for the authenticity of the following letter. We hope we commit no treason in publishing it. If it be a forgery, its respectable author, who keeps, according to his own account, the presidential conscience, can explain, and nullify the fiction. We do not understand how the Kennebunk Gazette got possession and the privilege of publishing the Hon. Albert Smith's letter. We quote it from the Boston Courier, and postpone comment until further advices.

WASHINGTON, 3d March, 1830.

Dear Sir,—Since your friend Mr. Green left here, your letters to him, have been, by his request, opened by me. The one enclosing a letter of recommendation to the President, was this morning received. I observe that it is not specific in its recommendation, and the necessary consequence will be, that it will be filed in the office of his *private secretary* and never thereafter seen.

If it had referred to any particular office it would have been referred to one of the departments and put on the regular public files, when it would be brought up whenever his name was before the President in case the application was under consideration.

I had a conversation with the President in relation to yourself, and also with Mr. Ingham—they are now well convinced that your *just* claims have been pretermitted; and I am confident that the first opportunity will be seized to manifest their regard for you. I enclosed to Mr. Van Buren by our friend Dunlap of Boston, the Richmond Whig, in which a letter writer from Portland, represents you as the Hercules of the Jackson party, and I feel confident that the appointment of *Marshal* will be rendered to you. This will be a good starting point, and as many others will seek that office, will enable you to carry stronger support in aid of your application for a better office hereafter. If I can serve, you command me.

Your friend, D. GREEN.

Hon. Albert Smith, Portland, Maine.

Since the foregoing was written, it appears by a communication from Mr. Smith himself, to the Portland Argus, that the letter is genuine, and was received by him. How it passed from his possession, is a matter of no consequence to those who had no connection with the transaction, and are only interested in thus having the fact brought to their knowledge, that the alleged influence of the editor of the Telegraph in dictating appointments, an influence vaunted by himself on many occasions, (and not believed in the more on that account) did exist in March last. It also proves that the Secretary of State is under the same dictation. And is it not a disgraceful thing to this or any other country, that the business of naming the public servants should be transacted in this manner? Does not the letter unequivocally disclose the secrets of that system of "reform," in whose vocabulary honesty and capability have no place—but which *patronises* only such tools as can be vouched for by Duff Green? It is, we know, according to Mr. Van Buren, one of the 'usages of the democratic' party; but we doubt whether the real democracy of the country will approve of it.

It also appears from the Missouri papers, that a brother of *Duff Green* has been appointed Receiver of Public moneys at Palmyra, Missouri, in the place of a highly respectable officer removed. The Kentucky Commentator says, "The Green was roaming about the country 'endeavoring to procure security for his good behaviour in the office to which he had been appointed'—but sureties for such people were rather scarce in these parts, and he had found none."

The fall of of Algiers, may, for aught we can see, in the course of events, relieve our government from the trouble and expense of maintaining a naval squadron in the Mediterranean, for the protection of our trade in that sea. Whether the French appropriate the conquered territory to their own use, or not, the piratical system of the Barbary states may be considered as at an end. If Tunis and Tripoli should think proper hereafter to carry on their plundering measures upon the commerce of other nations, they must expect to meet the fate of their sister Algiers. This being out of the question, we are not aware of any extraordinary hazards to which our commerce will be exposed in passing through the Mediterranean, and of course we presume an armed force cannot be necessary for its protection.

The trade to the Levant will not be in any particular danger; and that to the Black Sea is now guarantied by treaty with the Grand Seignor; so that there would seem to be as little exposure from piracies and picaroons in that part of the world, as in most others. Whenever the time comes that the naval force in the Mediterranean can be dispensed with, it will save us from a heavy annual expense.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 22, 1830.

JUDICIAL DECORUM.—The public officers of the state of Georgia seem, by a kind of concert, to have determined to make themselves most excessively ridiculous by their conduct in relation to the Indians within their limits. That her Representatives should have indulged in an animated defence of their State, was proper, and that they should have given way to the most violent and intemperate tirades against the General Government, and [illegible] indecent menaces against the other States in the Union was not perhaps very different from what the conduct of some of the high officers of Georgia might have led all to expect. The thing was popular, and as a re-election was the most important matter, making what is called a spirited speech, would count well at home.—Her Governor, looking out for a re-election, might be expected to observe no measure in their praise of Georgia and their abuse of all the world beside. It was not, however, supposed, that this infatuation had extended to the Judiciary. It is so contrary to all idea of the deliberate, dispassionate coolness of a Judge—the fearless discharge of duty—the impartial, even-handed administration of justice, for a judicial officer to raise his voice to swell the popular clamor—to prejudge a case which may come before him, and avow his determination not only to decide, at all hazards, in favor of one of the parties, but to prevent any higher court from reviewing his decision—as to be an anomaly in the history of this country, and only known in the worst days of English history. A more perfect and disgraceful contrast to the noble, dignified and admirable qualities of an upright judge was never seen, than in the Charge of Judge Clayton, of Georgia, to the Grand Jury, to which we have referred above, and a part of which, we extract below. It is presumed that the annals of judicial corruption have not shown any thing more indecent, than Judge Clayton's harrangue to the public. The appeal to popular feeling—the abuse of the highest and purest tribunal in the country, and the avowal that no appeal should be taken from his decision where the Indians are concerned, are most extraordinary.

This paper, from any intrinsic merit which it possesses, would not be entitled to a moment's notice, but be at once set down as the production of some light-headed, hot-blooded man, who wished to bring himself into notice by the extravagance of his remarks; but it concerns the power of the State of Georgia to have the judges of its highest courts so demeaning themselves and disgracing those who appointed them to office. The respectable portion of the Georgians must feel ashamed of such a judge, and it is most strange that there should be any inducement for any man to take so strange and idle a course. Most luckily the attempts of this individual, and similar ones, will be, probably, idle and impotent. It is to be hoped that the threats of a Georgia judge will not prevent the raising and settling this question by the proper tribunals.

The following is an extract from Judge Clayton's Charge:—

"Besides the fact officially communicated in the council of the Indians, lately assembled, I have received information from the Executive branch of this Government, that counsel have been employed by the Cherokee nation, to raise, for the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question, 'whether the State has a right to pass laws for the government of the Indians residing within its limits.' Now, without intending the least disrespect to that Court, to whose constitutional authority this and all other State Courts, I hope, will ever [illegible] submit, this question can never go from a Court in which I preside, until the people of the State yield to [illegible] either from a conviction of error, [illegible] their own tribunals, or the same [illegible] to sustain it; and, it is [illegible] this leave the question [illegible]. I shall try all cases which may come under the law, and wholly disregard all interference from abroad. The punishment, if any shall be necessary, will be promptly inflicted, [illegible] of humanity may otherwise require.

There has been a great disposition [illegible] in this matter, in the past, I will not say of other States, but by some of the people of other States, [illegible]. Meetings have been held in all directions to express opinions on the conduct of Georgia, and Georgia alone, when her adjoining sister States had lately done precisely the same things; and, in doing which, [illegible] they have done no more than what the very States of [illegible] had effected, from time to time, with no equal regard to their interests, and with infinitely less humanity and forbearance. And, what is [illegible] of the fact, Georgia is an old State, with one third of her territory yet in the possession of the Indians, while all the other States, old and new, have [illegible] themselves of this charge.

These meetings have not been content with the expression of opinions, on abstract principles, relating to the rights of the General Government, in respect for which Georgia yields to none of them; but they have most [illegible] attempted to dictate our course in relation to our private concerns. They have denounced the laws passed by our Legislature for our municipal regulations, in matters perfectly unconnected with any dispute with the Federal Government.

In discussing these subjects, they have indulged in a language unbecoming any privilege of free debate, and certainly unworthy of any department of men, who either claim or court the distinction of gentlemen. We see the late Kentucky meeting, gotten up for a [illegible] political purpose, backed and moved by a [illegible], in which it was declared, in their [illegible] that they viewed the late law for the removal of the Indians, 'as having been wrested from the Government by the dictation of the State of Georgia, to secure Indian lands, not for the people of the United States, but for that State, which neither the density nor existing wants of its population require.' To which was added the further declaration, 'but which is needed only for the purpose of being gambled off in public lotteries.' [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRESS.—Every one of the least observation is aware of the important influence exercised by the newspaper Press. Its influence, either for good or evil, is so great, that it is difficult to over-rate it. It is extremely desirable, therefore, that the force which it possesses should be exerted for the public good [illegible]

[illegible]

are men of high and honorable feelings, men of education and character, who are engaged in this business, and the number of such is fast increasing; and it becomes the community rather to foster the Press, than by a systematic and universal abuse to throw it into the hands of the reckless and unprincipled. We say, without fear of contradiction, that there is no situation in which a man of real worth and talents can do so much public good, as in conducting an extensively circulated newspaper. It is an arduous and thankless task, but a most important one. If deserving of it, he will be treated with respect and his suggestions kindly received, and have at least their full weight. They will not be so evanescent as the impressions received from a lecture or a discourse—they are in black and white before the man—if he forgets, he can refresh his memory at his pleasure. Thus it is that the information of a community may be most beneficially extended, much useful knowledge communicated, and their morals improved by the judicious management of a common newspaper. Every man of honesty, education and talents, who has the charge of a newspaper, does essential service to the community.

Let it not be supposed that our attempt, at this time, is solely to magnify our occupation, or over-rate its importance. It is solely to repel the numberless abusive attacks which have been indiscriminately made, and which are undeserved. Let those deserving of punishment, receive it; but it is cruel and ungenerous to bring all to a like condemnation. The effect of these aspersions, besides their injustice, is extremely injurious. If you give any class of men a bad name, in the long run they are pretty sure of deserving it. The better part will desert a profession so often abused, and the balance grow daily worse and worse.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Boston Sentinel of Monday last furnishes us with the returns of votes for Governor from 235 towns, in the Counties of Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Waldo, Hancock, York, Washington, and Lincoln. By these returns, Hunton, the National Republican candidate, has 25,157, and Smith, the Jackson candidate, 25,894—giving a majority to the latter over the former of 735 votes. Seventy-one towns remain to be heard from, which, as they are in the interior of the State, will probably give a considerable increase to the votes for Hunton. It is supposed however, from the number of scattering votes returned, that he will not succeed, and that there had been no choice. The House of Representatives, as far as ascertained, stands for Clay 56, Jackson 58, vacancies and incomplete 30. It is very doubtful which party will have the majority. The Senate stands 11 for Jackson, 9 for Clay.—George Evans (Nat. Repub.) is elected to Congress from Kennebec district, by a large majority. Mr. Phelps (Nat. Repub.) is probably chosen from Somersett and Penobscot. In Lincoln there is no choice—the national republicans having run two or three candidates. The votes stand for Shaw (Nat. Repub) 2849—Kavanagh (Jackson) 2908—Wingate, &c. (Nat. Repub) 434. In Hancock, Waldo and Washington district, it is probable Jarvis, the Jackson candidate, is elected.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We had the pleasure on Friday evening, in common with many of our citizens, of hearing from Mr. WILCOX a very interesting lecture on the present state of our Common Schools. Mr. Wilcox has been himself an instructer, and speaks experimentally and feelingly of the present defective state of our Schools. He drew a picture, the original of which most towns in our State can most readily furnish—a picture, as true as it was mortifying, of the increased and increasing defects in our schools. His statements were too much in accordance with the experience of all, to be for a moment doubted. He had not, however, merely the skill or the disposition to seek out defects, but the judgment and discrimination to suggest appropriate, and we believe, complete remedies. He would have instructors better qualified and permanent—not young men who seek instruction merely as a casual employment, either to fill up time commonly more profitably spent, or to raise funds to assist them in ulterior pursuits. He would have the number of school districts reduced, and have the schools divided, placing the infants in a school by themselves, and having also a higher school for those more advanced. But more than this, and without which none of them would be of any value, he would have a similar amount raised by the districts with that furnished by the school fund—a measure which would, in our estimation, go very far to remedy all our difficulties. We shall allude to these suggestions at another time, and have only room now to commend Mr. Wilcox to the attention of the inhabitants of the several counties in which he is about to lecture, and most heartily to wish him success in his present very useful undertaking.

Mr. W. is now on a tour through Middlesex and Fairfield counties, and will return again to lecture in this County in the course of two or three weeks.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Through the politeness of a friend we have received the New-York American of Monday evening, which furnishes the following very interesting intelligence from France.

"The Revolution of France is accomplished; and a King deriving his authority from a Constitution framed by the Deputies of the People and the Peers, now reigns over Freemen. The Concordia arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 11th ult. which furnish the particulars of this important intelligence. On the 5th of August, the Chamber of Deputies having chosen the five candidates from among whom the Executive power was to designate one as President, sent the list by a messenger to the Duke of Orleans, who thus addressed them:—'I would have wished that the Chamber had made the nomination itself; but we must conform to the law. I shall always set an example of so doing. I hope, however, it is the last time a list will be presented to me.' On the 6th, the Duke designated *Casimir Perrier* (who was at the head of the list) as President; and the four others, Messrs. Lafitte, Delessert, Dupin aine and Royer Collard, were installed by the Chamber as Vice Presidents. M. Casimir Perrier being prevented by indisposition from attending, the senior Vice President, M. Lafitte, took the chair and the House immediately proceeded to the modification which the Charter was to undergo. A discussion ensued for two days; during which, with the exception of M. Hyde de Neuville and some two or three others, all voices seemed unanimous that if the Duke of Orleans would accept the crown upon the conditions that would be imposed upon him, he should be King. Accordingly, having modified the Charter in such a way as to make it a more perfect guarantee of the liberties of the citizens, and adopted it anew, the Deputies proceeded in a body and on foot, escorted by the National Guard, to the Palais Royal, to offer the throne, which they had declared vacant, to the Duke of Orleans. The Deputies being introduced into his presence, *M. Lafitte* read to him the declaration of the Chamber, which thus concludes:—

"Upon condition of his accepting and agreeing to these propositions and stipulations, the Chamber declares, that the urgent and universal interest of the French people calls to the throne His Royal Highness, Louis Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and his male descendants forever, in the order of birth, and to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants:—Wherefore resolved, that His Royal Highness be invited to accept and to swear to the clauses and stipulations above stated, the maintenance of the constitutional Charter, and of the modifications pointed out: and after doing so in presence of the assembled Chamber, to assume the title of *King of the French*."

To this declaration the Duke of Orleans, surrounded by his family, thus replied.—

"I receive with profound emotion the declaration you present to me. I look upon it as the expression of the national will, and it appears to me in harmony with the principles I have professed all my life. Filled with recollections which always have induced me to wish that it might never be my destiny to ascend a throne, exempt from ambition, and accustomed to the peaceful life which I have led in the midst of my family, I cannot conceal from you all the emotions which agitate my heart on this most important conjuncture; but there is one that overmasters them all, and that is love of my country. I feel what it requires of me, and I will do it."

After this reply, delivered with much emotion, Gen. Lafayette, taking the arm of the Duke of Orleans, said in a loud voice—'This is such a Prince as I desired; this is the best of republics.' On the same day the Peers, having been apprized by the Deputies of their proceedings, adopted after an eloquent but ineffectual speech by M. de Chateaubriand, in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, the clauses and declarations sent from the Deputies, and directed a grand deputation of their number to present it in behalf of the Peers to the Duke of Orleans. At ten o'clock that night they were received by the Duke, when Baron *Pasquier*, President, thus spoke:—

"*Monseigneur*—

"The House of Peers comes to present to your Royal Highness the act which is to assure our destinies—You have in time past defended with arms our yet new and untried liberties: now you are about to consecrate them by institutions and laws. Your lofty reason, your inclinations, the history of your whole life, promise us a citizen King. You will respect our guarantees, which are also your own. That noble family which we see around you, educated in love of country, of justice and of truth, will secure to our children the peaceful enjoyment of that charter to which you are about to swear, and the blessings of a government at once stable and free."

The Duke of Orleans replied:—"In presenting this declaration to me, you evince a confidence that deeply affects me. Attached from conviction to Constitutional principles, I desire nothing so much as a good understanding between the two Chambers. I thank you for giving me the right of relying upon it. You impose upon me a great undertaking, but I will endeavor to prove myself worthy of it."

The next day, the 9th August, *Louis Philip 1st, King of the French*, having, in the presence of the Chambers, taken the oaths prescribed, was duly proclaimed; and the Revolution of a fortnight was accomplished!!

The Constitutional Charter is that now adopted, with some essential modifications. The chief alterations in the old charter, are, the abolition of a state religion; declaration that the censorship cannot be re-established; that the King, though he may issue ordinances for the execution of the laws, can never suspend laws, nor dispense with their execution—the initiative in proposing laws is declared common to the King and both branches of the Legislature; the publicity of the debates of the Peers, the reduction of the age necessary to be a deputy from 40 to 30 years, and to be electors from 30 to 25 years, the other conditions, as to the amount of contribution, to be determined by law—the Electoral Colleges to choose their own Presidents, and the Chamber of Deputies to choose its own at the opening of each session, the abolition of all special tribunals, the recognition of the national guard and the tri-colored flag, and the prohibition to employ foreign troops without a special law, are all stipulated. The Journal des Debats in commenting upon those changes, thus remarks—'One principle seems to pervade the operations of the two Chambers, the desire for the most entire publicity, and confidence in the enlightened patriotism of the nation. The opposite principle destroyed Charles X. and his family. For fifteen years, almost all the ministers who have succeeded each other have seemed to strive to deprive the people of some right, and to keep them as far removed as possible from any acquaintance with public affairs; at one time, the right of election was restrained; at another the trial by jury for offences of the press, was suppressed; and then, at another, the censorship was re-established. It was deemed a great triumph, a signal glory, to have gained some advantage over the people. The Chambers have put an end to this unhappy state of distrust.—Whatever the people can do by personal intervention, they will do. They will be the judges of offences of the Press, they will choose the members of the municipal and departmental administrations; they will be their own protectors under officers honored by their choice; they will be present alike at the sittings of the upper and the lower Chambers; every where, even at court—if there is yet to be a court—the people will be represented. All this is simple enough; when the real object in view is the happiness and freedom of a nation, that nation is consulted, called to take part, and is not dreaded.'

Charles Xth, at different periods of his reign, having, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Peers, created many new Peers, the following proposition was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Berard:

'All nominations and creations of Peers made under the reign of Charles X. are rendered void and of none effect. The 27th Art of the Charter, (giving the King power to create Peers) shall be subjected to a new discussion in the sittings of 1831.'

These propositions being before the House, General Lafayette thus spoke:—

General Lafayette ascended the Tribune, profound silence prevailed. He said, 'In mounting this tribune for the purpose of expressing an opinion opposed to that of many friends of liberty, I am not yielding to a momentary impression, nor am I courting popularity, which I never preferred to my duty—(Cheers.)—The republican principles, which I have professed throughout my life, and under all governments do not prevent me from being the defender of a Constitutional Throne raised by the people. The same sentiments animate me under the present circumstances, when it is judged desirable to raise to a Constitutional Throne the Prince Lieut. General, and I am bound to avow that this choice the more perfectly fulfils my wishes the more I become acquainted with him.—(Cheers.)—I do not partake in the opinion entertained by many of my fellow citizens, as to an hereditary Peerage.—(Hear, hear.)—A disciple of the American school, I have always conceived it to be necessary that the legislative body should be divided into two chambers, differently constituted, but I have never been able to comprehend how people could be hereditary legislators and judges. I have always thought that the introduction of aristocracy into public institutions, was mixing them with a bad ingredient. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I find you occupied with a project that meets the sentiments I have professed throughout my life, and which I only now repeat. My conscience forced me to make this repetition, and declare that I hope shortly to see the hereditary Peerage suppressed. My fellow citizens will do me the justice to acknowledge, that if I have always been the upholder of liberty, I have at the same time been the supporter of public order.—(Prolonged applause.)

After a further discussion the propositions were adopted. The Chamber of Peers, however, determined that they could not join in the declaration of the Deputies, annulling the creation of Peers by Charles X., but that they left the matter to the wisdom of the King. The number of Peers thus reduced is 76, among whom Archbishop Cheverus is one; Admiral Duperre's name is the last.

General Clausel, a distinguished officer of the imperial regime, is appointed to the command of the army of Algiers.

It would appear from the public papers, and our private letters from Paris confirm the impression, that there was no movement nor party in favor of the young Napoleon. As an act of homage, however, to the great man whose name must, in all ages, be identified with the glories of France, the new King had, it is said, demanded of the English government the ashes of Napoleon, in order to their being deposited in the Place Vendome—a column, as many of our readers doubtless are aware, constructed from the cannon captured at Austerlitz.

Accounts from the different departments all concur to prove that there was a feeling of deep dissatisfaction with the dethroned family; and the change, sudden and decisive as it is, seems to be effected with perfect tranquility and confidence.

THE ROYAL SITTING.

Paris appeared, from early in the morning, as a festival. Multitudes moved towards the Chamber of Deputies, but none were admitted without tickets. A tribune was prepared and kept vacant for the Orleans family, and one for the Diplomatic Corps, and but few other places were reserved. The doors were opened at noon, when persons supplied with tickets were admitted—Most of those in the tribunes were ladies. At about one o'clock the Deputies were called into the Committee Room, to cast lots for the grand deputation to receive the Lieutenant General.

At that moment the Peers arrived in great numbers. The two ranges on the right had been reserved. There were present Talleyrand, d'Ambrugeac, Marquis d'Aligre, Duke de la Tremouille Baron Montmorency, Count Castellane, Duke de Broglie, Count de Pontecoulant, Duke de Castries, Portal, Roy, Chaptal, Mollien, Montebello, Simeon, Portalis, Claparede, Cholet, Moutalivet, St. Aulaire, Bellaing, Bosset de Mouville, and Count de Soules, The Duke of Montebello had his arm in a sling, having been wounded in fighting three days for the revolution.

A large chair, raised on one step, was placed under a canopy of decorated crimson velvet, and shaded with tri-colored flags, &c. Two tables, covered with frieze velvet, stood a little in advance, on one of which was a writing desk with papers, and on the other the crown, sceptre, sword and hand of justice. In a corresponding style of simplicity was the dress of the Deputies and Peers, which was that of citizens.

Opposite the throne, in the place of the reporters, and no gilt seats, were placed numerous ladies. An English officer was present, and several persons believed to be American diplomatists. Princess Bagration and a Spanish lady were remarked. One of the tribunes, in an angle on the right of the throne, being reserved for the Orleans family, was occupied at a quarter past two, by the Duchess of Orleans Mlle d'Orleans, her daughter, the young Duchesses de Valois and de Beaujolais, the Duke de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale—the last about eight years old. Mdlle. d'Orleans, sister of the Duke, was also present.

The approach of the Duke was on horseback, with his two sons, the Dukes de Chartres and de Nemours. It was announced by artillery. He was attended by a very small staff, to which Gen. Gerard joined himself. The "Reveil du Peuple" and the "Marseillaise" being heard, the Deputies and Peers took their seats. The Duke entered, but without military guard or courtiers. The Committees took their seats with their colleagues, and there were then about ninety Peers present, and 300 Deputies. The Duke was received with cries of 'Vive le Roi,' 'Vive le Duc de Orleans,' to which he replied by saluting the assembly three times, and then seated himself, with Oudinot and Mortier (in the place of Marmont) on the right, and Macdonald and Molitor (in place of Victor) on the left. Five paces in the rear was Marshal Jourdan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs—Gen. Gerard and M. Dupont on the right, and Messrs. Guizot, Bignon and Louis on the left. All these, except Gen. Gerard, were in citizens' dresses.

The Duke of Orleans then requested the members to be seated; and then addressed Casimir Perier, President of the Chambers, as follows: 'Mr. President of the Chamber of Deputies, please to read the declaration of the Chamber.' He accordingly read it, while the assembly kept the most attentive silence. Mr. C. Perier, in reading the name of the Duke, said 'Call to the throne His Royal Highness Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans.' The Lieutenant General, interrupting him, said, 'Louis Philip,' and the reader, correcting himself, proceeded; and on concluding the charter, placed it in the hands of the Duke, who handed it to the Commissioner of the Interior. He then addressed the Chamber of Peers—'Mr. President of the Chamber of Peers, please to read the act of adhesion of the Chamber of Peers to the declaration of the Chamber of Deputies.' This being done, the Lieut. General made the following declaration: 'Gentlemen Peers and Deputies—

'I have read with great attention the declaration of the Deputies and the act of adhesion of the Chamber of Peers; I have considered and weighed all the expressions.

'I accept, without restriction or reserve, the clauses and engagements which this declaration contains, and the title of king of the French which it confers on me and am ready to swear to observe it.'

Mr. Dupont de l'Eure, performing the functions of keeper of the seals, then approached his Majesty, and gave him the form of the oath. The King, standing uncovered, his right hand raised, pronounced slowly, and in a firm voice, the following oath, which might be heard without, the assembly were so profoundly silent.

'In the presence of God, I swear faithfully to observe the Constitutional Charter, with the modifications expressed in the declaration; to govern only by the laws and according to the laws; to render good and strict justice to every one according to his right; and to act, in every thing, with a sole wish for the interest, the happiness and the glory of the French people.'

Immediately the cry of 'Long live Philip 7th!' was heard; and was answered with 'Vive Philip 1st!' and then with 'Long live the King of the French!' Long live the Queen!'

The king signed three copies of the oaths and declarations; and then mounted the throne, with Mortier on the right, holding the sword, and Oudinot, with the crown; on the left, Molitor with the sceptre, &c. Behind were his two sons. The king then made the following address:

Messrs. Peers and Deputies—I have just consummated a great act. I feel deeply all the extent of the duties it imposes on me. I am conscious that I shall fulfil them. It is with full conviction that I have accepted the friendly agreement proposed

'I should have greatly preferred never to occupy the throne, to which the national will has called me; but France, attacked in her liberties, saw public order in danger. The violation of the charter has overthrown every thing; it was necessary to restore the action of the laws; and it belonged to the Chambers to provide for it. You have done it, gentlemen; the wise modifications which we have now made in the charter will secure security in time to come. France, I hope, will be happy at home, respected abroad, and the peace of Europe will be more and more confirmed.'

This was received with loud applause, and cries of Vive le Roi' and the king, greatly affected, prepared to leave the hall. Notice was given, that the members would take the oath the next day; and the king took their hands and afterwards retired. Different troops were drawn up without. The Queen, in passing through the hall, stopped a few minutes in the midst of the Peers, Deputies, and citizens, spoke to different persons, and said—'Be convinced that we all possess but one heart, devoted to the good of the French.' Stopping near the Duke de Broglie and M. Lafitte, she expressed her gratification at their late conduct, and extended her hand to the latter who kissed it. Her dress was not distinguished from that of the other ladies, unless by its simplicity She wore a white robe, and a hat ornamented with blue ribands.

We learn finally that Mons. Polignac has arrived at London The Duke of Wellington has refused to receive him.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th of August, the Vice President, M. Lafitte, in the absence of Casimir Perier, the President, informed the Chamber that a proposition had been made, which he read as follows:

'I accuse of high treason the Ex-Ministers, authors of the Report of the King, and who countersigned the Ordonnances of the 25th July.

(Signed) EUSEBE SALVERTE.

[Acclamations of approbation from all parts of the Chamber.]

The Vice President called upon M. Eusebe Salverte to support his proposition, but honorable deputies from every side declared that it sufficiently explained itself.

M. Eusebe Salverte said, he should limit himself to moving that it be referred to the Bureaus, as the Chamber had even more important business for its consideration, and that he would defer entering further into the question for a week.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Heroine, Capt. Gorrell, from Liverpool, we have received, through the politeness of the Captain, Liverpool papers to the 11th of August. We have only room for the following.—*N. Y. Am.*

LONDON, August 9.

Charles X. with all the members of his own family and some persons of his suite, was quietly proceeding to Cherbourg, where the American packets, the Great Britain and the Charles Carroll, had repaired from Havre to receive him. It seems that, when last heard of, his mind was not yet made up as to whether England or the United States should be the first land of his destination.

Peyronnet and Chantelauze have been arrested at Tours, with two or three others, one of whom is strongly suspected to be Polignac.

ITEMS.

EXECUTION OF KNAPP.—The Governor and council of Massachusetts have appointed Tuesday, the 28th inst. for the execution of John Francis Knapp, convicted of the murder of Capt. White.

The last New Bedford Gazette contains a rumor that Knapp escaped from the Jail in Salem on Wednesday night, and that an express had arrived in Newport in search of him—but as the Boston papers of some days later, make no mention of it, it is probable the editor of the Gazette has been imposed upon, and that the rumor is without foundation.

We are informed that a very large and respectable meeting of republicans, from various parts of the State, convened at Hartford on Friday last, and nominated HENRY CLAY as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and passed a number of resolutions expressing their disapprobation of the course pursued by the present administration, and their attachment to the American System and its great advocate and defender. We shall give a full account of this meeting in our next.

The Pleasures of Law.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that a young gentleman of the bar in this city, who enjoys considerable eminence as a pleader, was recently engaged by an individual of fortune to contest the right to an estate, of the value of which, the attorney was to receive one fourth for his services, if successful. He succeeded, and his portion of the spoil is estimated at $30,000.

The population of Cincinnati, according to the recent census, is about 26,000. In 1820, the population was 9642. Increase in ten years about 16,000.

The President was to leave the Hermitage for Washington, on Tuesday, the 31st ult.

Letters were received in New York by the ship John Jay, from Liverpool, stating that the New York ships Charles Carroll and Great Britain, were chartered to sail from Cherbourg to Naples, and that the king and family would embark to be landed at Naples.

George D. Prentice, the editor of the New England Weekly Review, and Abraham S. Buxton, late one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati Chronicle, have issued proposals for publishing in Louisville, Ken. a daily paper, to be entitled the Louisville Daily Journal.

The Nashville Whig of the 25th ult. says, 'The bloody duel affirmed to have been recently fought somewhere in the State of Mississippi, between Doctors Smith and Jeffries, turns out to be a hoax.'

The 18th regiment of Infantry, under the command of Col. Joseph Tilden, will be reviewed at Preston City on Wednesday next.

Married.

In this city, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Palmer, Mr. JOHN G. ARMSTRONG, of Lisbon, to Miss CATHARINE WISE, of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Asa Wilcox, Mr. ALBERT DANIELS to Miss MARY ANN WISE, both of this city.

In Preston, by the Rev. Mr. Collins, Mr. LATHAM H. AYER, of North Stonington, to Miss SUSAN A. AMES, of the former place. Mr. ASA KINNEY, of Homer, N. Y. to Miss DIANA SPICER, of Preston.

At Gales Ferry, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Ralph Hurlbut, Mr. ELDRIDGE PACKER, 3d, to Miss LYDIA L. MINER, all of Groton.

In Montville, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Rhodolphus Landfere, Mr. NATHAN SCHOFIELD to Miss BETSEY T HILL. On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Abishai Alden, Mr. GEORGE D. BRADFORD to Miss LUCY C. ADGATE.

In Brooklyn, on the 15th inst. by Rev. Mr. May. Mr ALBA BURNHAM, of Homer, N. Y. to Miss CECELIA MARTIN, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Martin, of Brooklyn.

Died.

In this city, on the 3d inst. JOHN MILTON, son of Egbert Waldo, aged 19 months.

In Lebanon, on the 14th ult. SAMUEL A. GAY, son of Mr. Asa Gay, aged 30 years. On the 20th, Mrs. RHODA GAY, wife of Mr. Abel Gay, aged 44. On the 13th inst. very suddenly, Mr. GURDON H. GAY, aged 21.

In Lisbon, Hanover Society, on the 11th inst. of the typhus fever, after an illness of five days, Mr. JOHN L. WATERS, youngest son of Mr. Wm. Waters, aged 16.

In Bozrah, on the 16th inst. Mr. WM. DEANES, of Lebanon, aged 70 years.

NOTICE.

THE members of the *Young Mens' Temperance Society*, of Norwich, are requested to meet at the town hall on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock p. m.

Per order of the Executive Com.

ISAAC L'HOMMEDIEU, Sec'y.

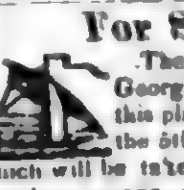
Sept. 22. 1w

For Boston.

SLOOP JASPER, Capt. Scudder, will sail on Saturday 25th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, or on board at Brown's wharf.

Sept. 22. 1w

For Savannah.



The fast sailing substantial sloop Georgia, Capt. Loce, will leave this place for the above port about the 5th of October. For freight, (which will be taken on the most reasonable terms) or passage, apply to

JOHN PRENTICE.

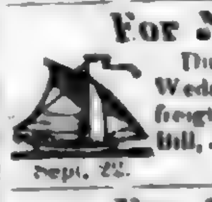
Sept. 22. 3w26

For New-York.

Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, will sail on Friday, 24th, at 1 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton,

Sept. 22. 1w

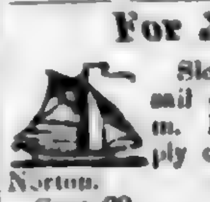
For New-York.



Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Wednesday, 29th at 5 p. m. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 22. 1w26

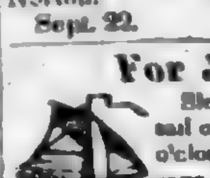
For New-York.



Sloop Splendid, Williams, will sail on Monday 28th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.

Sept. 22. 1w

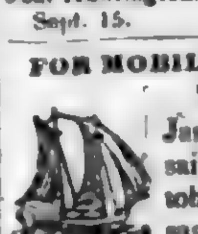
For New-York.



Sloop Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Wednesday, 22d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 15. 2w

FOR MOBILE & NEW ORLEANS.



The schooner Splendid, James L. Day, master, will sail about the 1st of October. For freight or passage apply on board or to Lesters & Co.

Sept. 15. 25

RE-CUTTING FILES.

THE subscriber having ascertained the mode of re-cutting files, and from an experience of six months in the business, made some improvement in the same, now informs the public that he will re-cut files when worn out, in such a manner that they will do from two-thirds to three fourths the service of new ones—in proof of which hundreds of experienced mechanics who have used his re-cut files, can testify. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have favored him with their custom, and flatters himself that he can please all who will favor him with work in his line. Mechanics who may wish to re-cut their own files, can obtain all necessary information to enable them to do it, on very liberal terms, by calling on the subscriber. *NAHUM FAY.*

Norwich City, Sept. 16, 1830. 3w26

PAINTING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop near Jos. S. Gladding's Store, where all orders for Painting, Glazing, &c. will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Paints of every description, ready prepared for use, may be had at all times, on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or two first rate journeymen at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. *GEORGE B. WELLS.*

Plainfield, Sept. 22. 3w26

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. *S. P. ROBINSON.*

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

BRASS ANDIRONS with shovels and tongs, of all sizes; knives and forks of every quality; brass and plated candle sticks; snuffers and trays; coffee and tea pots; tea trays; *Silver Spoons* of all sizes, &c. &c., for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Sept. 22. 3w26

LAMPS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with cut and plain glass shades; Chimneys and Wick for astral lamps. Also, Suspending Lamps for manufactories and stores; Lamp Wick and Glasses, of all sizes, for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Sept. 22. 3w26

10 hhds. new rum, 20 bbls. gin,
1 pipe cherry,
30 quintals shoal fish,
5 bbls soda crackers, 3 boxes loaf sugar,
10 boxes bunch raisins,
1 bbl. almonds, 1 do. filberts,
3 boxes pepper sauce,
for sale cheap, by
GALLUP & CULVER.

Sept. 22. 3w26

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Sept. 21, 1830. 26

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the *COURIER OFFICE.*

Sept. 15.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELY & Co.

Have, the week past, opened a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKING-GLASSES,

together with an extensive assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

recently purchased in New York, at the lowest cash prices. All which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, for cash and most kinds country produce.

The fatigue in enumerating the different articles we will avoid, and invite our friends to call and examine prices and variety of goods, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

WANTED.

300 doz. boys blue mixed Stockings, good sizes for ages of 12 and 14 years, for which an extra price will be paid in goods, at low prices, if presented as soon as they are wanted, to answer a particular demand.

—ALSO—

300 doz. men's good blue mixed socks,
100 " " " " long stockings,
100 doz men's blue striped mittens, large size,
100 doz. boy's blue striped mittens,
20,000 knots good and coarse thread, and blue mixed stocking yarn,
2,000 knots good and coarse white stocking yarn,
100,000 skeins good and heavy sewing silk.

All the above are wanted immediately to answer a demand, and the highest prices paid for them.

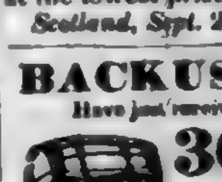
—ALSO WANTED—

Butter, cheese, hogs lard, tallow, corn, rye, oats, beans, flax seed, wool, flannel, &c. &c., and the highest prices paid for them in goods, at the lowest prices.

Scotland, Sept. 20. 4w26

BACKUS & NORTON

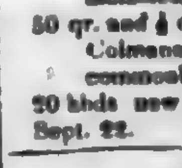
Have just received and now offer for sale,



300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmenar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds new rum, 20 bbls gin.

Sept. 22. 26

ALE, &c.



10 bbls. Bridgeport Ale,
50 do. Beach and other brands Flour, from new wheat,
50 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel, 1830 inspection,
A lot of Cider Casks,
1 share Salem Turnpike,
6 shares Market,
1 share Female Academy—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 22. 26

BACKUS & NORTON

Have, within the last month, replenished their stock of

IRON & STEEL,

and now offer to the public the most extensive assortment that can be found in the county of New London.

English iron, wagon tire 3½c., Swedes, 4½c., Russia, P. S. I. Old Sable, 4½c.

We are determined to sell Iron and Steel, and every other article in the trade, at the very lowest rates.

☞ Blacksmiths and all others that are interested, are invited to call and see our assortment before they buy.

Sept. 22. 26

GOODS AT COST!

EDWIN TUCKER & Co.

WOULD inform their friends in Plainfield and vicinity, that they will sell off their present stock of Goods at cost, for cash, to close a concern.

☞ All persons indebted to the above firm, are requested to make payment by the 10th of October. Their arrangements are such as will require punctuality.

Plainfield, Sept. 21, 1830. 3w26

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES.

BACKUS & NORTON

OFFER FOR SALE,

7 hhds. winter strained Oil, being part of a lot bought last winter. We know it to be a superior article.
10 bbls. summer strained Oil,
10 bbls. fall " "
20 boxes sperm candles, at 23c. by the box.

Sept. 22. 26

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Sicily do., Old Port, London Port, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, Colmenar, Mountain Malaga, and Currant Wine.

The above wines were selected expressly for retailing, are old and pure, and will be sold as low as any in market, of same quality, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Sept. 22. 3w26

MACKEREL & CODFISH.

45 casks Codfish; 40 barrels No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 20 half do. do. do.

For sale by *E. A. BILL.*

Sept. 22. 3w26

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime, just received from the kiln, per Sloop Jasper, and for sale by *E. A. BILL.*

Sept. 22. 3w26

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed commissioners to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of *Nathaniel Kimball*, late of Preston, deceased, give notice that we shall meet at the house of William P. Nash, in said Preston, on the 29th day of October 1830, and on the first Monday of March 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—Six months is limited by said court, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us, or be debarred a recovery—and said court order us to give public notice of said order, and of the times and places of our meetings, by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting in two or more public places in said Preston.

JOHN BREWSTER,
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY, } Comrs.

Preston, Sept. 15. 3w26

SEPTEMBER 13, 1830.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM, D. RIPLEY,

HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Super middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Premium Sattinetts, (a superior article,)
White and colored Flannels,
Very fine white gauze do.
Scotch Plaids and indigo blue Cambletts,
Merino and other Circassians,
Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, silk, worsted barrage and gauze Hdkfs.
Irish linens and Lawns,
Linen Cambric, and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Plaid and plain cambric Ginghams,
A great variety cap and belt Ribbons,
Black Levantine, Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
A great variety fancy Prints, and furniture Chintz,
11-4 and 12-4 Marseille Quilts, very cheap, some very fine,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
Corded and cross-barr'd Cambrics,
An extensive assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
9-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose Blankets,
Fine, extra fine and superfine *CARPETING*,
Hearth Ruggs,
Plain and printed Floor Baize,
Domestic cotton goods, of every description. 3w26

NEW FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camils hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Cambletts,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 21, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.

IN PART ARE,

Black Gro de Naps and Sarsenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongee; Colored Cambrics,
Black Froggs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8-4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

MERINO CLOTHS

AND Merino Circassians of various colors, indigo blue Camblet and plaid Camblet, Scotch Plaid; Phillippene Papin, (an entire new article for Ladies' dresses,) English and India Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.; Shell Combs; 10, 11, 12 and 13-4 Marseille Quilts.

Just opening and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Sept. 22. 26

JAPAN'D LAMPS.

80 doz. socket, petticoat, and stand japan'd Lamps, for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Sept. 22. 26

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use. WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed Commissioners on the insolvent estate of Wm. Daley, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they shall meet at the store of Peleg Hunt, in said Norwich, on the first Tuesday of Oct. 1830, and the first Tuesday of January 1831, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said estate—six months from the 10th day of July 1830, being allowed by said court for the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

PELEG HUNT,
JACOB ROWE, } Comrs.

Norwich, Sept. 20th, 1830. 3w26

POETRY.

The following Song, written by T. G. Fessenden, Esq. was sung in Boston, at the second anniversary dinner of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

THE COURSE OF CULTURE.

TUNE—"AULD LANG SYNE."

Survey the world, through every zone,
From Lima to Japan,
In lineaments of light 'tis shown
That culture makes the man.

By manual Culture one attains
What industry may claim,
Another's mental toil and pains
Attenuate his frame.

Some plough and plant the teeming soil,
Some cultivate the arts,
And some devote a life of toil
To tilling heads and hearts.

Some train the adolescent mind,
While buds of promise blow,
And see its nascent twig inclined
The way the tree should grow.

The First Man and the First of Men
Were Tillers of the soil;
And that was Mercy's mandate then,
Which destined man to moil.

Indulgence prelude fell attacks
Of merciless disease,
And Sloth extends on fiery racks
Her listless devotees.

Hail Horticulture! Heaven-ordained
Of every art the source,
Which man has polished, life sustained,
Since Time commenced his course.

Where waves thy wonder-working wand
What splendid scenes disclose!
The blasted heath, the arid strand,
Out-bloomed the gorgeous rose!

Even in the Seraph Sex is thy
Munificence descried;
And Milton says in lady's eye
Is heaven identified.

A seedling, sprung from Adam's side,
A most celestial shoot!
Became of paradise the pride,
And bore a world of fruit.

The Lily, Rose, Carnation, blent
By Flora's magic power,
And Tulip, feebly represent
So elegant a flower.

Then, surely, Bachelors, ye ought
In reason to transfer
Some sprig of this sweet "Touch-me-not"
To grace your own parterre;

And every Gardener should be proud,
With tenderness and skill,
If haply he may be allowed
This precious plant to till.

All that man has, had, hopes, can have,
Past, promised, or possessed,
Are fruits which Culture gives or gave
At Industry's behest.

FROM THE AMATEUR.

STATE PRISON MELODIES.

THE TREADMILL SONG.

The stars are rolling in the sky,
The earth rolls on below,
And we can feel the rattling wheel
Revolving as we go,
Then tread away, my gallant boys,
And make the axle fly;
Why should'nt wheels go round about,
Like planets in the sky?

Wake up, wake up, my duck-legged man,
And stir your solid pegs;
Arouse, arouse, my gawky friend,
And shake your spider legs;
What though you're awkward at the trade,
There's time enough to learn—
So lean upon the rail, my lad,
And take another turn.

They've built us up a noble wall,
To keep the vulgar out;
We've nothing in the world to do,
But just to walk about;
So go it now, you middle men,
And try to beat the ends—
It's pleasant work to ramble round
Among one's honest friends.

Here, tread upon the long man's toes,
He sha'nt be lazy here—
And punch the little fellow's ribs,
And tweak that lubber's ear—
He's lost them both—don't pull his hair,
Because he wears a scratch,
But poke him in the further eye,
That is'nt in the patch.

Hark, fellows, there's the supper bell,
And so our work is done;
It's pretty sport—suppose we take
A round or two for fun.
If ever they should turn me out,
When I have better grown,
Now hang me, but I mean to have
A treadmill of my own. H.

MEDLEY.

BAD SYMPTOMS.—Some newspaper paragraph ranks among evil symptoms the following common things: 'to laugh without a joke,' 'to cough without a cold,' and "to sigh, yet feel no pain." There are a great many other that may be placed among bad signs—such as, to get learning without wisdom, preferment without capacity, and wealth without honesty. It is no good sign to spend two thousand dollars on a salary of but one thousand; to run away from the face of an old benefactor in want, as if his presence were a reproach to ingratitude; to strive for office without merit, or fill it without honor, and to continue in it without shame. It is no good sign to see a fertile country overgrown with weeds, and one family in ten suffering from want; and it is worse to behold a strapping fellow, six feet high, and formed like Hercules across the shoulders, with a tin box in each hand—a pedlar of essences.

Jewels are becoming, especially in the ear, but they do not show so well in the nose; yet when fifteen men are together, there will be at least one, whose nose is studded with carbuncles, like a cornel as set in warts.

A good color or complexion is not to be despised, yet we prefer the hue of the peach to that of the beet.

There is a thermometer to measure heat, and there is another way by which we may estimate the life and habits of a man as correctly as we can learn the heat of his blood. An inflamed nose or face is indeed often found with the most abstemious, but the "clusters and constellations" that sparkle on the bottle nose, are stronger evidences of the spirit that burns within. This misconduct, as Falstaff, who kept one a great while, informs us, is not to be supplied with fire for nothing. It costs too much for fuel, where honor, and conscience, and body, and soul must feed the furnace.

It is a bad sign to see so many laborious inventions to save labor. They show too general a desire to live in idleness. We speak not of spinning jennys, but chiefly of the new railways to a language or science. There are but three ways to be intelligent—study, study, study. To acquire may be a little easier, by some 'appliances and aids to boot;' but success depends solely upon perseverance. Self-taught men are often the most thoroughly educated. A man at first will walk better in shoes, but if obliged to go barefooted, he will get along very well.

But a column would not hold a tithe of the bad signs of the times and symptoms of the body politic.

Boston Courier.

A distinguished gentleman in *New York*, was asked how he thought the present Secretary of the Navy would do. He made no direct answer, but told this story: A gentleman came to the racing course with a fine blood horse, and challenged individuals to run with him, but they declined. Thus he *challenged the turf*, but no competitor presented himself; at length a man came up riding on the back of an ox, and he being informed of the posture of the sport, rode up and stumped the stumper; who now in his turn, declined the contest and withdrew. On being asked why he declined the fellow's bet, 'why,' said he, with a knowing and cautious wink, 'I know what a horse can do, but I do not know what an ox may do.'

TEMPERANCE vs LITIGATION.—At the close of the late session of the Superior Court at Haddam, Middlesex county, a Temperance meeting was held, at which, among other addresses, one was made by R. M. Sherman, Esq. in the course of which he advanced the sentiment that the Temperance reformation, had greatly reduced the business of lawyers, and *he was glad of it*. 'Sure,' said he, 'such as arise from sudden gusts of passion, or from malicious feeling, were much less frequent than formerly. Nor is this all. The Temperance cause has topped the Lawyer's cask at both ends. For I have remarked that a much greater number of suits have been withdrawn of late than usual. Formerly litigants came to the courts, drank freely of rum, brandy, and whiskey, and kept hot, and would fight it out, cost what it would. Now it is not so. There is but little drinking at any of our courts. The result is that men keep cool; when they come together they look one another in the face; speak peaceably, begin to think about economy, and the duty of consenting, and soon settle differences.'

SEPT. 14, 1830.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Elegant dark Calicoes,
Elegant French Ginghams,
Dark and light common Prints,
Blue and white and two blue do
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.
Flagg and Bandanna Hdkfs.
German flagg do.
Long Lawn and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Plain and figured mull do.
Plain and figured book do.
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett Lace,
9-8 black do.
Bobbinett Edgings and Footings—various widths,
Elegant black bobbinett Lace Veils, very cheap,
Irish and German Linens,
6-4, 7-8 and 9-4 Table Diaper,
Birdseye and Russia do.
Fine brown Linens,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Gro de Naps, very cheap
Pongee; green worsted barrage,
Black do., a superior article,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool Hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horseskin and beaver Gloves,
Black and white silk do.
and many other seasonable Goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. 25

NO FICTION!

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will sell cheaper than the dreams of avarice can anticipate.

Cash paid for Rye, Corn, Oats, and Salt Pork. HENRY HALL.

Willimantic, Sept. 13, 1830. 3w25

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. Y. NILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York a general assortment of

FANCY CLOTHS,

consisting of brown, mixed, olive, black and blue Broadcloths,

Blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,

A general assortment of Vestings,

A good assortment of Flannels and Baizes of all prices.

☞The above named articles were purchased at auction at the lowest prices, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Sept. 14. 25

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Returned from New York the last week and has just opened a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he offers at his usual low prices for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART:

Black Gro de Nap; Gro de Berlin,
Sarcenet and Sinshew and Satins,
Green and Mazarine blue Sarcenet,
Merino Circassians of fashionable colors,
Colored Cambrics; Cotton Wadding,
Scotch Plaid; Blue and plaid Camblet,
Flannels, Horseskin and Beaver Gloves,
Hosiery; Ribbons; Buttons;
Shirtings; Superfine Linens;
Damask Diaper and Napkins,
Damask Table Cloths,
Linen and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.,
Fancy Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Italian Crapes; Large Shell Combs,
Side Combs; Best Spool Thread,
Black Braid and Cord,
Cashmere, Russian & Thibet wool Shawls,
Bobbinett Footings, of almost every width and quality,
New dark Calicoes,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 black lace Veils,
A heavy stock of blue, black, olive, brown, Oxford and steel mixed, and drab

BROAD CLOTHS
AND
HABIT CLOTHS,

bought at the reduced prices in May last, and will be sold *very cheap*.

Sept. 1. 23

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 12

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

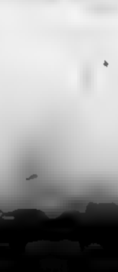
Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf4

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

FOR SALE

1 Turning Engine,
2 Hand Lathes, for turning iron,
1 Fly Drill,
2 Vises,
Drills and Turning Tools,
1 Carpenter's Bench,
1 set do. Tools.

The above articles will be sold at low prices. Any one wishing to purchase them, will do well to call and examine for themselves. ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 15, 1830. 25

NEW WHEAT FLOUR,

RECEIVED this day from New York, and will be sold very low by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 14. 25

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES,

JUST received per sloop Diamond from New York, very fresh and sound—for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 15. 25

POWDER & SHOT.

25 bags Shot, size from BB to No. 10. Also patent Rifle Powder—for sale very low by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 8. 24

NEW MACKEREL.

40 bbls. No. 1. and 2. Mackerel,
20hs lf do. No. 1. and 2. "
30 quintals Codfish—now landing and for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 8. 24

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

COTTON.

100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Sept. 7. 3 24

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Dessenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicines, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 8

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong, } TEAS.	White Lead ground in oil,
Loaf Sugar,	White Lead dry,
Lump "	Verdigris,
White and brown Havana "	Paris White, English and American,
New Orleans "	Spanish White,
Porto Rico "	Venetian Red,
Molasses,	Spanish Brown,
Figs,	Spruce Yellow,
Raisins,	Stone " Eng.
Rice,	Chrome "
Almonds,	Chrome Green,
Pepper,	Terre Dessenne,
Pimento,	Patent Yellow,
Cloves,	Rose Pink,
Nutmegs,	Linseed Oil,
Cassia,	Copal Varnish,
Ginger,	Shellac "
Coffee,	Bright "
Chocolate,	Spirits Turpentine,
Brown Soap,	Sugar Lead,
Castile "	Borax,
Fuller's "	Red Lead,
Shaving "	Vermillion,
French Brandy,	Litharge,
Holland Gin,	Prussian Blue,
American "	Ivory Black,
St. Croix Rum,	Black Lead,
New "	Lamp Black,
Oranges,	Blue and gn. Verditer,
Lemons,	Fr. & mineral Green,
Mustard,	Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Gum Copal,
Sal Æratus,	Gum Shellac,
Black Snuff,	Glue,
Yellow "	Rosin,
Tobacco,	Chalk,
Pipes,	Sand Paper,
Spanish Cigars,	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
American "	Sheet Lead,
Writing Paper,	Sheet Copper,
Wrapping Paper,	Bar Lead,
Madeira Wine,	Shot and Flints,
Lisbon "	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Port "	Trace Chains,
Colmanar "	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Malaga "	Window Glass,
Brooms,	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Sperm Oil,	Fish Glue,
Cotton Wicking,	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Starch,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Seives,	Spatulas,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Wafers,
Oil Vitriol,	Ink Powder,
Muriatic Acid,	Emery,
Aqua Fortis,	Cords and Lines,
Blue Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Rakes,
Hache Wood,	Scythes,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Gurcuma,	Pitch Forks,
Red and white Tartar,	Bellows,
Brimstone,	Tacks and Brads,
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by *FITCH & SMITH.*

June 28. 14

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Allison corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to *BENJ. T. ROATH.*

Norwich, April 27.

BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON

IS this day opening a large assortment of valuable Books. Library companies and others can be supplied on good terms.

—ALSO—

A very complete assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, which will undoubtedly make a better assortment than was ever before offered for sale in this market.

He has for sale a great variety of Paper Hangings and Borders, among which are several new patterns.

Sept. 15. 25

SEAMEN'S HYMN BOOK.

SEAMEN'S Devotional Assistant and Mariners' Hymns, prepared under direction of the American Seamen's Friend Society—by Joshua Leavitt—just published and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Sept. 15. 25

NEW BOOKS.

A Tribute to the memory of the Pilgrims, and a vindication of the Congregational Churches of New England. By Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford.

Discourses on the most important Doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion. By Bishop Griswold.

Sixth volume of the Family Library—being Southey's life of Nelson.

The Modern Traveller.—A popular description of the various countries of the Globe.

All the volumes yet published of the Christians Library.

The American Quarterly Review, and the Missionary Herald for September.

Subscriptions will be received for the Encyclopedia Americana—A popular Dictionary of the arts, science, and general literature. The whole work to be published in 12 volumes, at $2 50 each.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Sept. 8. 24

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins & Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 22

LEE'S

WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLEY, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. 6w20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞*Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m16

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. t31

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

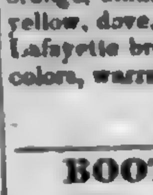
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Legborn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff. London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Sh..rket street

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

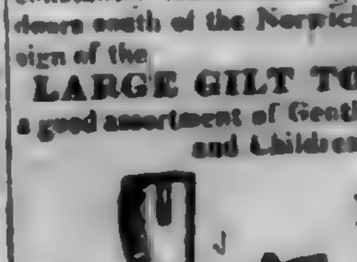
April 6. 42

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 27. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1680

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELY & Co.
Have, the week past, opened a splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKING-GLASSES,
together with an extensive assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, recently purchased in New York, at the lowest cash prices. All which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, for cash and most kinds country produce.

The fatigue in enumerating the different articles we will avoid, and invite our friends to call and examine prices and variety of goods, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

WANTED:
300 doz. boys blue mixed Stockings, good sizes for ages of 12 and 14 years, for which an extra price will be paid in goods, at low prices, if presented as soon as they are wanted, to answer a particular demand.

—ALSO—
300 doz. men's good blue mixed socks,
100 " " " " long stockings,
100 doz men's blue striped mittens, large size,
100 doz. boy's blue striped mittens,
20,000 knots good and coarse thread, and blue mixed stocking yarn,
2,000 knots good and coarse white stocking yarn,
100,000 skeins good and heavy sewing silk.

All the above are wanted immediately to answer a demand, and the highest prices paid for them.

—ALSO WANTED—
Butter, cheese, hogs lard, tallow, corn, rye, oats, beans, flax seed, wool, flannel, &c. &c., and the highest prices paid for them in goods, at the lowest prices.
Scotland, Sept. 20. 4w26

BACKUS & NORTON
Have, within the last month, replenished their stock of
IRON & STEEL,
and now offer to the public the most extensive assortment that can be found in the county of New London.

English iron, wagon tire 3½c., Swedes, 4½c., Russia, P. S. I. Old Sable, 4½c.

We are determined to sell Iron and Steel, and every other article in the trade, at the very lowest rates.

☞ Blacksmiths and all others that are interested, are invited to call and see our assortment before they buy.
Sept. 22. 26

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES.
BACKUS & NORTON
OFFER FOR SALE,
7 hhds. winter strained Oil, being part of a lot bought last winter. We know it to be a superior article,
10 bbls. summer strained Oil,
10 bbls. fall " "
20 boxes sperm candles, at 23c. by the box.
Sept. 22. 26

WINES.
OLD MADEIRA, Sicily do., Old Port, London Port, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, Colmaner, Mountain Malaga, and Current Wine.

The above wines were selected expressly for retailing, are old and pure, and will be sold as low as any in market, of same quality, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Sept. 22. 3w26

10 hhds. new rum, 20 bbls. gin,
1 pipe cherry,
30 quintals shoal fish,
5 bbls soda crackers, 3 boxes loaf sugar,
10 boxes bunch raisins,
1 bbl. almonds, 1 do. filberts,
3 boxes pepper sauce,
for sale cheap, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Sept. 22. 3w26

MACKEREL & CODFISH.
45 casks Codfish; 40 barrels No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 29 half do. do. do.
For sale by E. A. BILL.
Sept. 22. 3w26

LIME.
40 casks Thomastown Lime, just received from the kiln, per Sloop Jasper, and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
Sept. 22. 3w26

NEW WHEAT FLOUR,
RECEIVED this day from New York, and will be sold very low by
E. A. BILL.
Sept. 14. 25

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES,
JUST received per sloop Diamond from New York, very fresh and sound—for sale by
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Sept. 15. 25

CHLORIDE OF LIME.
THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

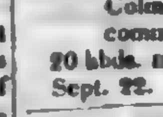
White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 27. 18

BACKUS & NORTON
Have just received and now offer for sale,

300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
16 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmanar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 30 bbls gin.
Sept. 22. 26

ALE, &c.



10 bbls. Bridgeport Ale,
50 do. Beach and other brands Flour, from new wheat,
50 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel, 1830 inspection,
A lot of Cider Casks,
1 share Salem Turnpike,
6 shares Market,
1 share Female Academy—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 22. 26

GOODS AT COST!
EDWIN TUCKER & Co.
WOULD inform their friends in Plainfield and vicinity, that they will sell off their present stock of Goods at cost, for cash, to close a concern.

☞ All persons indebted to the above firm are requested to make payment by the 10th of October. Their arrangements are such as will require punctuality.
Plainfield, Sept. 21, 1830. 3w26

BEANS & FLAX SEED.
N. GILBERT
WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.
Sept. 21. 1830. 26

JAPAN'D LAMPS.
80 doz. socket, petticoat, and stand japan'd Lamps, for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
Sept. 22. 26

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.
BRASS ANDIRONS with shovels and tongs, of all sizes; knives and forks of every quality; brass and plated candle sticks; snuffers and trays; coffee and tea pots; tea trays; *Silver Spoons* of all sizes, &c. &c., for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
Sept. 22. 3w26

LAMPS.
ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with cut and plain glass shades; Chimneys and Wick for astral lamps. Also, Suspending Lamps for manufactories and stores; Lamp Wick and Glasses, of all sizes, for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
Sept. 22. 3w26

FOR SALE
1 Turning Engine,
2 Hand Lathes, for turning iron,
1 Fly Drill,
2 Vises,
Drills and Turning Tools,
1 Carpenter's Bench,
1 set do. Tools.

The above articles will be sold at low prices. Any one wishing to purchase them, will do well to call and examine for themselves.
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Sept. 15, 1830. 25

BOOKS, &c.
THOMAS ROBINSON
IS this day opening a large assortment of valuable Books. Library companies and others can be supplied on good terms.

—ALSO—
A very complete assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, which will undoubtedly make a better assortment than was ever before offered for sale in this market.

He has for sale a great variety of Paper Hangings and Borders, among which are several new patterns.
Sept. 15. 25

SEAMEN'S HYMN BOOK.
SEAMEN'S Devotional Assistant and Mariners' Hymns, prepared under direction of the American Seamen's Friend Society—by Joshua Leavitt—just published and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*
Sept. 15. 25

LEATHER.
500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.
Aug. 24. 22

NO FICTION!
THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
which he will sell cheaper than the dreams of avarice can anticipate.

Cash paid for Rye, Corn, Oats, and Oak Bark. HENRY HALL.
Willimantic, Sept. 13, 1830. 3w25

REMOVAL.
HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,
HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
and solicit the attention of their friends and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 3m11

SEPTEMBER 29, 1830. FALL GOODS.
WILLIAM D. RIPLEY,
HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening a general assortment of Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Super middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Premium Sattinetts, (a superior article,)
White and colored Flannels,
Very fine white gauze do.
Scotch Plaids and indigo blue Camblets,
Merino and other Circassians,
Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, silk, worsted barrage and gauze Hdkfs.
Irish linens and Lawns,
Linen Cambric, and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Plaid and plain cambric Ginghams,
A great variety cap and belt Ribbons,
Black Levantine, Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
A great variety fancy Prints, and furniture Chintz,
11-4 and 12-4 Marseills Quilts, very cheap, some very fine,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
Corded and cross-barred Cambrics,
An extensive assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
9-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose Blankets,
Fine, extra fine and superfine *CARPETING,*
Hearth Ruggs,
Plain and printed Floor Baizes,
Domestic cotton goods, of every description. 3w26

NEW FALL GOODS.
H. B. BUCKINGHAM,
Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable
FALL GOODS,
AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—
A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.
Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 21, 1830. NEW GOODS.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM
Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh
DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.
IN PART ARE,
Black Gro de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongees; Colored Cambrics,
Black Froggs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8-4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

MERINO CLOTHS
AND Merino Circassians of various colors; indigo blue Camblet and plaid Camblet. Scotch Plaid; Phillippine Paplin, (an entire new article for Ladies' dresses,) English and India Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.; Shell Combs; 10, 11, 12 and 13-4 Marseills Quilts.
Just opening and for sale by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 14, 1830. FALL & WINTER GOODS.
J. Y. NILES
Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple
DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of
Elegant dark Calicoes,
Elegant French Ginghams,
Dark and light common Prints,
Blue and white and two blue do
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.
Flagg and Bandanna Hdkfs.
German flagg do.
Long Lawn and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Plain and figured mull do.
Plain and figured book do.
4-4 and 9-8 white Bobbinett Lace,
9-8 black do.
Bobbinett Edgings and Footings—various widths,
Elegant black bobbinett Lace Veils, very cheap,
Irish and German Linens,
6-4, 7-8 and 9-4 Table Diaper,
Birdseye and Russia do.
Fine brown Linens,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Gro de Naps, very cheap
Pongee; green worsted barrage,
Black do., a superior article,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool Hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horseskin and beaver Gloves,
Black and white silk do.
and many other seasonable Goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. 25

TO THE PUBLIC.
J. Y. NILES
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York a general assortment of
FANCY CLOTHS,
consisting of brown, mixed, olive, black and blue Broadcloths,
Blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,
A general assortment of Vestings,
A good assortment of Flannels and Baizes of all prices.

☞ The above named articles were purchased at auction at the lowest prices, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash.
Sept. 14. 25

PAINTING.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop near Jos. S. Gladding's Store, where all orders for Painting, Glazing, &c. will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Paints of every description, ready prepared for use, may be had at all times, on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
One or two first rate journeymen at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. *GEORGE B. WELLS.*
Plainfield, Sept. 22. 3w26

RE-CUTTING FILES.
THE subscriber having ascertained the mode of re-cutting files, and from an experience of six months in the business, made some improvement in the same, now informs the public that he will re-cut files when worn out, in such a manner that they will do from two-thirds to three-fourths the service of new ones—in proof of which hundreds of experienced mechanics who have used his re-cut files, can testify. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have favored him with their custom, and flatters himself that he can please all who will favor him with work in his line. Mechanics who may wish to re-cut their own files, can obtain all necessary information to enable them to do it, on very liberal terms, by calling on the subscriber. *NAHUM FAY.*
Norwich City, Sept. 16, 1830. 3w26

MISSIONARY NOTICE.
THE auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its vicinity, will hold their annual meeting, at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Wednesday, 29th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. for *business*, and for *public exercises*, at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's meeting house, 2 o'clock P. M. A deputation from the parent society is expected to be present on the occasion. The associations connected with the auxiliary, and other friends of missions, are requested to attend.

In behalf of Executive Committee,
J. HUNTINGTON, Secy.
Norwich City, Sept. 14, 1830. 3w25

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership of *James Payne & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.
PETER WEBB,
JAMES PAYNE.

The business will in future be attended to at the old stand—and a handsome assortment of Goods, to satisfy the taste and accord with the fashion of the day, will be ready to be sold on favorable terms for the purchasers, by JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. Not forgetting that all debts due to James Payne & Co. must be settled forthwith.
Windham, Sept. 11, 1830. 3w25

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having been, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed commissioners to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of *Nathaniel Kimball*, late of Preston, deceased, give notice that we shall meet at the house of William P. Nash, in said Preston, on the 29th day of October 1830, and on the first Monday of March 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—Six months is limited by said court, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us, or be debarred a recovery—and said court order us to give public notice of said order, and of the times and places of our meetings, by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting in two or more public places in said Preston.

JOHN BREWSTER, } Com'rs.
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY, }
Preston, Sept. 19. 3w26

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having been, by the court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed Commissioners on the insolvent estate of Wm. Daley, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they shall meet at the store of Peleg Hunt, in said Norwich, on the first Tuesday of Oct. 1830, and the first Tuesday of January 1831, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said estate—six months from the 12th day of July 1830, being allowed by said court for the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

PELEG HUNT, } Com'rs.
JACOB ROWE, }
Norwich, Sept. 20th, 1830. 3w26

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of Elihu Adams, late of Groton, in said district, deceased, give notice, that we shall meet at the house of Wm. P. Nash, in Preston, on the 1st Monday of Oct. next, and on the first Monday of Feb. 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—said court having limited the term of six months from the 7th day of Sept. 1830, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us,—and also directed public notice to be given, by advertising in a newspaper printed in New London county, and posting on the sign post in the 2d society in Groton.

ABSALOM PRIDE, } Com'rs.
ELISHA BREWSTER, }
Preston, Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w25

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1830.
Present, John Hyde Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of John Fanning, Esq., late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Abigail Fanning, the Administratrix thereon, with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.
[25] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,
FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the
COURIER OFFICE.
Sept. 15.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.
JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MISCELLANY.

TIME, NOT ETERNITY.
Some of the many definitions given to the word time, are, "the term of life, duration, some certain space, a fit opportunity." If time is the measure of man's existence on earth, then how applicatory the saying, "time is short." We believe earth to be the station, and time the space, that the Supreme Being had allotted to man in order for him to prepare for an after existence. Time seems then to be the termination of man's earthly hopes and designs, a space where he may prepare for a better home; therefore Omnipresence wisely bestows this blessing on man, counting it to him in single moments, so that he can call none but the present his own. "All flesh is as grass," our life but a vapor, which appeareth for a little while, and then vanisheth away."

The bud springs forth, expands its beautiful leaves, and in a few short lived days, drops from the bush where it grew, perishes, and is seen no more! So with man. The innocent babe that is seen in the cradle, spends a few days in juvenile amusements; sprightly and in all the vigor of youth, enters on the busy stage of action; forms acquaintance with agreeable associates, and is hurried, by old age, into the tomb; or perhaps more sudden still, is called away by death when in the midst of choice society, and in all the vigor of youth. Thus "man dieth, and wasteth away."

But, O Eternity! "Duration without end!" What a contrast is here brought to view! This word impresses upon the reflecting mind something at once grand, awful, sublime. How solemn the thought that man has an immortal part which must exist forever! How solemn the reflection that all who now walk the earth, are hastening through time into this unfathomable ocean of eternity. Reckoning eternity by time, when millions of centuries shall have sped their flight, eternity will be before us; or, as an eminent writer has justly observed, will be "just beginning to begin."

Passing hastily over time, the important question seems to arise, What will be our state in the eternal world? If we had no other instructions upon this subject, the daily instances of mortality which occur within our knowledge would teach us that time is a vapor or a bubble. But from what source shall we look for light upon an after state of existence? What can unfold to the human mind the secrets of eternity? Were it not for the revelation of God, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, our present existence would be unpleasant, and our hopes and anticipations of a future state erroneous and uncertain. The holy Bible teaches us all that is necessary for us to understand in order to be prepared for eternity, by rightly improving time. This sacred volume teaches us also, that there is a state of pure happiness beyond the tomb, and points out the way by which we may obtain it.

From what has been said, we learn that this life is very short: that "all flesh is as grass;" that "what we do, we must do quickly;" for soon we must pass from time into never-ending eternity. Oh, how important that all should have a realizing sense of these solemn truths.—How important that we should show ourselves friendly to the Saviour of sinners, and square our lives by the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and thus render ourselves useful to our fellow men, enjoy this life, and be prepared for unmixed happiness in eternity.

ELOQUENCE OF LAFAYETTE.—The late anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in Paris, by our countrymen resident there, and several invited guests. Among the latter was, "the friend of Washington, the friend of liberty, and the friend of man"—Lafayette. On being toasted, the old General rose, and made the following sound, sensible and eloquent remarks:—

"I most gratefully thank you, gentlemen, for your kind toast, and for the affectionate manner in which it has been received. Your invitation to celebrate the anniversary of the fourth of July, could not but have had upon me, the moment I received it, the effect of magnetic attraction. During the succession of *fifty three* anniversaries, whether on the field of war, in civic celebration, or in the dungeons of a crowded European coalition, it has ever been my pride and delight to hail our great era of American independence, and to worship the rising sun of universal freedom.—(Cheers.)—It is this day, gentlemen, which Jefferson and Adams esteemed themselves happy in being allowed to behold once more, before surrendering up their last breath. And to us, the few survivors of the Revolution, it seems that on this day we behold our departed companions whom we are soon to join, looking down, with Washington at their head, on these numerous celebrations, and hear them again recommending, as they did during their lives, the preservation of those American fellow-feelings—of that union between the states, which, whatever may be the momentary language of parties, is deeply rooted in every American heart.—(Cheers.)—And who can better testify to this truth, than the veteran whose happy lot it has been to visit the twenty-four states of the Confederacy; and who, from the kindness of the people towards him, has enjoyed, it may be said, an individual communication with the twelve millions of their inhabitants.

Nor will it, perhaps, appear misplaced in me, also to bear witness to the universal sympathy, the fraternal good wishes, which I have observed in the people of the United States, towards those of the other parts of the American hemisphere. May they, after the example of their elder brethren, by wise institutions, civic virtues, and practical freedom, attain to an equal degree, the blessings of tranquillity and happiness. May they, whatever may be the suggestions of European jealousy, or the errors of local prejudice, in the remembrance of what was done by the United States in their behalf, long before any European power had consented to acknowledge their independence, as well as in the congeniality of their Republican principles, find the only sure way to the guarantee of a purely American system of politics. Permit me, gentlemen, to offer you, as a toast—'The Constitution of the United States—the price of blood—the work of wisdom—the happy Republican compound of state rights and federal energy—may it ever stand far above partial collisions, under the sole patronage of national good sense and self-government.'"

The general sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG SAALFIELD.
Prince Leopold, who now bids fair to become a Regent of England, is the younger son of the Prince of Coburg, who at one time held a very important command in the allied armies. The subject of this sketch was born in 1790, and as soon as he was capable of serving, joined the Austrian army, in which, after various services, he attained the rank of Lieut. Colonel.—It is asserted by no other than the great Napoleon himself, that he solicited from him the place of Aid-de-Camp, and it was entirely accidental that he did not obtain it. A very different fortune had at that time awaited him. The post of aid, though it was sometimes a step to the further favor favors of the French sovereign, generally "laid on the shelf" its unlucky occupant.

Luckily for Leopold, there was too great a crowd of German princes who were also applicants for offices of the same character, to be all gratified by the household arrangements of the Tuileries. He therefore remained somewhat in obscurity until 1814, when he followed the allied sovereigns to London. The events that followed this visit were of a different character. The poor German Prince, whose necessities had driven him into the army for his subsistence, soon became "the cynosure" of British eyes.—The Princess Charlotte was then 18 years of age, possessing a fine person, a cultivated mind and a most amiable heart. The Prince met her "in good society," and their acquaintance terminated in an affection, which was unquestionably an affair of the heart. She was at this very time destined to be the wife of the hereditary Prince of Orange. This personage was a great favorite with the English nation: he had pursued his studies and received a degree at Oxford; he had also served with credit in the army of Spain, and was evidently a sensible and pleased observer of their laws and customs. But

"Love rules the camp, the court the grove,"

and the handsome Leopold became the object of the Princess' choice. She intimated the change in her feelings to her father, who in this instance consulting the feelings of a parent rather than those of the monarch, promptly assented to her wishes, and gave directions for the adjustment of the preliminaries to the marriage. It is said that when one of the English ministry called upon her to arrange some of the details of the settlement, she remarked there was a want of liberality in the proportions submitted to her, that she was "heiress to the throne of England, and that though about to marry Leopold, she did not mean to merge her claims to the standard of those of Mrs. Coburg!" The Princess was a high spirited woman, educated with the greatest care, and particularly well acquainted with the history of her own country. She spoke with fluency French, Spanish, German and Italian, performed well on the harp, piano and guitar, and drew with great facility and good taste.—She possessed a susceptible and affectionate heart, and would have been the ornament of any situation in life.

The Prince having been naturalized by act of Parliament, and raised to a handsome rank in the army, at length received the hand of his bride on the second of May, 1816, on which occasion the first kiss was bestowed by her on her royal father.

"The heart's high fealty
Beside pledged, still on the altar's steps her knee,
Her nature rushed upon her, her tears out sprung,
She rose, and round her sire her white arms flung."

Claremont, a very beautiful place, was given them for their residence. 300,000 dollars were allowed them as an outfit, and 300,000 a year settled on them, 250,000 of which was to continue to Leopold if he survived her.

The English speak with enthusiasm of the happiness of the young lovers. They are represented as *living solely* for each other. They seldom left home except when their presence was required at court, but passed their time in riding out together in the morning, visiting the cottages of the country people, in doing acts of benevolence, and evincing good will to the poor.

After dinner they painted together, and the evenings were passed in reading or devoted to music.

To those of our readers who have heard with horror the misery of high life abroad, it may not be unpleasing to mention that a picture of conjugal love could no where be found, more pleasing than at Claremont.

The following lines were written by the Princess to be inscribed upon a snuff box which Hayter had ornamented with a portrait of Leopold, and which she had intended to present him. They give evidence of a poetic talent of a very promising kind.

To Claremont's terrac'd heights and Esher's groves,
Where in the sweetest solitude embrac'd,
By the soft windings of the silent mole,
From courts and cities, Charlotte finds repose.
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muse
Has of Arcadia or Hesperia sung;
A vale of bliss! O softly swelling hills,
On which the power of cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonder of its toil.

High expectations were naturally formed of the future reign of such a woman, but her premature death in 1817, deeply disappointed them. The physician who attended her, shot himself, in despair, it is supposed, at his want of success in the treatment of her case.

The distress of her husband, as might be supposed, was severe in the extreme. A wife and a throne were at once lost to him forever. It is certain that his conduct has ever been that of a sincere mourner. It is well known that the sovereignty of Greece has been recently offered to him, but the reasons for his declension, if sincerely given, are those which will do him honor.

It is thought that he will be included in the proposed Regency from his near connexion with the heiress apparent, and that this has induced him to decline the honor of governing Greece. He is already a colonel of dragoons, a British field marshal, and knight of the garter. It is rumored that he is shortly to be made Duke of Kendal. Kendal is a town in Westmoreland, and has already conferred the title of Duchess on the famous Madamoselle Schulemberg, whose ungainly appearance and swarthy skin did not prevent her from being the favorite of George the 1st. One would think that with such a remembrance before him, the Prince would prefer some other Dukedom.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
THE LOST CHILD FOUND.—The *New Jersey State Gazette* contains the subjoined affecting narrative of a child eight years old being lost in the marshes, where he remained undiscovered, and without tasting food, for six days and nights. He had wandered from his school fellows at noon, into a small wood, in quest of wild plums. Not returning home in the evening, his parents were alarmed; the neighborhood was roused; and the most diligent search was made and repeated for five days without success. The account continues.

"Six nights had now elapsed, and the afflicted parents retired from the pursuit to shed tears of bitterness; their sorrow heightened by the dreadful uncertainty that hung over the object of their affections. On Monday morning, the 30th of August, two persons in the neighborhood having occasion to be up before day, heard what they supposed to be the faint cry of a child, as if in pain. The intelligence was quickly spread through several neighborhoods, and upwards of one hundred and fifty persons from all quarters turned out to make a final effort. After searching the swamps at the head of the mill pond, some of the party heard a low moaning, proceeding from some tall white grass, and a signal being given they surrounded the spot, when one of the persons perceived a place where something had entered. Forcing his way [illegible]

-the grass and briars, which were quite as high as a man's head, and where the water and mud were above his knees, he discovered, to his joyful surprise, the little sufferer alive; but lying with his lower extremities in the water; his head and shoulders being supported by the white grass which he had pressed down for a bed.

He was immediately conveyed with every demonstration of heartfelt joy to Imlaystown. On being stripped, he presented a spectacle, the recollection of which must bring tears into the eyes of all who beheld him—emaciated until the bones nearly projected through the skin. But enough. My heart bleeds at the remembrance. It appears that being bewildered, he wandered into the place where he was found, and passed the first and each subsequent night in the same spot, *not having eaten a single morsel for six days and nights.*

The bed the little creature had made for himself was within six feet of the main creek, and a few turns would have carried him into a watery grave. There is now good reason to believe that he will finally recover.

From the Hartford Mercury, Sept. 20.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of Republicans from different parts of the State held at Hartford, September 17, 1830.

Jonathan Coe, Esq. of Litchfield County was chosen Chairman, and Stephen Waring, Esq. of Fairfield County, and Romeo Lowry, Esq. of Hartford County, were appointed Secretaries.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States was instituted by the people for their own benefit, and that offices were not created as a reward for interested partizans.

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the sentiment of the letter of Andrew Jackson to James Monroe, that the Chief Magistrate of the United States should be the President of the Nation and not of a party; and that we reprobate the practice of the same distinguished individual in putting himself in his exalted official station at the head of a mere party, the principles of which are eminently intolerant, and anti-national.

Resolved, That any man, whether his station be high or low, whose precept is one thing and practice another, in relation to a subject of such vital importance, does not deserve the support of a high minded and intelligent people.

Resolved. That the sole inquiry into the merits of candidates for public offices should be, "are they honest, are they capable, are they faithful to the Constitution."

Resolved. That the principle of displacing meritorious public servants, on account of an independent expression of their sentiments at the polls, is in a high degree reprehensible, and may lead to consequences dangerous to our invaluable institutions.

Resolved, That the practice of conferring all the appointments in the gift of the Government upon the adherents of any man or set of men, is a direct attempt to corrupt the elective franchise, and has an alarming tendency, by inducing men to act from mercenary motives, and not with a single eye to the public good.

Resolved, That the appointment of partizan editors to lucrative offices, not on account of their fitness to discharge their respective duties, but as a reward for services rendered to a successful candidate, is still more dangerous, as the object must be to bribe the press and misdirect its influence, and thus destroy all confidence in this Palladium of our Liberties.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has disregarded the welfare, and outraged the moral sense of the community, by the appointment of mere partizans, and many of abandoned principles to office, and that we cordially approve of the conduct of those members of the Senate, who, by their votes, expressed their disapprobation of his policy in this particular, and, though not in every instance successful, they merit for their patriotic opposition, the thanks of every lover of his country.

Resolved. That the removals which have been made in the Post Office Department are unexampled in the history of this country, one object of which is to enable the partizans of the Government to carry on a gratuitous correspondence with a view to political results, and the effect of which is to throw the mails into great confusion, to diminish the revenues of the department, to render it a burden to the Nation, and to destroy the confidence of the people in the inviolability of private correspondence.

Resolved, That a few of the adherents of the President in Connecticut, having caught his spirit, are endeavoring to introduce the proscriptive policy into our State government, and that their efforts should be resisted by every friend of good order and correct government.

Resolved, That President Jackson has violated his own principles, as distinctly avowed both as a public officer and a private citizen, in relation to the conferring on members of Congress lucrative offices in the gift of the Executive.

Resolved, That the loud professions of the leaders of the Jackson party on the subject of their intention to curtail the expenses of the Government have not been realized, and that all their pretended zeal for reform was mere affectation, intended to delude the people, and secure to themselves the emoluments of office, and that we believe the nation is well satisfied, that these reformers need reformation.

Resolved, That this party has expended the public money in a wasteful and profligate manner, by erecting new and unnecessary offices, and by increasing the salaries of many of them already existing.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has trampled on the laws of his country, by appropriating money from the Treasury without the authority of an act of Congress.

Resolved, That the appropriation of $500,000 for the removal of the Indians, connected as it must be with the expenditure of many millions if that unjust measure is carried into full effect, was entirely inexpedient, is hostile to the true interests of the country, and will seriously embarrass its financial affairs.

Resolved, That the Diplomatic expenses of the Government have been unnecessarily increased nearly one hundred thousand dollars, by recalling our public Ministers and other agents from foreign courts, for the purpose of substituting in their places the personal adherents of the President.

Resolved, That the principle of fostering domestic manufactures is of the last importance to the welfare of the nation, in which this State in particular has a deep interest, and we trust, that the electors will continue to give the measure a firm support.

Resolved, That the resources of the country should be developed by internal improvements, and that we will support no man for office, who is not a decided friend of this policy.

Resolved, That we much lament the operation of the principles, indicated by the Veto Message of President Jackson in defeating the appropriation of $10,000 made by the two Houses of Congress to improve the navigation of the River Thames, by which the just expectations of many of our citizens interested in that important object have been unhappily disappointed.

Resolved, That the tergiversation of the President and his Cabinet, in relation to the Tariff and internal improvement, has been such as to evince their hostility to those interests, and that they no longer merit the support of the friends of the American System.

Resolved, That the Union of these States is of transcendent importance, and that we will discountenance every man, who avows principles dangerous to the integrity of the Government.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States is the sheet-anchor of the constitution, and that we deprecate all attempts to weaken its authority or undermine its influence.

Resolved, That the project of President Jackson to establish a National Bank which would absorb the finances of the country, and create a multitude of offices to be filled by the creatures of a party, would, if adopted, be a powerful engine in the hands of the Government, and dangerous to the liberties of the nation.

Resolved, That the hope which was indulged by many respectable citizens in all parts of the Union, that Gen. Jackson would constitute his cabinet, by collecting around him the best talents in the Nation, in conformity with his avowed principles, has been signally disappointed; and that we can no longer indulge any expectation of his future usefulness as President of the United States.

Resolved, That the multiplied evils, which have been brought upon the country by the present Administration, makes it proper, that the attention of the people of this state should be called to some suitable individual to fill the chair of state, as the successor of the present Executive, who has repeatedly said, that no man should be twice elected to that important station:—We do, therefore, unite with our fellow citizens in other parts of the country in nominating

HENRY CLAY,

a citizen of Kentucky, as a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States; who, by the frankness of his character, singleness of his purposes, integrity of his life, liberality of his principles, and his devotion to the cause of Liberty and the rights of man, is well qualified to fill the first office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY, the orphan son of a poor man, has risen, by the force of his talents and strength of his own character, without the aid of wealth or family influence, to an enviable rank as an orator and statesman, and that he has ever been the warm friend of the industrious and laboring classes, to whose interests his life has been devoted, and that from the vigor of his intellect, habits of application to business, and maturity and strength of his constitution, he is well fitted to perform the arduous duties of the high station, for which he is designated.

Resolved, That if HENRY CLAY should be elected President of the United States, that event would put to flight the multitude of insatiable office-seekers, whom the policy of General Jackson has drawn around the treasury with the hope of filching from the public coffers the means of a scanty subsistence.

Resolved, That the conduct of a few men in different parts of this State, chiefly office holders under the General Government, in arrogating to themselves exclusively the merit of republicanism and heaping upon long tried and faithful republican electors every opprobrious epithet, merits severe censure, and their motives cannot fail to be promptly understood and appreciated by the intelligent people of this state.

Resolved, That through good and evil report we will continue to devote ourselves to the cause of Genuine Republicanism, which is that of the distinguished patriot and statesman of the West, in opposition to the selfishness and indirectness of a combination of individuals, whose principles are those of an odious aristocracy.

Resolved, That Union and Co-operation among the friends of HENRY CLAY in this State is expedient to ensure the triumph of Republican principles.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the election of the next President of the United States, on failure of a choice by the people, may devolve upon the House of Representatives, we will support only them to represent this State in the next Congress, who are the decided friends of HENRY CLAY.

Resolved, That the intolerance of the Jackson party in Connecticut renders it necessary, that the old Republicans should arise in their strength, and re-assert the integrity of their principles.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed by the Chairman of this meeting and countersigned by the Secretaries, and that they be published in the newspapers in this State friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY to the next Presidency of the United States.

Attest,

JONATHAN COE, *Chairman*.

STEPHEN WARING, } *Secretaries*.
ROMEO LOWRY, }

FOREIGN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Alabama, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing London papers to the 17th and Liverpool to the 18th of August, inclusive. The Commercial Advertiser gives the following summary of the intelligence by this arrival.

The London Courier had announced the arrest of Polignac, the news of which was said to have been received by an express from Dover; but the Morning Chronicle of the 16th, says the information was not only incorrect, but reiterates its belief that the Ex Minister was actually in England, and had set off from London on a visit to the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Brougham, at the Election dinner at York did not scruple to mix up the Duke of Wellington with the Polignac administration; and when an expression of doubt was manifested by some of the persons present, he boldly affirmed that the Duke entertained a strong partiality not a twelve month ago, and insinuated that orders had been sent to the Custom-house to violate the law in behalf of the Great Criminal, which argued a sympathy with the violators of Constitutions and murderers of the people, not to be accounted for in any other way than by supposing that the partiality still existed. What Mr. Brougham says on this subject is well deserving of notice.

The principal subject of interest in the Paris papers of the 14th August, is said to have been the charge of high treason preferred against the Ministers, by M. Salverte, in a formal speech on the day previous. The cry of seconded was heard from all parts of the Chamber when he had concluded. There had been on the 12th also a movement of surprise in the Chamber of Peers where a question deeply affecting the commercial body of Paris, was brought forward professedly under the sanction of Baron Louis, the new Minister of Finance, to which the Minister replied that he had never exchanged a word with the mover.

The movements in France had produced some ferment in the Southern parts of the Netherlands; and considerable panic in the German States. The Grand Duke of Baden on learning what had happened in Paris, ordered the bridge of Kehl to be destroyed. Bank Shares fell at Vienna more than six per cent. The policy Prussia would pursue could not be ascertained. According to the Bordeaux papers there was a rising in several of the provinces of Spain, but the accuracy of the accounts was doubted.

Intelligence had been received at Marseilles that the French army at Algiers, on hearing the account of the revolution in Paris, unanimously gave in their adhesion to the new government. A few old soldiers exclaimed "Long live Napoleon II." This cry, however, was soon drowned.

General Bertrand is appointed Chief of the Polytechnic School.

From what was known of the resolutions and instructions of the foreign Ambassadors resident at the Court of France, no interruption was apprehended of the friendly relations of that country with the other powers of Europe.

Charles X. had written to William IV. to inform him that he was going to Cherbourg, and requested him to put an English frigate at his disposal to convey him to England. The English Ministry returned an answer to Charles X. that the friendly relations existing between France and England would not allow his request being acceded to. [Doubtful.]

Perfect tranquillity prevailed at Toulon.—The Algerine treasure remained in the road, in the custody of the commanders of the ships.—The tri-colored flag was displayed there in every place.

Milan was announced by letters from Geneva to be in full insurrection.

The words *Excellence* and *Monseigneur* are hereafter to be expunged from the vocabulary of office, and plain *Monsieur* substituted for them.

It was said that the Jesuits had destroyed their house at Acheul, under pretext of a popular commotion, in order to destroy their archives.

The Morning Chronicle says, there was a report that Prince Metternich had poisoned himself on receiving the news of the French revolution.

The great majority of the French Chamber of Peers, comprising many of the old noblesse, had sworn fealty to the new Charter and Louis Philip 1st.

Some futile attempts were made to raise the standard for the Bordeaux party in La Vendee, and elsewhere. Every thing in France is settling down in perfect order.

By the ordinance of Louis Phillipe, the ancient seals of state are suppressed, and the seals are hereafter to represent the arms of Orleans, surrounded with the devices and the legend "Louis Philip, King of the French." The royal family continue the names and arms of Orleans, and the Duke of Chartres takes that title.

Brussels papers had reached London to the 14th of August. The Eclaireur Politique, gives, under the head Cologne, a Cabinet Order of the King of Prussia, relative to the Autumnal Reviews, in which the King condemns the conduct of the Ex King of France, and says that he had been several times warned by him (the King of Prussia) of the inevitable consequences of a *coup d'etat*. The exiles are refused admission into the Prussian territories. The Morning Chronicle considers the news apochryphal—and so do we.

A letter from Madrid of August 7th, states, that that capital was in the greatest confusion and the King and his family were in the greatest anxiety. The treasury was nearly exhausted. Messengers were sent to all the officers civil and military, requiring them to prevent the circulation of the news from France. The *Guarda-costas* were universally ordered to be on the alert.

The Spanish Ambassador in London has refused passports to Spain, on the ground that he has received positive information that parties are going there to assist in revolutionizing the country.

The speculators upon the London Exchange, profess not to like the aspect of English politics. They say that the Duke of Wellington's administration, will not last six months, and this opinion is entertained by many persons not connected with the Stock Exchange.

Report of the Wounded in Paris.—The Gazette Medicale of Paris gives a report concerning the wounded in the late battles in the streets of that metropolis. The following facts are copied from it in a brief form.

From all sources, official and unofficial, it is believed that the number of wounded, was about seven thousand. Two days before the publication of the report, there were 1700 in the hospitals. About 500 have been admitted into the Hotel Dieu; the surgeons of which establishment had besides attended 300 more. Mortality has not succeeded in the usual proportion to the severity of wounds received. Up to Tuesday preceding, only 56 had died, and since that day only 18 or 20 more. The principal part of the wounded were from the labourers in the faubourgs. Out of 300 there were not above 25 soldiers, and in the other hospitals about the same proportion was observed.

M. Husson remarked that almost all were wounded in front, chiefly in the breast and belly. The difference between the citizens and the soldiers is said to be remarkable, as they supported the most severe sufferings with fortitude, and in silence, while the latter were exceedingly melancholy and depressed. One case is mentioned, in which a soldier died on the day succeeding the engagement, who had suffered no apparent injury.

Eighty wounded men were received at Beaujon, 120 at La Pitie, 115 at La Charite, 100 at the Hospital of the Guard, 1 at a masonic lodge, and 20 at Val de Grace. The number of slightly wounded it has not been possible to ascertain.

Nearly all the wounds are by fire arms, and very few by stabs and cuts. Many of them are very severe, having generally been given at point blank distance. However, it is hoped that the principal part will be saved. Out of 100, mentioned in one report, none had died, although several had undergone severe operations. It is added, that the surgeons of the capital have been assiduous and disinterested in their exertions for humanity. Former students of the science had in some instances returned for the time to their former masters, to render their assistance; and various pupils, after distinguishing themselves for military zeal during the contest, resumed their profession after its termination, and rendered such succour as they could, indiscriminately, to their comrades and their wounded antagonists.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

NEW MINISTERS.

We have received an express from Paris, bringing the following communication:

"PARIS, Aug. 12.—As, at this important crisis, every eye is directed towards this country, and every person in Europe is more or less interested in the conduct of the French government, by which the tranquility of France and of other countries may be prevented or established, I send you (by express) the following lists of the Ministers, who have just been appointed by Louis Philip the First:

Foreign Affairs,	Count de Mole.
War,	General Gerard.
Finance,	Baron Louis.
Instruction Publique and President of the Council of State,	Duc de Broglie.
Interior,	M. de Guizot.
Marine,	General Sebastian.
Justice,	M. Dupont de l'Eure.

The Precurseur de Lyon contains the following:—"It is said that the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom is about to revoke all the measures which still keep many Frenchmen at a distance from their country, especially that which excludes the family of Napoleon. In this case, the Archbishop Fesch will resume the administration of our diocese, now usurped by M. de Pins."

The Journal du Commerce of the 14th August has the following postscript:—"It is believed that the government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing the embarkation of Charles X. this very day at Cherbourg."

The King of Prussia has issued an order, at Cologne, not to admit on his territories any of the royal refugees of France. The King of Prussia wishes to abstain from interfering in French affairs. It is even said he blamed the conduct of Charles.

General Lafayette, grown young again by the recent events, [illegible] Yesterday, at four o'clock, he went to the Rue des Pyramides, to the establishment formed by Doctors Martinet, Amussat, and M. Dugenettes. Accompanied by his son, M. George Lafayette, the General went through the rooms filled with the brave men who obtained our liberty at the price of their blood. He addressed to each sufferer some words of consolation, and retired amidst the blessings of the wounded, and of the throng of persons assembled to see him.

On reaching his carriage, he extended his hand to the medical gentlemen, and said, "Gentlemen, I thank you in the name of our country, for having preserved those citizens who make our strength and glory."

Important Intelligence from Spain.

The following information, says the Sun of Monday last, has come to hand this morning and is contained in a letter addressed to a Spanish officer, dated

MADRID, August 7.

"Madrid is now in the greatest confusion, owing to the great political change which has taken place in Paris. Last night an express arrived here, with an account of the proceedings of the 27th, 28th and 29th ult. in France, and the complete overthrow of the Bourbons. The French nation, notwithstanding the horrors which we suffered during their tyrannical reign in our country, must now be considered the first nation in the world. Paris has rendered itself a modern Rome. Charles encouraged the Jesuits, and by the appointment of Ministers whose names were execrated, has forfeited his throne. The result of the late transactions in Paris has created the greatest feeling of enthusiasm in the bosoms of the liberal and proud Castilians. It is the sole topic of conversation on the Prado, and in the Cafes. The King and the whole of the royal family were horror struck at the intelligence of the downfall of their royal relative, and the greatest anxiety shows itself about the court.

To day their Majesties leave here for Escurial, where the bigoted Ferdinand will have time to reflect on the unsettled state of his Government. The condition of affairs here is dreadful in the extreme; business is at a stand still, and the country in a complete agitation.—The Carlists are doing every thing in their power to overthrow the present order of things.—Conspiracies are forming in every part of the kingdom. Andalusia and Catalonia are ready to support a change which might lead to a more liberal form of government. The royal coffers are nearly empty, and the revenue has fallen off considerably in the last year. The officers of all the regiments, excepting the Royal Guards, are getting in arrears for pay, and much dissatisfaction is beginning to show itself: and, depend upon it, should any event take place, which is more probable than you may imagine, the crisis will be a fearful one. We have no Guards, Swiss or foreign troops here, to fire on the people, as in Paris. Orders have just been sent off by the government to the justices of the peace, alcades and governors of all the principal towns throughout Spain, to prevent the propagation of the news of the glorious revolution in France, fearing lest some feeling should show itself. Since the death of the King's aunt, the old Dowager Queen of Portugal, and the execrable Marquis de Chaves, her great supporter, Ferdinand, has evinced symptoms of cowardice and tyranny seldom to be met with. The Queen is in very precarious health. The Royal petticoat maker to the Virgin has already shown his diabolical spirit to a poor, harmless Princess.—Great events will take place here shortly and much is expected from abroad."

Letters from Madrid of the 4th inst. state, that the intelligence of the great events which took place in Paris during the last week in July, had been received there, and notwithstanding the great pains taken by the government to prevent their becoming publicly known, it was found impossible to keep them secret. Groups of anxious inquirers immediately collected at the Puerta del Sol, which is the great political rendezvous in that capital. A great public excitement was so far produced by the discussions as to call for the deliberations on the subject of a Council of State. The result of the deliberations was speedily transmitted to the King, at his residence of San Ildefonso. Orders were also transmitted to the Spanish authorities at the French frontiers, not to suffer a single newspaper to come into Spain, and to be careful in opening and examining the contents of all private letters, and destroy all those which made the least allusion to late and passing occurrences.

Rumors were also in circulation, that 10,000 men on the frontiers of Spain had hoisted the tri-colored cockade—that an insurrection had broken out in Biscay, that the insurgents had captured St. Sebastian, and were on their march to Madrid.

From the Gazette de France.

ALGIERS, July 21.

[*From the private correspondence of the Aviso.*]

Oran, Constantina, and Bona, have submitted. Troops will be sent to each of these places to occupy them. It is not said how many are to be sent to Constantina; it is also said that eight regiments are to be sent to Algiers, to form the garrison.

We are still employed in clearing Sidi Ferruch, but it will be soon completed. The treasure is still being embarked, and they are packing up 40,000,000 in Spanish piastres, which will be sent away in a few days. The Creeur, Steamboat, carries above 14,000,000 francs.

A letter from Algiers, brought by the Nestor, states that the chief of a tribe had waited on Count Bourmont, to induce him to repair, with some troops, into the interior, in order to reduce them. The General in chief took a corps of 1800 men, with some pieces of cannon, and proceeded to the interior, guided by this perfidious chief. He had scarcely gone eight leagues, when a band of 3000 horse and foot appeared suddenly and fired on the French. Our soldiers, thinking they had to do with that small number only, pursued them, but they were soon surrounded by other bands, forming a total of more than 14,000 men. M. de Bourmont, not losing his courage in this danger, advanced sword in hand, and charged the enemy himself, at the head of his little troop. Courage and valor triumphed over superiority of numbers, and all were dispersed. We lost 50 men in this affair; 17 were killed, among whom is the commander of a battalion, who was Aid de Camp to Count Bourmont.

ALGIERS, July 31.

For some time the harmony which had prevailed between the French and the natives had been disturbed. The general officers expected to be attacked every moment, even at Algiers, by the Moors and Arabs, and the naval officers were uneasy. These gloomy anticipations have been in part realized. On the 26th two French soldiers died by poison put in coffee; at the same time a band of insurgents attacked the Babalique Gate, and nineteen of our men were killed. Our troops took up arms and surrendered the rebels, one of whom made important revelations. He declared that a conspiracy was about breaking out—that 50,000 Bedouins were expected before Algiers, and that the Moors and Arabs of the town were to fall upon the French during the attack. A depot of arms has been discovered, and, in order to intimidate the inhabitants, several pieces of cannon of the upper battery had been turned upon the town. The General in chief has given orders for the small garrisons that would be endangered, scattered in forts at a short distance to seek shelter in Algiers. The garrison of Sidi Ferruch, chiefly sailors, is of the number. The fort has been demolished. The evacuation was not effected without some disaster. A detachment of the engineer corps was surprised by the Moors upon the road to Algiers. Two wagons in advance were stopped, and the men massacred. The 17th regiment, which occupied a fort on the bay Shore, four leagues from the town, was attacked by 2000 Bedouins, and, after hard fighting, forced to retreat to Algiers. The army has already lost from 8 to 9,000 men, killed and wounded, and the dysentery is making ravages among the land and sea forces.

At the close of the meeting held at Liverpool to express their approbation of the people of France in the late revolution, three cheers were proposed by the chairman, (W. W. Currie) for Lafayette, which were so heartily given that the hall resounded with the shouts.

A grand public dinner, in celebration of the triumph of freedom in France, was to have been given in London on the 18th of August. Sir Francis Burdett was to take the chair.

From the Moniteur.

Some Deputies have affected not to appear to-day in the Chamber. If they refuse to take the oath to King Louis Philip and his Government, they will deprive themselves of their quality and renounce their mission; and it may be believed that the Ministry will take a measure which will oblige them to perform this duty, or to resign their seats. In case of their refusal there will, doubtless, be taken to replace them.

PARIS, August 12.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the great Deputation of the Chamber of Peers came to the Palais Royal, to present to his Majesty the Address of the Chamber—which was agreed to yesterday by a majority of 81 to 1.

Baron Pasquier, the President, spoke as follows:—

"Sire—Your faithful subjects, the Peers of France, still penetrated by the great events which have just passed, appear before your Majesty to thank you for your attachment to France. An unanimous voice proclaims that your accession to the throne could alone secure the public happiness. It is only under your reign that we can enjoy in peace those liberties which have been so heroically defended. To be indispensable to a great people, who acknowledged freely and calmly this necessity—what title was ever more noble and more true? Had Providence ever a language more manifest?

"This contract which you have entered into with France, this oath pronounced by reason and by honor, are engagements worthy at the same time of the Prince who enters into them and the nation that receives them.

"Our oaths, too, have not been dictated by an improvident enthusiasm or a blind sentiment. We swear fidelity to you with the profound conviction that we are performing a sacred duty to our country.

"Now that this solemn act is accomplished, France is going to return to the regular course of legal existence. It was to defend its laws that it took up arms; it is, that it may no more have recourse to force to maintain them, that it has established new guarantees;—peace at home and abroad; public order; the free developement of talent and industry—such has been the object of its efforts—such ought to be the reward of its victory.

"The Chamber of Peers will be eager to concur in the labors which are to improve our legislation and ensure our prosperity. Its efforts, which have more than once been successful in contributing to the public good, have been too often confined to checking or to alleviating evil. At present, a noble career is opened before it. Your majesty has no other thought than the happiness of France. This will be the principle of an unalterable union between the King and the Chambers."

The King replied—

"My Lords—I am happy to hear you declare that the fidelity which you have sworn to me is founded on the profound conviction, that you are performing a sacred duty to your country. It is the same conviction, which has been the rule of my conduct; and I also feel that I was obeying this sacred duty in tearing myself from the peaceful habits which were the charm of my life, to devote myself entirely to what the country required of me. I have yielded to the national will with the firm resolution to fulfil all my obligations—to consolidate peace at home and abroad, and to secure the reign of the laws. I depend upon your loyal and sincere co-operation to facilitate the task which is imposed upon me; and I receive with lively satisfaction the expression of your sentiments towards me."

From the Messager des Chambres, Aug. 14.

Yesterday an officer arrived in Paris, who quitted, at Vire, the cortege of Charles X.—The Ex King travelled very slowly, and would not arrive at his destination before Monday, the 16th. He complains bitterly, and observes that he ought not to proceed faster than five leagues a day, that consideration should be had to his great age, and that it is impossible for him to proceed more speedily. He has only with him 800 of the Gardes du Corps, in a state of great dejection. The Dauphiness is in a state of extreme irritation. The Duchess of Berry is sufficiently calm, and is no longer in male attire. Her children are in utter ignorance of all that is passing; and salute every body. It is said among the suite of the Ex King, that the King of the French, Philip I. had offered Charles a very fine house and a considerable estate, which he possesses in the neighborhood of Palermo, and it is thought that the offer will be accepted. The vessels were ready at Cherbourg, and the embarkation will take place as soon as the King and his suite arrives.

We learn that General Delpinois has been arrested. Thus terminated his vain attempts to effect a rising of La Vendee.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We are indebted to the editors of the Buffalo Journal for the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO JOURNAL,
Sept 16, 1830—4 o'clock, P. M.

SIR—A terrible disaster occurred here this morning, the particulars of which, so far as we have been able to learn them, are detailed below. The steamboat William Peacock, left this port at 9 o'clock this morning for Detroit, and when about forty rods outside of the light house, a joint in the pipe which conveys steam from the boilers to the cylinder gave way, which instantly discharged the whole head of steam into a steerage cabin, which is upon the deck. The apartment was thronged with passengers, mostly women and children, and the scene which ensued is not to be described.

As the boat had just left the port, the names of the passengers, generally, were not entered, and no perfect list of the sufferers, therefore, can at this time be made. The following persons, or their families are among the sufferers, viz:

Mr. Isaac Palmer, of Dover, Windham county, Vermont, four children scalded; two already dead—the third dangerous, and the fourth slightly injured.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the same place, one child dead—wife and one child dangerous.

Mr. John Parker, of York, Livingston county, New York, three children dangerously scalded.

Mr. E. Davis, a Swiss emigrant, wife and daughter dangerously scalded, himself not dangerous.

This is all we can learn of names &c. with certainty, though the disaster is known to be more extensive. Two infant children were found dead, that have not yet been recognized, nor can their parents be found. Several passengers are confident that one man and one woman jumped overboard, [illegible] scalded, and it is probable that the little sufferers were [illegible]. We have delayed writing until the mail is about to be closed that we might [illegible] as many particulars as possible—well knowing the anxiety that would be felt by friends and the great uncertainty that usually attaches to flying rumors of a disaster like this.

Yours, DAY, FOLLETT, & HASKINS.
Eds. Daily Advertiser, Rochester.

Another letter, received by a gentleman in this village, states that at 11 o'clock, ten were ascertained to be dead and missing.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Sept. 20.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steam boiler attached to the Iron Foundry of Mr. Robert McQueen, exploded with the noise of heavy artillery. The engine was in the building on the corner of Duane and Cross streets, and although of only about 6 or 8 horse power, the force of the explosion was so great as completely to overthrow a strong brick building 50 feet on Cross and 40 feet on Duane street, filling Cross street with timber, bricks, stones, &c. The glass in Mr. Doily's house on the north-east corner of Duane and Cross streets, was broken by the concussion from the garret to the cellar, but no person was injured. Some glass was also broken in the houses on Cross st. Mrs. Jacobs, who occupies the upper front room in a two story wooden building in Cross street, had a narrow escape. A part of the boiler, weighing seven or eight hundred weight, was thrown across the street, a distance of about sixty feet, passed through the front of the house, and lodged in the back part of her room. The piece of boiler, with the head attached, passed within two feet of her, and immediately filled the room with dust from the broken walls. She was stunned by the shock, but remained in her position several minutes before she was able to see that the whole front of her dwelling had been driven in. Although all the furniture in her room was destroyed, she escaped without injury.

After making diligent inquiry, we learnt that only two persons lost their lives. One was Mr. John Coyle, the Engineer, who was shockingly mangled, and who has left a wife and child.—The other was Mr. John Devine, a single man, about 21 years of age, a cabinet maker. He was passing through Cross street, and was struck on the head by some bricks, and thrown across the street, a distance of 40 feet, and died in a few minutes.

There were many rumors last evening that others had been killed, and several persons wounded, but we are inclined to believe they are entitled to no credit. All the workmen of this extensive establishment were accounted for after the accident, and if there were any more lives lost, their bodies must be under the ruins of the building, and may be discovered to day.

We understand that the Engine had been out of order some days, but as the Engineer believed it to be some trifling defect, had neglected to have it examined and repaired. His life is the forfeiture of his delay.

LAFAYETTE.—The National Gazette contains the following translation of a letter from General Lafayette to his venerable friend, Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia, dated Paris, August 8th.

"We have just accomplished, my dear fellow soldier, a wonderful revolution. I received at Lagrange on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult., the Ordinances of Charles X. declaring us to be in a state of slavery. On the same evening I repaired to Paris, where I found a salutary fermentation. In a three days' conflict the people of Paris have vanquished the Royal Guards, the Swiss and the Body Guard; the tri-colored flag floats every where; and on the morning of the 31st, I felt warranted to write to Charles X. a note stating to him my opinion (which he had asked through General Talon) that 'reconciliation was impossible,' and that '*the Royal Family had ceased to reign.*'

"The Parisians manifested a degree of courage, intelligence, disinterestedness, and generosity, surpassing all that you can conceive.—Not a single Royalist, not a woman was insulted. The people fought only those who fired at them, with cannon and musketry. The vanquished experienced the most generous humanity. The regiments of the line submitted successively to the public will. Much blood was shed, but the people have triumphed, with admirable despatch, sagacity and bravery. We came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances in which France is placed, it would be proper to rally all opinions, or the various parties, under the safeguard of a constitutional throne, with popular institutions. We have chosen the Duke of Orleans, whom I esteem more and more as I know him better. The Chamber of Deputies has acted as the organ or interpreter of the French people, in laying down conditions and offering him a crown for which he acknowledges himself indebted to the will of the nation. Such then is our situation, and fifteen days have not yet elapsed since the ordinances appeared! I send you the short speech which I delivered yesterday. I shall continue to hold the command of the National Guards, of France, who are organizing in every direction. My son George is with me. Levasseur received a dangerous wound, and his life was despaired of three days ago; but he is better. Adieu—a thousand friendly wishes."

The nullification party in Charleston, S. C. apparently stung with mortification at their defeat in the late city election, and obviously fearful of its consequences upon the approaching election in that State, have held a meeting in Charleston, at which they passed a number of resolutions, expressing their feelings at this peculiar juncture, and voted an address to the 'State Rights Party,' of the country. One object of the meeting appeared to be to invigorate their party, disheartened, as it is at present, under their late misfortunes; and another, to uphold and encourage the editor of the Mercury under his own personal calamities, he having failed of an election to the office of chief magistrate of the city. One of the principal actors on this occasion, was Mr. James Hamilton, Jun. the well known Hotspur of South Carolina, the chief supporter of nullification, and the ringleader in all measures tending to a dissolution of the confederacy of the states.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

THE BOURBONS.—It is curious to trace the striking resemblance which the measures adopted by the Bourbons in France, to perpetuate their power, bear to those resorted to by our own rulers for the same purpose. One of the first acts of Charles X. was the removal of a large number of officers, because, at the late election for Deputies, they voted for the liberal candidates in opposition to the ministerial. The same has been done here by Gen. Jackson to a great extent. When the French Chambers manifested their independence of Charles, he dissolved them. When our Senate rejected Gen. Jackson's nominations of Kendall and Noah, he contrived, by management, to have the decisions of the majority reversed by a minority.—Charles X. undertook to control the liberty of the press by his ordinances and prices; Gen. Jackson does the same by his system of rewards, punishment, and proscription. For the arbitrary acts of the Bourbons in France, the people rose in their might and dethroned them. Are our people more servile than those of France? If they are not, they will depose our Bourbon by a resort to their peaceful and constitutional remedy, the ballot box.—[illegible]

The Explosion of Thursday.—[illegible]

From the Boston Com. Gaz. September 27.

FROM LONDON.—The brig Hudson, Capt. Lord, at this port yesterday from London, brought a paper of the 18th ult., one day later than previous advices. Mr. Topliff has perused this paper, and copied therefrom the following paragraph:—

Paris papers to the 15th ult. say, "Private letters from Bayonne, announce in the most positive manner, that the country from St. Sebastian to Saragossa was in full insurrection, and that Gen. Mina passed through Bordeaux the 8th, and had entered Spain at the head of 500 men."

Prince Polignac, the late French minister, had arrived at Altona, and intended to proceed to Russia.

Capt. Lord informs that the ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll, from Cherbourg, having on board the Ex-King, Charles X., and followers, arrived at the Isle of Wight, evening of 17th August, and that His Majesty William IV. happened to be there at the time, whether by accident or design was not stated.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 29, 1830.

FRANCE.—Highly important and interesting intelligence almost daily arrives from Europe. Before we have ceased wondering at one series of important occurrences and begun to speculate on their consequences, new events arise, which almost drive the former from our minds and put the most of the wise prophecies in which all more or less indulge. The modification of the Constitution of the French Government, at the same time that it shows nothing of a radical spirit, is most important and thorough. The abolition of their national religion is a most noble and unexpected measure. Almost any overthrow of the political system of their government might be anticipated, even the adoption of an entire republican form of government, and the successful adoption of it too, was far more to be anticipated than the abolition of their national religion. The religion of a people is so interwoven with their earliest prejudices and strongest feelings that it is one of the last things which gives way, and the union with the civil power, where that union exists, is so intimate and almost indissoluble that the separation is the last thing to be expected. This event is certainly the most wonderful circumstance in the wonderful events of the revolution. That they should have been disposed to produce this overthrow of a religion almost universally professed by the nation, was not to be expected; but that they should possess the power of doing it, shows more thoroughly than any other circumstance, the completeness of the revolution which has taken place, and the confidence entertained of its permanency. This circumstance, doubtless, will have the most salutary and important influence upon the permanent liberty of the people; for the Catholic religion, although not universally producing surely ignorance and bigotry, has in France and in most of the Catholic countries, this effect to a very pernicious extent. The exercise of the freedom of discussion and of opinion on this subject, will not probably so much have the effect of producing converts to Protestantism, as to modify the creed of the Catholics—to enlarge and liberalize their views—and while they retain in part their peculiar tenets, to modify and soften them down, and to a measure render them in a great degree harmless. The errors of the Catholic religion cannot withstand the clear light of truth. To the more general diffusion of knowledge in France for the last twenty years, may be in a great measure ascribed, not only the abolition of the national religion, but many of the events of the revolution. For within that period, it has been ascertained that more books have been published in France, than for more than four centuries before.

Another important change effected in their Constitution, is the abolishing the provision of the Charter which required that all laws should be proposed by the King. Nobody such as emanated from him should be acted on by the Chambers. It is true that there was a provision which might, with a moderate monarch and one who felt disposed to keep up with the spirit of the times, have obviated this difficulty—it was, that either house might petition the king to propose any law, and the provisions of it were then brought under discussion before the two Houses, and this provision might thus in time have resulted in giving the two houses the power, in effect, of originating bills; as a prudent king would exercise so sparingly his power of refusing such petition, as the king of England does his veto upon laws passed by the two houses of Parliament. Thus, indirectly and in course of time, they might have come to this desirable result. They have, however, now very wisely provided expressly that any bills may originate as well in either house as from the king, except revenue bills, which must originate in the Chamber of Deputies. Besides these modifications, there appears to be no essential change of the constitution, nor material abridgment of the power of the king now placed on the throne.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—By accounts which will be found under our foreign head, it will be seen that the anticipated effect of the revolution in France is showing itself in various parts of Spain. The most thorough consternation prevailed at Madrid, on hearing of the revolution among their neighbors. Newspapers were forbidden admission within their borders, and every means taken to smother up the intelligence and conceal it from the people. That they have not been entirely successful will be seen by the account which we publish. There is very little doubt that soon we shall hear of more extensive revolts. It is, however, to be feared that the struggle will be more protracted, and that the government will not soon be settled even if the Constitutionalists are successful. The Spaniards have so little of the chivalrous bravery of their ancestors, and are so debased and degraded, that very little of order or settled government is to be expected from them. They cannot, however, be worse off than they now are, and we impatiently expect, by every arrival, interesting news not only from Spain, but other despotic governments of Europe.

ALGIERS.—It appears, by accounts which will be found in another column, that the possession of Algiers by the French is not so peaceable as the conquest was easy. The hordes of barbarians which inhabit the country in the neighborhood, will require the exercise of more severe and rigid measures to make them thoroughly fear the French power. It is to be hoped that no divisions among the troops on the politics of home, will divide or weaken the force remaining at Algiers to keep the inhabitants of the town and country quiet. The destruction of that horde of pirates is hardly less important than the many events which have recently occurred to fill the public eye.

CLAY MEETING IN CT.—We publish, to-day, an account of a meeting, in Hartford, of the friends of Mr. CLAY, from different parts of the State. We think that the sentiments contained in the resolutions are such as the people of this State most highly and justly approve, and by which, at a proper time, they will show their approbation. It is desirable that there should be more concert in the operations of the Clay party in this State, otherwise their overwhelming numbers will avail them little; on this account it is that we are glad to see this meeting at Hartford, and we think a still more general meeting is desirable, composed of persons from different parts of the State. If the supporters of Mr. Clay act together, there is no possibility of their defeat, if they do not, such a result is highly probable.

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.—The Foreign Missionary Society, for Norwich and vicinity, will this day celebrate its eighteenth Anniversary. The business meeting to be held at [illegible] o'clock, at the Conference Room, and [illegible] to take place at two o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Bushnell's Meeting House. We are happy to inform the public that the Rev. Mr. Bardwell, formerly Missionary to Bombay, will be present, and will make [illegible], address the Meeting.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The Indiana Democrat of Sept. 4th, a Jackson paper printed at Indianapolis, has a long article on the recent election in that State, from which we extract below. It is amusing to see with how ill a grace the editor acknowledges the superiority of the friends of Mr. Clay, and how consciously he clings to Mr. Whitcomb, who, "so many gentlemen in that place can bear witness, has often been heard to say that he was in favor of Gen. Jackson." Another most singular fact is stated, and is very ill humor, that is, that there are from 6000 to 7000 majority in the State, in favor of Gen. Jackson, and yet in their votes the electors were so "regardless of a question without any reference to consequences," that the Clay men had "a majority of about six or seven votes" in the house of representatives—and, what is worse, hold all the offices in the State.

"Election returns from the different counties have at length reached us, and we are now able to calculate the strength of parties in the next Legislature, within a few votes. The Senate stands as favorable to the present administration as formerly, and the Senator from Monroe, Green, and Owen, we consider as an additional member on our side. Mr. Whitcomb is elected from a district composed of a large majority of Jackson men, and was frank to declare, long before he became a candidate, that he was in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson, to which fact many gentlemen of this place can bear witness, and we do know that the strongest Jackson men in Owen county were his warm supporters. Mr Whitcomb is a gentleman of too much forethought to turn his back upon the people and to act in contradiction to their wishes, and he is not so reckless of his political prospects as to join a party in the minority, merely because they may have an accidental majority in the Legislature.

The returns to the House of Representatives leave us in the minority some six or seven votes. Many of the strongest Jackson counties have elected old Adams and Clay men, and when they did this, a mere individual preference biassed their votes, regardless of a question, without any reference to consequences. On the other hand, our opponents always on the alert, and acting in concert, moved in solid phalanx in support of their party, while they sounded the old tune of 'no party—no party,' and proclaimed 'peace, peace, when there is no peace.' This is as it always has been. They have always had a majority in our Legislature, and have always exercised their power to its fullest extent. The people of Indiana have ever been duped by them, and have suffered the consummation of their designs, not because they had not the power to prevent it, but because they allowed themselves to be divided and to be led away by the seductive promises of their wily opponents. Indiana contains a full majority of six or seven thousand Jackson men, and yet she has not in her limits, one single Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Senator in Congress, Canal Commissioner, or other officer of government, who is a Jackson man, and who derives his office from the Legislature.

Shall Indiana fall behind every other sister of the west in the discharge of her duty to herself? Will she tamely be derided, scoffed at, and see her sons disfranchised by a minority of office seekers, and not even a crumb given to a Jackson man? Let her arise in her mighty strength, and show her power and assert her rights."

We very willingly break over the resolution which we had formed, to admit nothing more in relation to the conduct of our Legislature with regard to the Civil Authority of Stonington, to present to our readers the two communications below. We had, from the beginning, no doubt of the truth of the facts as stated originally by us, nor have we for a moment since had a doubt on the subject. As the charge was a grave one we were not unwilling that it should be a matter of discussion. Most unluckily, for the character of the State, it has turned out to be in every respect strictly true. The Legislature did turn out of office men acknowledged to be highly respectable, and in every other respect entirely unexceptionable, merely because they refused a license to the violators of the retail law. The gross and very groundless attacks which have been made upon us, in a number of communications on this subject, as unhandsome as they were to the most untrue, would not have led to any reply. We rather pity than are angry with the author of such attacks. But the gentlemen from Stonington feel disposed to have the whole matter still more clearly before the public. The statement below, made by one of the former and also the present Board, and who is personally conversant with most of the facts stated by him, may be relied upon; and the certificate signed by all the members of the board except two, one or both of whom has already appeared before the public, set the matter, we think, at rest. That the "Member" of the Legislature from Lisbon, and a few others of his character, will be satisfied with these statements we have no expectation, but to every rational and unprejudiced mind the evidence is conclusive.

Some time previous to the meeting of the Board in January, a large proportion of the retailers of the town had entered into a voluntary agreement to discontinue the further sale of spirituous liquors. Of nineteen retailers in the Borough, seventeen were parties to this agreement. The Temperance Society of Stonington had been principally instrumental in producing this state of things, which tended to produce considerable excitement and opposition to that association, with a certain class of our population. Subsequently, under the auspices of this Society, a petition was put in circulation, and received the signatures of many respectable citizens, praying the Justices to withhold licenses from all applicants. The Temperance Society convened, and passed resolutions of similar purport, and ordered them to be laid before the Board of Civil Authority. The friends of Temperance were ardent, perhaps indiscreet, in pressing their claims on the one hand, while their opponents, rallying under the cry of "no gag laws," insisted that rum-selling and tippling were inherent and unalienable rights, guaranteed by our republican institutions, and not subject to the restraints of ecclesiastical, legislative or judicial impositions. Under these circumstances the Board convened. It could not be expected that the constituent individuals of the Board would be entirely uninfluenced by the causes of excitement out of doors, or that perfect unanimity should characterize their deliberations; but whatever difference of opinion may have been found among them, on the several questions which offered for their decision, they have concurred in a report of their proceedings, which is now before the public; and their concurrent testimony will not be discredited, however inconsistent and irreconcilable it may appear to be with the many gratuitous and calumnious misrepresentations that have preceded it.

The first misstatement of their proceedings (to which may probably be traced all subsequent misrepresentations) appeared in an editorial article of the Norwich Republican of 13th January; and it is to be regretted that the respectable editor of that paper did not avail himself of information subsequently placed under his observation, to contradict the misstatement, and offer such explanations to the public as a due regard for his editorial reputation, as well as the rights of the individuals implicated, would have required. This was followed by an address "to the Electors of Stonington," by a writer under the signature of Brutus, published in the same paper, which, adopting the editorial article aforesaid as authority, remonstrated with much severity on the alleged conspiracy of church members and justices to invade the rights of freemen. A Petition to the General Assembly was then got up, and circulated with much privacy and discretion among a portion of our electors. But as it was supposed to be only a pretext for electioneering on the part of the individual who managed the business, no measures were adopted to interrupt its progress. The individual referred to was elected to the Legislature, and, as the main object had been effected, it was supposed that no further use would be made of the petition. It was therefore with astonishment that the public have learned that such petition had been actually presented to the House of Representatives, and had by them been received and referred, without notice or order of notice to the individuals thereby concerned. It appears that the petition was referred to a Committee, composed of all the members from New-London County; that a day was assigned by the committee for hearing said petition; that no testimony was offered or heard, on the part of the petitioners, to support their allegations; that two of the Justices of the Board, who were in New-Haven at the time, were called before the committee, as witnesses, and made their statements as disproved all of the others. The averments of the petition; and that the committee agreed, by a large majority, to report unfavorably, or that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition, excepting for re-appointment all the Justices of the town, except Mr. Fanon, who had declined; that when the County Bill was reported to the House, and the "member in his place" had moved to strike out the names of certain Justices and insert others, and to justify his motion called for the reading of the petition, the chairman of the County Committee (Mr. Warren, of Colchester) "in his place," made a statement of the facts as they had appeared before the committee, and the reasons which had influenced the committee in recommending the virtual rejection of the petition. But the influence of out-door arrangement predominated. The names were stricken out. It being now for the first time seriously apprehended that misrepresentation and intrigue might be successful, a remonstrance was drawn up, and such signatures as could be procured in an hour or two were affixed. This was forwarded and presented, bearing the names of the most respectable inhabitants of Stonington. It simply required of the Legislature that which, in like cases, had never been refused, that the persons implicated might be heard in their defence, and have opportunity afforded them to disprove any allegations of improper conduct, which had been urged as disqualifying them for re-appointment as Justices, at the same time affirming that the remonstrants verily believed those allegations to be untrue. The Senate restored the names to the Bill, and would have sustained the fair character of Connecticut legislation, but the Representatives refused their concurrence. After a conference by committee, without agreement, each house determined to adhere; and as a concurrent vote to appoint was requisite, the Justices were of course rejected, convicted and executed without trial, and denied the privileges of the ordinary forms of justice.

It may be proper here to state, that the new Board of Civil Authority, as "reformed" and revised by the House of Representatives, has since been convened for the purpose of granting licenses to retailers; and, although they granted licenses to all other applicants, after a careful and rigid inquiry, they rejected the applications made by persons who had been rejected by the board in January last—two only of these persons having renewed their applications. STONINGTON.

The undersigned members of the Board of Civil Authority in Stonington, convened on the first Monday in January, 1830, certify that the following statement of the proceedings of said Board, then convened, is correct:

JAN. 4, 1830. Present, William Randall, Enoch Burrows, William Robinson, George Hubbard, Joseph Noyes, Elias Brown, Gurdon Trumbull, Giles R. Hallam, Asa Fish, Alexander G. Smith, Samuel F. Denison, and Elisha Faxon, Esquires. The Board having been organized, by the appointment of Wm. Randall, Esq. Chairman, and G. R. Hallam, Esq. Clerk, a discussion took place as to the duties and discretion of the Board, in approving of "proper persons to be retailers," which resulted in a decision by a majority of the Board, that the law was imperative on the subject, and that all applicants who were "proper persons," within the meaning of the Statute, were entitled to approval. Leave was then asked to lay before the Board a Petition from certain inhabitants of the Town, and a copy of certain Resolutions, said to have been passed by the Temperance Society, on the subject of licensing retailers. Not more than two or three members of the Board appeared to have been previously apprized of the existence or object of these documents, yet they were refused, and they were not opened or read before the Board, nor was it permitted to note their contents. Leave was then asked, by one or more individuals, not members of the Board, to address the board on the subject of Temperance and the relative duties of the Board; which was also refused, and also, to avoid further interruption of the kind, the room was ordered to be cleared of all persons not members of the Board, notice at the same time being given that the applicants for licenses would be admitted and be heard severally on their applications.

The number of applications made to the Board, for licenses, were four—there being at that time about thirty retailers doing business in the town, and of these the applications were generally from the most objectionable persons. Of these, the first had been, the same day, refused a nomination as a Taverner, by a unanimous vote of the Selectmen, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jurors and Constables of the Town, on specific charges of improper conduct—all other Taverners in town having been re-nominated. The second, had been retailing for a long time in defiance of the law, without license, and was represented to the Board as obnoxious to his neighborhood. The third was proved to be equally unsuitable and disqualified. The fourth was the only applicant who was not unanimously rejected. In this case the members were divided, and he was rejected by a majority of one—three members not voting. It was not claimed on the part of any applicant before the Board that he had sold according to law, during the year past; but the contrary was conclusively proved or admitted in every case.

W RANDALL.
ENOCH BURROWS.
GEO. HUBBARD.
WM. ROBINSON.
JOSEPH NOYES.
ELIAS BROWN.
GURDON TRUMBULL.
G. R. HALLAM.
ELISHA FAXON.
S. F. DENISON.

FOR THE COURIER.

BENEFIT OF SEAMEN.—Among all the benevolent objects which engage the hearts of Christians, there are few so interesting as those which relate to the welfare of Seamen. While that large and valuable class of community which 'go down to the sea in ships,' are encountering the danger of their lives, that they may bring home the treasures of the deep and enrich the community with their industry, it well becomes those who enjoy the blessings of the gospel at home, to provide for them the means of religious instruction. It is therefore gratifying to perceive that a circle of benevolent ladies at New London, have manifested their kind regard and efficient sympathy, by offering the garments which they have wrought with their own hands, to raise means for preaching the gospel to the 1600 seamen sailing from that port. It must be the wish of every Christian, and every friend to Seamen, that their labours may be abundantly rewarded.

We trust the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, will take an active part in this interesting object, and encourage the effort, either by personal attendance and the purchase of such articles as they may select at the Fair to be held at New London on Tuesday next, or by generous contributions.

This community have a deep interest in the navigation of the Pacific, and furnish not a few of those who man the ships—but were it not so, the welfare of Seamen is one of common interest, and must commend itself to all who have hearts to feel. A CITIZEN OF NORWICH.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society was held at the Town Hall in this city, on Monday evening—Mr. Benj. B. Vaughan in the Chair, and Mr. Isaac [illegible], Secretary. The report of the Executive Committee stated the progress of Temperance to be encouraging, and the gratifying fact that the number of members of this Society had doubled within the last three months. Three young men, members of the Society, Mr. J. T. Wait, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Backus, then addressed the meeting in a manner highly creditable to themselves and auspicious to the future progress of the cause they so ardently espouse. After which, the gentlemen present as spectators were requested to offer their sentiments, when Wm. F. Greene, F. A. Perkins, Wm. C. Gilman, and Peter Lanman, Esquires, severally addressed the meeting, congratulating the members of the Society that they had started on the work at this early age, before becoming contaminated with the habit of moderate drinking, and presenting a number of interesting facts calculated to promote the objects of the meeting.

The annual regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Col. Hurlbut, will be reviewed at Lebanon, on Friday next.

Mr. Durham,—At a time when great exertions are making to render our Militia System unpopular, permit a friend of the system to say a few words, through your paper, in its defence. The militia system I consider one of the main pillars of our free government. It is a system planned and adopted by the Fathers of our Republic, to avoid the necessity of a large standing army, that has so universally proved fatal to Republican governments. The exigencies specified in the Constitution of the United States, upon the happening of which the militia are to be called into service, are the following: to wit, "to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to execute the laws of the Union." Abolish the militia system, and there must constantly be kept on foot a large standing force, sufficient to effect those purposes, and always under the influence and control of the Executive of the nation. It is said by some of the opposers of the system, that they would not abolish the militia, but they would do away the trainings and reviews. They would have men and officers well equipped; but how shall they choose officers, and how shall it be ascertained that they are equipped, unless they have meetings. It is said by others, that nothing is learned at the reviews, &c. of the militia. The fact is otherwise; much knowledge of military tactics is obtained by both officers and men. In addition to the knowledge obtained, a martial spirit, which in a national point of view is important, is kept up. It seems to me extremely uncouth in the only remaining Republic on earth to destroy her martial spirit, at a time, too, when the crowned heads of Europe are viewing us with jealous and revengeful eyes, and have also something like a million of men constantly in arms and subservient to their will. I had rather see the Holy Alliance (falsely so called) first ground their arms, before these United States consent to do it. Much is said about the burdensomeness of the militia system. Let it be remembered that a price must be paid for every thing valuable, and that this is the price of Liberty, which cannot be bought at too dear a rate, for without it nothing earthly is worth possessing. But I propose to say more by and by. PUTNAM

MR. DURHAM,—I have the pleasure to inform you that in compliance with the wishes of a number of our citizens, Mr. Wilcox will return to this place in a few days, to repeat his Lecture on Common Schools, and adopt other measures to advance the cause of Education. He may be expected to address the public on Friday of next week, of which particular notice will be given in your next paper. Yours, G.

Norwich, Sept. 28

ITEMS.

Hon. John Quincy Adams has been nominated in the Hingham Gazette as a candidate for Member of Congress from Plymouth, in place of Mr. Richardson, the present incumbent, who declines a re-election. Whether Mr. Adams will accept the nomination, is a question.

Dr. J. S. Pierce has addressed a letter to the editor of the Kentucky Commentator, denying that he is under any pledge to vote with the advocates of Gen. Jackson. This is the fifth denial published by persons claimed by the Jacksonians as having given such pledges. How will the party lay claim to a majority in Kentucky now?

Mississippi.—The last Boston Gazette says—"We stated in a former number of this paper that Franco E. Plummer, the Anti-Jackson candidate for Congress, was elected in this State. We are now enabled to say, that he has succeeded by a majority of 1500 votes over the highest competitor. Thus has another State been lost to the combination; making, with Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, six entire States, that have thrown off the yoke of bondage since the first of August last." Pretty early prospect this, for the Bourbon party in Maine.

Married,

In this city, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hiscoll, Mr. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM to Miss ELIZA RIPLEY, daughter of Dwight Ripley, Esq.

Died,

In this city, on the 16th inst. ERASTUS W. DAVISON, aged 17 months, only son of Capt. Erastus Davison.

At Norwich Falls, JULIA ADAMS, daughter of Erastus Bingham, aged 15 months.

LADIES' FAIR.

A circle of Young Ladies, of New London, will hold a Fair at the Court House in that city, on Tuesday next, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. A great variety of fancy and useful articles, (including summer and winter dresses for children) will be exhibited for sale, for the purpose of raising funds for the support of the Gospel among Seamen.

☞ If the weather is stormy, the Fair will be postponed until Thursday, that opportunity may be given for ladies and gentlemen from abroad to be present.

Sept. 29. 1w

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the New London County Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, at Jewett City. The society will assemble at half past 10 o'clock A. M. for business, and public exercises will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

The various associations for the promotion of Temperance in this County, are particularly requested to send Delegates on this occasion, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

Sept. 22. 3w*27

CONSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Consociation of the Congregational Ministers and Churches of New London County, will be held at Jewett City, on Tuesday, October 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M. A general attendance is requested.

It is expected that the members of Consociation will attend the meeting of the County Temperance Society, in the same place, the following day.

S. BLISS.

Jewett City, Sept. 25, 1830. 2w27

POTATOES WANTED.

700 bushels White Potatoes, 300 do. Blue do.—to be delivered in the course of ten days, for which cash and a fair price will be paid.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

BROOMS! BROOMS!!

800 Brooms, flat and round, 250 Brushes, do. do. Just received and for sale by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Hannah Day, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Capt. James L. Day, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 Attest, *Burrell Lathrop, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows six months from this day for the creditors of the estate of George C. Metcalf, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to David Metcalf & Timothy E. Metcalf, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—and notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two public sign posts in said Lebanon.

27 Attest, *Wm. Wattles, Clerk.*

SEPT. 29, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. T. [illegible]

Has this day received from the Auction Room,

Merino Circassians,
Beaverteen and bangup cord,
Wide black Circassians, Canton flannel,
Handsome dark prints, corded cambric,
Book muslin, long lawns,
Irish linens, napkins,
Yellow, red, brown and plaid Bandanna Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's figured cravats, a new and elegant article,
1 box elegant winter hat ribbons,
Black palm wadding, &c.

☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash. 27

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has this day received a supply of FRESH GOODS, comprising a better assortment than usual, which he will sell very low for cash.

WANTED,

100 doz. pairs *Large* Mittens,
50 doz. " women's white Stockings,
50 doz. " do. blue or black, with white tops and toes,
Mixed and white Stocking Yarn.—
None but large size need be offered.

SOLOMON GILBERT.

Lebanon, Sept. 22, 1830. 3w27

SCHOLAR'S

Guide to Chirography,

CONTAINING Writing Book Copies, Rules, and General Directions to the Art—being the result of many years' experience in the formation of letters, on a plan of ruling entirely original, containing equi distant cross-ruling, and diagonal lines for the proper slope of letters and distance of their several joinings—an intermixture of lines of different colors, to distinguish the lines to be written upon from those which are to show the comparative length of letters—engraved black lines, corresponding to the small hand, showing the length of the looped letters—copies attached to the cover of the book, to be turned out and kept constantly before the scholar with an exemplification and plain violation of the important rules of straightness, smoothness, parallelism, equi-distance and equal size, which the whole system is calculated to produce—equally adapted to common schools, monitorial schools and academies. By a Teacher

For sale by R. HUBBARD, *Sign of the Ledger.*

Sept. 29. 27

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR MECHANICS,

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

BIGELOW'S Technology,
Nicholson' Operative Mechanic,
Allen's Mechanics,
Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts,
Patridge and Raugh's Receipts for Dying,
Brunton's Mechanics,
Benjamin's Architecture,
Fowles' Linear Drawing, &c.

Sept. 28. 27

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Haesnclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast steel &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

FLOUR, &c.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, 15 half bbls do. do.
5 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
2 do. white do.
6 boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do. sperm do.

For sale by ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

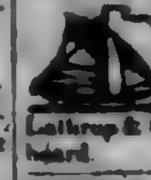
For Savannah.

The fast sailing substantial sloop Georgia, Capt. Loco, will leave this place for the above port about the 5th of October. For freight, (which will be taken on the most reasonable terms) or passage, apply to

JOHN PRENTICE.

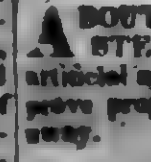
Sept. 22. 3w26

FOR MOBILE & NEW ORLEANS.



The schooner Splendid, James L. Day, master, will sail about the 1st of October. For freight or passage apply on board or to Lesters & Co.

For New-York.



Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Wednesday, 29th at 5 p. m. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 22. 1w26

For New-York.

The sloop Maria, W. W. Coit master, will sail on Monday, 4th October, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington or on board.

Sept. 28. 27

For N. Y. and Albany.

Sloop Trenton, J. Williams master, will sail for the above ports, on Friday, 8th Oct. 2 o'clock p. m.—For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Colver, or on board. 1w27

BROKE INTO THE SUBSCRIBER'S ENCLOSURE,

ABOUT the 27th of August last, a yearling STEER, of a dark brindle color—no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BARZILLAI ALLEN.

Canterbury Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w27

STARCH.

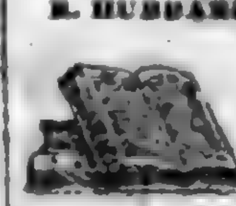
20 bbls. fresh Starch just received and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

VIZ:



Lectures to Young People, by William B. Sprague, D.D., with an Introductory Address, by Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

Essay on the Hyeroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jun., and on the advantages which it offers to sacred criticism.—Translated from the French by Isaac Stuart, with Notes and Illustrations.

Speeches on the passage of the Bill for the removal of the Indians, delivered in the Congress of the United States, April and May, 1830.

The Napoleon Anecdotes—Illustrating the mental energies of the late Emperor of France. By W. H. Ireland.

The Commandment with Promise. By the author of "The last day of the week."

The Frugal Housewife; dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy.

The Political Class Book; intended to instruct the higher classes in schools in the origin, nature and use of Political Power.—By William Sullivan, Counsellor at Law—with an Appendix, by George B. Emerson.

Memoir of Dr. Payson—a new and improved edition. By Asa Cummings, Editor of the Christian Mirror.

The Child's Song Book, for the use of schools and families; being a selection of favorite airs, with Hymns and moral Songs, suitable for infant instruction.

The Book of Health; a compendium of Domestic Medicine, deduced from the experience of the most eminent modern practitioners.

Gummere's Treatise on Surveying.

Letters and Conversations on the Cherokee Mission. By the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission.

Abstract of Infantry Tactics, including exercises and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, for the use of the Militia of the United States. Published by the Department of War.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

An extensive assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, Paper Hangings, &c.

Sept. 29. 27

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, from the most celebrated authors; by Drs. Cazenave and Schedel,

Bell on the Teeth—with plates,

A Treatise on Remittent and Intermittent Fevers; by Dr. Macculloch,

A new edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary,

Dewee's Practice of Physic, and all his other works.

Sept. 28. 27

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a low price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Stanton's ship-yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by order of Court of Probate, at the sign-post in Norwich City, on Saturday, Oct. 2d, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M. a lot of second hand Furniture, consisting of Desks, Tables, Chairs, Iron Ware, two good Stoves, &c. &c.

R. W. ROATH, *Administrator.*

Norwich City, Sept. 27, 1830. 1w27

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Saturday, Oct. 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the public Sign Post in the city of Norwich, by order of the Court of Probate, all the remaining personal estate of Stephen Remington, Esq., deceased, (excepting the articles set off to the widow.) The articles to be sold are, a large quantity of foolscap, letter and printing paper; two large bookcase organs; one fowling piece; a few articles of furniture, &c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. 1w

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

SIX months from this day are limited and allowed for the creditors of the estate of William Durkee, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Felix Durkee, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law. And notice of this limitation and allowance is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on the public sign-post in said Lebanon.

3w27 Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

POETRY.

Marseilles Hymn.—We are satisfied, says the Baltimore Gazette, in a correspondent, for the annexed account of its author:

The name of the author of this celebrated production is Joseph Rouget de Lisle, born in the year 1760. At the commencement of the French revolution, Rouget was stationed at Strasburg, an officer of an Engineer corps. At this time nothing but low, vulgar ballads were sung in praise of the war, and Rouget being a man of talents, a good musician and a great enthusiast, was solicited by some friends to furnish a war song: in a moment of enthusiasm he retired to his chamber, and in one night produced the words and music of a piece which in every respect is worthy of admiration. The effect of this song on the army of the revolution is well known, and requires no further illustration. It first appeared by the title of "l'Offrande a la Liberte," but subsequently was known by the name of "Marseilles Hymn, or March," on account of its being first publicly sung and used by the Marseilles Confederates, in the year 1792.

The services of Rouget de Lisle in the cause of liberty did not shield him from the persecutions of the terrorists; he fled to Germany. In Hamburgh, the great poet Klopstock, with whom he had an interview, intimated that his hymn alone "had caused the death of 30,000 brave Germans." Rouget was wounded at the attack of Quiberon, and is now living retired from business.—Philip I. the present King of France, has bestowed on him a pension of fifteen hundred francs, as a reward for this hymn.

MARSEILLES HYMN OF LIBERTY.

Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd
On victory or death!

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings confederate raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst for power and gold unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore—
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms, &c.

Oh Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms, &c.

The following spirited lines are copied from the Liverpool Chronicle of the 7th ult.

THE BIRTH OF FRENCH LIBERTY.*

O'er the vine cover'd hills and gay vallies of France
See the day-star of Liberty rise,
Through clouds of detraction unwearied advance,
And hold its new course in the skies.
An effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright,
All Europe with wonder surveys,
And from deserts of darkness, and dungeons of night,
Contends for a share in the blaze.

Let Burke, like a bat from his splendor retire,
A splendor too strong for his eyes;
Let pedants and fools his effusions admire,
Entrapt in his cobwebs like flies.
Shall frenzy and sophistry hope to prevail
When reason opposes her weight—
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
And the balance yet *trembles* with fate!

Oh! who 'mid the darkness of night would abide
That can taste the sweet breezes of morn?
And who that has drunk of the chrystalline tide
To the feculent flood would return?
When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart meets,
Ah! who would the transport decline?
And who that has tasted of Liberty's sweets
The prize—but with life—would resign!

But 'tis over, high Heav'n the decision approves,
Oppression has struggled in vain;
To the Hell she had formed, Superstition removes,
And tyranny gnaws her own chain.
In the records of Time a new era unfolds,
All nature exults in his birth,
His creation, benign, the Creator beholds,
And gives a new charter to earth.

O, catch its high import ye winds, as ye blow!
O, bear it ye waves, as ye roll!
From the nations that feel the Sun's vertical glow,
To the farthest extremes of the Pole.
Equal rights, equal laws to the Nations around,
Peace and friendship its precepts impart;
And wherever the footsteps of man can be found,
May he bind the decree on his heart!

* More than forty years ago, our justly revered and celebrated townsman, Mr. Roscoe, hailed the commencement of the French Revolution, as an event fraught with consequences calculated to increase the liberty and happiness of mankind. The sentiments which then inspired our illustrious author, are evinced in the above verses, not less distinguished by their poetic excellence, than by the ardent love for and devoted attachment to those great principles which it has been the ardent object of Mr. Roscoe's life successfully to promote and defend.

MEDLEY.

Married Well!—There is not an expression in the English language more wretchedly abused than the *married well*; it is abused because it is misapplied.—When properly used it tells of a heart and hand connexion; a blending together of similar tastes and fancies for the journey of life; a giving away early in the spring of years, the affections of the heart; and a joining them of the sexes in marriage, with the determination of adding a joy to the existence of each other. But this is all forgotten in the face of selfishness. We live to be happy—we ponder much upon the best mode of becoming so; yet if we wander from the true path in marriage, we get lost in a wild of misery, where the sun-light of enjoyment scarcely ever finds its way. Now I, for one, do not believe that money is the grand panacea for every ill of marriage, or that it will create a smile of joy upon the brow where affection does not dwell. Take the word of an old fellow for it—he who woos and wins modest merit—who seeks a partner for the social circle, and a helpmate for the domestic concerns of life—who uses the voice of reason, and I have no objection to his listening a little to the warblings of fancy in his choice, will marry well, although he may not obtain a copper with his bride, yet he brings to him a willing heart and a free mind—and these are of infinite value, to have around us, on our journey through the world.

A Cause for Mourning.—The biographer of Napoleon, speaking of the loss sustained by England on the field of Waterloo, says 'Fifteen thousand men killed and wounded, threw half Britain in mourning. It required all the glory, and all the solid advantages of that day, to reconcile the mind to the price at which it was bought. But what mourning would fill all Britain, if every year should behold another Waterloo! But what does every year repeat in our peaceful land? Ours is a carnage not exhibited only once in a single field, but going on continually, in every town and hamlet. Every eye sees its woes, every ear catches its groans. The wounded are too numerous to count. Who is not wounded by the *Intemperance* of the nation? But of the dead, we count, year by year, more than four times the number that filled half Britain with mourning. Ah! could we behold the many thousands whom our destroyer annually delivers over unto death, collected together upon one field of slaughter, for one funeral, and one deep and wide burial place; could we behold a full assemblage of all the parents, widows, children, friends, whose hearts have been torn by their death, surrounding that awful grave, and loading the winds with tales of woe, the whole land would cry out at the spectacle. It would require something more than '*all the glory*,' and '*all the advantages*,' of Intemperance, *to reconcile the nation to the high price at which they were purchased.*—*Address to young men on Temperance.*

* Some men make a womanish complaint, that it is a great misfortune to die before our time. I would ask what time? Is it that of nature? But she, indeed, has lent us life, as we do a sum of money, only no certain day is fixed for payment. What reason then to complain, if she demands it at pleasure; since it was on this condition you received it.—*Cicero.*

Bad Singing.—There was something of severity it is true, but not less of reason, in the proceeding of a late celebrated minister of New-England, who, at the close of a very badly sung psalm, rose, and said to the choir, saying 'You must try again, for it is impossible to preach after such singing.'

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. *S. P. ROBINSON.*

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

FASHIONABLE HATS, FROM $2 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

SPLENDID $3½ HATS,

BY

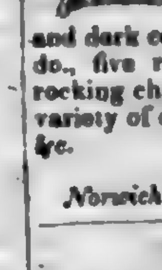
A. WICKHAM,

Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.

Sept. 7. 6w24

1000 CHAIRS,



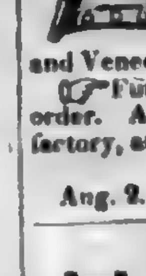
Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

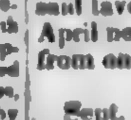
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

FOR SALE,



About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

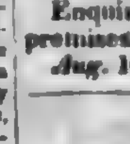
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, or frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

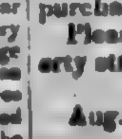


A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16*th*, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



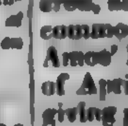
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building just south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow.
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York be confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

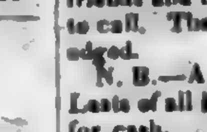
April 7. 2

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

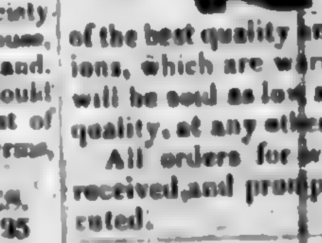
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Childrens'



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have hereto fore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools if the heads are sound, and insert my improv'd barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above-named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞Terms as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 13

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1830. tf31

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite: also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by Lothrop & Co. and Gilman & Ripley, General Agents, *Norwich City,* who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. Adams, *Norwich Falls,* Joseph C. Huntington and Hyde & Backus, *Norwich Town,* Nathaniel Howe, and John H. Ripley, *Windham,* E. M. Worthington and W. T. Turner, *Colchester,* and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SMART, intelligent boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.

J. DUNHAM

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by Bela Farr, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

Troy, N. Y. March 6, 1830.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

Troy, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 27, 1830. 26

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Doty, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

Joseph Brewster, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

CROCKERY.

Benj. L'Hommedieu has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,

20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

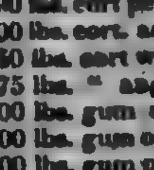
June 15. 11

A VARIETY.

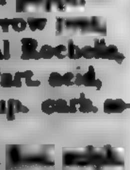
Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape " "
Codfish,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson skin, & } Teas
Souchong,
Loaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Teazles ...,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " " Ray,
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terre Sienna,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Whiting "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gn. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by
FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepper
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolsims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	60 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum campbor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. ext. taraxi,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flow. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. ber. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg
300 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Ivy's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Rolfe's botan drops
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fco. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific
Jaudi's drops,	Albion corn plaster,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Opodeldoc,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cephalic,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment,
South American balsam,	Colver's corn plaster,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hall's plaster,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Wandill,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Eberle's ... oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is steady manufacturing, all kinds of Harness for Carriages, Stage and Chaise Saddles, Bridles, &c.

CHARLES ...

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 8

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 28. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1681

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 3

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Haynes.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, — o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

SIX months from this day are limited and allowed for the creditors of the estate of William Durkee, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Felix Durkee, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law. And notice of this limitation and allowance is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on two public sign-posts in said district.

3w27 Attest. Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows six months from this day for the creditors of the estate of George C. Metcalf, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to David Metcalf & Timothy E. Metcalf, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—and notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two public sign posts in said Lebanon.

27 Attest, *Wm. Wattles, Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed commissioners to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of *Nathaniel Kimball*, late of Preston, deceased, give notice that we shall meet at the house of William P. Nash, in said Preston, on the 29th day of October 1830, and on the first Monday of March 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—Six months is limited by said court, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us, or be debarred a recovery—and said court order us to give public notice of said order, and of the times and places of our meetings, by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting in two or more public places in said Preston.

JOHN BREWSTER.
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY, } Com'rs.

Preston, Sept. 19. 3w28

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed Commissioners on the insolvent estate of Wm. Daley, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they shall meet at the store of Peleg Hunt, in said Norwich, on the first Tuesday of Oct. 1830, and the first Tuesday of January 1831, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said estate—six months from the 12th day of July 1830, being allowed by said court for the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

PELEG HUNT,
JACOB ROWE, } Com'rs.

Norwich, Sept. 20th, 1830. 3w28

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1ys11

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 23, 1830. eow1y26

FASHIONABLE HATS,
FROM $3 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

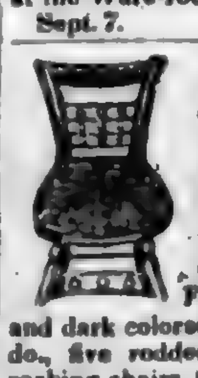
SPLENDID $3½ HATS,
BY
A. WICKHAM,

Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.

Sept. 7. 6w24

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET
AND
CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

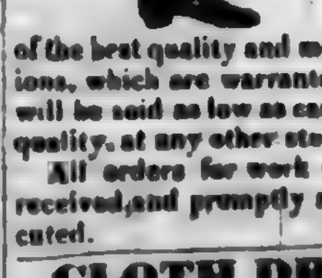
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

CLOTH DRESSING.
NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

PAINTING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop near Jos. S. Gladding's Store, where all orders for Painting, Glazing, &c. will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Paints of every description, ready prepared for use, may be had at all times, on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or two first rate journeymen at the above business, to whom good wages will be given.

GEORGE B. WELLS.

Plainfield, Sept. 22. 3w26

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.

Just Shetucket street

RE-CUTTING FILES.

THE subscriber having ascertained the mode of re-cutting files, and from an experience of six months in the business, made some improvement in the same, now informs the public that he will re-cut files when worn out, in such a manner that they will do from two-thirds to three fourths the service of new ones—in proof of which hundreds of experienced mechanics who have used his re-cut files, can testify. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have favored him with their custom, and flatters himself that he can please all who will favor him with work in his line. Mechanics who may wish to re-cut their own files, can obtain all necessary information to enable them to do it, on very liberal terms, by calling on the subscriber.

NAHUM FAY.

Norwich City, Sept. 16, 1830. 3w26

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 23

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH R. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 23

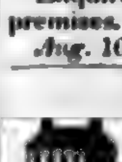
FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 10th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 132 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn.

Enquire of *JAMES LANMAN.*

Sept. 28. 27

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 16

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss,* and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Recorder.

RELIGIOUS SPECULATION.

The great outlines of Christian truth are too plain to be mistaken by sincere and humble inquirers. Our wise and beneficent Parent has not given us a revelation calculated to mislead by its obscurity; and the actively and thoroughly pious of all ages and all communions, however their religious notions may have been colored and modified by the circumstances of the age in which they lived, or the peculiarities of the church to which they belonged, have agreed with admirable constancy on all those great subjects which affect the feelings of the heart and the conduct of the life. It is only after seasons of long declension, and of deep and general corruption, when these great principles have been totally obscured and nearly obliterated, that there is need of a radical change. Such a season was the dark ages; and such a change was effected by the Reformation. The great outlines of Christian truth, which are always perceptible to every pious mind, were then clearly and distinctly marked. The path to heavenly wisdom was then made so straight, that it cannot now be altered, unless it be for the worse.

But must we always believe just as our fathers believed? Is it not possible for us to advance a step beyond them in the knowledge of religious truth? Certainly it is possible, and it is our duty to do it. We enjoy the advantages of all their improvements, and have access to every source of knowledge, from which they were excluded. There is no proof that our natural powers were inferior to theirs, and it is certain that our means of cultivating our powers are superior.

Improvement, then, in religious knowledge, is possible. We should remember, however, that *to change* is not always *to improve,* and to *alter our course* is not the same thing as *going forward.* We need strike out no new road, for the old one is the best and the only safe one. We want to invent no new doctrines, for there are enough of the old ones, and they are the doctrines of the Bible. Advancement in religious knowledge does not consist in the *changing,* but in the *maturing* of our faith. The bloom of childhood is very different from the ripeness of middle age; and yet, the body of man is nothing more than the development and increase of the same limbs which he had in infancy. We wish not to change the system of our fathers, but with our increased means of knowledge, we can and ought to bring them to greater perfection. We can outgrow any inconsistencies, define principles, dismiss inconclusive arguments, and remove excrescences. It is one thing to polish away the rough stone which adheres to a diamond, and a very different thing to exchange the diamond itself for a piece of glittering tinsel. It is a pious work to develope, to illustrate and confirm the old doctrines of the cross; but it is impious to obscure, to mutilate, and to change them.

Let us, then, cull out the weeds from the fields of our fathers, that the grain may grow more thrivingly; and not, like many self-styled Reformers, pluck up weeds and grain together, and sow the ground over with thistles.

PROMISES.

We never knew a man who was noted for making and breaking promises, but he turned out to be a hollow hearted villain. An individual who to-day will hold out expectations for the morrow which he knows there is not a moral possibility of fulfilling, is either void of all moral principle, or soon will be thus recognized. Under no emergency should a man say "I will," if there shall be a doubt as to the fulfilment of that will. Every man is liable to make errors in calculation, and to be subjected to disappointment; when therefore a promise is broken under circumstances of disappointment, over which the promiser held no control, he should not be held culpable. In the every day affairs of life, nothing perhaps is more injurious than false promises. Every man depends upon the promise of his neighbor; and in nine cases out of ten these pledges of honor are not redeemed. Thus one promise may produce twenty, and the falsity of the first may contribute to the fallacy of the others. By this course the system becomes universally practised, until at last a man's word is considered of no more avail, in the performance of an act, either of duty or obligation, than so much wind. Promises are delicate things when brought in connexion with a man's reputation. Still there are situations in life where to promise, even when not intending to perform, is unavoidable. Every man who has been subjected to the reverses of fortune and adversities of life, can at once point out situations in his career, where a false promise was absolutely necessary. No man should judge too harshly of his fellow, especially if the sunshine of prosperity had never departed from the former. Nothing so much teaches us philosophy and charity as trouble—nothing will sooner call forth our sympathies for a fellow creature than the recollection of some desperate emergency, in which, by the force of circumstances, we have been placed. Lavater observes, "to enjoy blunders may proceed from a comic turn, but to enjoy blunders because they make the blunderer contemptible is a fiendlike joy, that fosters crimes, as causes of perdition to others, as emolument to you." The same theory with misfortune. It is indeed a fiendlike propensity for one man to enjoy the adversities of another, merely that he is benefitted in a pecuniary point of view thereby. Yet this is a characteristic of human nature and of the general world. Seldom is it that we do not find men of business exulting at the downfall of a neighbor, more especially if that neighbor is a rival. It is a pithy saying of Franklin, that the man who is good at making an excuse is seldom good for any thing else.—This will with a slight alteration apply to the man of promises. He who is fertile in these expedients, will seldom be found among the prompt to execute. The foible of promising has now become so generally distinguished, that when an individual becomes known for this vice, he is generally considered a knave. In short, he is not recognized as a man of his word, a man of honor, or one who will bend every nerve in an effort to keep within the pale of his engagements. Consequently he is looked upon with a cautious eye, as one unworthy to be trusted, and the whole tenor of his history takes its color accordingly. No crime is more culpable than a breach of promise where the heart and the happiness is concerned. No punishment, however severe, can be more than adequate to its heinousness, so poorly [illegible] "Who writes as he speaks, speaks as he writes, and looks as he speaks and writes is honest." The deceiver in all these things is not. "Who, [illegible], without [illegible], gives a [illegible] refusal of what he can or what he cannot give, will appear to his most rigid eyes, the [illegible] of an oath." But who will, upon all occasions, give fair words of promise, then prevaricate and evade their import, is not worthy of trust, or not worthy of confidence. We admit there are circumstances in which a man may be placed, where to promise is unavoidable, even without the hope of performing. But where a man's

whole life is one continued system of deceit and villany, kept up by flattering promises and dazzling expectations, be sure that man is base and treacherous, be sure that his friendship is venal, his honor that of the apostate.

From the Boston Centinel.

We have received by the Concordia, from an intelligent and esteemed friend in Paris, the following interesting letter, dated

PARIS, 10th Aug. 1830.

DEAR ADAMS—When I had the pleasure to see you last, you requested me to write you sometimes, but it is rare that I have any thing to say, that you could not gather from better sources. At this interesting moment, the English and French newspapers will give you all the details of the late unparalleled and glorious Revolution, with much better comments than I could make, but as they may not say enough of our hero La Fayette, I will just add a word or two for your amusement.

General Lafayette can now be ranked with Washington without exaggeration. His late conduct has capped the climax of his glory.—Few people at present realize the degree to which he is entitled to our admiration. When, on the first days of the contest, I was told that he had come to Paris from La Grange, to accept the dangerous post of leader of the armed people, I could hardly credit the news. Who could then have divined the issue? And had it not proved successful, think of the terrible consequence to the old veteran! To escape to America with his life, was the utmost he could have hoped in such an event. But he not only accepted the command, but did not fear to appear on horseback, in military dress, in various parts of Paris, in the prosecution of his arduous undertaking. But his fearless devotion to the cause of liberty constitutes the smallest part of his claim to our admiration. It is his magnanimity, his wonderful disinterestedness, and the purity of his patriotism, that rank him with Washington. It must be recollected that he is an avowed Republican, and has always desired a republic for France. And yet the new King, Philip I., is indebted to him personally for his crown. Yes! I am confident of this extraordinary fact. It is not generally known that a republic would certainly have been established, of which La Fayette might have been the head, had it not been for his noble and disinterested preference of his country to himself. But he reflected that a republic, at this crisis, would be at the risk of foreign or civil war, or both. He was not afraid of either. He knew that he and the people could maintain a republic against both foreign and domestic foes. But he knew, also, that the Duke of Orleans would make a "Republican" King, and at the same time not endanger the public tranquility. The magnanimous La Fayette then did not hesitate to give the Duke his support, without which he never could have reigned. This I gather, not from newspapers, but from the state of public mind, expressed in innumerable ways, and particularly when the people came so near stopping the deliberations of the Chamber of Deputies the other day, and when nobody could calm them but La Fayette. People now cry about the streets medals of "La Fayette, Pere des Francais."

I now feel quite confident of a quiet reign for Philip I. I do not believe in any more civil commotions for a series of years, and foreign powers will either approve or be quiet.

It is not known where the Ex King will go, and I doubt if he knows himself. It is thought that such of the ex-ministers as are taken will be convicted and executed for high treason.

I have just learned a most extraordinary fact, which is not yet made public, for fear of too much exasperating the people. Not only long lists of proscription have been found among the private papers of the late government, but these papers show that some of the principal Liberals were to have lost their lives, and others to have been sent to the gallies. So that had the French submitted to the Ordinances, our adored La Fayette might have ended his glorious life on a scaffold.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Capt Fairchild, of the brig Huron, from Plymouth, England, for the London Globe of Aug. 19th, evening, containing Paris dates to the 17th, received by express. It will be seen from the subjoined paragraphs that the Ex-king of France had arrived at Cowes, and we learn from the Captain that he afterwards proceeded to London.

Cowes, Aug. 18.—Arrived here this morning, the American ships Great-Britain and Charles Carroll, from Cherbourg, having on board the Ex-king of France, Duke and Duchess d'Angouleme, Duchess de Berri with her two children, the Duke de Bourdeaux and his sister, with their respective suites, among whom we noticed Marshall Marmount (Duke of Ragusa,) General Count Dogherty, Duke de Polignac, &c. With the exception of the Ex-king and the Dauphin, the rest of the Royal party landed and have taken up their residence at the Fountain Hotel. The two former remain on board the Great Britain until the instructions of government shall be received, or the result of their mission to London be ascertained. Upon the arrival of the ships, the tide-surveyor, Mr. Richard Stevens, immediately went alongside, and after being presented in his official capacity to the Ex King and family, returned, and afterwards accompanied the Comptroller of the port, Mr. R. Estwick, on board. The Marquis of Anglesey, Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Clarence Paget, Lord and Lady Grantham, and other persons of distinction, paid their respects to the royal party, who, from the considerate reception they have received, and the delightful scenery both afloat and ashore around them, seem desirous of making this island their asylum, should no untoward or political obstacles be thrown in the way. The American ships are attended by a French frigate and cutter, both displaying the tri-colored flag.

Since writing the above, Marshal Marmont has set off for London, taking his carriage and domestics with him.

From the Messager des Chambres of Aug. 17.

It is stated with certainty, that the king received to day an autograph letter from his Majesty William IV. containing the most positive expressions of good understanding with France and the King of the French.

A letter from Leipsic, dated July 30, says—"Our city has been a theatre of disorders during the last few days: the people rose against the authorities; the riot lasted for several days; the soldiers used their bayonets—a citizen was killed and several wounded. The University and the citizens united to pay distinguished honors to the dead." The German letter which gives the news does not explain the cause of the tumult.

From the Moniteur.

Some journals, on the faith of private letters from ill informed correspondents, have announced that an insurrection had broken out at Algiers: the details are of a nature to alarm the families of the soldiers serving in the expedition to Africa, and we are authorised to deny all the reports. Accounts which we consider authentic—the correspondence of the Minister of War posterior to the date assigned to the insurrection at Algiers, say nothing of this, and does not even give, up to the date of the 7th of August, any detail which can afford the least foundation for such report.

From the Constitutionnel.

Paris, Aug. 15.—When M. Molé went to the department of Foreign Affairs to take the place which had been filled for ten days by Marshal Jourdan and General [illegible], a discovery was just made in certain drawers which were carefully locked, of papers of the greatest importance.—Among them are the confidential correspondence between Charles X. and his friend Jules Polignac, the several plans of counter revolution projected against the French people, who have within these few days so miraculously prevented the execution of them. A list of counter revolutionary agents, members of the first authorities, past periodical and political writers, the statement of the sums regularly given out of the particular funds of the budget to all these agents of crime. We know positively the names of several of these wretches, whom for the present we only allude to. The horrible list of the victims destined to death has been seen. It is not very astonishing to learn that all these papers were found accompanied with several symbols of devotion—amulets, scabularies, daggers remarkable for their richness and the fineness of the steel. The acts of St. Bartholomew and Charles IX. were doubtless prepared and settled in the same manner.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

The city of Paris has offered to-day, August 15th, a municipal banquet to Gen. Lafayette. The company invited assembled at six o'clock at the hotel of the Prefect: among them were the King's ministers, members of the Chambers of Peers and of the Deputies, the members of the Municipal Council of Paris, of the Court of Cassation, the Court of Accounts, the Royal Tribunal of Paris, of the Tribunals of the First Instance and of Commerce, of the Council General of the Departments, and of the Council of Prefecture. The Mayors and their Adjuncts, the Staff, the Commander of the Legions, and principal officers of the National Guard, the Commanders of the Staff and of the Division of Paris, the Commander of the troops forming the garrison of Paris, pupils of the Polytechnic School, of the Schools of Law and Medicine, members of the Four Academies of the Institute of France, and of the learned, literary, and philanthropic societies of the capital, and a great number of men eminent in science, literature and the arts.

The banquet was for 350 persons. The bust of the King, surrounded by piles of arms, surmounted by tri colored flags, was placed opposite the banquet. On the other side of the hall was placed on a pedestal an engraving of the portrait of General Lafayette en buste, surrounded by streamers of the national colors. A vast orchestra filled the extremity of the hall. The pieces played by the band were mingled with choruses performing two cantatas, and with couplets in honor of the veteran of liberty, and of the brave men who have so gloriously fought for it. These couplets, sung by M. Adolphe Nourrit, were vehemently applauded. At the dessert, Count Alexander de Laborde, Prefect of the Seine, rose and proposed the following toast:—"The French Nation and the King of the French." The company replied by an enormous cry and reiterated acclamations.

The second toast was given by General Lobau, Senior of the Municipal Commission—"To General La Fayette."

After the acclamations with which this toast was received, General Lafayette rose, and in the midst of the most profound silence expressed himself in the following terms:—

My dear fellow colleagues, it is with a delicious emotion that I thank you for the manner in which you have received the toast proposed in your name by my honorable and patriotic colleague. When the population of Paris rose spontaneously to repel aggression, and re-conquer its rights, the rights of us all, the imprescriptible rights of the human race, it deigned to remember an old servant of the rights of the people in proclaiming me its chief; in associating my name with its triumphs it has recompensed the vicissitudes of a whole life. This people, so great during the combat, has shown itself still greater by its generosity. To-day it is, with the deep-rooted sentiment of its sovereignty, its true interest that it must organize its victory.—Already all the patriotic opinions have frankly rallied round a constitutional and popular throne. The acclamations of the capital—the accounts from all the departments, testify a general assent to their choice. There will be a difference of sentiment on many other points—all opinions are free—the press is at hand to enlighten, to warn, public men, and all the citizens; but there is an observation which my old experience ought to submit to you.

The nation had conquered in '89, national and social rights had been proclaimed and organized, force could do nothing against us; then rose that fatal system of division and anarchy, the deplorable consequences of which you all know, and have we not since seen agents of that false system, emissaries of Coblentz and foreign powers, impudently claim their salary? But the exquisite good sense of the actual population will preserve us from that misfortune. You are no longer those generations of the ancient regime astonished at learning they had rights and duties, you are the children, the pupils of the revolution, and your conduct in the great days of glory and liberty, has just shown the difference.

Surrounded by so many persons, formerly and recently distinguished, who awake in me so many recollections of attachment, of gratitude, and of respect, and among whom I am pleased to meet our heroes of the barricades, invited by the magistrates of the capital to this patriotic banquet, I feel that they have intended to give to the National Guard of Paris a testimony of affection in the person of a chief, whose constant sentiment has been that of a respectful subordination to the civil authority, but how can I express to all and to each the emotions of my heart? I shall confine myself to proposing to you the following toast: '*the glorious Parisian Population.*'

At these words, "the glorious Parisian Population," the acclamations of the company burst forth, with increased vivacity. The orchestra played patriotic airs. Gen Lafayette rising, indicated that the banquet was concluded, and the company again assembled in the saloons. There only one subject offered matter for conversation: the splendor, the rapidity of the great events which we have just witnessed, the heroic courage of the brave men who insured the glorious success; the generous devotedness of the citizens, who placed themselves at the national movement; the solemn acts which have confided the destinies of the country to a King who is the defender of the rights and liberties of all. This was the subject on which every body conversed with a noble pride, an entire confidence, and that unanimity of sentiment which the triumph of the most holy of causes ought to inspire.

From the New York Daily Advertiser of Friday.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, bringing us our files to the 27th of August, and London papers to the 26th. Capt. Smith has brought despatches for our government from Mr. McLane, our Minister, which are said to contain a treaty relative to the West India trade.

Tranquility still prevailed in France; and although some uncertain reports were in circulation, tending to excite apprehensions of active opposition on the part of Austria and Prussia, stronger indications are found on the other hand. Particularly an extract which we give from the Algemeine Zeitung, dated 'Berlin, Aug. 12th,' we regard as worthy of attention, which speaks, as if from good authority, of the prospects for peace in Europe as being very favorable. The ex-king of France had arrived at Poole, (a port in Dorsetshire, about 100 miles south west from London,) and proceeded on for Lulworth Castle, where he was to reside for a short time as a private person, until he could hear from Austria, whither he was expected then to go. The two American ships, it was reported, were to return immediately to Cherbourg.

A letter from Navarino, dated July 17, says, "By the last intelligence from Smyrna, at Constantinople, it appears that the Turks are more tractable than they were supposed to be; the abdication of Prince Leopold has not occasioned any change in the Porte, for it is asserted that firmans for the evacuation of Athens and Negropont, had arrived, and that Commissioners were expected at Negropont to fix the boundaries. Admiral de Rigny was at Napoli.

It appears by accounts from Algiers that the French were not able to exercise an undisputed authority in the interior of the country. A body of French troops are said to have been attacked by the Bedouins, and 200 killed.

It is stated that the Austrian ambassador is still in Paris, though he has had as yet no communication with the actual Government.

ENGLAND.

The Hampshire Telegraph states, that the application first made by Charles X. to be received in England as King of France, was at once refused by the British Government. By its consent, however, he is received as a private individual, and the seat he has selected as the residence for himself and family is Lulworth Castle, near Weymouth, whither he will proceed, from Cowes, on Monday. There it is understood, he will only sojourn until he receives tidings from Vienna, and then he will repair to Austria. This morning 336,000 francs, in gold, were deposited by the French Consul at this port, at the bank of Messrs. Grant & Co. in the name of Charles X.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 16th, M. Jars spoke in the name of the Commission charged with the examination of the proposal of M. Delessert relative to the recompense and pensions to be given to the wounded, the widows and the victims of the 27th, 28th and 29th of July. He proposed, in a few words, the adoption of the law which the Commission has amended as follows:

Art. 1. Recompences shall be decreed to all those who were wounded in defending the national cause in Paris on the glorious days of the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of last July.

Art. 2. The fathers, mothers, widows, and children of those who have fallen, or may fall in consequence of their wounds, shall receive a pension, or relief.

Art. 3. A medal shall be struck to perpetuate the remembrance of these events.

Art. 4. A Commission shall be named by the Government to make the necessary inquiries to decide on those who, in conformity with the preceding articles, shall be entitled to pensions or relief. The progress of the commission shall be reported to the Chambers.

This bill shall be discussed at a public sitting immediately after the bill relating to the oath.

M. de Tracy stated, at great length, a proposition, for the abolition of the punishment of death.

M. de Montigny opposed the immediate consideration of this, as there were more urgent ameliorations required in the Penal Code.

General Lafayette then rose and said, I conceive, differing from my honorable colleague, that the abolition of the penalty of death is a new principle, or rather a sentiment that ought to be at once examined. It is no new idea that is now had before you—the abolition of this penalty has been called for at every period; it was demanded by some highly respectable members of the Constituent Assembly, by Adrian Duport; it was demanded by the father of our honorable friend, the author of the commentary on Montesquieu. How deeply have we all to regret that it had not been abolished ages back! It is in the present day loudly called for in the United States of America. From this, gentlemen, you will perceive that many have formed a decided opinion upon the subject. For my own part, I shall demand the abolition of the penalty of death until I am convinced that human judgment is infallible. What frightful use of this penalty was made during our former revolution! The reflection fills my soul with horror. No man, I believe, ever made use of it during those disastrous times, without afterwards wishing it were possible he could redeem with his own blood the condemnations in which he had joined. But our present revolution has a character of generosity as well as of patriotism, and it would adorn its commencement were we to consummate this great act of humanity. I therefore vote for its being taken into consideration.

M. Lepelletier d'Aubnay called for an adjournment. M. de Tracy opposed it. M. de Rambuteau opposed the consideration. The adjournment was negatived, and the question taken into consideration.

The Courier Francais has commenced a violent opposition to the present Chamber of Deputies, demanding its dissolution after a few measures of importance are adopted.

Mr. de Broglie, Minister of Instruction, has made a report to the king, recommending the reorganization of the Council of State. A royal ordinance has also been published, appointing a commission, with Benjamin Constant at the head, to carry it into effect.

The King of France is represented as very actively engaged in public business. Cabinet meetings were held daily, and were very long, whence it was presumed that the relations with foreign powers were occupying the attention of government.

The London Morning Herald says—"We have not the least doubt of the determination of his Prussian Majesty to acknowledge the existing order of things in France, as soon as he can do it without giving umbrage to his Allies. The intelligence from Spain may be compared to distant thunder; while, from the darkness of her political horizon, we may count with certainty on the storm being a frightful one, though we do not think it will be of long duration. It is this certainty, and a vague apprehension that its fury may extend to other countries, which are the great source of perplexity at this moment—but can any reasonable man express surprise at the danger which impends over the Spanish Government—and would it not be an outrage on humanity to feel any regret on the subject?"

In the French House of Peers, on the 21st, the President read a letter of some length from Prince Polignac, dated at St. Lo, Aug. 17th, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Having been arrested at the moment of flying from the late deplorable events, and when I was endeavoring to emigrate into the Island of Jersey, I surrendered to the Provisional Committee of the Prefecture of La Manche, as the Charter did not allow the Procureur du Roi of the Arrondissement of St. Lo, nor the Judge d'Instruction, to issue a warrant against me. Supposing that the Government has given orders for my arrest, it must be remembered that the Chamber of Peers alone, according to the law, and as well as the old Charter, has a right to arrest a Peer of the Realm. I do not know what the Chamber will do in that respect, and if it will put to my account the untoward events which I regret more than any one else—events which struck us like a thunderbolt, that no one could foresee and avert, for in that terrible moment it was impossible to know who to listen to, who to apply to, and all we could do was to defend life.

"I should wish, M. le Baron, to retire to my own house, there to resume those peaceful habits which accorded so much with my inclinations, from which I was called against my own will, as is well known by those who are acquainted with my character.

"If I am not allowed to retire to my own estate, I should be desirous of going to a foreign country with my wife and children. If, after all, the Chamber of Peers issues a warrant against me, I should wish to be imprisoned in the fort of Ham, in Picardy, where I was detained during the long captivity which I supported in my youth, or in some spacious and convenient citadel. I prefer Ham to any other, as being most favorable to my bad state of health, not a little increased by the late unfortunate events. The misfortunes of an honest man are entitled to some consideration in France; but, at any rate, M. le Baron, it would be dangerous to drag me forth to the capital, at a moment when so many passions are in ferment against me, which time alone can appease."

The Messager des Chambres states that the Government has just learnt, by a telegraphic despatch, that Prince de Polignac was arrested at Granville, on the night of the 15th or 16th.—He was accompanied by a second person, supposed to be Montbel. Both are sent to St. Lo, with a numerous escort. Madame Chantelauze has just left Lyons to go to Tours. She has given to several persons letters from her husband, in which the ex-Minister deplores the blindness of the ex-King. M. Chantelauze asserts that the ordinances were not countersigned until after a most warm opposition, and that it was the imperious will of Charles X. which forced his hand, as well as those of his colleagues.

Not a single emblem of royalty has been allowed to remain in Paris, and in pursuance of the system of expunging the names given during the reign of the late King, the title of the Academie Royale de Musique has been changed to Academie Nationale, and the Theatre de Madame has resumed its former name of Gymnase.

PARIS, August 21.

Paris continues perfectly tranquil, but the Chamber is preparing abundant matter for discussion and excitement. The law of elections, about to be remodelled, will open the door for demagogues and journalists to introduce the doctrines of universal suffrage, &c.; and the trial of the ex ministers will rouse passions which it were better should remain dormant.—It will be, however, impossible to avoid bringing them to custody to trial; if tried, to convict; and if found guilty, to execute them.

FRANCE & AUSTRIA.

We have received letters from Vienna, announcing that the news of the revolution which has taken place in in Paris, was received with such enthusiasm, that the government might very well perceive that even in Austria the liberal party is numerous. It is said that Prince Metternich advised the Emperor to send troops to the frontier, but the Emperor answered—"Stop there! I will have no more to do with wars. The French have cost me money enough: if they don't come out I won't go in; all may be settled by negotiation; provided they name a king, I don't care for the rest."

At Munich the admiration was the same.—Subscriptions have been opened for the wounded, and the general tenure of conversation is as follows:—The power of Metternich is at an end. Some old nobles and the congregationalists are outrageous; they are laughed at. One may easily perceive that the spark will be felt all over the world.

Letters from Cologne state, that on hearing the news of the revolution in Paris, the General who commanded at Cologne instantly despatched a courier to Berlin, to inquire what dispositions he should make. He was told, in answer, that, for the present, every thing was to continue in the same state, for that there was no notion of attacking France so long as she did not assume the offensive.—[Journal du Commerce.]

BERLIN, Aug. 12.

It is asserted on good authority, that our Court has already expressed its firm resolution not to interfere in the internal affairs of France, so long as they do not assume a decidedly hostile character to foreign powers. The sentiments of the British Cabinet are also known, and deprive the expelled French family of all hope of receiving the smallest support by arms from that quarter. To judge by expressions used on a former occasion, and of which we are reminded by the late events in France, the Russian Cabinet is probably as little disposed to support the cause of the losing party in France. The public here are, in general, desirous of peace, which is necessary to the prosperity of commerce and manufactures. The great reviews in Westphalia are countermanded, and there will be only the usual exercises in small divisions. Opinions are extremely various with respect to the turn that affairs have taken in France. The want of faith, the incredible infatuation of the advisers of the late measures, and the arbitrary nature of the steps intended to be taken scarcely find any one to defend them; but many justly lament the cause which has fallen to the ground with these measures. Time alone can show whether, as most people hope, a peaceful and happy state of things will ensue from this great revolution.—[Allgemeine Zeitung, Aug. 19th.]

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain are not of that decisive character which was expected. They are, however, very loose and general. In Barcelona and Madrid, particularly, great agitation prevailed, but nothing like an insurrection is mentioned.

The Madrid dates are to the 14th. A private letter, of the 12th, professes to have it from good authority, that the King will grant a Charter, in September, limiting the number of Peers, recognizing the debt of the State, comprising the Cortes Loan, suppressing the Council of Castile, and Council of Finance, and granting full amnesty.

Another letter of the same date says:

The Councils of Ministers succeed each other, or, more correctly speaking, there is a permanent Council since the events of Paris have become known. If we are to believe public reports, the Council is divided into two parts—the first is for the immediate assembling of the Cortes, (par Estamentos.) This measure is said to be advised by our ambassador at Paris. The other is for compressing the public mind by a great display of force, and purposes to arm all the provincial militia, to increase the effective corps of Royalist volunteers, and to put all things in the same state of organization as in 1823.

Nothing, however, can be settled, as yet, and it is asserted that no measure will be taken, before the Captain Generals of the Provinces and the Intendants have made the returns ordered respecting the state of the public mind, and the modifications which the late events may have caused.

In the mean time the ferment is great at Madrid, and as there was much murmuring respecting the silence of Government, it determined to say something to-day, but barely published the fact of the escape of the Royal family, &c. &c.

MADRID, Aug. 15.

[By an extraordinary conveyance.]—Things remain in the same state as at the departure of the last post. It seems to be determined that the Council of State shall be organized.

The English papers, as well as those of France, however, anticipate a speedy change in Spain; and we observe, that one of the best political barometers (if not the best) indicates an approaching storm in that quarter. The Royal Spanish Loan is on the decline in the London market, while that of the Cortes rises fast.

BARCELONA, Aug. 11.

"The news from Paris has given a great impulse to public spirit in our town, and much more to the persons that dwell on our sea coast, who are already in a state of ferment. Since the arrival of the news all the authorities—military, civil and ecclesiastic—are in constant deliberation, and they have reinforced the garrisons of our citadel, of Atarazanas, and of the fortress of Montjui. The military which had at first the intention to command that domiciliary visits should be made, and that all our arms should be taken from us; but it afterwards occurred to them that this measure might be a signal for a general explosion, such as that of Paris, and they accordingly changed their minds."

Ferdinand has issued a new decree against the Press in Spain, by which imprisonment for two years is declared against minor offences, and the punishment of death awarded to authors and printers who shall publish books containing treasonable or sacrilegious expressions.—Lit. Gazette.

The Britannia store ship has sailed for Gallicia with cannon, 9000 stand of arms, gunpowder, &c. Gen. Quiroga departs soon for the same province, where his brother has already arrived, and commenced his operations.

From a private Correspondent.

BAYONNE, Aug. 17.

Several Frenchmen, who have returned hither, relate the enthusiasm which animates the Spaniards on account of the recent events in Paris. On their whole route they have been feasted and treated. They could not have imagined that so remarkable a change should have been effected in a nation which was thought destitute of all generous sentiments, and that was born only for slavery. The Spaniards exclaimed loudly, "We shall follow the example of the brave French; and we will take such measures that we shall be more successful than in 1820."

The Spanish refugees would be sorry for the capture of a vessel laden with arms, sailing from an English port, if they had no other resources. But arms of every description, and even Congreve rockets, are daily imported into Spain for their account, to be used when the time arrives.

ALGIERS.

A private letter from Toulon gives important information from Algiers. According to it, Bourmont has refused to strike the white flag, and Duperre has hoisted the tri-colored, so that all communication between the army is suspended.

The following (from a private letter) are some particulars of the conspiracy which has just been discovered here:

"The posts placed at the gates of Algiers had, for some time past, observed mules laden with filth and driven by Algerines, pass out of the city. Our people took it into their heads to examine some of them, and found a great quantity of ammunition, which they were taking to the Arabs to arm them. The news of this discovery was immediately spread, and about fifty French, who were scattered in Algiers, were cruelly massacred. The whole garrison were immediately under arms; a good many of the infamous conspirators were arrested, and, happily, among them were the principal chiefs.—They were all Turks, and orders have been given to make an immediate and rigorous search for all of that nation remaining here. The search has placed in our hands 2000 Turks, who will be sent, without loss of time, to Smyrna, on board some frigates. One has already sailed; and we hope that this measure will restore tranquility."—Times.

GERMANY.—A letter of the 12th Aug. from Frankfort states in substance, the following: that when the ordinances of Charles X. were received there, they caused great joy among the Deputies in that city and neighborhood, all of them, with two or three exceptions, being devoted to the Austrian System. They thought they had seen evidence, in the course pursued by Polignac, of his acting in concert with Metternich. They thought the Press was at last put down, and gloried in their victory over that great enemy of arbitrary power. The friends of freedom, on the other hand, trembled lest Polignac should be successful. But when the accounts of the Revolution in Paris arrived, the case was entirely changed. "A general enthusiasm broke out every where; the privileged classes at first raved at the French, and threatened an invasion, and fell at last into a complete state of stupefaction. The Chamber of Darmstadt picked up courage, and the court deemed it expedient to invite a considerable number of men to dinner, though they were Routiniers by birth, which is not usually the case. The Ministers acted very gently towards the Deputies. In order to give a correct picture of the general sentiments of Germany, one need but copy all the English Journals have expressed to denote their admiration for the great nation which has, in so admirable a manner, effected its liberation.

Extract of a letter from Leipsic, dated July 30—"Our town has been for some days past the theatre of confusion, the population having risen against the authorities. The tumult lasted several days. The military employed their bayonets. One citizen was killed, and many wounded. The university and the citizens assembled to pay due honor to the deceased. A German paper which gives this letter is silent upon the cause of the tumult.

By a letter from the Persian Gulf to the beginning of February, we learn that the whole state of Muscat was in insurrection. The Prince had gone to an island on the 1st, and left his nephew in charge, who confined one of the Governors in irons, in consequence of which the country rose, and took five or six places, and 3 of the young Prince's children, whom they threatened to kill if the prisoner was not given up.

The King of Naples had returned to his capital. Savoy was in a state of fermentation.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Salem Gazette of Tuesday, Sept. 28.

EXECUTION OF KNAPP.

The two brothers, J. F. Knapp and J. J. Knapp, Jr. had an interview on Saturday evening. They both requested it of the gaoler, and were indulged; he conducted Joseph from his cell (in the third story of the prison) to the condemned cell of Frank on the lower floor. They spent some time together. It was the first time they had met since they were carried into court together to be arraigned about two months ago. Frank was calm and firm; Joseph is wasted and feeble in body, and appears miserable and broken down in body and spirit, having little appetite for food, enjoying little rest, and with difficulty uttering articulate words. To the question from Joseph, whether Frank was really as well as he appeared to be, Frank replied "Yes, I can sleep as sound now on the oak side of a plank as I ever could."

Yesterday they were indulged with another and interview—the last in this world! They bade each other a last *Farewell*, under such circumstances, as must give pungency to pain and sharpness to agony.

On Monday evening the prisoner ate his usual supper, slept soundly till half past four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he rose and took his breakfast. At no moment did his firmness and self-possession appear to desert him. The body of Knapp was given to his friends; and it was interred at seven o'clock in the evening, in the Branch Burial Ground. His grave is near the centre of that handsome cemetery, at the side of that of his mother, Mrs. Abigail P. Knapp, who died about three years ago. The grave of Capt. White, the victim of his cruel cupidity, is only a few rods distant from his.

DANVERS, Sept. 28.

We understand, from a gentleman who left Salem yesterday afternoon, that Knapp was executed, agreeably to sentence, yesterday morning; he was swung off about a quarter before 9 o'clock, and died almost immediately, without a struggle or a groan. There were only thirteen persons in the jail yard, though the spectators outside were numerous. At eight o'clock, as we learn, the Sheriff and deputy informed Knapp that, according to the warrant, the law must be complied with, between 8 and 10 o'clock. He requested half an hour only, and stated that he was desirous of having an interview with the Rev. Mr. Flint, who was with the prisoner until half past 8 o'clock. Soon after this Knapp gave notice to the officers in attendance that he was ready. He came out of prison, ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and as soon as the necessary preparations could be made, and the warrant read, he gave the signal, and, at 15 minutes before 9 o'clock, was launched into eternity, "with all his imperfections on his head." He made no address to the multitude, and as there were none of the clergy present, no prayers were offered up to the throne of mercy in behalf of this unrepentant sinner. It is understood that Knapp has left a sealed package, with directions that it be opened after the trial of his brother Joseph, which takes place in November.—*Com. Gazette.*

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, October 4.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIVES.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about half past 3 o'clock in the bakery of Mr. Wm. S. Humbert, No. 224 Bowery, between Prince and Spring streets, and before the flames were got under, destroyed seven houses, most of them two story brick front dwellings, fronting on the Bowery, and burnt through the centre of the entire block to Elizabeth street, including in the ravages two large brick houses, a slaughter house, and some small buildings on the east side of the latter street, with all the buildings in the rear. The further progress of the flames south was arrested by a solid brick wall, formed by the end of a three story brick house fronting on the Bowery, and the end wall of the Chandlers' Melting Company establishment. Fortunately there was very little wind at the time, otherwise, as the neighboring buildings were very dry, and the difficulty of obtaining water was very great, the conflagration would probably have been very extensive.

What renders this occurrence peculiarly disastrous, is that four men employed in Mr. Humbert's bakery were burnt to death. It is supposed they were asleep at the time the fire commenced, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that they were enveloped in them before they had time to escape. The names of the deceased were, Samuel Clark, a native of New-York, aged 18; George Lane and Bernard Joselyn, both of Prussia, aged 21, and John Gallagher, a native of Ireland, aged 22.—The remains of three of the bodies have been found.

We have not been able to ascertain, satisfactorily, the cause of this sad disaster. Mr. Humbert was first awakened by the crackling of the flames, and hastened to remove his family. After telling his wife to take her child and fly to the street, he proceeded to the chamber where his men and boys slept, and gave the alarm.—One of the boys had previously seen the flame, and hurried to the bed room of Mr. and Mrs. H. This apprentice and another, with Mr. and Mrs. Humbert and their infant, with difficulty escaped down stairs with their lives; a third apprentice leaped out of the window. A morning paper says that "two young ladies, the one sister to Mrs. Humbert, the other her cousin, perceiving the flames had intercepted their flight by the stairway, crept out of the garret window and over the roof of an adjoining house, into which they got by another window, and the house was subsequently burned." There were seven persons in the bed room over the bakery, three men and four boys.

From the National Intelligencer.

OBITUARY.—It has been our painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. Monroe, the consort of the Ex President, James Monroe, which occurred at Oak Hill, their residence in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 23d instant. The distressing event is most afflicting to her husband, her whole family, to her neighbors, and her numerous friends, by whom she was beloved and highly respected. She had been long indisposed, and every remedy which able physicians could prescribe, was adopted in vain.—She displayed, during her illness, that calmness and serenity, which distinguished her through life.

Mrs. Monroe was the daughter of Lawrence Kortwright, Esq. of an ancient and respectable family of New York. Mr. Monroe's connection with her was while he was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, in 1785, and she has been the inseparable, devoted, and consoling partner of all his cares and burdens, in the various high trusts he has filled, in his country's service, through an eventful and long life. She was with him in his two missions to France, in those to London, while in the Executive of his native State, while in the Departments of State and War, and while he was the Chief Magistrate of the Union, in which latter offices he served fourteen years in this City, where she was well known and highly respected by our fellow citizens, where she has left many friends, who will unite in sincerely condoling with her family for their severe and irreparable loss. Her conduct through life, as an affectionate, prudent and estimable wife, as a tender and affectionate mother, kind neighbor, and humane mistress, was exemplary. Her manners and acquirements suited her for the stations to which her husband was placed, and she acquitted herself in all of them with credit.

BOLIVAR.—The result to which the affairs of Bolivar have at length arrived, is such as we have long anticipated, and such as his conduct has given the world every reason to believe most for the interest of Colombia. Events have entirely contradicted all the assertions and all the presumptions, and all the fears and all the hopes of those who have seen fit to uphold him in the United States. Bolivar has [illegible] a crown, and has been corruptly negociating [illegible] the agents of European kingdoms for their guaranty in assuming it. For this cause his country was agitated for two or three years, and was brought to the verge of ruin. On that verge, however, she met a rescue; and Bolivar was driven from power by a [illegible] and too loud to be destroyed. Whithersoever he may go, is a matter of little importance; could he be persuaded to go; his country is safe, at least for the present; and the [illegible] exertions of better and more patriotic men than himself, has taught both Europe and America a lesson, which, we trust, will long be remembered for their mutual benefit. America will not bear the establishment of new monarchies, and any foreign court which makes an attempt, engages in a futile design, [illegible] important to itself, and postpones a [illegible] policy which she will be inevitably compelled hereafter to adopt by the power of events.

The late great changes in Colombia have [illegible] in spite of European [illegible] but spite of the expectations, and, as a [illegible] of the wishes of our present administration. Let us look at Bolivar's [illegible] then read the [illegible] Jackson's letter on the subject, the [illegible] of Mr. Moore from Bogota—The "[illegible]" of Garcia del Rio—and then look at the results. Let us remember also the recall of Gen. Harrison from his embassy, the [illegible] with which the measure to [illegible] General Jackson's message [illegible] that once not carried into effect, the [illegible] in which our new Minister appeared at [illegible]

and then enquire whether we have maintained, in the sight of the world, such an attitude as the principles of our country demanded.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

FEMALE LITERATURE AND POLITICS.—Some ten days ago a long letter was published in several of the newspapers, from Mrs. Lane, of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, to Mrs. Mary Barney, in which the fair writer at great length and with much earnestness reprehended the latter for inditing her epistle to the President; informed her that rotation in office was a democratic principle; told her that "the greatest and best" had done right in turning her husband out; and invited her to come and live in Indiana, where provisions grow ready cooked along all the highways. This was certainly benevolent on the part of Mrs. Mary Lane, and it appears there was some substantial reason for her sensibility and patriotism, as before she wrote her homily to Mrs. Barney, the whole race of her kith and kin were snugly provided for.—Her brother, (Gen. Root of this State) is a Minister to the Winnebagoes and Menominies; the husband of her neice has been made an Assistant Post Master General; her son educated at West Point at public expense, and probably now in the army, and her eldest daughter's husband has been rewarded with a snug office for deserting Mr. Clay and sending in his adhesion. Of course, as she deems Mrs. Barney's course undignified when the wheel shall have turned round, Mrs. Lane will not complain if the office holders of her family should be discharged.—Meantime her kindly invitation is commendable in its spirit; but as it is a long ways to Indiana perhaps it would be better to send some of the promised loaves and fishes to Maryland.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

After Knapp's execution the body was placed in a coffin, and returned to his cell, whence he had been taken, and kept there till one o'clock, when it was delivered to his friends for interment. J. J. Knapp, says the Salem Register, requested permission to see the corpse of his brother while it remained in prison, and the request was granted. The scene was truly a distressing one. The wretched survivor kneeled to embrace the lifeless features of his brother, and the agony of his feelings was so intense, that he fainted as soon as he returned to his cell.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, OCTOBER 6, 1830.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We promised on a former occasion to add to some remarks which we then made on the subject of the reformation of the defects of our common schools. It is in vain that we pointed out some of the defects of the present system, and showed the imperfection, the fallacy and incompleteness of the measures proposed heretofore as a remedy of the defects, unless we can show that those evils are susceptible of remedy. For it is of little moment to expose or groan and lament over remediless errors, or to go through the thankless and useless task of pointing out defects which are cureless. We say, then, that the only and the effectual remedy of the evils of the system is to *require of every school district to raise, by tax, a sum equal to the amount received from the State fund.* All other remedies have fallen far short of the effectual reform required. They have not struck at the root of the evil. They have been, in their nature, partial and incomplete, and even if they accomplished all that the most sanguine could anticipate, would fall far short of any permanent and essential good. The tendency of our system is bad, and that tendency must be counteracted by some alteration of that system itself. External applications will not do any thing more than remove temporary inconveniences—a radical cure can only be effected by removing the cause of the disease. Most of the remedies which we have heard proposed have only been of this partial and inefficient character. They have anticipated great and important results from very small means. We think that Mr. Wilcox himself does not lay sufficient stress upon the remedy proposed above. He proposes a division of the schools, placing scholars of similar ages and degrees of advancement together in one school. This is certainly a very excellent suggestion and entitled to much weight, and manifestly ought to be practiced. He also earnestly proposes the employment of permanent teachers, and of permanent teachers only—a most important, and indeed necessary, reform in the schools, to make them what they should be. He would also have a general superintendent of schools, who should possess a persuasive but no compulsory power over the schools—should collect information and make a report to the Legislature. This suggestion too is perhaps of some value, and some useful emulation might possibly be excited among the different schools in different parts of the State. But in order to accomplish either of his first measures two things are necessary—in the first place funds, and in the next place a continued interest on the part of the parents for the good education of their children. In the present state of public feeling it is impossible to convince one parent out of twenty, that it is for the interest of his child that he should lay out any money to pay for schooling his child in a *free school*, as the common schools are called. Besides, those who would hearken to these suggestions, would be only inclined to take their children out of the district schools to put them into schools promising more advantages for the additional pay—a course which would increase what Mr. Wilcox justly notices as a great evil, namely, the extension of private schools and the deterioration of the common schools. If a man should become satisfied that defects, to a most alarming extent, exist in the common schools, and were at the same time informed that the division of the schools, the employment of competent teachers would remedy those defects, and that the parent must pay for this improvement and should be willing to do so—if convinced, it is ten to one that the man never thinks of endeavoring to bring about the change in the school and overthrow of the good old way, to make a school which will be a good one, but at which he must pay nearly as much as at a private school. He will send his child to a private school, which is supposed, often indeed erroneously, to possess those advantages ready at hand. Besides, it must be considered that our common schools should be to those entirely poor perfectly *free*: so that this arrangement would cast upon those who were able to pay, a burden quite equal to the support of a private school—as those who were poor and whose tuition was abated would be sufficient to absorb all of the fund. The greater part of those who send children to school are doubtless able to pay for it, and if they understood the difference between the advantages of good instruction and bad, would be willing to pay for that difference—but some there are who cannot pay, and who would keep their children from school rather than pay any thing for their tuition, and any thing which would tend in any measure to deprive those of the benefits of a school, would but be unkind. In either view of the subject, then, we think that the producing of funds, for this change, from the pockets of the scholars, is impracticable. But these propositions require a strong and continued interest in the community to be awakened to for one moment. It is not to be dissembled, that those most immediately interested, those who must use the school, are very generally content to take it as it is, and would never think about setting themselves seriously to work. We mean not this remark by any means as invidious—it is certainly in the main true. As for the rest of the community who are interested indirectly, but only indirectly, it is not to be expected that they should manifest an activity and zeal in the thankless task of reform.

Will it be said that the measure which we propose as the only effectual one, must fail of accomplishment from the same reasons? We think not. In the first place there is not that difficulty in the legislative adoption of any one measure, that there is in setting and keeping alive a constant spirit of vigilance on the part of the community, or any large portion of them, by the mere consideration that they are doing good. The public at large regard the proposition with much favor, and it has now many supporters among persons of high respectability and worth.

Would this measure afford an *effectual* remedy? Is now our last and the most important question. We think that it would. In the first place, an important accession would be made to the funds now at the disposal of the schools. This, in the more compact and populous districts, would go far to supply the deficiency now experienced. It would place in the hands of the committee a sum much nearer approaching the wants of the community, than the present inadequate provision. Even if the districts continued to rely upon the public support without raising funds from the scholars, the benefits of the schools would be more than doubling of the money. But far the most salutary effect of this provision, would be found in its effect upon the community at large. It is a principle of universal application that men value that most highly which costs them something—and if they spend their money they will see that they obtain their money's worth. So long as they have little or nothing to pay, they are utterly indifferent whether the money which comes out of the State funds is misapplied or not—but lay a tax on the whole community amounting to the interest which arises from our fund yearly, and the apathy would subside and our district and society meetings would be thronged by anxious voters. Now it is in effect the same thing to the citizens, so far as the calculation is a pecuniary one, to expend the interest of *their money* on hand, or to appropriate that amount of money to some other purposes, and raise annually, by tax, a sum equal to the interest. But the community never look upon it in that light; they regard what comes from the State in the nature of gratuity, and not as in part coming out of each individual as a component part of the community and a tax payer for the support of government. So that the effect of the two measures is entirely and widely different—one produces apathy, the other a strong and permanent interest. Now we do not wish, by any thing that we have said, to be understood to wish to have one of these courses taken as a substitute for the other. We feel too strongly the importance of a certain and regular provision for the support of schools, to wish that our school fund should ever be infringed upon. This permanent constitutional provision is immensely important, and is not to be sacrificed to the variable and ever changing support of a Legislative assembly. That being too uncertain a body to entrust with a matter which possesses in its nature so much permanency and requires so much regularity.—But engraft the one upon the other—require that an amount equal to the annual product of the fund shall be yearly raised by taxation, and you have, we think, a system which cannot well be improved. The moment that you touch the pocket directly by a tax, you remind every man most forcibly, not of his duty merely, but of his interest.

Why is it that the town meetings are fully attended? Why is it that the conduct of the public officers is vigilantly watched and their proceedings inquired into? Why. Is it that this strict accountability is required and enforced, and this examination sustained often with credit to the parties concerned? It is merely because the people are called upon to pay their money, and they have a right to and will see to its application—and when there is this spirit in the community, you have every thing that is wanted. They will require and exact from the Society and District Committees, and the School Visitors the performance of their duty to the schools, and they will see that the duties are done, and they will be done, and cheerfully and willingly done, by those appointed, when they find that instead of being disheartened by the indifference of their employers, or thwarted perhaps in their honest attempts at producing an improvement, their efforts are understood and appreciated by the community. Then will it be that you may with success urge for improvement. Then will it be that they will hearken to the suggestion to have the schools divided, and permanent, and competent teachers employed. Then will be, that which is now an idle boast, a simple fact—that the public schools bring to the poor citizen, are as good as money can purchase for the children of the most wealthy.

Mr. Wilcox, as will be seen by an advertisement, designs giving a lecture on Friday evening next, on the subject of Common Schools. His views on this interesting subject, as developed by his lecture some weeks since, were so just and so much the result of experience as a teacher, that we listened to them then with much pleasure. We hope that the community at large will attend his lecture of Friday evening, and will give to his suggestions the attention and consideration which they deserve.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and vicinity, was held in this city on Wednesday last, the Rev. Dr. Nott in the Chair, and Jabez Huntington, Esq. Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Bliss. On motion of Joseph Perkins, Esq. seconded by J. A. Rockwell, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Report of the Treasurer be accepted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Bliss, supported by Rev. Mr. Hyde,

Resolved, That the Report of the Secretary be accepted, and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Vail, supported by Rev. Mr. Bardwell, late Missionary to Bombay,

Resolved, That among the various objects of Christian benevolence, no one deserves more uniform and increasing support than efforts to send the gospel to the heathen.

The meeting was addressed by the foregoing gentlemen in a highly interesting manner—Rev. Mr. Bardwell being present as a delegate from the American Board of Missions.

The amount received by the Treasurer of this Auxiliary during the year past, was $867 34.

The Society elected the following gentlemen officers for the year ensuing:

Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D. *President.*

Rev. Levi Nelson, Rev. Seth Bliss, Rev. Joseph Ayer, Jun., Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, Dwight Ripley, Esq., Hon. Calvin Goddard, Gen. Wm. Williams, Jun., Wm. Tucker, Esq., *Vice Presidents.*

Jabez Huntington, Esq., *Secretary.*

F. A. Perkins, Esq., *Treasurer.*

Wm. P. Greene, Wm. C. Gilman, Esqrs., Col. Chas. Coit, together with the Secretary and Treasurer, *Executive Committee.*

At the annual town meeting, held in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing:

Benjamin Snow, Roswell Morgan, Samuel Story, *Selectmen.*

John DeWitt, John Hyde, Asa Roath, *Assessors.*

John Lathrop, James Stedman, John Breed, *Board of Relief.*

Alexander Lathrop, *Clerk.*

Chas. P. Huntington, *Treasurer.*

Frederick Prentiss, *Constable and Collector.*

The New-York American of Friday, contains the following intelligence relative to the opening of the West India ports. It was communicated to the editor by a correspondent at Liverpool, under date of August 26:

"*My dear sir*: It may be worth the postage of a letter to you, to know that the West-India question is settled. The President is to issue his proclamation in conformity with last act of Congress on the subject; and on its arrival in this country, the Order in Council of the 27th of July, 1827, (issued you recollect in Mr. Gallatin's teeth) will be abolished, and the act of Parliament of 5th July 1825, which opens the West India trade to other countries, will be extended to the United States, and all discriminating duties will be abolished." The editor of the American says there is no treaty come, or probably to come; but as we understand it, a communication from the British government importing that if, on the receipt of the despatch here, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, giving effect to the act of last Congress, the direct trade between the United States and the British West Indies shall be renewed, upon the terms stated in that act.

The Evening Post of the same date, contains an extract of a letter from Francis B. Ogden, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, to Samuel Swartwout, Collector of the port of New York, giving similar intelligence to the above. It is stated in an editorial article in the Post, that the conditions upon which the British consent to open their ports, are the same that were refused by the last Administration. If this is the fact, the United States will lose more in dignity than they will gain in trade, by the arrangement. At best, the West India trade is a poor affair. It has ruined more than ever got a living by it in this place, which was once extensively engaged in it.

FOR THE COURIER.

A writer for the Journal of Commerce, in the city of New York, under the signature of "Mercator," has given two aphorisms much to the point in relation to our lost trade with the British West Indies:

"The play is not worth the candle"—"It is like Pat McFeggery's Horse, very hard to catch, and when caught, not worth a fig."

There can be no doubt that the thing is now made a theme for the party supporters of the present dynasty, the ultras in pay of government, for the express purpose of rendering the late Administration unpopular with the people. In reply to Mercator, in relation to our trade and intercourse with the British West Indian possessions, for the ten years prior to the non-intercourse, there can be no doubt, or question, that for one merchant successfully engaged in that traffic, dozens might be named who were driven against the wall. It was indeed a traffic which brings to my mind an Irish pedlar, during Mr. Pitt's administration, who had painted a sign on his tinned cart "Billy Pitt & Co." and being asked his object in using that statesman's name as a partner, very promptly answered, "why indeed, your honor, he has the greatest share of the profit, and it is but fair that I use his name." Uncle Sam, by the large duties on rum, was in fact the only gainer by the West India trade, in this district.—Commercial monopoly, as respects the colonial possessions, has marked the policy of mother Briton from the beginning, and some of us have not forgotten the emphatic declaration of a most distinguished member of the British Parliament, "that the Colonies in British America had no right to manufacture a nail for a horse-shoe." Lord Chatham stood high with the people of both countries, and this was his sentiment in relation to our rights as Colonists.

We have been told, over and over again, about Mr. Canning's ardent desire to negociate with us, on the subject of the West India trade, on just and liberal principles; but we cannot forget the tone of satisfaction which marked the final notice given to it, by the British negociator, nor can we for a moment lose sight of the feelings of the people of England on the subject of their extended empire in the East, and in connection with it, the universally hostile character of that nation to every interest connected with slave labor, in the British possessions abroad. Already a bill has been before Parliament for the total abolition of slavery, and there are indications that it will eventually pass; for there is a host of strong men engaged in the cause, and so far as a more monied interest is concerned they had rather the West India Islands were sunk deeper in the ocean than plummet ever sounded, than to suffer longer the odium of professing to be just, with this standing, glaring contradiction staring them in the face.

The trade offered to us by the British government as a boon, and refused by Messrs. Adams and Clay, was subject to the interdiction of a London Board of green cloth, at pleasure; and as Rum is almost the only article which we were to receive in exchange for our lumber and cattle, and as every gallon imported of that commodity, for home use, excluded from our market a gallon of Whisky from the West, it becomes a very serious question for our Western farmers, whether we are to be a gainer by the importation of the produce of slave labor, to the exclusion of an article made at home, and the produce of our free born citizens besides. We all of us know, who know any thing of the subject, that our traffic with the West Indies is either the grave, or the nursery, of our seamen—more of them having fallen victims to that trade than the trade with all other ports of the world. Moreover, there is one other consideration, paramount to all others at this time, intemperate Rum drinkers live longer than the drinkers of other kinds of alcoholic liquors, and many of our farmers in former times, when we were large dealers in rum, exchanged their Horses for the commodity, placed it on top as they would a cask of cider—and who is there among us who could not count scores of men worse than lost to the community, long before they were arrested by death. In consequence of our former large importations of rum—the loss of the West India trade has been a great gain to this district. We have now from fifteen to twenty sail of whaling ships, with temperate and healthy officers and crews profitably employed, and for our country at large, the whaling business may be deemed our most important nursery for the Navy, and not subject to the interdiction of British orders in council, or Berlin or Milan decrees—and in lieu of Rum for the purpose of making drunkards at home, with poverty and crime in the wake, we are made rich and prosperous by sending our Oil, Sperm Candles and Whale-bone to all parts of the world.

Married,

In this city, on the 30th ult. by the Rev Mr Mitchell, Mr. ALBERT DANIELS, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss OLIVE W. BOLLES, daughter of Capt. Ralph Bolles.

In this city, last evening, by the Rev Mr Hemenway, Mr JOSIAH HARMER, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH COIT LANMAN, daughter of the Hon. James Lanman.

In Springfield, Mass. on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER, of this city, to Miss MARY INGERSOLL, daughter of John Ingersoll, Esq. of the former place.

In this town, on the 30th ult. by Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, to Miss MARGARETTA PERRIT, daughter of Mr. John Perrit, of Philadelphia.

At Canaan, N. Y. on the 2[illegible]th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. JOHN BLISS, of New-Orleans, to Miss ABBY WILLIAMS, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, on Thursday last, HENRY, son of Mr. Elisha H. Holmes, aged 17 months.

In Coventry, R. I. on the 2[illegible] ult, Mr MARVIN ROBINSON, aged 23 years, son of Mr. Joseph Robinson of Plainfield, Conn.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the 2d School Society in Norwich, for the choice of officers, will be holden on Friday evening, the 8th inst, at 7 o'clock, in the school-house in the first district.

N. B. Punctual attendance is requested, particularly at the house, as Mr. Wilcox is expected to address the inhabitants on the subject of *schools*, immediately after the business of the meeting is through, at the same place.

Oct. 6. 1w28

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SMART, intelligent boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.

J. DUNHAM

CONSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Consociation of the Congregational Ministers and Churches of New London County, will be held at Jewett City, on Tuesday, October 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M. A general attendance is requested.

It is expected that the members of Consociation will attend the meeting of the County Temperance Society, in the same place, the following day.

S. BLISS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the New London County Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, at Jewett City. The society will assemble at half past 10 o'clock A. M. for business, and public exercises will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

The various associations for the promotion of Temperance in this County, are particularly requested to send Delegates on this occasion, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglas, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston, $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

FARE REDUCED

and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!

Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW-YORK.

Fare from Boston to New York,	$6 50
Worcester to do.	4 50
Oxford,	4 25
Dudley,	4 00
Woodstock,	3 75
Pomfret,	3 50
Brooklyn,	3 00
Canterbury,	2 75

For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

☞Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 5. 1830. 28

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. THOMAS STOW,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. DANIEL HAVENS.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

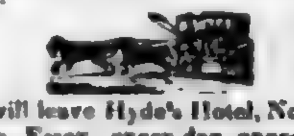
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.



Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 10 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

For New-York.

The packet sloop Jupiter will sail this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

Oct. 6. 1w

For New-York.

Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Monday, 11th, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Oct 6 1w

For New-York.

Sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on *Friday*, 8th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton or on board

Oct. 6. 28

TOLLAND COUNTY BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Tolland County Bank, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their Banking-House, on Monday, the 18th day of October inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

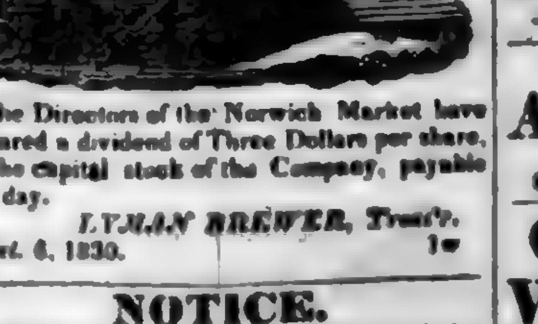
Tolland, Oct. 5, 1830. 3w28

SCHOOL.

JOSEPH B. PALMER

WILL open a school in this city on Monday next, for the common branches of education, if a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained to make it an object. Terms may be known by calling at his house.

Norwich City, Oct. 4th. 28



The Directors of the Norwich Market have declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, on the capital stock of the Company, payable this day.

LYMAN BREWER, Treas'r.

Oct. 6, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

THE land belonging to John Stanton's heirs, lying in the town of Montville, First Society, will be sold at public auction, at the Sign Post, in said society, on the 20th day of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to pay the taxes on said property, in my hands for collection.

THOS. P. ROGERS, Collector.

Montville, Sept. 30, 1830. 3w28

LOST,

A Gold Seal, Key and Ring. The person finding them shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the store of

W. D. RIPLEY.

Sept. 28. 3w28

VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A Dictionary of General Knowledge, or an explanation of words and things connected with all the arts and sciences—Illustrated with about 500 engravings. By George Crabb, A. M. This work is beautifully printed on about 500 duodecimo pages. Price $1 75.

—ALSO RECEIVED—

The Vestal, or a Tale of Pompeii.
The First Book of Geography. By Samuel Worcester, A. M.
The North American Review for October.
The Missionary Herald for October.
The Mechanics' Magazine, &c.

Oct. 6. 28

SCOTT'S
FAMILY BIBLE,

ELEGANTLY bound in calf and gilt—a few sets, just received at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store,
Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

SCOTT'S
FAMILY BIBLE.

JUST received and for sale cheap at *T. ROBINSON'S Book Store*, a new supply of Scott's Family Bible—6 royal octavo volumes—the latest and best edition.

Oct. 6. 28

CHOCTAW MISSION.

CONVERSATIONS on the Choctaw Mission, by the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store,
Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5. 28

LUMBER.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON

Has for sale a complete assortment of Lumber, consisting of

150,000 feet merch. boards and plank,
100,000 ft. clear boards and plank,
100,000 ft. spruce timber and joist,
150,000 ft. pine and hemlock timber, joist, plank and boards,
25,000 ft. long clapboards, clear and merch.
25,000 ft. patent do. " "
10,000 ft. whitewood and cherry boards,
350,000 shingles, from 1.50 to 3.75,
75,000 laths—which will be sold at the lowest terms offered in this market. All persons wanting to buy, are requested to call and look.

Oct. 5. 1830. 28

FLOUR, SUGAR, & COFFEE.

60 bbls. Rochester and New York Flour,
10 half bbls. do. do. do.
1 tierce prime Rice,
15 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,
5 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, (a prime article,)
6 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. White Havana do.
1 bag Old Java Coffee,
10 bags Green do. Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Chocolate—This day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 5, 1830. 3w28

TROY ALE.

20 bbls. Troy Ale, manufactured by Read, Armstrong & Co. and warranted equal to any in this country, this day received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

PURE
SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. 28

OIL.

2 bbls. winter strained white Oil,
3 do summer " do.
3 do. whale do.—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

SPERM OIL & CANDLES.

10 bbls. Winter, Fall, Sperm and refined Whale Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles, 4, 5, and 6 to a pound.
10 do. Tallow do. 5, 6, and 8 to a pound.
10 do. Brown Soap,
3 do. White ditto.
20 do. Shaving ditto—Also, Castile, Saponaceous Compound and Naples Soap.

For sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

LIME.

150 bbls. Lime, for sale by

J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 28

FLOUR.

500 bbls. fresh Flour, from new wheat, Rochester brand—for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

30 tons Anthracite Coal, from the Baltimore Company's Mines, warranted equal to the best Lehigh, for the Grate and for Iron Foundries, for sale by the subscribers. If taken from the wharf, will be sold cheap. LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6, 1830. 28

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Soy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 3w28

IRON, STEEL, &c.

AN additional assortment this day landing, and for sale cheap as ever offered.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

Garden Beans.

WANTED immediately 300 bushels Garden Beans. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

TEAS.

A NEW stock of fresh Teas, comprising a complete assortment, just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 28

TANNERS' OIL.

5 bbls. first quality, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6. 28

NEW GOODS.

A general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, recently received and for sale at a small advance from cost, by

ERASTUS COIT.

Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 5. 28

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Willimantic and vicinity are respectfully informed that the subscriber has taken a shop, in the centre of the village, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

and earnestly solicits a liberal share of patronage. All who favor him with their custom shall have their work executed with fidelity and punctuality.

Particular attention paid to cutting. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

He is just from New York with the latest Fashions.

SIMON CLARK.

Willimantic, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

GUNS, &c.

FINE Fowling Guns, double and single barrels, with flint and percussion locks, of various qualities; Rifles, with flint and percussion locks; Percussion Caps; Powder Flasks; Shot Bags; Lock Vices; Gun Trimmings; fine Gun Flints; Pistols, &c.—for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 5. 3w28

SPERM OIL.

2000 galls. Fall strained Sperm Oil—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 6. 28

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES.

JUST received, very nice, and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

A new supply of Bark Mills, of large size horse power—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 5. 1830. 28

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next,

A FARM, lying in the south part of Sterling, containing 45 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Work Shop thereon standing, with a first rate Saw Mill in good repair, with a good water privilege, and a plenty of good custom. Said farm is situated on a good road, within one mile of a meeting house and not half a mile from a school house. There is on said farm a good orchard, with about 400 young apple trees, mostly grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of

JOSEPH G. TILLINGHAST.

3w28 living on the premises.

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. Oct. 1, 1830.

SAMUEL G. ALLEN, Mary Andrews (2.) Josh. Aune, Maria Bailey, John W. Bolis, Acors Barns, Silas Bickford (2.) Jeremiah Bennet, Lydia Billings, Hetty Bissell, George G. Bishop, James M. Bray, Patrick Brewster, Daniel Burgess, Samuel Case, William L. Cheney, Samuel Clark, William Clarke, Amos Cobb (2.) Bela B. Colton, Thomas J. Crew, William D. Doyle, Edward Denning, Margaret Eldridge, William Emerson, Erastus T. Fitch (2.) Amos R. Frobie, James D. Frost, Philo Gardner, Benjamin Gorton, William Hilliard, Thomas Hill, Nancy Johnson, George Kingsley, Joshua Looper, Jun., Martin Leach, Sibbel Mathews, Angeline Maples, Martha Morse, Zophar B. Osborn, D. Parker, Alfred J. Perkins (3.) Frederic Perkins, Daniel Perkins, Melinda Perkins, Asa Post, Jun., William Powers, Roswell Preston, Avis Rexford, Wealthy Sabin, Frederic Sill, James Smith (2.) Louisa Staunton, William Swift, Henry G. Thompson, Henry H. Wade, Phebe Wallas, *Norwich*—William Waters, *Lisbon.* 28

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, Oct. 1, 1830.

MARY AVERY, Hannah Barber, Thos. & Elizabeth Bradley, Samuel P. Cooper, Lucy Ann Cooper (2.) Hezekiah Crandall, George Dixon, Josiah P. Gilmore, Wooster Greene, Juliana Hill, Jared B. Holmes, Jonathan P. Horton, Lydia Ingraham, Pardon Keyes, Archippus S. Parish, Ira Parkhurst, Lyman W. Parkhurst, Aparna Pierce, Sophia Slade, Susanna Taylor, Nathan C. Turner, Joseph Whipple, Elizabeth D. Ward, Lemuel Woodward. 28

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

THE Superior Court, at their session at New London, in and for the County of New London, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, having adjudged and declared Palmer Hewitt, of Groton, an insolvent debtor and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said County, on the first Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Hewitt.

JOHN HYDE, } Commissioners.
GERARD CARPENTER, }

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1830—Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Doct. Rufus Spalding, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus P. Spalding Esq. the Administrator with the will annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, Daniel Lathrop Clerk.

N. B.—During my absence from Norwich, claims may be exhibited to James Stedman Esq. R. P. SPALDING, *Adm'r.* 28

POETRY.

AUTUMN.

Sweet Sabbath of the year!
While evening lights decay,
Thy parting steps methinks I hear
Steal from the world away!

Amid thy silent bowers
'Tis sad, but sweet to dwell;
Where falling leaves and drooping flow'rs
Around me breathe farewell.

Along the sunset skies
Their glories melt in shade;
And, like the things we fondly prize,
Seem lovelier as they fade.

A deep and crimson streak
Thy dying leaves disclose;
As on Consumption's waning cheek
'Mid ruin, blooms the rose.

Thy scene each vision brings
Of beauty in decay;
Of fair and early faded things,
Too exquisite to stay;

Of joys that come no more;
Of flowers whose bloom is fled;
Of farewells wept upon the shore,
Of friends estranged or dead;

Of all, that now may seem
To Memory's tearful eye
The vanished beauty of a dream,
O'er which we gaze and sigh.

From the Liverpool Albion.

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET,
OR THE BANKRUPT AND THE BANKER.

A silly young Cricket, accustomed to sing
Thro' the warm sunny months of gay summer and spring,
Began to complain, when he found that at home,
His cupboard was empty and winter was come.
Not a crumb to be found
On the snow covered ground,
Not a flower could he see,
Not a leaf on a tree:
'Oh! what will become,' says the Cricket, 'of me?'

At last, by starvation and famine made bold,
All dripping with wet and trembling with cold,
Away he set off to a miserly Ant,
To see if to keep him alive he would grant
Him shelter from rain,
A mouthful of grain,
He wished only to borrow,
He'd pay it to-morrow,
If not he must die of starvation and sorrow.

Says the Ant to the Cricket, 'I'm your servant and friend,
But we Ants never borrow, we Ants never lend;
But tell me dear Cricket, did you lay nothing by
When the weather was warm?' quoth the Cricket, 'not I!
My heart was so light,
That I sang day and night,
For all nature look'd gay.'
'You sang, sir, you say?
Go then,' says the Ant, 'and dance winter away.'

Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,
And out of the door turned the poor little Cricket.

Folks call this a fable; I'll warrant it true;
Some crickets have four legs and some have but two.

MEDLEY.

French Anecdote.—M. Jacques Lafitte, one of the ablest of financiers and politicians of France, is indebted for his elevation to the following accidental occurrence. During the consulship of Napoleon, Lafitte, being then a simple *commis* with only 1200 fr. salary, was one day sauntering in the garden of the Tuilleries, when he saw a pretty young lady walking near him, and alone. He said to himself, loud enough to be heard by her—*voila une belle femme, je voudrois qu elle fut la mienne*—(there is a pretty woman; I wish she were my wife.) The lady, like all the rest of the daughters of Eve, was not insensible to flattery. She sent for him to her dwelling—that dwelling was the Tuilleries, and the lady, Pauline, sister of the First Consul! This gave a new turn to affairs, and Lafitte's fortune was made.—*N. Y. Standard.*

The following beautiful extract is taken from the New England Weekly Review.

* * * War may stride over the land with the crushing step of a giant—Pestilence may *steal* over it like an invisible curse—reaching its victims silently and unseen—unpeopling here a village and there a city—until every dwelling is a sepulchre. Famine may brood over it with a long and weary visitation, until the sky itself is brazen, and the beautiful greenness gives place to a parched desert—a wide waste of unproductive desolation. But these are only physical evils. The wild flower will bloom in peace on the field of battle, and above the crushed skeleton.—The destroying angel of the pestilence will pass when his errand is done, and the nation will again breathe freely—and the barrenness of famine will cease at last—the cloud will be prodigal of its hoarded rain—and the wilderness will blossom. But for moral desolation there is no reviving spring. Let the moral and republican principles of our country be abandoned—our representatives bow in unconditional obsequiousness to individual dictation—let impudence and intrigue and corruption, triumph over honesty and intellect, and our liberties and strength will depart forever. Of these there can be no resurrection. The 'abomination of desolation' will be fixed and perpetual; and as the mighty fabric of our glory totters into ruins, the nations of the earth will mock us in our overthrow, like the powers of darkness when the throned one of Babylon became even as themselves—and the 'glory of the Chaldees' excellency' had gone down forever.

Look to your Accounts.—It is an old and vulgar, although a true saying, that "there is as much in picking up as there is in digging;" and the business world will so find it, if they have not already. It matters not how much business a man does, if he be not regular in keeping his accounts. Mechanics and farmers are proverbial for their neglect in this particular. Many keep no account book at all; a piece of chalk and a pine board constitute their only materials of record; the whole labor of the season is trusted to them, liable to be totally lost by the slightest accident; or the credit sales of produce, to twenty or thirty people, have only this frail memorial to tell that they have taken place. And even those who pretend to keep account books do it but partially; they either depend upon the honesty of their neighbors, or upon their own memory, rather than perform the trifling labor which arises from a record on paper; or, having charged, they are dilatory in collecting. They either have a false delicacy which prevents them, or they are too indolent to dun others, while they are continually dunned themselves, and while their own claims, which might have been collected with a very little attention in due season, are becoming good for nothing. This want of attention, we will venture to say, has ruined as many mechanics as any one thing. Their payments for labor and for stock are periodical and regular, while that of their customers is the reverse; they depend upon being paid without asking for it; they are disappointed, and of course disappoint others—and their credit once gone, they are ruined.

Every man, whether farmer, mechanic or merchant, who has dealings with the world, ought to know how he stands in relation to it—and in order to do this, he should keep with precision, honesty and neatness, a set of account books. Contracts and bargains should be recorded, and nothing should be bought or sold without having a place there. He should also have a system for the collecting of what is due to him, as well as for the payment of what he owes. Fear of giving offence by asking the payment of just dues, should never be indulged for a moment. The custom of one who is unwilling or unable to pay for what he has is better lost than retained; and all should reflect that it is their duty to be honest before they are benevolent. Let every man take care of himself, and then every man will be taken care of; but when a man commits his pecuniary matters to the care of the public, he must make up his mind to starve.—*Pawtucket Chronicle.*

Female Society.—If there is any recreation, which more than all others tends to preserve the moral sense from pollution, the affections from being corrupted, the social feelings from going to decay—to 'raise the genius and improve the heart,' it is the frequent intercourse with sensible and well educated females. I do not mean now that these advantages are to be sought for or expected in the crowded ball room or in fashionable parties. These are too often the hot-beds where the rank weeds of dissipation shoot up in their deadly luxuriance and wither the seeds of virtue. It is rather in the exchange of thought in the hours of social intercourse, that the influence of woman delights, cheers, and improves. Here there is no artificial excitement to lend a false glory to her cheek, or a deceitful volubility to her tongue. I value far higher, one hour passed in the society of an intelligent, accomplished female, than all the giddy scenes of the Theatre or Ball-room—I had rather stand in the shadow of such a woman by moonlight, than promenade Broadway with the most fashionable belle in the city.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

A few questions asked, and answered according to our way of thinking.

Who is the best man? Not he who makes the greatest show, or the most noise. But he who does the most good at the least expense.

Who is the best Farmer? Not he who has the largest farm or the most land. But he who does all his work at the right time, and in the right way.

Who is the best Politician? Not he who rides the fence till he sees which side is the strongest, or who intrigues with the greatest, the vicious, and the profligate, to get himself into office. But he who with constancy, discovers the information he has acquired honestly, and is faithful in all situations.—*N. H. Pat.*

SEPTEMBER 22, 1830.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM. D. RIPLEY,

HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

Super middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Premium Sattinetts, (a superior article,)
White and colored Flannels,
Very fine white gauze do.
Scotch Plaids and indigo blue Camblets,
Merino and other Circassians,
Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, silk, worsted barrage and gauze Hdkfs.
Irish linens and Lawns,
Linen Cambric, and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Plaid and plain cambric Ginghams,
A great variety cap and belt Ribbons,
Black Levantine, Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
A great variety fancy Prints, and furniture Chintz,
11-4 and 12-4 Marseills Quils, very cheap, some very fine,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
Corded and cross bar'd Cambrics,
An extensive assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
9-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose Blankets,
Fine, extra fine and superfine *CARPETING*,
Hearth Ruggs,
Plain and printed Floor Baize,
Domestic cotton goods, of every description. 3w26

SEPT. 21, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.

IN PART ARE,

Black Gros de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gros de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongee; Colored Cambrics,
Black Froggs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8-4 Damask Diaper; Damask Naphins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

MERINO CLOTHS

AND Merino Circassians of various colors; indigo blue Camblet and plaid Camblet; Scotch Plaid; Phillippine Paplin, (an entire new article for Ladies' dresses,) English and India Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs; Shell Combs; 10, 11, 12 and 13-4 Marseills Quilts.
Just opening and for sale by
W.M. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 14, 1830.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Elegant dark Calicoes,
Elegant French Ginghams,
Dark and light common Prints,
Blue and white and two blue do
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.
Flagg and Bandanna Hdkfs.
German flagg do.
Long Lawn and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Plain and figured mull do.
Plain and figured book do.
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinnett Lace,
9-8 black do.
Bobbinett Edgings and Footings—various widths,
Elegant black bobbinett Lace Veils, very cheap,
Irish and German Linens,
6-4, 7-8 and 9-4 Table Diaper,
Birdseye and Russia do.
Fine brown Linens,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Gro de Naps, very cheap
Pongees; green worsted barrage,
Black do., a superior article,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool Hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horseskin and beaver Gloves,
Black and white silk do.
and many other seasonable Goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. 25

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. Y. NILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York a general assortment of

FANCY CLOTHS,

consisting of brown, mixed, olive, black and blue Broadcloths,
Blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,
A general assortment of Vestings,
A good assortment of Flannels and Baizes of all prices.

☞ The above named articles were purchased at auction at the lowest prices, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash.
Sept. 14. 25

NEW

FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.
AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.
Sept. 22. 26

GOODS AT COST!

EDWIN TUCKER & Co.

WOULD inform their friends in Plainfield and vicinity, that they will sell off their present stock of Goods at cost, for cash, to close a concern.

☞ All persons indebted to the above firm, are requested to make payment by the 10th of October. Their arrangements are such as will require punctuality.
Plainfield, Sept. 21, 1830. 3w26

SEPT. 22, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

Has this day received from the Auction Room,

Merino Circassians,
Beaverteen and bangup cord,
Wide black Circassians, Canton flannel,
Handsome dark prints, corded cambric,
Book muslin, long lawns,
Irish linens, napkins,
Yellow, red, brown and plaid Bandanna Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's figured cravats, a new and elegant article,
1 box elegant winter hat ribbons,
Black pelisse wadding, &c.
☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash. 27

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has this day received a supply of FRESH GOODS, comprising a better assortment than usual, which he will sell very low for cash.

WANTED,

100 doz. pairs *Large* Mittens,
50 doz. " women's white Stockings,
50 doz. " do. blue or black, with white tops and toes,
Mixed and white Stocking Yarn.—
None but large size need be offered.
SOLOMON GILBERT.
Lebanon, Sept. 22, 1830. 3w27

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.
Sept. 21, 1830. 26

JAPAN'D LAMPS.

80 doz. socket, petticoat, and stand japan'd Lamps, for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
Sept. 22. 26

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

BRASS ANDIRONS with shovels and tongs, of all sizes; knives and forks of every quality; brass and plated candle sticks; snuffers and trays; coffee and tea pots; tea trays; *Silver Spoons* of all sizes, &c. &c., for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
Sept. 22. 3w26

LAMPS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with cut and plain glass shades; Chimneys and Wick for astral lamps. Also, Suspending Lamps for manufactories and stores; Lamp Wick and Glasses, of all sizes, for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
Sept. 22. 3w26

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.
Aug. 24. 22

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE.

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.
N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Sept. 28. 27

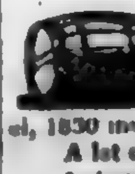
FLOUR, &c.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,
15 half bbls do. do.
5 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
2 do. white do.
6 boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do. sperm do.
For sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Sept. 28. 27

BROOMS! BROOMS!!

800 Brooms, flat and round,
250 Brushes, do. do.
Just received and for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Sept. 28. 27

ALE, &c.



10 bbls. Bridgeport Ale,
50 do. Beach and other brands Flour, from new wheat.
50 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel, 1830 inspection,
A lot of Cider Casks,
1 share Salem Turnpike,
6 shares Market,
1 share Female Academy—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 22. 26

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
50 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 18

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELY & Co.

Have, the week past, opened a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKING-GLASSES,

together with an extensive assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

recently purchased in New York, at the lowest cash prices. All which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, for cash and most kinds country produce.

The fatigue in enumerating the different articles we will avoid, and invite our friends to call and examine prices and variety of goods, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

WANTED.

500 doz. boys blue mixed Stockings, good sizes for ages of 12 and 14 years, for which an extra price will be paid in goods, at low prices, if presented as soon as they are wanted, to answer a particular demand.

—ALSO—

300 doz. men's good blue mixed socks,
100 " " " " long stockings,
100 doz men's blue striped mittens, large size,
100 doz. boy's blue striped mittens,
20,000 knots good and coarse thread, and blue mixed stocking yarn,
2 000 knots good and coarse white stocking yarn,
100,000 skeins good and heavy sewing silk.

All the above are wanted immediately to answer a demand, and the highest prices paid for them.

—ALSO WANTED—

Butter, cheese, hogs lard, tallow, corn, rye, oats, beans, flax seed, wool, flannel, &c. &c., and the highest prices paid for them in goods, at the lowest prices.
Scotland, Sept. 20. 4w26

BACKUS & NORTON

Have, within the last month, replenished their stock of

IRON & STEEL,

and now offer to the public the most extensive assortment that can be found in the county of New London.

English iron, wagon tire 3½c., Swedes, 4½c., Russia, P. S. I. Old Sable, 4½c.

We are determined to sell Iron and Steel, and every other article in the trade, at the very lowest rates.

☞ Blacksmiths and all others that are interested, are invited to call and see our assortment before they buy.
Sept. 22. 26

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES.

BACKUS & NORTON

OFFER FOR SALE.

7 hhds. winter strained Oil, being part of a lot bought last winter. We know it to be a superior article.
10 bbls. summer strained Oil,
10 bbls. fall " "
20 boxes sperm candles, at 23c. by the box.
Sept. 22. 26

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Sicily do., Old Port, London Port, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, Colmanar, Mountain Malaga, and Currant Wine.

The above wines were selected expressly for retailing, are old and pure, and will be sold as low as any in market, of same quality, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Sept. 22. 3w26

10 hhds. new rum, 20 bbls. gin,
1 pipe cherry,
30 quintals shool fish,
5 bbls soda crackers, 5 boxes loaf sugar,
10 boxes bunch raisins,
1 bbl. almonds, 1 do. filberts,
3 boxes pepper sauce,
for sale cheap, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Sept. 22. 3w26

MACKEREL & CODFISH.

45 casks Codfish; 40 barrels No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 29 half do. do. do.
For sale by *E. A. BILL.*
Sept. 22. 3w26

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime, just received from the kiln, per Sloop Jasper, and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
Sept. 22. 3w26

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.
For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

BACKUS & NORTON

Have just received and now offer for sale,

300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmanar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 30 bbls gin.
Sept. 22. 26

POTATOES WANTED.

700 bushels White Potatoes, 300 do. Blue do.—to be delivered in the course of ten days, for which cash and a fair price will be paid.
BACKUS & NORTON.
Sept. 28. 27

STARCH.

20 bbls. fresh Starch, just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
Sept. 28. 27

CROCKERY.

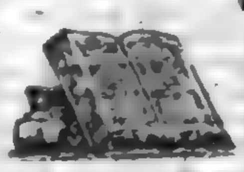
BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.
June 9. 11

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

VIZ:



Lectures to Young People, by William B. Sprague, D. D., with an Introductory Address, by Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

Essay on the Hyeroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jun., and on the advantages which it offers to sacred criticism.—Translated from the French by Isaac Stuart, with Notes and Illustrations.

Speeches on the passage of the Bill for the removal of the Indians, delivered in the Congress of the United States, April and May, 1830.

The Napoleon Anecdotes—illustrating the mental energies of the late Emperor of France. By W. H. Ireland.

The Commandment with Promise. By the author of "The last day of the week."

The Frugal Housewife; dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy.

The Political Class Book; intended to instruct the higher classes in schools in the origin, nature and use of Political Power.—By William Sullivan, Counsellor at Law—with an Appendix, by George B. Emerson.

Memoir of D. Payson—a new and improved edition. By Asa Cummings, Editor of the Christian Mirror.

The Child's Song Book, for the use of schools and families; being a selection of favorite airs, with Hymns and moral Songs, suitable for infant instruction.

The Book of Health; a compendium of Domestic Medicine, deduced from the experience of the most eminent modern practitioners.

Gummere's Treatise on Surveying.

Letters and Conversations on the Cherokee Mission. By the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission.

Abstract of Infantry Tactics, including exercises and manœvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, for the use of the Militia of the United States. Published by the Department of War.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

An extensive assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, Paper Hangings, &c.
Sept. 29. 27

NEW

MEDICAL BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, from the most celebrated authors; by Drs. Cazenave and Schedel,
Bell on the Teeth—with plates,
A Treatise on Remittent and Intermittent Fevers; by Dr. Macculloch,
A new edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary,
Dewee's Practice of Physic, and all his other works.
Sept. 28. 27

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR MECHANICS,

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

BIGELOW'S Technology,
Nicholson's Operative Mechanic,
Allen's Mechanics,
Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts,
Patridge and Raugh's Receipts for Dying,
Brunton's Mechanics,
Benjamin's Architecture,
Fowles' Linear Drawing, &c.
Sept. 28. 27

SCHOLAR'S

Guide to Chirography,

CONTAINING Writing Book Copies, Rules, and General Directions to the Art—being the result of many years' experience in the formation of letters, on a plan of ruling entirely original, containing equidistant cross-ruling, and diagonal lines for the proper slope of letters and distance of their several joinings—an intermixture of lines of different colors, to distinguish the lines to be written upon from those which are to show the comparative length of letters—engraved black lines, corresponding to the small hand, showing the length of the looped letters—copies attached to the cover of the book, to be turned out and kept constantly before the scholar, with an exemplification and plain violation of the important rules of straightness, smoothness, parallelism, equi-distance and equal size, which the whole system is calculated to produce—equally adapted to common schools, monitorial schools and academies. By a Teacher.
For sale by R. HUBBARD,
Sign of the Ledger.
Sept. 29. 27

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 27. 18

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

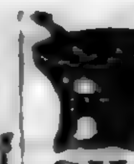
Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Culver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE COURIER OFFICE.



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE.

300 lbs. cort peru pulv.	20 lbs. oil pepper
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	120 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	120 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrium,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
130 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. colomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
300 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Ivy's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Ralfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fom. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jasuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, TEAS	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson, TEAS	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, & TEAS	Verdigris,
Souchong, TEAS	Paris White, English and American,
Leaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre Desenne,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gn. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Colmanar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Dreams,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Curcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by
FITCH & SMITH.
June 28. 14

BROKE INTO THE SUBSCRIBER'S ENCLOSURE,

ABOUT the 27th of August last, a yearling STEER, of a dark brindle color—no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
BARNABAS ALLEN.
Canterbury, Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w27

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by
W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 25, 1830. 6w10

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1830—
Present, John Hyde, Judge.

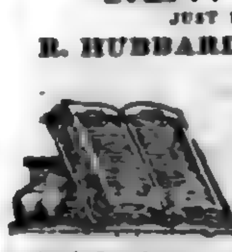
SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Hannah Day, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Capt. Joseph L. Day, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
27 Attest, David Lathrop, Clerk.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 29. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1782

NEW BOOKS
JUST RECEIVED AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,
VIZ:



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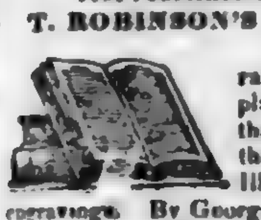
Sept. 29. 27

VALUABLE BOOKS.
JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,



A Dictionary of General Knowledge, or an explanation of words and things connected with all the arts and sciences.—Illustrated with about 500 engravings. By George Crabb, A. M. This work is beautifully printed on about 500 duodecimo pages. Price $1 75.

—ALSO RECEIVED—

The Vestal, or a Tale of Pompeii.
The First Book of Geography. By Samuel Worcester, A. M.
The North American Review for October.
The Missionary Herald for October.
The Mechanics' Magazine, &c.

Oct. 6. 28

SCOTT'S
FAMILY BIBLE,
ELEGANTLY bound in calf and gilt—a few sets, just received at
R. HUBBARD'S Book Store, Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

SCOTT'S
FAMILY BIBLE.
JUST received and for sale cheap at *T. ROBINSON'S Book Store,* a new supply of Scott's Family Bible—6 royal octavo volumes—the latest and best edition.

Oct. 6. 28

CHOCTAW MISSION.
CONVERSATIONS on the Choctaw Mission, by the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission—just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book Store, Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5. 28

NEW
MEDICAL BOOKS
RECEIVED AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, from the most celebrated authors; by Drs. Cazenave and Schedel,
Bell on the Teeth—with plates,
A Treatise on Remittent and Intermittent Fevers; by Dr. Macculloch,
A new edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary,
Dewee's Practice of Physic, and all his other works.

Sept. 28. 27

SCHOLAR'S
Guide to Chirography,
CONTAINING Writing Book Copies, Rules, and General Directions to the Art—being the result of many years' experience in the formation of letters, on a plan of ruling entirely original, containing equidistant cross-ruling, and diagonal lines for the proper slope of letters and distance of their several joinings—an intermixture of lines of different colors, to distinguish the lines to be written upon from those which are to show the comparative length of letters—engraved black lines, corresponding to the small hand, showing the length of the looped letters—copies attached to the cover of the book, to be turned out and kept constantly before the scholar, with an exemplification and plain violation of the important rules of straightness, smoothness, parallelism, equi-distance and equal size, which the whole system is calculated to produce—equally adapted to common schools, monitorial schools and academies. By a Teacher.
For sale by R. HUBBARD, *Sign of the Ledger.*

Sept. 20. 27

BROADCLOTHS.
BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 5. 28

NEW GOODS.
A general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, recently received and for sale at a small advance from cost, by
ERASTUS COIT.

Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

SEPT. 28, 1830.
NEW GOODS.
C. Y. MILES
Has this day received from the Auction Room,

Merino Circassians,
Beaverteen and bangup cord,
Wide black Circassians, Canton flannel,
Handsome dark prints, corded cambric,
Book muslin, long lawns,
Irish linens, napkins,
Yellow, red, brown and plaid Bandanna Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's figured cravats, a new and elegant article,
1 box elegant winter hat ribbons,
Black pelisse wadding, &c.

☞All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash. 27

NEW
FALL GOODS.
H. B. BUCKINGHAM,
Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable
FALL GOODS.
AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 21, 1830.
NEW GOODS.
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM
Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.
IN PART ARE,

Black Gro de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences, Crapes; Pongee; Colored Cambrics,
Black Froggs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8-4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

NEW GOODS.
The subscriber has this day received a supply of FRESH GOODS, comprising a better assortment than usual, which he will sell very low for cash.

WANTED,
100 doz. pairs *Large* Mittens,
50 doz. " women's white Stockings,
50 doz. " do. blue or black, with white tops and toes,
Mixed and white Stocking Yarn.—None but large size need be offered.
SOLOMON GILBERT.

Lebanon, Sept. 22, 1830. 3w27

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
SAMUEL S. MOSELY & Co.
Have, the week past, opened a splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
together with an extensive assortment of
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
recently purchased in New York, at the lowest cash prices. All which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, for cash and most kinds country produce.

The fatigue in enumerating the different articles we will avoid, and invite our friends to call and examine prices and variety of goods, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

WANTED.

500 doz. boys blue mixed Stockings, good sizes for ages of 12 and 14 years, for which an extra price will be paid in goods, at low prices, if presented as soon as they are wanted, to answer a particular demand.

—ALSO—

300 doz. men's good blue mixed socks,
100 " " " " long stockings,
100 doz men's blue striped mittens, large size,
100 doz. boy's blue striped mittens,
20,000 knots good and coarse thread, and blue mixed stocking yarn,
2,000 knots good and coarse white stocking yarn,
100,000 skeins good and heavy sewing silk.

All the above are wanted immediately to answer a demand, and the highest prices paid for them.

—ALSO WANTED—

Butter, cheese, hogs lard, tallow, corn, rye, oats, beans, flax seed, wool, flannel, &c. &c. and the highest prices paid for them in goods at the lowest prices.

Scotland, Sept. 20. 4w26

VALUABLE BOOKS
FOR MECHANICS,
FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

BIGELOW'S Technology,
Nicholson's Operative Mechanic,
Allen's Mechanics,
Meckenzie's 5000 Receipts,
Patridge and Rough's Receipts for Dying,
Brunton's Mechanics,
Benjamin's Architecture,
Fowles' Linear Drawing, &c.

Sept. 28. 27

BROOMS! BROOMS!!
800 Brooms, flat and round,
250 Brushes, do. do.
Just received and for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

STARCH.
50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON, Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 13

LUMBER.
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON
Has for sale a complete assortment of Lumber, consisting of
150,000 feet merch. boards and plank,
100,000 ft. clear boards and plank,
100,000 ft. spruce timber and joist,
150,000 ft. pine and hemlock timber, joist, plank and boards,
25,000 ft. long clapboards, clear and merch.
25,000 ft. patent do. " "
10,000 ft. whitewood and cherry boards,
350,000 shingles, from 1.50 to 3.75,
75,000 laths—which will be sold at the lowest terms offered in this market. All persons wanting to buy, are requested to call and look.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

GUNS, &c.
FINE Fowling Guns, double and single barrels, with flint and percussion locks, of various qualities; Rifles, with flint and percussion locks; Percussion Caps; Powder Flasks; Shot Bags; Lock Vises; *Gun Trimmings;* fine Gun Flints; Pistols, &c.—for sale by
EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 5. 3w28

SPERM OIL.
2000 galls. Fall strained Sperm Oil—just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 6. 28

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES,
JUST received, very nice, and for sale by
E. A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

A new supply of Bark Mills, of large size horse power—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

BEANS & FLAX SEED.
N. GILBERT
WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Sept. 21, 1830. 26

TEAS.
A NEW stock of fresh Teas, comprising a complete assortment, just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 28

TANNERS' OIL.
5 bbls. first quality, for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6. 28

OIL.
2 bbls. winter strained white Oil,
3 do. summer " do.
3 do. whale do.—for sale by
E. A. BILL.

Oct. 28

LIME.
150 bbls. Lime, for sale by
J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 28

FLOUR.
500 bbls. fresh Flour, from new wheat, Rochester brands—for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

30 tons Anthracite Coal, from the Baltimore Company's Mines, warranted equal to the best Lehigh, for the Grate and for Iron Foundries, for sale by the subscribers. If taken from the wharf, will be sold cheap. LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6, 1830. 28

IRON, STEEL, &c.
AN additional assortment this day landing, and for sale cheap as ever offered.
BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

TROY ALE.

20 bbls. Troy Ale, manufactured by Read, Armstrong & Co. and warranted equal to any in this country, this day received and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

PURE
SPERM OIL.
GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. 28

FLOUR, SUGAR, & COFFEE.
60 bbls. Rochester and New York Flour,
10 half bbls. do. do. do.
1 tierce prime Rice,
15 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,
5 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, (a prime article,)
6 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. White Havana do.
1 bag Old Java Coffee,
10 bags Green do. Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Chocolate—This day received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 5, 1830. 4w28

STARCH.
20 bbls. fresh Starch, just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Sept. 22. 27

FRUIT, &c.
BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Joy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 6w28

BACKUS & NORTON
Have, within the last month, replenished their stock of
IRON & STEEL,
and now offer to the public the most extensive assortment that can be found in the county of New London.

English iron, wagon tire 3½c., Swedes, 4½c., Russia, P. S. I. Old Sable, 4½c.

We are determined to sell Iron and Steel, and every other article in the trade, at the very lowest rates.

☞Blacksmiths and all others that are interested, are invited to call and see our assortment before they buy.

Sept. 22. 26

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.
15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

FLOUR, &c.
40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,
15 half bbls do. do.
5 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
2 do. white do.
6 boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do. sperm do.
For sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

BACKUS & NORTON
Have just received and now offer for sale,

300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmanar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 30 bbls gin.

Sept. 22. 26

LEATHER.
500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.
PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

MISCELLANY.

COMMON SWEARING.—I will barely touch on the profligate habit of common swearing, now resorted to—I might almost say exclusively, in the very lowest plebian speech. The march of intellect, if it has done nothing else during the last thirty years, has at least unmanacled the better bred from the pernicious habit, which is now confined to the dregs of the people, as an appropriate, distinctive, characteristic mark of vulgarity. Low as is this vice, however, it is epidemic. Scarcely will you find, I will not say a county, but a hamlet, in which there is not a class with whom this disgusting abuse of language is not rife and *popular*. The habit is eradicated; and it is known to demoralize and degrade the people wherever, and to whatever extent, it prevails. Nor is this contemptible habit confined to the earth on which we tread. It has long ago launched forth upon the ocean, and flourishes with the most offensive luxuriance on that element where storms and tempests rage, where death with sudden terrors reigns, and where habitual seriousness would be more appropriate; even there, however, of late years it has somewhat abated; it has lost ground aft, and is seldom found beyond the *foremast*. Yet it will not be out of place, if I here call to mind the anecdote of the *captain and his chaplain*, to demonstrate the force, as well as the occasional corrigibility of habit. The ship had scarcely left its anchor, when the chaplain began to observe and lament the incessant "*d—n my eyes*," which flew from the captain's lips. This continued day after day, without abatement,—increasing as the wind increased, but never entirely subsiding, even when zephyrs sighed, and the placid face of ocean smiled. The chaplain remonstrated with delicacy, in vain! He preached—in vain! He lectured—in vain! He might as well have read a homily to the winds. So, giving up reason and argument, he had recourse to stratagem; for it is notorious, that though habit will frequently resist the most unanswerable ratiocination, it can with difficulty bear up against ridicule. One morning, as they were perambulating the quarter-deck, "*bread and cheese my eyes!* good morning, sir!" said the chaplain, with a face as grave and as serious as the face of Momus vituperating the retiring goddess of beauty on account of her slippers! At this strange and unexpected salutation, the captain smiled, not doubting, in sooth, but that the Levite was "*veering about*," and that the transit from "bread and cheese my eyes," to his more sailorly phrase, would be the work only of a day; but before the smile had left his cheek, "*Bread and cheese my eyes!*" repeated the parson, "how slow we go!" and every half minute he interlarded his confabulation, with a fresh and emphatical "Bread and cheese my eyes!" until the captain, quite disgusted, walked away, under the full impression that the good man was a fool! He, therefore, took an early opportunity, in presence of the purser, of expatiating with him on the *folly* of *bread and cheesing his eyes* every minute—the priest pleaded guilty, keenly turning the tables upon the officer, who in his mode of swearing, so completely united *folly* and *profligacy* together! This was *argumentum ad hominem;* the captain felt the full force of it, and, hard as he confessed the task was, he absolutely gave up the habit which had unceasingly vibrated on his tongue, at sea and on shore, in foul weather and in fair, for at least twenty years.—*Athenæum.*

From the New York Evening Post.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

The season has now arrived when the farmers are preparing to sow their winter grain. The writer of this article has experienced the efficacy of slack lime, as a manure on ground that was entirely worn out, producing nothing but five-fingered leaves and weeds. The ground was tilled, and forty bushels to the acre was spread over it. It was seeded with grain, and timothy and clover were sown at the same time. It yielded me a fine crop. I mowed the same five years without adding any manure. The second manuring was still more efficacious, when 60 to 80 bushels was used. Forty bushels is as much as ought to be used for the first time. I know of a farm in New Jersey, in a lime stone country, completely worn out. The most that could be obtained for it was fifteen dollars per acre. I presume the purchaser would not now sell it for fifty dollars per acre. It is entirely renewed by lime, and it is a pleasure to look over it.

The advantage of using lime is, you insure yourself a certain crop, unless the season is very unfavorable. Ground which has not yielded wheat for many years now produces fine crops. In one instance, forty-five bushels per acre has been produced this season. Your grain of every kind will be at least double, in many instances treble. Your pastures will be very abundant—you may double and treble your stock of cattle. If you have more pasture than you want, plough under your clover—it will mellow and very much enrich your ground.—The farmer will then reap abundantly, and the old cry of poor crops will be silenced.

A FARMER.

From the Essayist.

WOMAN.—It is not because I dislike woman, that I do not engage myself—I am a decided friend to woman *proper*. It is the fashion of the world that I hate; and women in general are worse than its slaves—for they love it. I will leave it to Loveright, if I am a bachelor; for, when the clouds shall be dispersed, and the sun of woman shall break out, and appear as God intended it should appear, full orbed and majestic, I will be one of the first to greet its rays. But while the excellence of woman is thrown in the back ground, if not obliterated, through the influence of the erroneous opinions and corrupted taste of the world, what plausible inducement is there for a young man to make so serious a contract as that of marriage? In speaking of fashion, I do not allude to dress merely—almost all the conduct of females is affected by popular absurd notions; but perhaps the love of dress is their greatest tyrant—and love for dress I consider as bad (in itself) as love for brandy. Only think—the whole soul of a woman is after dress! I hold that it is wicked to compare a woman to a diamond; but who would think of adding to the beauty of a diamond, even, by dressing it with silk or ribbons? It is nothing short of a downright insult upon men to endeavour to "draw them over" by a piece of red ribbon. I pity woman, that she is so degraded by all kinds of fashion; for she is compelled either to adhere to the prevailing customs, or bear the unmerited reproach of all with whom she associates, besides periling her powers of attraction, (for coxcombs, alias butterflies, cannot comprehend intellect.) Still I have so good an opinion of the age, that I will venture to say, if females will begin to break away from the influence of popular error, and demean themselves, in all their concerns, as their common sense (women possess much more of this than she has credit for; it is fashion that has lowered her in the estimation of solid minds) and conscience shall dictate, they will be congratulated by thousands of the admirers of mental endowments.

FAIRBAIRN, JR.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 7.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Florida, Capt. Tinkham, arrived last evening from Liverpool, furnished us with London papers to the 31st Aug. and Liverpool to the 2d of September. The packet ship Hannibal, Capt. Hebard, from London, has also brought London papers to the evening of September 1st, and the Edward Quesnel Paris papers to the 19th ult. They furnish intelligence of great interest and importance. We have so arranged the details that the reader may trace the events which have taken place, in chronological order.

REVOLUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

From a Correspondent of the London Times.

Brussels Aug. 26.—This would appear to be the commencement of an era of revolutions. I left Paris on Tuesday evening, believing that I had seen a happy termination of one, and behold I have fallen into the beginning of another. On arriving at Halle, about three leagues south of Brussels, this morning, we heard that the people had risen last night into revolt, had proceeded in great force to the house of M. Libry Bagnano, the conductor of an obnoxious government journal, had broken his windows and doors, and entered and demolished his furniture, had either burnt his books and papers, or thrown them into the streets. The rioters had first shown symptoms of disorder and violence at the theatre, where an obnoxious piece was played; but it was evident that their tumult was not a theatrical affair. From the beginning it had politics for its object, and a change in the Government for its end. The cries which were heard from its leaders showed plainly the cause of the movement. These cries were "Down with the Dutch Government"—"Death to the Dutch Ministry" "Vive la Patrie"—Vive la Revolution Francaise"—"Vive Napoleon II." To the music of these shouts the populace proceeded to disarm the battalion of Pompiers, who willingly gave up their muskets, offering even their uniform, if their conquerors chose. They attacked likewise the different *corps du garde* of the regular troops, and mastered them. At day-break, the troops of the line in garrison endeavored to disperse the groups, which had now got arms, and, in addition to the damage which they had done during the night, had set fire to the house of the Minister of Justice, Van Maanen, in the Petit Sablon—had entered and demolished the hotel of the Governor of the capital, and had attacked the residence of the commandant of the garrison, in the square called Le Grand Sablon. The troops of the line, in endeavoring to disperse the mob, had killed nine persons, five of whose bodies I have seen.

When our diligence entered Brussels at six o'clock this morning, the people were all either in the streets conversing anxiously in greater or smaller groups, or standing in their doors asking news, or leaning out of their windows surveying the multitudes who flitted below them, and who were perpetually bringing them tidings of the wider spread of the insurrection. It was evident that some great event agitated the mass and that they were uncertain what part they should take in the drama which had opened.—They had continued in this state of vigilant alarm during the night, hearing the firing of musketry and the cries of the mob at a distance. Our conductor was warned not to proceed thro' the market place, his usual route, where he was told there was fighting, but to make a turn round the town, to avoid the danger to which a more direct passage would have exposed us.

About seven o'clock great numbers of the people were armed, and compelled the Governor to give them the keys of the Hotel de Ville, to obtain the depot of muskets which had been taken formerly from the Garde Communale. The Garde Communale was an institution similar in almost every respect to the Garde Nationale of France. Some of its members had retained their muskets and their uniform. In this uniform several appeared about six or seven o'clock, and were hailed as leaders. If I am well informed, the Colonel of this civic force has promised to lead them. I have conversed with several of them, who say they appear on the present occasion, not to overturn the Government, but to preserve the city from pillage by the mob.—This, however, cannot be the object of the majority, who have commanded the *royal arms to be pulled down*, and who are crying "A bas les oppresseurs." The troops, instead of allowing themselves to be beaten or destroyed in detail, as in Paris, retired within their barracks till reinforcements were sent for. About ten o'clock the whole garrison of Brussels, consisting of gendarmes, troops of the line and cavalry were drawn up in the Place Royale in front of the Palace, and looking to the park. They have remained in this position till 2 o'clock (the hour at which I now write.) Several detachments have joined them from the posts in the neighborhood. The whole force now ranged below me (seen from the Hotel de Bellevue) cannot yet exceed 1500 men. In the present excited state of the public mind, a much greater force should have occupied the capital.

Detachments of the civic force, with drums beating and tri colored flags flying, have passed by the assembled troops to take possession of the different posts in the neighborhood. No resistance has been offered them, nor has any parley taken place between the military and the citizens. The work of demolition goes on in the city. Four or five of the houses of the authorities are now in flames. The furniture of the Minister of Justice and of the Commandant of the place being thrown out of the windows, is blazing in the squares of the Petit and Grand Sablon.

No person of name or consequence has yet appeared to direct the movements of the revolutionists. The hatred of Dutch sway seems deep and general among all classes; but the actual rioters are chiefly those who complain of high taxes and want of bread.

Expresses have been sent off to the Hague, where the King and Ministers now reside, (by the law which makes Brussels and that town their residence every alternate year) but no answer has yet been received.

When the news reaches Liege, Ghent, and Antwerp, similar movements are expected. No assistance to troops can, therefore, be expected from those towns. Indeed, it seemed most probable, to persons acquainted with the state of public opinion in Belgium, that Liege would be the leader in the insurrection, as soon as the French had shaken off the Bourbons.

The shops had been shut up during the whole day, or rather, have not been opened. Even the churches, which in Roman Catholic countries are always open, have not received the faithful the forenoon. The streets are not yet unpaved, but trees have been cut down to form barricades.

The thing most dreaded here by sensible people in the approach of Prussian troops, which would justify the Belgians in demanding succours from France, and thus lead to a general war.

Half past Two o'clock.—The troops are still drawn up on the Place Royale, and are remaining

a few reinforcements from the country. The work of demolition goes forward unresisted in the City. The Governor and Commandant have fled. There is a strong belief that the Belgic portion of the troops will fraternise with the people, or at least decline any active part in a contest, which seems every hour more inevitable.

Three o'clock.—Another regiment of cavalry has just arrived, and drawn up in line. It appears to be about 600 strong. I have no habit of estimating numbers, but I should think that in the Place Royale we have now 3,000 troops of all arms. There are no artillery.

Four o'clock, P. M. Aug. 26.—The troops which were sent for last night, or early this morning, have arrived. They consist of two battalions—one of dragoons and another of infantry—from Antwerp and Mechlin.

The Garde Communale marches past the line of the King's troops to relieve guard at the different posts, without giving or receiving any challenge.

The troops have formed in the Place Royale to protect the King's Palace and the public establishments. Keeping together in a body, they render an attack hopeless, and cannot be massacred in detail, as they would in the streets.

Several small parties have deserted from the line, and surrendered their arms to their fellow citizens. They are seen parading the streets in their uniform, and mixing carelessly with the groups of the insurgents.

The attack on private property continues, thus giving our insurrection a distinctive character from the late glorious revolution in Paris.

The hotels of the Minister of Justice, and of the Commandant of the Garrison are still burning; the windows, doors and furniture of the Governor's house, have been entirely demolished.

The Communale or Civic Guard having now got undisturbed possession of all the posts of the town, and being entrusted by their fellow citizens with the protection of their property—a task which the general government cannot in present circumstances exercise—there has of late been no collision between the military and the people. A stormy night, however, is expected, unless the wealthier and more respectable class of citizens form themselves into patrols and overmaster the rabble who are disposed to mischief.

Eight o'clock P. M.—The hope above expressed is likely to be realized. The better class of the shopkeepers and inhabitants are now under arms. Strong patrolling parties traverse the streets in every direction and every direction and in every quarter. The tricolored flag, however, is still displayed, and the people from time to time shout "Vive la Republique! Vive Napoleon II.!"

The lamps last night were all broken. To-night the city is illuminated—whether in token of victory, or as a preventive of mischief, I do not know. Probably both considerations have their weight, as they affect different classes.—It is seldom that Brussels has been so brilliantly illuminated.

Ten o'clock.—The troops are still drawn up in the place where they have remained for the last 20 hours, and the hopes of peace are likely to be realized for the night, as the civic guard protects the town. The landlord of the Hotel de Bellevue, where I lodged, was upwards of 100 men engaged to protect his house.

A party of the city guard have arrived to have a parley with the commanding officer of the dragoons. The conference was short, but the deputation went away satisfied, as they shouted "Vivent les braves Belges; vivent les dragoons!"

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.

Hotel de Bellevue au Parc. In my letter of yesterday, I transmitted you as correct an account of the origin and first movements of the insurrection which has unhappily broken out here, as the confusion and anxiety of the moment would permit me to collect. The object of the insurgents was and still continues vague and indefinite, and consequently all their proceedings partake of an uncertain and undecided character.

The great mass of those who first broke the public peace were of the very lowest order—manufacturers, laborers and artisans, without bread or employment. These people felt they suffered from high taxes and low wages, and ascribed their suffering to the King's Ministers, who, in their opinion, favored the Dutch at the expense of the Belgians. Hence, in order to have cheap bread and plenty of employment, they were logically joined by the party who had called out for freedom of opinion and the abolitions of all restraints upon the press. Hence they began by burning the house of an unfortunate journalist and bookseller, who supports the Government, and of the Minister of Justice, who prosecutes for libels. Hence M. Libry Bagnano's property was destroyed to the cry of "Vive la Potter," and the hotel of M. Van Maanen was burnt to the shout of "Vive la Liberte" and "Point d'impot sur le viande."

The Belgic and the Catholic party, like the French Liberals, had polled the nation and had found the secret of their strength. About 300,000 of the Belgic people had last year signed petitions against the system of the Ministry, whom the King obstinately persists in maintaining in power. The object of these petitions had no reference to the distress of the lower classes; but they extended the idea that they were oppressed. They related chiefly to the freedom of the press, trial by jury, Ministerial responsibility, freedom of instruction, and the perfect independence of the church on the state in religious matters. These petitions originated chiefly in the party of M. de Potter, and were supported with all his activity and zeal. Thus the perpetual agitation of questions, in which, by the way, the Brussels insurgents could feel little practical grievance, led them to believe that they were really oppressed, and the banishment of their champion added what they thought insult and contumely to their imaginary wrongs. In this state of their feelings, the revolution in France presented an opportunity or a pretext for an insurrection against the Government, though they could not pretend, as in France, that there had recently been any flagrant attempt to invade their rights. The distress of the manufacturing laborers provoked to revolt, and supplied to the more intelligent malcontents a body of men fitted for their purpose; because such a population can lose nothing, and may gain something in political changes.

I asked yesterday what were the first results of this disaffected feeling on the various classes on whom it operated. They only thought of burning the houses or demolishing the property of their supposed enemies. They issued no proclamation as a rallying point for their friends, and made no specific demand on the Government as the price of renewed order. They ran to seize arms—to occupy the posts of the military—and to demolish the furniture of the Ministers, without seeming to have any ulterior purpose. The carriage of M. Van Knyff was burnt before the Hotel de Ville, and all the official papers in his office lined the streets, or were made bonfires.

The prudent precaution adopted by the military chiefs, of retiring from the streets, and forming troops into an imposing mass before the Palace, joined to the great forbearance of both officers and men, has saved the effusion of much blood. The ragamuffins who paraded the town with muskets, pistols and swords, spades and pitchforks, would certainly have fought, had they been attacked, and their poverty might have led them to pillage the city.

Five o'clock, A. M. Aug 27.—There have been no disturbances during the night. No attack has been made on the troops, cavalry and infantry, bivouacking on the area of the Palace Royale, or under the piazzas of the Palace.—The groups of the populace were neither numerous nor formidable.

There is a chance that the total want of political leaders among the people, and the wise forbearance of the military, may allow of the restoration of tranquility without further bloodshed, or any extensive change in the Administration. Had the people been equally decided to carry any political point as in Paris, and had they been equally disposed to overpower the resistance of the troops, they would have planted themselves among the trees of the park, and have fired upon their enemies in a situation from which they could not have been dislodged. Their neglect of such advantages, their apparent satisfaction at little acts of vengeance, and their inability to state any other grievance than taxes, which the Government cannot easily dispense with, would give this insurrection the character of a mere popular tumult, if we can suppose that the majority of a large capital would, without the cause, aid the operations or submit to the sway of a mob for 48 hours.

Ten o'clock, Friday Morning.—I have been round the town. All has been tranquil during the night. The churches are open and some shops. The people say they will be satisfied with the abolition of the tax upon meat and flour. The last impost has had a strange history. Its presence in the budget last year was one of the main causes of the rejection of the financial system of the Government by the States General. His Majesty wisely revised his system, and abolished the *mouture* (tax on grinding corn) as a part of the revenue of the state.—The municipal bodies, however, have likewise their budget; and seeing a source of taxation thus abandoned, the Regency of Brussels reimposed as a municipal tax, what could not be tolerated as part of the national burdens. If the Brussels insurgents are satisfied with this, they need not have made such a noise about their *libertie* and *patrie*.

If any arrangement is formed before the departure of the mail, I shall mention it.

Four o'clock P. M.—The Civic Guards are excellently organized. Every man who has property to protect is called upon to enrol his name, and to give his services in this body.

Confidence is not yet restored to any extent. The populace demand the surrender of the Royal Palace, and threaten to set fire to it if not given up to them. They think that by its possession the Government could more readily be brought to terms.

The tri-colour worn by the insurgents of Brussels is not the French colour, but the old colour of Brabant.

The rumor of disturbances at Ghent was wrong, or premature. None had taken place yesterday afternoon.

The mails were allowed to leave Brussels yesterday; but no letters that came have yet been delivered.

From another Correspondent.

Five o'clock.—The Garde Bourgeoise amounts this moment to 5,000 men, and every hour is adding to the number. They are under the command of a man chosen by themselves, Baron Emmanuel d'Hoogvorst. The government is virtually in his hands. The Government of the city is no longer heard of. The Burgomaster and the *Regence* are mere ciphers. They sign the numerous proclamations, but no one cares for them; and a petition has gone to the King, calling for a change in the local magistracy, and the removal of M. Van Maanen. Libry Bagnano has not been heard of. Neither are any tidings of Baron Knyff, the Director of Police. Their houses are in ruin, with those of the Governor, Vanderfosse, Baron Vautier, the General Commandant, and the Minister of Justice, Van Maanen. So thorough is the disorganization of Government, that there was no one found this morning to issue stamps for the newspapers.

I may say generally that nothing could display more temper than did the troops and their commander; but when ordered to fire, the soldiers readily obeyed. There were about a dozen people killed, and half as many soldiers. I saw several of the straggling conflicts between the military and the mob, and the latter showed no want of courage. Had they but a cause, one might have sympathised with them. Their object now is apparently satisfied. They have given vent to their feelings of hatred against the most eminently unpopular men; and being gradually disarmed, by fair means and foul, the rabble is no longer dangerous. Strong patrols are in movement all through the city and fauxbourgs; and the garrison now consists of 3,500 men. No more troops are to be brought into the town. The whole of the military posts are confined to the Garde Bourgeoise; the name Communale is no longer acknowledged: and no citizen wears uniform of any kind. The city is divided into eight sections, and the citizens act under the orders of as many chiefs, they, of course, directed by the commandant.

The aspect of things is now infinitely more serious to any thinking mind than it was yesterday, while the rabble were reeling about in all directions, covered with blood and reeking with beer, firing their guns at random, and spreading alarm that is now quite extinct. The garrison is still in great part under arms in the stations where it bivouacked all night. But we must now look for events of higher moment than skirmishes between soldiers and mob. It is now a demand against grievances, real or imagined, between an armed people and their Sovereign. What the result will be, it is idle to foretell or guess at. People wonder at the non-arrival of the King or the Prince of Orange. The armed force is every hour increasing in number and confidence; and a thousand reports are afloat as to the events of yesterday, at Ghent, Antwerp, Liege, and the other towns. Many English are quitting—some afraid to stir—and certainly no new comers expected.

[From a second edition of the Times.]

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Many of the facts which I have stated above, become totally insignificant after the disclosure of what I am about to state, and with which I was previously unacquainted.

The Nobility and other classes have put themselves at the head of the movement.

Yesterday they entered into a contract with the Chiefs of the military force, who have joined their cause. The latter only required that they might not be required to lay down their arms, and that the custody of the Palace should be confided to them. The Civic and Belgic Guard took possession of all other posts by that Treaty.

The Palace will be given up if the answer from the Hague is not favorable to the views of the national party.

They are to demand a new Constitution, not octroye but conquis. They as yet speak of no change of dynasty.

Either the King or the Prince of Orange is expected at Ghent. The populace have set fire to the buildings in the Park. The King's Theatre is in flames.

Brussels, Aug. 28.—The Hotel of M. Van Maanen, and that of the Commandant of the Fortress, and the houses of M. M. de Knyff, Director of the Police, and Schuermans, Procureur du Roi, alone have been sacked. The hotel of the Minister of Justice, was completely destroyed by fire; only some portions of the walls remain standing. The people stood by to see that every thing was destroyed by fire, and only allowed the Pompiers to approach upon telling them to extend their protection to the neighboring houses alone. The furniture of the hotel was collected in the square of the Petit Sablon, and a bonfire made of it. The trees of the garden, and those in the square of the Petit Sablon, have been cut down and formed into barricades in the neighboring streets, to prevent the approach of cavalry. The guard of the prison of Petits Carmes was surrounded, and compelled to remain neuter. No prisoner was permitted to escape. The house of Libry Bagnano, though not burnt, is entirely demolished—even the stairs were torn down. It appeared that L. Bagnano escaped over a wall into a stable yard. Some of the populace mistaking the hotel of the Governor of the Province for the seat of Government, entered it, broke the furniture, burnt the Governor's carriage, and threw the registers into the street. This accident is much regretted. The same persons, without pillaging, destroyed some machines in the manufactories of M. M. Bosse, Bosdivez, and Rey. The carriage of M. Knyff, the Director of Police, was burnt in the great square. The royal arms and the orange cockades have every where disappeared. There appeared too many of these emblems at Brussels. The people have caused them to be removed, and not one is now to be seen. The clerks at the Post Office were ordered themselves to remove the *armoires*, and they obeyed. Some irregularities were inevitable, doubtless, but it may be said that many of workmen at Brussels, have courage, firmness, and presence of mind worthy of the highest praise. Others have not less distinguished themselves for their disinterestedness. They broke and destroyed every thing belonging to M. Van Maanen which could recall his name, but they pillaged nothing. Some individuals, not belonging to the town, evinced bad intentions, but in general the working class, properly so called, have behaved with propriety. Some workmen, to whom money was offered, only took it in order to purchase a loaf, or a drop of drink.

The Pompieres likewise conducted themselves very well. Without joining in the popular movement they surrendered their guard-house to the citizens. We saw a wounded Pompiere ask, as a favor, to be admitted to the ranks of the citizens to serve with them. The arcades and chandeliers in the park, intended for the grand illumination at the fete of the King, which had excited much discontent, have been broken to pieces. The number of wounded is not yet known correctly. The people fought with such fury that they used nails instead of ballets. Many citizens who could not procure muskets armed themselves with sabres, pistols, dress swords, arms taken from the troops and even with great clubs. It gave great satisfaction to see Count Merode mount guard with the citizens. This was setting an honorable example. The inhabitants who broke into the cellars of Libry Bagnano came out singing—

"Le vin par sa douce chaleur,
Et nous anime, et vous possede."

Libry's robe de chambre served for a moment for a standard. It is asserted that he has passed through Antwerp to take refuge at the Hague, with his worthy patron M. Van Maanen. Wagener, the Commissaire of Police, General Wauther, the Commander of the Fortress, and Captain Kenoe, of the Dragoons of Malines, are amongst the wounded.

At Louvain yesterday, between 2,000 and 3,000 citizens, assembled in the great square in front of the Hotel de Ville. The events which had occurred at Brussels excited universal enthusiasm, and the energy of the people of Brussels was cited as an example. The people took the orange cockades from the Commissaries of Police. Patriotic proclamations were scattered through the city. The military were invited to remain passive. They are Belgians, they will not shed the blood of Belgians. The citizen guard will be immediately organized. This should be done every where. The people ought to be prepared for every event.

A Proclamation from the Regency requests all manufacturers to call in their workmen.—The superintendants of the poor distribute food to such as demand it at their own home.

From the Courrier des Pays Bas, Aug. 28.

We yesterday related the events of the night. They continued during the day, and the Burgher Guards are now masters of the whole city.—The citizens do their duty, they occupy all the posts, and zealously watch themselves over the public security, which they guarantee.

In the morning, the fire of musketry was almost uninterrupted; blood flowed; and this new resistance of the troops, by exasperating the people, necessarily animated and prolonged the combat. Accordingly, the people continually cried to the troops, "Retire, surrender, return to your barracks, and promise not to fire any more." It must be said, to the honor of our soldiers, and especially the officers, they are Belgians, and it grieved their hearts to shed the blood of their fellow citizens, their friends, their brethren. They listened to these repeated exhortations; by degrees they were seen to cease firing; and to ask that their neutrality should be respected on condition of their not interfering. The contest then became less violent, and there was every reason to expect, if not a termination, at least a truce to the combat.

As early as eight o'clock in the morning the principal citizens were joining the officers of the civic guard in the barrack of the *Annonciades*. They called for arms, which were given them, and in a short time patroles of the Burgher Guard were organized and appeared in the streets. They interposed between the combatants, and relieved several posts which were occupied by the firemen and the troops of the garrison.

About eleven o'clock, a proclamation of the Magistrates was distributed and posted up, announcing the abolition of the Mouture, still existing at Brussels as a municipal tax, and inviting all the citizens to take up arms and provide for the maintenance of the public security. This promise concerning the Mouture was intended to calm the inferior classes, irritated at the increase of corn and bread, and who might have proceeded to pillage in the midst of the inevitable confusion of an insurrection.—Meantime, about noon, the Burgher Guard, whose numbers continually increased, patrolled the city in all directions. There was no more firing. The troops had ceased all attacks in the streets; they fell back towards the King's Palace, where the Royal Guards assembled, or retired into their barracks, ceasing all resistance. Some soldiers, were, however, obliged to fire from a window of the barrack on an assemblage of people, but this lasted only a few moments.

About one o'clock only a few musket shot were heard singly, and, for the most part, fired in the air. The troops, in order to avoid every effusion of blood, had prudently made peace. The Magistrates, by a new proclamation, had engaged that they should remain in their barracks. They again confided the safety of the city to the armed inhabitants, and promised that the public wishes should be subjected to a serious examination, and speedily satisfied.

About three o'clock the ancient standard of Brabant was displayed on the Town Hall, and detachments of the Burgher Guard carried it about the streets. It is red, orange and black. The three colors are disposed horizontally, the red above, the orange in the middle. This banner ought to become truly national. The orange cockade had disappeared; besides, that is only the color of a family, and not of a people. The tri-colored flag—blue, white and red—is Dutch and French. The red, yellow and black is Belgian and national at the same time; the black would be for us, the orange for the dynasty, the red for Holland.

During the whole afternoon the patroles continued to traverse the city. All the armed men who were met with were embodied, and their presence became necessary, because vagabonds began to show themselves to take advantage of the disorder which they would have excited, and then proceed to pillage. The firmness and activity of the citizens prevented that misfortune.

The inhabitants then appeared in crowds in the streets, where they met with no obstacle. The houses and shops remained closed, but it was through an excess of precaution. Ladies were seen walking about every where: the crowd repaired in preference to the street De la Madelaine, and to the Sablon, to see the hotel of Van Maanen, and the house of Libry Bagnano, which are completely gutted and demolished. In the evening and during the night the houses in all the streets were illuminated.

The Burgher Guard did duty every where; already, in the afternoon, detachments were every where seen, with standards, bearing the motto "Liberty, Security." These armed citizens saluted each other with "Bravos" when they met, and shook hands, with cries of "Liberty forever!"

This admirable activity, this organization, (which is still very imperfect, but spontaneous and rapid) every where produced enthusiasm.

The Burgher Guards were stationed at all the gates, acting as police, placed centinels and prevented all disorders. Some of them were seen carrying to prison drunken men, who were attempting to steal.

The night passed without disorder; there was only that agitation which was natural after such events.

An attempt was made to force the entrance of the street of the Museum, in order to go and destroy the rich toilet of the Princess Marianne, but the Burgher Guard opposed it.

Order and tranquillity are now every where restored. The popular anger is appeased; nothing more is asked but to see the Government better informed of its true interests, and at length respect the voice of a people who possess in a high degree the gift of patience, but have never suffered any one to drive them to extremity, or openly to sport with their rights, their interests or their just will.

The Guard remains under arms and continues to do duty. There are general complaints of the want of muskets, of which there are by no means a sufficient number.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

We have received accounts from the Hague, dated early on the morning of the 29th inst.—We subjoin the following extract from one of our letters:

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29.

It is impossible to describe to you the interest which has been produced here by the account of the revolutionary movement at Brussels. The Council met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and after sitting for some time, adjourned until the evening, at seven, when it met again, and, with the express concurrence of the King, who appears to have acted with equal firmness and good sense, resolved on a proclamation, summoning the States General to meet immediately, for the purpose of discussing the claims of the Netherlanders, and redressing any grievances which may be thought worthy of consideration. In the meantime, every possible precaution is taken, and Dutch troops have been ordered off the scene of commotion. This measure has been warmly remonstrated against by some of the members of the Council, on the ground of the known animosity of the Belgian troops to those of Holland; and it is not improbable that the order will be countermanded.

We are waiting with great anxiety to learn what are the demands of the burghers of Brussels. It is stated that when the last express left Brussels the old Brabencon flag was lying on the Hotel de Ville. This, however, does not accord with some other accounts.

The Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick have left for Antwerp, where a similar explosion to that of Brussels is feared, but their presence may prevent it.

Amsterdam is perfectly tranquil, and hopes are entertained that matters will be accommodated.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Accounts received this day by the Rotterdam steam packet, up to yesterday morning, state that disturbances had broken out at Antwerp on Sunday evening, when a number of young men paraded the streets, crying out "Vive la Revolution!" "Vive la Liberte!" "A bas les Ministres!" "Vive M. Potter," &c. The troops were called out, and four persons were killed at the departure of the packet. The merchants and bourgeoise had formed themselves into a guard for the protection of property. The King of the Netherlands, it is added, had left his palace, at Locken, and was assembling troops with all possible speed, with a determination to proceed at the head of them to Brussels. His object is said to be rather to prevent the spread of the movement in the other provinces than to refuse moderate concession. The Queen of the Netherlands steam packet arrived at Rotterdam, from London, on Saturday last, and was immediately seized by the Dutch Government, as were several other vessels, to tow ships with troops to Antwerp.—This appears to be the most specific information which has reached us through the foregoing medium. Several things are asserted on more questionable authority, such as that the King had imprisoned a deputation from Bruges, and that among the four persons shot at Antwerp was the son of the most considerable merchant of that city. Brussels is said to be by this time completely surrounded by Dutch troops; and it is thought that the army under the Prince of Orange will amount to 20,000 men.

Half past 2.—The steamboat from Ostend has just arrived, filled with passengers flying from the Netherlands, in a state of great excitement. The preceding news from Rotterdam is confirmed by these parties. There have also been disturbances at Bruges, which were quelled after the destruction of two or three houses. The general opinion is, that the King will grant most of the concessions demanded.

In the Courier of 1st September is the following:

Half past 3.—We have received the following letter from Amsterdam, dated Monday evening.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.

"Every thing is tranquil here, but of course there is much anxiety as to the turn which affairs have taken in the Netherlands. There has been a considerable fall in the funds. The Dutch Stock, which was lately above 60, is now only at 51½ a 52. The Loan which came out a few weeks ago, at 90 is now at 77.

"All the troops from Utrecht, Haarlem, Leyden, and Hague, are in full march for Antwerp, under the command of the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick. The accounts from Liege are rather alarming. It is said here that the King has refused to receive the deputation from Brussels. One report is, that he has placed them under arrest, but this is probably unfounded. The States General have been convoked for the 13th of September."

LONDON, Sept. 1, evening.

By a steam packet which arrived late this afternoon, we have the following important intelligence:

The utmost excitement reigns throughout the whole of Brabant. At Antwerp the Belgic flag had been hoisted, and the town guard fired upon the people and killed 40 or 50. At Rotterdam seven steam boats were freighted to convey 900 men each to Antwerp. At the Hague the King had refused to receive the Deputies from Liege, and threw those from Brussels into prison. It was also reported that one of them had been shot by his orders. He had determined not to comply with the demands of the people of Brabant, and had ordered 20,000 Dutch troops, under the command of the two princes, to proceed against the Belgians. At Brussels all remained quiet.

FRANCE.—The following ordinance was issued by the King, on the 23d Aug., and agreed to by the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th:—

"Louis Phillippe, &c.—We have ordered, and do order, that the following bill be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by our Keeper of the Seals, and by M. Dupin, the elder, whom we have charged to explain the grounds of it:

Article 1. Those Frenchmen banished according to the article 3d and 7th of the law of Jan. 12, 1816, are restored to all their civil and political rights, and may, consequently, return to France.

They are also restored to the property and pensions they have been deprived of by that law, without prejudice to the rights acquired by others.

The last regulation is applicable to those who have already returned to France by virtue of particular decisions.

Article 2. The pensions thus restored shall not commence until the publications of this law.

Article 3. It is not derogatory to the conditions of the fourth article of the before mentioned law.

Given at the Palais Royal, 23d August 1830, &c."

On the 24th the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the election of President, and M. La Fitte, Vice President, was declared, on counting the votes, to be elected. M. L'Abbey de Pompieres was appointed Vice President.

A report was made to the Chamber of Peers, on the project of a law for a provisional election of Deputies to complete the vacancies. The discussion upon it was to take place on the 30th.

The organization of the public works to be undertaken with the two millions which have been advanced by the Treasury to the city of Paris has commenced. The repair of the pavement began on the 9th of Aug., and all the paviours out of employ will be set to work at it.

Three hundred thousand francs will be appropriated to the *entrepot* for wines, and this sum suffice to complete an important part of that fine establishment. It is thought that the repairs of the barriers of Paris, and the guard houses burned or destroyed during the memorable days of July, will require a sum of 330,000 fr.

A correspondent of the Morning Herald says:

The imprisoned ex-ministers underwent yesterday a long examination by the Commissioners of the Chamber of Deputies. Peyronnet appears, by his hauteur, his studied contempt of, and insolence, towards the National Guards, to be determined to "die game," indeed to provoke his face. His courage never was doubted, but his claim to good sense will suffer by this puerile affectation.

Prince Louis Henry Joseph de Bourbon Conde, Duke de Bourbon, a Prince of the blood and Father of the Duke d'Enghein, died on the 28th of Aug., in the 75th year of his age. His death was ascertained to have been accomplished by his own hand, and is ascribed to the loss of a private fortune.

Lieut. Gen. Count de Sante-Suzanne, Peer of France, died on the 28th Aug. at his hotel at Paris, after a short illness.

The Count de Segur, Peer of France, Member of the Academy, died on the 27th of a painful disorder.

The Maratime Prefect of Toulon transmitted to the Minister of Marine the following telegraphic despatch:—

A review of the National Guards took place at Paris on the 28th, when the grand spectacle was presented in the Camp de Mars, of 40,000 men, composed of cavalry and infantry, equipped at their own expense in military array, and devoting themselves to the conservative police of the metropolis. On this occasion Gen. La Fayette presented from the king, four tri-colored standards to each battalion, on their taking the oath of allegiance to the nation.

A proclamation issued by Gen. La Fayette, against the assemblages of workmen in Paris, has had the desired effect, and they were now perfectly quiet.

A telegraphic despatch received at Bordeaux, on the 23d, by General Janin, announced that French vessels bearing the tri-colored flag are now received in all the ports of Spain.

The acknowledgment of the Constitutional Regency of Terceira seems to be decided upon. It is affirmed that it will take place in a few days.

Talleyrand (says Le Voleur) exclaimed, on taking the oath, "This is the thirteenth! Pray God it may be the last."

From the Constitutionnel.

Arrival of the French ex Ministers at Vincennes.—The Government was aware that the four arrested ex-Ministers would arrive last night at Vincennes. A piquet of Horse National Guard proceeded at 1 o'clock in the morning towards Mont Rouges, where an officer of the Staff of the Fortress was waiting for the carriage which conveyed the prisoners. At 3 o'clock the coach appeared. The detachment of Parisian cavalry surrounded it, and escorted to Vincennes M. Peyronnet, Guernon Ranville, and Chantelauze. The last was in front of the diligence, with one of the Tours National Guard on each side of him. Peyronnet was inside, with five National Guards. Guernon Ranville sat in a back diligence, also well guarded.

M. de Polignac arrived about 7 o'clock in a private carriage, under the escort of an officer of the Staff. The Procurer General and the King's Attorney were waiting for the accused at Vincennes, and examined them in the apartment which had been prepared for them. M. M. Chantelauze and Guernon Ranville appeared downcast. M. Ranville, it is said persists in denying that he is the late Minister, and not to answer to the name of De Ranville. M. Peyronnet puts a bold face on the business, as also does M. de Polignac. There is no doubt that the trial of the whole will soon commence.—Any attempt to escape would be useless—they are guarded by the brave Dumean.

M. Nanct, Aid-de-Camp to the Minister at War, and Foy, the late General's nephew, and Aid-de-Camp to Gen La Fayette, carried to Tours the orders for their removal. They left Tours at half past 2 o'clock in the morning of the 25th. They travelled without alighting, and had their meals in the diligence. Peyronnet and Guernon Ranville would take nothing during the journey. The former was calm, the latter surley. M. Chantelauze was sad and sulkey. These three, being placed separately, had no opportunity for communication, and did not see each other until they were set down at Vincennes where they arrived, as has been stated, at 4 in the morning. The journey was performed tranquilly, except at Chartes, where the diligence was surrounded by 7 or 800 people, who wished to make the prisoners stop, and in particular M. Peyronnet, that they might have a sight of him. The crowd was soon quieted, and the diligence proceeded.

On arriving at Vincennes, the prisoners were first put into separate chambers in the third story of that part of the Castle which looks to the Polygon; but about 5 in the evening they were removed, and distributed to the 4 tours of the Donjon. The doors of each of their apartments communicate with a large central hall, which is prepared for the reception of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, when they shall come to examine the prisoners.

M. de Polignac having asked to be allowed to occupy the chamber of the Donjon, in which he was confined in 1803, after the affair of the infernal machine his request was granted.

The National Guard of Paris formed a double row through which the prisoners passed.—During their movement, M. de Polignac bowed his head in passing the troops, holding his hat in his hands. M. de Peyronnet kept his hat drawn down on his head, and passing through the ranks with an easy air.

The garrison of Vincennes consists of the 53d of the line, and a regiment of horse artillery all animated with the best spirit, and fraternizing with the Paris National Guard, assembled at Vincennes, to the number of 12,000 men.—Gen. Daumenil who commands the garrison has given orders that the prisoners should be treated with the greatest humanity consistent with their situation.

FRANCE AND TRIPOLI.—The mission to Tripoli has been successful, without resort to arms. The Bey has signed all the conditions being imposed on him, and has ratified them by the treaty which was concluded with him on the 11th of August. A letter from Tunis states the following as the principal articles:

1. Henceforward full and entire liberty is to be enjoyed by the commerce of all nations, and the Bey will cease to levy the monopoly which he exercised formerly. 2. The cession of the island of Taberca to France. 3. No tribute is to be paid hereafter. 4. The Turks now employed in military service are to be sent back to their country. If a vessel belonging to any nation be shipwrecked on the cost of Tunis, if a sailor or a passenger be assassinated or ill treated, the Regency will be obliged to pay the value of the vessel and its cargo. 6. Piracy is prohibited, and in case of war with any power, the Tunisians will have no right to attach merchant men. 7. The slaves to be restored to liberty.

AUSTRIA—*Vienna Aug. 19.*—Since the last events in France there has been a great deal of bustle in our Foreign department. Yesterday there was again a great Ministerial Council.—We learn that the garrison of Mayence, as a fortress of the confederation, is to be re-inforced and that 25,000 Austian troops have received orders to march to Italy. Not the least notion of war is, however, entertained, and we are fully convinced here, that if the new government of France remains faithful to the system it has adopted—if it continues to act with moderation, and no new dissentions break out between the inhabitants of France, there will be no obstacle to the acknowledgment of the new dynasty by our Government, and the French Ambassador at this Court, who has for the present ceased to exercise his functions, will soon resume his diplomatic character.

SPAIN.

[From the Journal des Debats.]

Madrid, Aug. 19.—A courier who arrived here on a mission from M. Campana, the Cap. Gen. of Andalusia, told us that several bands completely armed and shouting, "Long live the Constitution," following the example of the French, have suddenly risen in that province. The public tranquility has been troubled at several towns, and at Grenada they have sung the hymn of Regio and the Traula. The officers of the police have re established order, though not without difficulty—and notwithstanding the patrols make their rounds night and day, with orders to fire on the people in case of revolt, the Absolutists are much alarmed for their lives.—M. Campana has asked for strong reinforcements to distribute them in the towns of the province under his command.

[From the Courier Francais.]

Madrid, Aug. 19. (Private Correspondence.) The Gazette continues to publish a relation of the events of Paris, and takes its information indifferently from all the papers of the French metropolis. This mode of acting surprises every one; but what is much more astonishing, all the French and English papers will be hence forward allowed to be received in Spain without opposition. The King has issued an order to this measure, and a decree is to be published in the course of a few days.

PORTUGAL.—Mr. McKenzie has informed the British government that Don Miguel refuses to restore the last British prizes made off Terceira. The government reluctantly consented to restore the St. Helena, East Indiaman, as an act of generosity, but refused the rest. Mr. Phillips, Vice Consul, has been grossly insulted by a sentry, for which satisfaction has been demanded.

The Lisbon Gazette of Aug. 9th, in a list of prizes brought into the harbor, mentions "the American schr. Ann, with two passengers and a servant."

The London merchants connected with Portugal, expected some "decisive blow to be struck," in case the vessels should not be given up.

The consternation of the Government is such that it has not even thought any preparation for the Festival of the Assumption, which is generally celebrated at Court with great solemnity.

GREECE.—It is said that Samians have declared themselves independent of the government of Greece, and organized one for themselves. It is also stated that Gen. Sir Richard Church has been ordered to leave the Morea by Capo d'Istrias.

The Hampden, Mass. Journal states, that some time last June a sum of money mailed at Warehouse Point for Hanover, N. H. never reached its destination—subsequently other sums mailed at different places were lost. The created suspicions, and induced the post master at Warehouse Point to proceed to Brattleboro'. At that office, on Monday last, the several letters were mailed to different individuals, each letter containing a sum of money. The mail was then accompanied by the post-masters of Brattleboro' and Warehouse Point, and on the arrival of the stage at Northford was deposited at that office as usual. After the delivery of the mail from the Northfield office, it was examined by the above post-masters, and one letter containing 100 dollars, was missing. This fact was made known to Gen. Nevers, the post-master of Northfield, who immediately instituted an inquiry which resulted in the confession, on the part of the Clerk of that office, that he had purloined the money. It is said that not the slightest suspicion can rest upon Gen. Nevers—his only fault, if fault it can be called, is that he placed implicit confidence, where circumstances have proved it was misplaced. The clerk had the address to make his escape, but pursuit was immediately made.

FROM SPAIN.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday says, a gentleman who came passenger in the ship Manchester, arrived in our river from Cadiz, states that the people were in insurrection in Galicia, in the north of Spain, and that the black flag had been hoisted there.—This news was published in the Cadiz papers previous to the Manchester's sailing. The Manchester brought no papers. Every thing was tranquil in the south of Spain.

AMERICAN LADIES.—It is a singular fact that the present "King of the French" was once a suitor to an American Lady, and notwithstanding his Royal lineage was compelled to place his proposals upon the file of 'Rejected Addresses.' The lady who might now have been Queen of France, has since become the wife of a British Duke. She has one sister who is a British Marchioness, and another who has been the wife of an ex-king.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The first election for the General Assembly of Virginia, under the new Constitution, took place on Monday. In Henrico county (Richmond) the increase of votes, under the new constitution, is stated at about [illegible] per cent. [illegible] votes being polled. The state of the poll for a representative to the House of Delegates stood, at the close, as follows—Benjamin Watkins Leigh [illegible], Wm. C. Mosby 342, John G. Williams [illegible], scattering [illegible]. So that B. W. Leigh is elected. This gentleman is the author of the celebrated Letters of Algernon Sidney, originally published in the Richmond Enquirer, concerning the course of Gen. Jackson, and which have lately been republished in pamphlet form.—*National Journal.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, OCTOBER 13, 1830.

West India Trade.—The proclamation of the President, in accordance with an act of the last session of Congress, declaring the ports open to British vessels from the West Indies, will be found in another column. We have endeavored to ascertain, but only with partial success, what is the precise nature of the convention entered into by our Minister at the English Court. As far as we can ascertain, it is as follows: The West India ports are opened to a direct intercourse by American vessels from the ports of this country, upon the same terms as British vessels are admitted also to trade from the West Indies to any other country and their other colonial possessions. The arrangement appears not to be by treaty between the two countries, but a temporary arrangement made by order of Council, which may be terminated at any moment. Now, for the transportation of most articles, the direct trade is of no value to this country. Since the closing of those ports, an indirect trade has been carried on, through the colonial possessions of other nations to the West Indies, with the British Islands, which as to articles not perishable, has been quite as extensive as previously existed, and *more profitable*, because it has been carried on almost solely by American vessels. The operations of this trade will be seen by an extract below from the Baltimore Chronicle, giving a statement from books at the Custom House. As to those articles which are of a perishable nature, such as live stock, &c. this indirect trade would not answer, and with regard to them it is possible that some advantage may arise—but even this is extremely doubtful, for it is well known that the trade from the West Indies in stock is entirely changed from what it formerly was, and that they rely principally upon the Spanish main for supplies of this sort.

The only part of this arrangement which appears to be of any real importance to this country, is the trade from the West Indies to other nations. The carrying trade of the country, on account of our superior ships and seamen, and the enterprise of our merchants, has been heretofore of much value, and may be so again.—But after all, as the arrangement is apparently so entirely of a temporary character, and made so completely a matter of convenience on the part of the British government, as soon as any such trade came to be of importance, the liberty to pursue it would be immediately withdrawn. We have heretofore insisted upon entire reciprocity of intercourse. How far our government is justified for the few and partial benefits anticipated from this trade, in abandoning a principle not only effecting our national credit, but eventually, through that, our interest, will be for the people to determine. Another consideration worthy of notice in this arrangement is, that the British have the benefit of our trade two or three months before we can enter their ports in the West Indies, as the proclamation of the President must go to Great Britain and the British act return here before the trade is open to the United States.

"The British West India ports were open in 1824, 1825, and 1826.

In 1824 the whole exports of domestic produce to the West India Islands and N. American Colonies, was valued at	$10,708,311
In 1826, the same,	11,222,565
	21,930,876
Average,	$10,965,438
In 1829, the British West India ports being shut, we exported as above,	$11,077,152
	111,714

Or 111,714 dollars worth more when the ports were shut, than on the average of two years when they were open.'

In 1821, when the British ports were shut, we exported to the West Indies 840,573 bbls. *Flour*—in 1824—5 and 6, when these ports were open, less than an average of 420,000 bbls.—or 120,000 less. This would then show that we gained a loss, because of an opening of the British ports.

These items are from the official documents. They show that the opening or closing of the British ports in the West Indies has no effect on the general demand for our products, which when the ports are shut, are received by way of the Danish and Swedish Islands—by which means the whole freights are carried BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

In 1825 and 1826 the British tonnage that entered our ports from the West Indies, amounted to	Tons 14,646
In 1828 and 1829, only	630
	14,016

Or 14,016 tons in favor of AMERICAN VESSELS in two years.

Judge Johnson and the Nullifiers.—Judge Johnson, of Charleston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, having been invited to attend a nullification dinner on the 20th ultimo, wrote to the late Governor Taylor a very pointed letter, which, together with the ex-governor's reply, we give below. The Judge's letter is very short, but very full of meaning. The language is plain and extremely intelligible, and could hardly be over-palatable to those who unwittingly called it forth. For the credit of South Carolina, we are glad to see from her really distinguished men such sentiments as are thus plainly spoken in this down-right epistle.—The writer is plainly very cool and entirely self-possessed, in the remarks which he makes. He understands what important and (in South Carolina) unpopular principle he advances, and evidently is well aware of the grave charges which are contained in some of the eight points in his letter. This letter is too good to be soon forgotten; and is well worth committing to memory. The ex-governor's reply is, in its way, little less of a curiosity—not in its hot and treasonable spirit, for that is common enough in that latitude, but in its general tenor. He challenges the Judge to prove his eight points. In this he turns over rash. Judge Johnson is not a man to make grave charges of offences amounting to little less than treason, lightly, and without proof. Gov. Taylor, we think, would have gained by letting the matter pass silently by—he may very likely bring himself and his friends into trouble by his thoughtless challenges. But to the letters:—

Charleston, August 30, 1830.

My Dear Taylor—I have just received an invitation to your dinner of the 20th proximo. Pray tell me, did it come from that committee, or from some other quarter? From the committee, I am sure not a man of them could have sent it otherwise than as a mark of attention—if from another quarter, you know me well enough to know that the jest is lost. But my object in either case is to inquire whether if I attended the dinner, I could be heard with patience, while proving to the satisfaction of every man whose mind was in a state for thinking,

1st. That the promotion of domestic manufactures was at [illegible] leading and necessary object of the constitution.

2. That it was never lost sight of, but always relied upon as the capacity of the country to produce developed itself.

3. That the late attempts on a large scale grew out of [illegible] of such developments, and a state of things resulting from changes in the application of labor, which imperatively required of every wise government to adopt such a course of policy.

4th. That South Carolina has not only not been injured, but vastly benefitted many demands by the Tariff.

5. That no state in the Union is more deeply interested in maintaining the principles of the Tariff.

6. That nullification is folly, and the [illegible] course projected under it, all a silly and wicked [illegible].

7. That it grows out of a deliberate conspiracy, against the Union, which has been steadily working upon us for the last 6 years, though very few are in the secret.

8. That a Convention is the grand end and aim and object of that conspiracy.

My friend you have much at stake, and you are not the man whom I would think to frighten, or wish or hope to deceive. Before Almighty God, I declare to you that I believe all the above propositions to be true; and you have my permission, nay, my request, to publish this with my name to it, for I am in earnest.

Yours, affectionately, WM. JOHNSON.

A Reply to the above.

Rice Creek, Sept. 11, 1830.

My Dear Judge—I was not at the meeting which selected the invited guests. The other gentlemen of the committee and whose names are on the invitation, and consented from any other quarter as they direct me to assure you, made this selection, and farther, that the names of yourself, of Judge Lee, Judge Richardson, and of many others known and supposed to be anti-conventionists, were selected in the spirit of fairness and with a view of eliciting a full, free, and candid discussion of the great question now before the public.

If I had been present, I should have excluded yours and Judge Lee's, not on account of any personal disrespect, but because I deem it utterly incompatible with my notions of propriety, for the members of the federal judiciary to come down and mix in the common fight, in the discussion of subjects, which may, and in all probability, will, come before them for adjudication; and the more especially as in the very subject now to be discussed, some of the great politicians refer us to the Supreme Court for redress against the usurpations of the General Government. But if you will come, I, as one of the members of the 'conspiracy' you undertake to prove has existed for six years, *whether we are in the secret or not*, do promise in their behalf to give you a full hearing on your eight points, and if not as patiently as judges usually hear the pleadings against the culprits, at least more patiently than a federal judge heard the defence of *poor Fries*, or the defence of the victims under the sedition law—and as we have '*much at stake*,' we shall bestow breathless attention in a case where a judge becomes the accuser, witness, and advocate against us. Your compliment to me, that I am not one who you would think to frighten, assures you that I shall not run away from your philippics, and I can promise the same for my compeers.

I am left no alternative but to do as you requested, publish your letter; for in making the necessary inquiries of the committee, it became proper to show it to them, and we all judge that it would be an evidence of guilt and an act of cowardice to suppress your eight points; we hold you bound for the proof—aye, the proof, most learned judge. We shall not be satisfied, nor will the public, that you should leave your eight points with close not yet unwound, of the denunciation of the mouth in John Adams' reign of terror. Why did you not come out with your eight points at the late election for Intendant?—there is nothing so serious and weighty as your eight points in that address—I say so serious and weighty, if you can establish them, but light as chaff if resting only on assertion.

I am out *of public life*, and never wish to be in it again; but sincerely wish my country may go on in the pursuit of that great desideratum, a tribunal (other than that on which you sit) which shall have power and weight enough to prove an *elate principle to the usurpations of the general government, in despite of the rights of the states*. And, in Mr. Jefferson's words, I say, "I would separate from our companions when the sole alternatives left are, the dissolution of the union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of power; between these two evils, when we must make a choice." If this is a conspiracy, make the most of it.

I am yours, John Taylor.

P. S. You have my permission, nay request, to publish this.

Common Schools.—We are glad to see something done on this subject, and done too in a proper form and in an effectual manner. At the annual meeting of the Second School Society in this town, on Friday evening last, there was an unusually large number of persons present. They listened with attention and evident approbation to the lecture on the present situation of our schools, and the mode of remedying the defects so plainly pointed out. Before the meeting adjourned, on motion of John A. Rockwell, Esq. they adopted the unusually important resolution which we give below, in the account of the meeting. It is in substance what we have feebly, and imperfectly endeavored to urge upon the citizens of this State, but we little expected so soon to see it seriously brought forward. It comes before the public at the right time, and sufficiently long before the session of the General Assembly to enable them to examine and reflect upon its merits. It is too important to be rashly or hastily adopted, and sure we are that the more it is examined—the more it is subjected to the test of reason and experience—the more certain will it be of meeting with universal approbation. It comes too in the right form. It is meet and proper that the School Societies, in their corporate capacities, should originate this matter. It is more appropriate from that quarter, and comes with more force than from individual petitions, though more numerous.

It will be seen that the co-operation of other parts of the State is sought on this subject, and we hope and believe not without success. It is time that we were aroused and something done to the purpose, to effect a radical cure.

"At a meeting of the Second School Society of Norwich, on the 8th of October, on motion of J. A. Rockwell, Esq.

Voted, That a Committee be appointed to prefer, in behalf of this Society, to the General Assembly of the State, at its session in May next, a petition for the passage of a law, requiring every town, school society, or school district, to raise by taxation, for the support of schools, a sum at least equal in amount to that which they may be entitled to receive from the school fund, and to be appropriated in a similar manner.

Peter Lanman, J. A. Rockwell, F. A. Perkins, Wm. C. Gilman and John Breed, Esqs., were accordingly appointed.

Mohegan Church.—We have noticed, with much pleasure, the manifest improvement in the condition of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, from the judicious management of their present excellent agent, Mr. Willson. The extensive farms belonging to the tribe, have assumed a new aspect, and the Indians themselves, better clad and satisfied with the uprightness and the uniform kindness of their overseer, seem in a measure improved in their character. It has been, heretofore, a disgrace to us that this remnant, not only of a noble and powerful race, but of a nation always friendly to our ancestors, should be treated with almost entire neglect—that in our very laudable and liberal contributions to the moral and intellectual wants of those in distant lands, or remote parts of our own land, we should have allowed to grow up in our immediate neighborhood, and before our very eyes, a race of men capable of better things, but sunk in heathenish ignorance, and more than heathenish vices.—The Mohegans were originally in possession of the soil on which we dwell, and were ever a brave and noble and faithful race. Instead of uniting with the other tribes to crush the feeble bands of the early settlers, and driving from among them the officious intruders, they, amidst the times of greatest peril, adhered to them with the most unwavering faith. They fought and bled, and made every sacrifice, to protect the white man. They possessed in rare perfection the noble qualities of the Indian, with unusual indications of native talent.

Painful as it is to witness the degradation to which this tribe have been reduced, and the indifference to their improvement which has been heretofore manifested, even at this late hour we are glad to see that something is doing to aid them, and reclaim our character. Some benevolent ladies have, during the past season, established a school among them, which has been attended, we learn, with unexpected success; and the success here affords good ground for hope, that any attempt at the cultivation of the minds or morals of these children of the forest, would be attended with immediate and manifest improvement. And this brings us to the subject to which we wish to call the attention of the public—namely, the erection of a Church for the accommodation of these people. Their Agent started a subscription for this purpose some months since. He sought not to press it upon a reluctant community, but kept it to be filled by the voluntary generosity of the benevolent. Since that, the subscription has been increasing gradually but slowly.—The book has been sent to New London, and we are happy although not surprised to hear that some gentlemen and ladies there, have subscribed liberally. Two, or three gentlemen, also, from distant parts of the State, have sent in generous donations; but with all these aids, the sum raised is entirely inadequate to the erection of a suitable building. We learn that the spot selected for the Church, is the site of a very celebrated fort, situated on an elevated point of land, between this place and New London, and which affords a view of both places.—The stones originally composing the Indian fort are still on the ground, and it is very desirable to erect the Church of these very materials. The situation is well selected for the accommodation of the tribe, and is but a short distance from the main road to New London. It is not desired nor is it proper or in good taste, to erect a splendid or costly building—but one neat and comfortable should be erected. A building plain, neat, and at the same time in good taste, is all that is wanted, and yet funds have not been obtained for even this. Since this subscription was started, hundreds, even thousands of dollars have been raised in this town for charitable objects, and yet this object, yielding in interest to none, seems likely to fail for the want of two or three hundred dollars. We cannot believe that our citizens, with the subject fairly before them, will allow this to be the result. If they do so, we are disposed to have them do it understandingly.

MORE TRIUMPHS OVER DESPOTISM!!!

Maryland Election.—Complete returns of the election in Maryland were received by last evening's mail, and the result is that the Jackson party have met with a most signal and overwhelming defeat. The House of Delegates consists of 80 members, and the returns just received give *sixty-four* for Clay and the American System, and only sixteen for Jackson and proscription. The Jacksonians had a majority in the last legislature & in the true spirit of their party reformed out of office all who had the impudence to disapprove of the tyrannical course of the Administration. The overwhelming majority which the friends of Mr. Clay now have, will enable them to roll back the wheels of "reform" and redeem the State from the disgrace of Jacksonism. A Governor and Council, and United States Senator are to be chosen by the Legislature. The Baltimore Patriot says, the Jacksonians were never more confident of success than at the recent election, so much so that they were pushing their bets at every corner. But they have lost all, and Maryland now stands out to the world a friend to the Union and the American System.

Delaware Election.—The returns, so far as received, give a decided majority against the Administration. Even New-Castle County has ranged itself on the side of the "Opposition." The result is no longer doubtful.

The Episcopal Convention of New-York, proceeded to the election of a Bishop, in the place of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, deceased, on Friday evening last. On the first ballot, the Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D. (Assistant Bishop,) was elected by a handsome majority —having received 108 votes out of 183? The clerical votes were as follows:—Onderdonk 52, Wainright 21, Anthon 6, Brownell 1, Reed 1, Delancy 8, Creighton 1, blank 1—total 91. Of the Laity—Onderdonk 56, Wainright 17, Anthon 7, Delancy 12, McIlvaine 1—total 93. A resolution was then passed unanimously, declaring Dr. Onderdonk duly elected.

We have been favored with the following extract from Mr. Wilcox's Lecture on the Improvement of Common Schools, delivered at a meeting of our citizens on Friday evening last. Mr. W. proposes three, or four improvements, intended to affect the schools generally and permanently. The following extract embraces the first. It is expressed in plain, business-like language, and comes directly home to the understanding and the interest of every man in the community. We hope it will not only be read, but remembered and acted upon.

The first, and indeed the principal improvement I would propose, is an addition to our school revenue, by a tax. "What! tax us, the sovereign people! No, we won't be taxed. Ah! this is a scheme of the rich—or some office seeker's hobby, to raise himself to power." Or perhaps some will remark, as I heard some people in one of our country towns did, after hearing my lecture—"*O, it is the same old story—we have heard it a hundred times—he wants to get more money to give the schoolmasters, and make them lazy—that's it.*"

Now, gentlemen, give me your ears, lay aside your prejudices, and if my arguments be half equal to my own confidence in the measure, I shall not fail to convince you. By a tax, I mean that every town, or school society, shall be required by law to raise, *by an assessment upon property*, at least an equal sum, to that which it now receives from the school fund. This is necessary to enable you to give more efficacy to schools, and to give the public a permanent interest in their prosperity. I consider this measure as the very turning point, on which the whole matter in question rests. It is the very foundation, and I have no confidence in the permanent utility of any plan of improvement, unless this is made the corner stone. The people have been so long accustomed to have the school expenses paid by the public money that they have lost all interest in the subject. It is self-evident, that what costs nothing, is valued at nothing.—A man who inherits a large estate from his father, will be much more apt to squander it, than one who has obtained an estate by his own industry—and observation proves, that a religious society will feel less interest in the preaching of the Gospel, where they have a fund to support the minister, than where they pay him out of their pockets. Indeed, almost every man's personal interest, in the concerns of society, is just in proportion to the bearing they have upon his individual property. Apply this to schools, and you will see the true reason, why our schools are less flourishing than in the neighboring States. Our schools are so low, because our public fund is so large. On this subject I wish to act upon the great mass of the people. The productive or laboring classes, consisting of the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, constitute the real strength of every nation—in our government, *they are the very frame work*, which holds the body politic together. Every thing, therefore, which tends to improve their condition, tends to strengthen the Union, and to increase the amount of human happiness. I wish that my voice could reach every man of these classes in the state, for I contend that this is the only measure respecting this subject, which can preserve a proper balance in the community—and you'll have been surprised to find that the objections to this measure, have been raised by these very classes, which it is intended to benefit, while the rich have favored it. The poor and middle classes have always had a jealousy of the rich; and wherever they have not been intelligent, have stood directly in their own light—and they do so in this case, if they oppose this tax. Let me tell you, gentlemen, it is the only way, by which you can bring the rich to your own terms, and throw the greatest burden upon them, for the public benefit. The rich can do without you in education—they can support private schools, and high schools, from which you are necessarily excluded—and the tendency of our present management is to make them a distinct class. Look into your school affairs, and you will find that a tax is paid now—and not only so, but you, the middle class of society, pay the whole of it.—When the winter or summer school is out, there is frequently a small sum to be made up on the scholars.—You can get nothing out of the poor children, of course; and you certainly get nothing out of the rich—they don't send to your dirty, ragged, vicious public school—consequently, you pay it yourselves. Now if you lay the tax upon property, you will not only have something to pay, as individuals, yourselves, which will keep up your own interest in the school, but every rich man will have to pay so much more than you, as he is worth more, and this will be a greater public benefit, because such men generally have but few children. If the rich man will have his property taxed to support common schools, and then go and set up a private school, let him do it, and welcome. But depend upon it, he will not. The rich love their money, as well as others, and when they pay it out for any purpose, they look after it, and see what becomes of it. They will bring all their influence into your schools—see that better teachers are employed—the vicious corrected—and the means of education increased. Our numerous private schools will be given up, and the whole community be more closely united, in having one common interest—and until the constitution of human nature shall change, this remedy will be permanent. Every wise man will be willing to gather instruction from his neighbors. Now let us look into the schools of our sister states.

Massachusetts acts upon this principle that I have recommended, only upon a broader scale. She has no public fund, and the whole school revenue—much more in proportion to the population than ours, is raised by a tax, and there the public interest, without reference to party or wealth, centres in the welfare of the public schools. In one of the large towns of that state, which I visited, there is not a single private school of any description, except a Young Ladies' Seminary of a high order—but their public schools would put all our institutions of this kind to the blush. In Maine, the towns are required, by law, to raise at least forty cents annually, for every inhabitant, for the support of schools. This will make up a sum larger than our annual income. In New Hampshire, the sum annually paid out of the state treasury for schools, is, I believe, $69,000. In New-York, "the system of common school instruction is based upon the principle, that the state, or the school fund, will pay only a part of the expense: and that the towns, by an assessment upon property, shall pay at least an equal share."

Here are four states, directly taxed for education, and their public schools are all better than ours. With the other states I am not acquainted, except Rhode Island, and there education is fast improving. In that state, the banks are taxed, and the schools share in the income from that source.

Gentlemen, you who constitute the laboring productive classes of the community—you who sustain the burdens and bear the responsibilities of the government—look to your own interests, and the prosperity of the country.—Upon your shoulders our liberty rests. If you suffer our government to fall, its ruins will grind you to powder.—The Divine right of kings, supposes the divine right of degradation in the people.

By the President of the United States of America.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is provided, that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term, that the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, on entering the Colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes, arriving in the said Colonial possessions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States may import into the said Colonial possessions, from the United States, any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British Colonies, aforementioned, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possessions aforesaid; leaving the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the United States than it now is, that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be authorized, at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his Proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence; and that, thereupon, and from the date of such Proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British Colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and that it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and that the act, entitled "An Act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and an act, entitled "An Act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall, in such case, be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as the case may require.

And whereas, by the said act, it is further provided, that, whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened under the authority thereby given, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces, or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States:

And whereas, satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States, that, whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the Government of Great Britain will open, for an indefinite period, the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, upon the terms, and according to the requisitions, of the aforesaid act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that such evidence has been received by me; and that, by the operation of the act of Congress, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the ports of the United States are, from the date of this proclamation, open to British vessels coming from the said British possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in said act; the act entitled "An Act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, are absolutely repealed: the British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces, and Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:

M. VAN BUREN, Secretary of State.

A detailed account of a Revolution in the Netherlands and much interesting matter, will be found under our foreign head.

Married,

In this city, on Wednesday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Jonas H. Lane, M. D. of Boston, to Miss Frances Ann Brown, daughter of Mr. James P. Brown, of this city.

In this town, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Everest, Mr. Francis G. Pitcher to Miss Mary Ann Cottrell.

In Mansfield, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Atwood, Mr. Ezra Bingham, of Lisbon, to Miss Eliza Adams, daughter of Doct. Jabez Adams.

In Wilbraham, Mass. by the Rev. John Hyde, Mr. Austin Phillips to Mrs. Margaret P. Hoxsey, of Preston.

Died,

At Lebanon, on the 1st inst. of the typus fever, Damon L. Gay, aged 18 years: son of Mr. Abel Gay.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the New London County Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, at Jewett City. The society will assemble at half past 10 o'clock A. M. for business, and public exercises will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

The various associations for the promotion of Temperance in this County, are particularly requested to send Delegates on that occasion, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

FINE CUTLERY.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of *KNIVES and FORKS*, of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and warranted wrought knives and forks, at *very low prices*. Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn, and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 13. 5w29

SMITH & GODDARD

Have just received and offer for sale,

20 bbls. Colgate's best starch,
20 bbls. Cold Spring, do.,
10 casks fall strained sperm oil, } very pure, &
10 do. winter do. do. do. } light col'd.
6 do. refined whale oil.

N. B. Teazles, shuttles, pickers, tenter hooks, proving glasses, lamp wicks, comb and cleaner plate, with all other articles used by manufacturers, kept constantly on hand.

Oct. 11. 3w29

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather,
30 bbls. straights and bank Oil,
Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by *SIMEON THOMAS Jr.*

Oct. 13. 29

3 cases white pelisse wadding,
1 do. black do. do.,
3 cases American prints,
1 do. white thread,
1 do. India Rubber over-shoes,
25 yds. dark mixed satinett,

Just received and for sale by *SMITH & GODDARD.*

Oct. 11. 3w29

JUST RECEIVED

FROM SLOOP JASPER,

25 casks Thomastown Lime, fresh,
25 bbls. Shoal Fish,
Half and whole bbls. Mackerel.

The above for sale cheap by *DANIEL B. MINER.*

Oct. 12. 29

SPERM OIL.

30 bbls. fall strained Sperm Oil, of pure quality, suitable for manufactures, just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 12. 29

FLOUR, &c.

28 bbls. Eatbuch and Rochester Flour,
10 half bbls. do. do.
for sale by *DANIEL B. MINER.*

Oct. 12. 29

OATS.

500 bushels are wanted by *N. GILBERT.*

Oct. 12. 29

COTTON.

64 bales prime Georgia Cotton, just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Oct. 12. 3w29

STAGES

LEAVE Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day, except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches.—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

TO-MORROW,

WILL BE DRAWN AT HARTFORD,

The Connecticut Lottery, Class No. 7, extra, for the erection of a Bridge at Enfield Falls.

Capital Prizes, $6000, 2500, 1500, 1400, 1300, 1200, 1100, 1000, 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 240, 10 of 150, 20 of 100, 74 of 80, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

Connecticut Lottery, Class No. 19, to be drawn at Hartford, Tuesday Oct. 19th.

—SCHEME—

$10,000, 2,000, 1500, 1400, 1300, 1200, 2 of 1000, 100 of 400, together with a great number of 100, 60, 40, 30, 20, &c. &c.

Tickets five dollars, shares in proportion.

For sale at the

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY OFFICE,

(formerly occupied by Ramsdell,) where Tickets and Shares may be obtained in the Lotteries of this state.

☞ Cash will be promptly paid for prizes as soon as drawn. Orders from the country will be attended to promptly.

Norwich, Oct. 13th, 1830. 1w

TAKEN,

BY virtue of a warrant, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of Noyes Simons, in Bozrah, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1830. at 9 o'clock a. m., so much of the real estate of Daniel F. Beebe, Wm. P. Ross and wife, Jedediah Vergason, Jeremiah Vergason, Rebena Perkins, Sarah Gardner, Abell Gates and wife, Mary Hatch's heirs, Asa Hopkins, Alfred Rogers, and James Rogers' heirs, as will pay their town tax, in said town, on list 1829, with necessary cost.

ORMEL JOHNSON, Collector.

Bozrah, Oct. 13th, 1830. 3w29

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w30

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!

FARE $1 50 THROUGH TO N. Y.

STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will, by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29] D. RAYMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

TWO thirds of the personal estate of *Asa Bigelow*, Esq., late of Colchester, deceased, will be offered for sale, at his late residence, on Tuesday the 19th of Oct., inst., consisting of Farming Tools, House-hold Furniture, Bedding, Stock, Hay, &c. The stock consists of horses, oxen, cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs. Several of the cattle are a mixture of the improved English breeds. The sheep of the Merino and Saxony breeds.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—Should said day be stormy, sale the first fair day after.

LYDIA BIGELOW, } *Executors.*
GUY BIGELOW, }

Colchester, Oct. 9. 1w

ASSESSORS NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Norwich, liable by law to pay Taxes, are hereby notified to deliver to either of the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of October, inst., a true list of their polls and rateable estate, by them possessed, on the 1st of Oct. 1830.

JOHN DeWITT, }
JOHN HYDE, } *Assessors.*
ASA ROATH, }

Norwich, Oct. 7, 1830. 3w29

TO MANUFACTURERS.

ALL kinds of Cotton and Woolen Machinery, made to order, and warranted to be of good materials, and well finished, on hand—six new Looms, and one Double Carding Machine with clothing on, and in good running order, which will be sold low by SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. Said Carding Machine is at Mr. *A. J. Perkins'* Factory, on Beaver brook, in Franklin, where any one wishing to see it can call.

Oct. 11. 3w29

NOTICE.

THE Superior Court, at their session in and for the county of New London, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, adjudged and declared Zachariah P. Botton, of Lisbon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers commissioners. We give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said county, on the 2d Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of said Botton.

JOHN HYDE, } Com'rs.
GERARD CARPENTER, }

Norwich, Oct. 11th, 1830. 3w29

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Oct. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *Cyrus Richardson*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Leonard Richardson, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

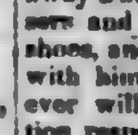
3w29] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

MY son, *Daniel Walcott Perkins*, has been living at the house of Mr. Joab Beebe. He has been missing since the 2d inst. He is 15 years of age, stout built, is of a dark complexion and has brown hair. Wore away a brown short jacket, and brown trowsers and waistcoat, an old hat, and thick shoes, and no stockings. Took no clothes with him, excepting what he wore. Whoever will return said boy, or give information respecting him, shall be reasonably rewarded.

DANIEL PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 11th. 3w29

For New-York.



The sloop Maria, W. W. Coit master, will sail on Friday, 15th October at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington or on board.

Oct. 12. 29

For New-York.

Sloop Exchange, Gore, will sail on Monday, the 18th, at 6 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Jed. Huntington.

Oct. 12. 3w29

For New-York.

The sloop Jupiter, Capt. Rogers, will sail on Monday, 18th Oct. at 11 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

Oct. 12. 1w

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1600 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1y[illegible]

POETRY.

AWAY WITH THE BOURBONS.

Translated from the French of Beranger, for the New-York American.

Away with the Bourbons!—'tis France who exclaims;
Too long have we borne your degenerate sway,
Oppressors, we blush for your faces and names—
Fly, fly to your dens—Freedom kindles her flame—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons, their cruelty's dye
The pencil of Clio were weak to portray,
Yet hark to the voice of your victims, they cry,
The gloomy abysses return to the sky—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with them, then shall our proud tri-color,
Our bow on the mountains its splendors display,
And our [illegible], our country, the words we adore,
The flag of our fathers shall hollow once more—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons! the Loire shall again
Re-assemble its heroes, and call to the fray;
And they who've forgotten to vanquish, shall then
Wreath our banners renew the old glory like men.
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with them! ay, and the horde they have led,
To disgrace our free soil, with their foreign array;
Cruel traitors! the tyrants who basely betrayed,
Then sought from strange banners inglorious shade.
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons! my country arise!
Regain the proud rank thou shouldst honor to-day;
Thou shouldst reign, then sweep off with their toys and their ties,
The minions we hate—the vile race we despise.
Away with the Bourbons! away!

From the Essex Gazette.

THE DISENTHRALLED.

He had bowed down to Drunkenness,
An abject worshipper;
The pulse of manhood's pride had grown
Too faint and cold to stir;
And he had given his spirit up
To the unblessed thrall;
And bowing to the poison cup
He gloried in his fall.

There came a change—the cloud rolled off,
And light fell on his brain—
And like the passing of a dream
That cometh not again.
The shadow of his spirit fled,
He saw the gulf before—
He shuddered at the waste behind—
And was a man once more.

He shook the serpent folds away
That gathered round his heart,
As shakes the swaying forest oak
Its poison vine apart;
He stood erect—returning pride
Grew terrible within;
And Conscience sat in judgment on
His most familiar sin.

The light of Intellect again
Along his pathway shone;
And Reason like a monarch sat
Upon its olden throne;
The honored and the wise once more
Within his presence came—
And lingered oft on lovely lips
His once forbidden name.

There may be glory in the might
That treadeth nations down—
Wreaths for the crimson conqueror—
Pride for the kingly crown—
But nobler is that triumph hour
The disenthralled shall find,
When evil passion boweth down
Unto the godlike mind.

MEDLEY.

The Sabbath.—There is a holy calmness in the sacred rest of the Sabbath breathed upon the devotional soul; a divine peace, which nothing else on earth can awaken; it is a holy resignation of feelings, which the brightest and most splendid scenes of human pride cannot impart; nor can the deepest shades of desolation destroy it. It charms the thoughts from vain, sublunary things, soothes them into seriousness, and gently draws them upward to the source of all holiness. It is like the refreshing touch of the breeze, or like the cool, pure water of the fountain, to the weary, fainting traveller. It is indeed a day of rest to the soul—an ineffable communion with the Most High. With its first dawning beam there is a depth of composure and a holiness of aspect poured upon the face of creation, and the heart of the devotional man meets and mingles with these unutterable influences of the Divinity. To him there is a sacredness resting upon it, a holy solemnity of feelings, which makes him dread to remember the things of vanity, and strive to burst the fetters of sin; every thing seems changed in his sight—every object wears a more chastened and forgiving aspect, and the whole world seems like one vast temple of love and devotion.

There are sometimes festival days on earth—days of splendid victory, triumph and rejoicing, and there are many joyous hearts that ardently anticipate the dawn that is to bring the wished for scenes, and wildly do they throb with delight when the time is full arrived, but they do not feel half that the Christian feels when he hails the Sabbath morn. Theirs is a wild, indefinite sense of enjoyment—his is a serenity of soul—an intercourse with heaven, and a foretaste of immortal blessedness; he lays aside the cares of life, looks with a divine calmness on every object around him, and feels all his soul attuned to the high work of praise and devotion. He enters the sanctuary of God, and there feels the hallowed presence of the Eternal while solemnly listening to the truths of inspiration; and he feels too, that angels may be and are bowing at his side in holy reverence to the object of grateful adoration.

What then is the Sabbath, but a foretaste indeed of that region of bliss, where human cares and sorrows shall be forgotten, and the happy spirit be lost in love and worship in the presence of God?

Oh, who can anticipate the blissful state of existence—who can look thro' the gloomy wilderness of this world, and see fields of life and glory that lie far, far beyond, and feel no thirst to pass hence and enter upon his reward!

Happy, thrice happy are they who make their 'calling and election sure,' for the soul of man can form no adequate conception of the bliss that is reserved for the righteous hereafter. How trifling, then, does the world appear, with all its vanities and scenes of painful enjoyment!

The just man has nothing to fear; methinks he should constantly rejoice, for he knows his Redeemer liveth, and nothing shall pluck him out of his hand.—*Amulet.*

A military officer being at sea, in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity that she cried out, 'My dear, are you not afraid? how is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?' He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillow of a bed place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, 'Are you not afraid?' She instantly replied 'No—certainly not.' 'Why?' said the officer.—'Because,' rejoined his lady, 'I know the sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me.' 'Then,' said he, 'remember I know in whom I have believed, and that he holds the winds in his fist, and the waters in the hollow of his hand.'

Anecdote of Talleyrand.—On the eve of his departure for the Russian campaign, Bonaparte sent for his Minister Talleyrand, and addressed him in these words—"Talleyrand, I know that you have conceived the design of reigning after me, and I have sent for you, to acquaint you that in the event of my falling in battle, arrangements have been made for your death before the news can be known in Paris." "I shall not cease to pray for the preservation of your Majesty's life," was the significant answer of the detected politician.
London Cour.

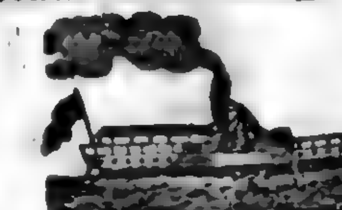
Infidels.—Of modern infidels, who are insensible even to the collateral advantages of the gospel, Fuller says, that 'having grazed on the pastures of revelation they boast of having grown fat by nature.' Nothing is more true than this remark. By comparing the actual condition of heathen countries, with that of countries where a corrupt christianity prevails, and the latter again with that of countries which are more or less distinguished for vital godliness, one might be furnished with something like a scale of religious influence, which might soon gauge the empty boasting of infidels, and measure out the lumber of atheistical philosophy.—*W. Rec.*

French Politeness.—The following compliment was recently paid by a Parisian dentist to a lady. He had made several ineffectual attempts to draw out her decayed tooth, and finding at last that he must give it up, he apologised by saying, "The fact is, Madame, it is impossible for any thing bad to come from your mouth."

Education.—I have ever thought the prohibition of the means of improving our rational nature, to be the worst species of tyranny that the insolence and perverseness of mankind ever dared to exercise. This goes to all men in all situations, to whom education can be denied.—*Lander.*

True Magnanimity.—Hath any wronged thee? be bravely revenged—slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, and 'tis finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.

Steam Boat Stage Line,



From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston, $4 00.

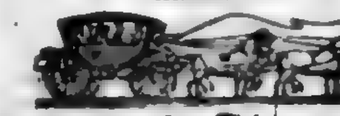
For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP, Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

FARE REDUCED

and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!



Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW-YORK.

Fare from Boston to New York,	$6 50
Worcester to do.	4 50
Oxford,	4 25
Dudley,	4 00
Woodstock,	3 75
Pomfret,	3 50
Brooklyn,	3 00
Canterbury,	2 75

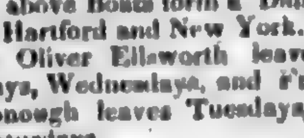
For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

☞Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.



The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

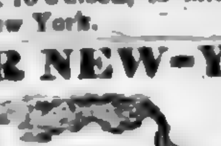
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

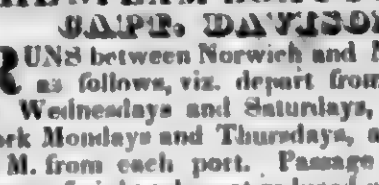
Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.



Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 10 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TOLLAND COUNTY BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Tolland County Bank, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the 18th day of October inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Tolland, Oct. 8, 1830. 3w28

SCHOOL.

JOSEPH B. PALMER

WILL open a school in this city on Monday next, for the common branches of education, if a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained to make it an object. Terms may be known by calling at his house.

Norwich City, Oct. 4th. 28

NOTICE.

THE land belonging to John Stanton's heirs, lying in the town of Montville, First Society, will be sold at public auction, at the Sign Post, in said society, on the 20th day of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to pay the taxes on said property, in my hands for collection.

THOS. P. ROGERS, Collector.

Montville, Sept. 30, 1830. 3w28

LOST,

A Gold Seal, Key and Ring. The person finding them shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the store of

W. D. RIPLEY.

Sept. 28. 3w28

FASHIONABLE HATS, FROM $2 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

SPLENDID $3½ HATS,

BY

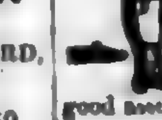
A. WICKHAM,

Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.

Sept. 7. 6w24

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

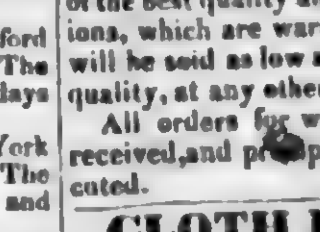
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

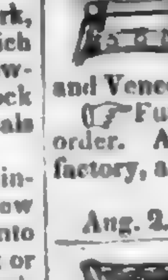
HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES.

together with PLATES of all sizes.

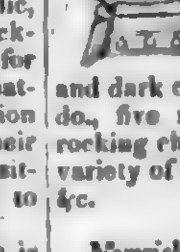
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞*Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Willimantic and vicinity are respectfully informed that the subscriber has taken a shop, in the centre of the village, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

and earnestly solicits a liberal share of patronage. All who favor him with their custom shall have their work executed with fidelity and punctuality.

Particular attention paid to cutting. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

He is just from New York with the latest Fashions.

SIMON CLARK.

Willimantic, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 19

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street

1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by Bela Farr, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

Troy, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edenburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

Troy, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

BROKE INTO THE SUBSCRIBER'S ENCLOSURE,

ABOUT the 27th of August last, a yearling STEER, of a dark brindle color—no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BARNABAS ALLEN.

Canterbury, Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w27

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary in a complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

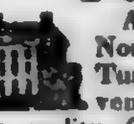
FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16*th*, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



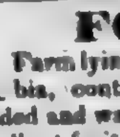
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house. Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

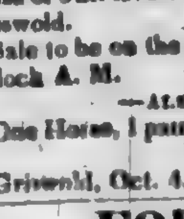
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next,

A FARM, lying in the south part of Sterling, containing 45 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Work Shop thereon standing, with a first rate Saw Mill in good repair, with a good water privilege, and a plenty of good custom. Said farm is situated on a good road, within one mile of a meeting house and not half a mile from a school house. There is on said farm a good orchard, with about 400 young apple trees, mostly grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of

JOSEPH G. TILLINGHAST.
living on the premises.

3w28

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have hereto fore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 30

SPERM OIL & CANDLES.

10 bbls. Winter, Fall, Sperm and refined Whale Oil.
10 boxes Sperm Candles, 4, 5, and 6 to a pound.
10 do. Tallow do. 5, 6, and 8 to a pound.
10 do. Brown Soap.
2 do. White ditto.
60 do. Shaving ditto—Also, Castile, Saponaceous Compound and Naples Soap.

For sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. Oct. 1, 1830.

SAMUEL G. ALLEN, Mary Andrews (2.) Josh. Anne, Mary Bailey, John W. Bailey, Acors Barns, Silas Beckford (2.) Jeremiah Bennet, Lydia Billings, Hetty Bissell, George G. Bishop, James M. Bray, Patrick Brewster, Daniel Burgess, Samuel Case, William L. Cheney, Samuel Clark, William Clarke, Amos Cobb (2.) Bela B. Colton, Thomas J. Crum, William D. Doyle, Edward Dunning, Margaret Eldridge, William Emerson, Erastus T. Fitch (2.) Amos R. Frisbie, James D. Frost, Philip Gardner, Benjamin Gorton, William Hilliard, Thomas Hills, Nancy Johnson, George Kingsley, Joshua Lamper, Jun., Martin Leach, [illegible] Mallison, Angeline Maples, Martha Morse, Zephar B. Osborn, D. Parker, Alfred J. Perkins (2.) Frederic Perkins, Daniel Perkins, Melinda Perkins, Asa Post, Jun., William Powers, Roswell Preston, Avis Rexford, Wealthy Sabin, Frederic Sill, James Smith (2.) Louisa Stanton, William Swift, Henry G. Thompson, Henry H. Wade, Phebe Wallis, *Norwich*—William Waters, *Lisbon.* 28

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, Oct. 1, 1830.

MARY AVERY, Hannah Barber, Thos. & Elizabeth Bradley, Samuel P. Cooper, Lucy Ann Cooper (2.) Hezekiah Crandall, George Dixon, Josiah P. Gilmore, Wanton Greene, Juliana Hill, Jared R. Holmes, Jonathan P. Horton, Lydia Ingraham, Pardon Knyon, Archipus S. Parish, Ira Parkhurst, Lyman W. Parkhurst, Apams Pierce, Sophia Slade, Susanna Tucker, Nathan C. Turner, Joseph Whipple, Elizabeth D. Wood, Lemuel Woodward. 28

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

THE Superior Court, at their session at New London, in and for the County of New London, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, having adjudged and declared Palmer Hewitt, of Groton, an insolvent debtor and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said County, on the first Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Hewitt.

JOHN HYDE, } Commissioners.
GERARD CARPENTER, }

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Doct. Rufus Spalding, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus P. Spalding Esq. the Administrator with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

N. B.—During my absence from Norwich, claims may be exhibited to *James Stedman Esq.* R. P. SPALDING, *Adm'r.* 28

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Hannah Day, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Capt. James L. Day, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 Attest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

SIX months from this day are limited and allowed for the creditors of the estate of William Durkee, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Felix Durkee, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law. And notice of this limitation and allowance is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on two public sign-posts in said district.

[3w27] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows six months from this day for the creditors of the estate of George C. Metcalf, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to David Metcalf & Timothy E. Metcalf, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—and notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two public sign posts in said Lebanon.

27 Attest, *Wm. Wattles, Clerk.*

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of Hallock & Moore will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

POTATOES WANTED.

700 bushels White Potatoes, 300 do. Blue do.—to be delivered in the course of ten days, for which cash and a fair price will be paid.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

Garden Beans.

WANTED immediately 300, bushels Garden Beans. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar Institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to guard himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The success the office proves its ability [illegible] their business, and to the adjusting [illegible] of losses is prompt and liberal. [illegible] of Insurance, applications may be made to the [illegible] have named Agent, who is authorized [illegible] policies to applicants without delay.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series—Vol. IX.—No. 30. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 1694

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and *prices*, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

FASHIONABLE HATS, FROM $2 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.

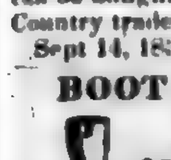
Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 5 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashion, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

ALL kinds of Cotton and Woolen Machinery, made to order, and warranted to be of good materials, and well finished, on hand—six new Looms, and one Double Carding Machine with clothing on, and in good running order, which will be sold low by *SMITH & GODDARD.*

N. B. Said Carding Machine is at Mr. A. J. Perkins' Factory, on Beaver brook, in Franklin, where any one wishing to see it can call.

Oct. 11. 3w29

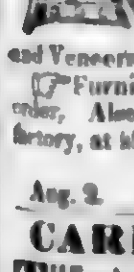
CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order, Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gidding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 28

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 26, 1830. tf10

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. *S. P. ROBINSON.*

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 10, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Willimantic and vicinity are respectfully informed that the subscriber has taken a shop, in the centre of the village, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

and earnestly solicits a liberal share of patronage. All who favor him with their custom shall have their work executed with fidelity and punctuality.

Particular attention paid to cutting. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

He is just from New York with the latest Fashions.

SIMON CLARK.

Willimantic, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.

foot Shetucket street

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

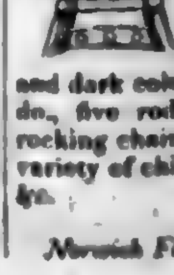
I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 30. 22

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

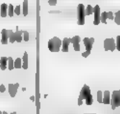
FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

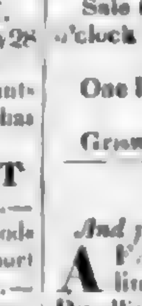
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 80 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next,

A FARM, lying in the south part of Sterling, containing 45 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Work Shop thereon standing, with a first rate Saw Mill in good repair, with a good water privilege, and a plenty of good custom. Said farm is situated on a good road, within one mile of a meeting house and not half a mile from a school house. There is on said farm a good orchard, with about 400 young apple trees, mostly grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of

JOSEPH G. TILLINGHAST.

3w28 living on the premises.

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

LOST,

A Gold Seal, Key and Ring. The person finding them shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the store of

W. D. RIPLEY.

Sept. 28. 3w28

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 casks carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
10 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Ily's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand-writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

MISCELLANY.

From the N. E. Weekly Review.

The times of old—the good old days of frankness and honesty and singleness of heart! Their memory lingers around us like sunshine upon ruins, or like the incense of flowers whose beauty has been trampled beneath the feet of the spoiler! We fear the glorious days of New England have gone by—that the characteristics of her children have departed—that the luxuries, and the vices, and the fashions of strangers, have usurped the beautiful plainness and simplicity—the freedom, the generosity and the bravery of New England. A false and evil spirit has gone over the land, undermining the foundations of her strength, and despoiling her real beauty—lopping away the noble oaks of her forests—the rough-featured but useful products of her own soil, to give place to the graceful, but worthless exotic. It has penetrated every where—from the thronged village to the isolated farm house: and the plough has been exchanged for the insignia of professional life, and the spinning wheel for the piano.

'Tis an evil change: and we fear that there is no going back to our original ground.—Strange—that the young farmer—he, whose associations of life's purest and dearest enjoyments are with the homestead of his ancestors, should so readily leave the beaten track of honorable industry, for the uncertainty and danger and mortifications of more *fashionable* pursuits.—Strange—that he can thus leave the hills and streams of his boyhood—the blue skies that bent like a blessing above his childhood—the sanctuary of his father's fire-side—the open communion of his neighbors—the playmates of his infancy—the companions of his opening manhood—the very graves of his fathers! Where will he again find the deep affection of the friends he is leaving? Where again will the eye of love beam so kindly on him, and where will the grasp of friendship be as warm and as sincere as in his own loved birth place? Does he hope to find them in the gay circle of fashionable folly?—Miserable will be his disappointment. For him there will be vexation—and changing hope—and fear—slight, indignity, resentment, and hate—confidence misplaced, and vows broken, and affection outraged. It is in the solitude and awful beauty of nature that heart answers to heart, thrilling with a passionate touch the mysterious chords of human apathy—rather than in the artificial beauty and heated atmosphere of fashionable existence.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.—We were politely furnished, some weeks since, by a friend, with the following extract of a letter, dated "Wheeling, January, 1830," the publication of which, has been delayed only by a press of matter, that has at the same time excluded many other articles.

"I took passage at Cincinnati, in the same boat with the Indian Chiefs composing the delegation of the Creeks to the President of the United States, on the subject of their apprehended ejectment from the land of their fathers.

"I was made acquainted, during the time I was with them, with some very curious Indian customs, which may be new to you. The Creek Indians have a religious rite, called the *Busk*, which they observe regularly in the month of July. The celebration of it appears to be thus: The inhabitants of a township having carefully collected and removed the ashes from their hearths, proceed formally to occupy four Council Houses, which are erected so as to form a hollow square. In the centre of this square, on the first day of the Busk, a pile of wood is placed, the pieces being laid in radiating positions, which is their usual mode of building a fire.

"The officiating Chief, who unites the offices of Priest and Physician, takes two pieces of wood prepared for the purpose, and by rubbing them together, produces fire by which the pile is ignited; and then the Indians unite and move around it in a kind of religious dance. From this fire each family in the township is supplied afresh, with what they esteem new and pure fire; and on that morning commences the seven day fast, which is kept with religious care and fidelity. During the fast they drink the Yapon tea, (called the black drink) which they believe to be purifying and healthful, together with their bitter herbs, administered by their Priest. Bitter herbs and the inner bark of trees are taken to sustain them during the fast, which they are enabled to continue for 9 or ten days without much suffering.

"At the village of Chatahootchie are deposited the six Copper or Brazen Vessels, some circular and some oblong, and stamped Æ on the outside, which according to their tradition, were given for holy purposes by the Master of breath, (God.)

On the first day of the Busk, the Priest delivers them to be washed. They are then carried by six bearers around the fire, and afterwards deposited, to remain unseen, until the following year. This day is the beginning of the season when it is permitted to eat of the new fruits of the earth, (corn, wheat, &c.) and in cases where the custom has been violated, the conscientious regard the house in which the food was prepared with abhorrence. At this period also certain offences are pardoned: so that with absolution for past offences, the purification of their fast, with new fire and new food, they begin the year with intentions of reformed and better lives.

"Then follows a kind of Carnival—a general feasting, (from which ardent spirits are excluded) to which all contribute. The whole is terminated by a game of Ball, a sport of which the Indians partake with an ardor and delight not surpassed in the games of ancient Greece. The game is generally played by the best men of two different tribes.

"Tripping up and throwing down are permitted, and crippling and killing are not unfrequently the result; but their law of blood for blood (at other times so rigidly enforced) is not enforced under such circumstances.

"On the Chatahootchie river there are some rocks marked with letters or hieroglyphics, (from which the river takes its name) but the Indians cannot be prevailed upon to show them to white men."

Instances of highly gifted infidelity are no arguments against the truth of our holy religion. But I will tell you what they are and to that point of view I earnestly entreat you to consider them with seriousness and fear. They are sad and sad single instances of that perverseness of human nature which converts to the purposes of evil the best and noblest gifts of God. They are striking proofs of the necessary connexion of a depraved heart and a moral blindness of understanding. They teach us that the finest talents, far from ascertaining any man's success in his search after divine truth, may powerfully obstruct its reception if they be previously engaged in the cause of libertinism and sensuality. Above all, they are awful warnings, warnings which may serve to admonish us that when proud and impious man abuses, to the ends of sin, those faculties which the Almighty source of wisdom gave him for the instruction and improvement of mankind, he is oftentimes abandoned in judgment to the misgovernment of his own perverted reason, and suffered to toss to and fro by every gust of passion, without hope in that which is to come.

A more melancholy and awful spectacle can hardly be presented to the mind, than that of a reasonable being made in the likeness of his Creator, for the purposes of God's glory and his own eternal happiness, misled by practical ungodliness and wilful ignorance into the maze of unbelief; not only neglecting the revealed will of God, but ridiculing and reviling it; not only indulging without remorse in every sinful pleasure which the gospel forbids, but infusing the poison of immorality into the mind of others, laboring to vitiate the source of public principle, to weaken all the ties of virtue, and to pave the way to infidelity and atheism by familiarizing the minds of thousands to the profane and impure effusions of a perverted imagination and a corrupt heart, to see him deriding with bitter sarcasm the commerce of Christian society and the softening intercourse of domestic life, casting around him as in sport, firebrands, arrows, and death, and exulting in the moral destruction he has wrought.—*Bloomfield.*

FATAL FROLIC.—About twenty years since, a young gentleman, remarkable for strong nerve, was at a party consisting of a few friends; where ghosts and supernatural agency became the subject of conversation. After a few remarks by some of the party, the young gentleman's opinion was asked, when he firmly declared he had no belief whatever in such nonsense, and that he would as soon meet a herd of ghosts as a flock of sheep, and that he would no more mind passing a night in a reputed haunted house, than by his own fireside. One or two of the party determined to try his nerve, and one gentleman in particular offered to wager him a dozen of wine, that he would be afraid to sit up all night with a corpse. He instantly accepted the bet, provided he was allowed a fire, a pair of pistols and a glass of grog, and his own house being made the scene of the trial of his nervous faculties. These terms being agreed to, the parties separated, and the next evening was to be the time appointed for the decision of the bet.

The next evening came, and every thing being in readiness, pistols, fire and grog—the corpse was brought in by the party who laid the wager, assisted by a friend, enveloped in a large sheet, and placed in a coffin, and set down in the middle of the room. At the instant the young hero was called down from the room to speak to a person upon some trifling business, which he instantly despatched, and returned up stairs.—The parties who brought the corpse in, after wishing him a good night, were on the point of departure, when he earnestly said to them—

"Now, if any tricks are attempted to be played with me, I will fire at the corpse, if one it be, for I strongly suspect it is a living being." They made him no further answer to this threat than these ominous words—"Remember twelve o'clock!"

He was then left alone. He stirred his fire, sipped his grog, and made himself as comfortable as he could possibly do. At length the solemn hour of midnight arrived. As the last stroke vibrated on his ear, he distinctly saw the corpse begin to move—he snatched a pistol from the table, advanced to the coffin, and exclaimed "If you stir another step, I will fire!" To this injunction he received no answer—the supposed corpse rose up in the coffin, and stepped.—He repeated this threat—it still advanced—he fired, and the bullet was thrown back in his face by the corpse. He fell to the ground with a piercing shriek, and rose a lunatic, in which wretched state he remained till his death, which happened about a year after this tragic and truly heart rending scene occurred.

A more lamentable instance of cruel folly perhaps never occurred. Had but its victim for a moment reflected, he would have been saved; but the idea of the bullet's being returned, or perhaps that of shooting a fellow creature, took such an effect on his nerves, that reason forsook her empire, never more to return. A moment's forethought would have saved him.

During the time he was called out of the room to speak to the person who wished to see him, (who was a party concerned,) the bullets were drawn from the pistols, and given into the hands of the corpse who was likewise one of the party who was present when the wager was laid.

The occurrence is never thought of by either of the actors in this fatal foolish affair, but it occasions a sigh or pang of remorse.

HOW ANY MAN MAY BE INDEPENDENT.

Not long after Benjamin Franklin had commenced editor of a newspaper, he noticed with considerable freedom the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia. This circumstance was regarded by some of his patrons with disapprobation, and induced one of them to convey to Franklin the opinion of his friends with regard to it. The Doctor listened with patience to the reproof, and begged the favor of his friend's company at supper on an evening which he named; at the same time requesting that the other gentlemen who were dissatisfied with him should attend. The Doctor received his guests cordially—his editorial conduct was canvassed, and some advice given.—Supper was at last announced, and the guests invited to an adjoining room. The table was only supplied with two puddings, and a stone pitcher filled with water. All were helped, none could eat but the Doctor. He partook freely of the pudding, and urged his friends to do the same; but it was out of the question—they tasted and tried in vain. When their host saw the difficulty unconquerable, he rose and addressed them. "My friends, any one who can subsist on saw-dust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage."—*Watson's Annals of Philadelphia.*

As it was in Franklin's day, so it is now.—The only way for an editor to be independent is to economize. The editor who floats on the surface of popular opinion, who [illegible] both by precept and practice, the [illegible] and vices of the day, who never takes a bold stand against a public evil, till the evil itself becomes unpopular, and who is careful not to offend the feelings or cross the views of the influential, may keep his coach and servants, and live in princely style. But the man, who takes a different course, must go oftener to the saw-mill than he does to the grist-mill for his daily bread.—*Genius of Temperance.*

BOLDNESS.—What heart is there that has not beat high at Henry IV.'s exclamation to his soldiers on the field of Ivry—"Soldiers! if ever ye lose your standards, rally around my white plume!" Yet how under the ensuing [illegible] into the shade, when we carry our mind's eye to the scene where Marco Bozzaris, ready to hurl destruction on his enemy's encampment, and moving with his patriot bands, under the solemn shades of night, to surprise the Turkish camp, called aloud to his followers, ere the first blow was struck—"My friends, if ye lose me

and in the fray, took me in the Pacha's tent, and you will find me!" And it was so; but but they found him mortally wounded, and stretched upon a heap of hostile corpses!—*Athenæum.*

From the North American Review.

MR. MADISON'S LETTER.

"MONTPELLIER, August, 1830.

"DEAR SIR—I have duly received your letter, in which you refer to the "nullifying doctrine" advocated, as a constitutional right, by some of other distinguished fellow citizens; and to the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature in '98 and '99, as appealed to in behalf of that doctrine; and you express a wish for my ideas on those subjects.

"I am aware of the delicacy of the task in some respects, and the difficulty in every respect, of doing full justice to it. But, having, in more than one instance, complied with a like request from other friendly quarters, I do not decline a sketch of the views which I have been led to take of the doctrine in question, as well as some others connected with them; and of the grounds from which it appears, that the proceedings of Virginia have been misconceived by those who have appealed to them. In order to understand the true character of the Constitution of the United States, the error, too common, must be avoided, of viewing it thro' the medium, either of a consolidated Government, or of a confederated Government, whilst it is neither the one nor the other, but a mixture of both. And having, in no model, the analogies applicable to other systems of government, it must, more than any other, be its own interpreter, according to its text and *the facts of the case.*

"From these it will be seen that the characteristic peculiarities of the Constitution are, 1. the mode of its formation; 2, the division of the supreme powers of government between the States in their united capacity, and the States in their individual capacities.

"1. It was *formed*, not by the governments of the component States, as the Federal Government for which it was substituted was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community, in the manner of a consolidated Government.

"It was formed by the States, that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions.

"Being thus derived from the same source as the Constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the Constitution of the State; and is as much a Constitution, in the strict sense of the term, within its prescribed sphere, as the constitutions of the states are, within their respective spheres; but with this obvious and essential difference, that being a compact among the states in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the states individually, as the constitution of a state may be at its individual will.

"2. And that it divides the supreme powers of Government, between the Government of the United States, and the Governments of the individual States, is stamped on the face of the instrument; the powers of war and of taxation, of commerce and of treaties, and other enumerated powers vested in the Government of the United States, being of as high and sovereign a character, as any of the powers reserved to the state Governments.

"Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the Governments created by the constitutions of the states are, within their several spheres. It is like them organized into Legislative, Executive and Judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things. And, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it. The concurrent operation in certain cases, is one of the features marking the peculiarity of the system.

"Between these different constitutional Governments, the one operating in all the states, the others operating separately in each, with the aggregate powers of Government divided between them, it could not escape attention, that controversies would arise concerning the boundaries of jurisdiction; and that some provision ought to be made for such occurrences. A political system that does not provide for a peaceable and authoritative termination of occurring controversies, would not be more than the shadow of a government; the object and end of a real Government being, the substitution of law and order, for uncertainty, collision and violence.

"That to have left a final decision, in such cases, to each of the states, then thirteen, and already twenty-four, could not fail to make the constitution and the laws of the United States different in different states, was *obvious*; and not less obvious, that this diversity of independent decisions, must altogether distract the Government of the Union, and speedily put an end to the Union itself. A uniform authority of the laws, is in itself a vital principle. Some of the most important laws could not be partially executed. They must be executed in all the states, or they could be duly executed in none. An import, or an excise, for example, if not in force in some states, would be defeated in others. It is well known that this was among the lessons of experience, which had a primary influence in bringing about the existing constitution. A loss of its general authority would moreover revive the exasperating questions between the states holding ports for foreign commerce, and the adjoining states without them; to which are now added, all the inland states, necessarily carrying on their foreign commerce through other states.

"To have made the decisions under the authority of the individual states, co ordinate, in all cases, with decisions under the authority of the United States, would unavoidably have produced collisions incompatible with the peace of society, and with that regular and efficient administration, which is of the essence of free governments. Scenes could not be avoided, in which a ministerial officer of the United States and the correspondent officer of an individual state, would have rencounters in executing conflicting decrees; the result of which would depend on the comparative force of the local power attending them; and that, a casualty depending on the political opinions and party feelings in different States.

"To have referred every clashing decision, under the two authorities, for a final decision, to the States as parties to the constitution, would be attended with delays, with inconvenience, and with expenses, amounting to a prohibition of the expedient; not to mention its tendency to impair the salutary veneration for a system requiring such frequent interpositions, and the delicate questions which might present themselves as to the form of stating the appeal, and as to the quorum for deciding it.

"To have trusted to negotiation for adjusting disputes between the Government of the United States and the State Governments, as between independent and separate sovereignties, would have lost sight altogether of a constitution and government for the Union; and opened a direct road from a failure of that resort, to the *ultima ratio* between nations wholly independent of and alien to each other. If the idea had its origin in the process of adjustment, between separate branches of the same Government, the analogy entirely fails. In the case of disputes between independent parts of the same Government, neither part being able to constitute of itself its will, nor the Government to proceed without a concurrence of the parts, necessity brings about an accommodation. In disputes between a state Government and the Government of the United States, the case is practically as well as theoretically different; each party possessing all the departments of an organized Government, Legislative, Executive and Judiciary; and having each a physical force to support its pretensions. Although the issue of negotiation might sometimes avoid this extremity, how often would it happen among so many states, that an unaccommodating spirit in some would render that resource unavailing? A contrary supposition would not accord with a knowledge of human nature, or the evidence of our own political history.

The constitution, not relying on any of the preceding modifications, for its safe and successful operation, has expressly declared, on the one hand, 1, "that the constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; 2, that the judges of every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution and laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; 3, that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority, &c."

On the other hand, as a security of the rights and powers of the States, in their individual capacities, against an undue preponderance of the powers granted to the Government, over them in their united capacity, the constitution has relied on, 1, the responsibility of the Senators and Representatives in the Legislatures of the United States to the Legislatures and people of the States; 2, the responsibility of the President to the people of the United States; and 3, the liability of the executive and judicial functionaries of the United States to impeachment by the representatives of the people of the states in one branch of the Legislature of the United States, and trial by the representatives of the states in the other branch: the State functionaries, Legislative, Executive or Judicial, being, at the same time, in their appointment and responsibility, altogether independent of the agency of authority of the United States.

How far this structure of the Government of the United States is adequate and safe for its objects, time alone can absolutely determine. Experience seems to have shewn, that whatever may grow out of future stages of our national career, there is, as yet, a sufficient control in the popular will, over the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. When the Alien and Sedition Laws were passed in contravention to the opinions and feelings of the community, the first elections that ensued put an end to them. And whatever may have been the character of other acts, in the judgment of many of us, it is but true, that they have generally accorded with the views of a majority of the States and of the people. At the present day, it seems well understood, that the laws which have created most dissatisfaction, have had a like sanction without doors; and that whether continued, varied or repealed, a like proof will be given of the sympathy and responsibility in the Legislative policy of the nation.

With respect to the judicial power of the United States, and the authority of the Supreme Court, in relation to the boundary of jurisdiction between the Federal and the State Governments, I may be permitted to refer to the thirty-ninth number of the "Federalist,"* for the light in which the subject was regarded by its writer, at the period when the constitution was depending; and it is believed, that the same was the prevailing view then taken of it, that the same view has continued to prevail, and that it does so at this time, notwithstanding the eminent exceptions to it.

But it is perfectly consistent with the concession of this power to the Supreme Court, in cases falling within the course of its functions, to maintain that the power has not always been rightly exercised. To say nothing of the period, happily a short one, when Judges in their seats did not abstain from intemperate and party harangues, equally at variance with their duty and their dignity; there have been occasional decisions from the bench, which have incurred serious and extensive disapprobation. Still it would seem that, with but few exceptions, the course of the Judiciary has been hitherto sustained by the predominant sense of the nation.

Those who have denied or doubted the supremacy of the judicial power of the United States, and denounce at the same time a nullifying power in a State, seem not to have sufficiently adverted to the utter inefficiency of a supremacy in a law of the land, without a supremacy in the exposition and execution of the law; nor to the destruction of all equipoise between the Federal Government and the State Governments, if, whilst the functionaries of the Federal Government are directly or indirectly elected by and responsible to the States, and the functionaries of the states are in their appointment and responsibility wholly independent of the U. States, no constitutional control of any sort belonged to the United States over the States. Under such an organization, it is evident that it would be in the power of the States individually, to pass unauthorised laws, and to carry them into complete effect, any thing in the constitution and laws of the U. States to the contrary notwithstanding. This would be a nullifying power in its plenary character; and whether it had its final effect, through the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary organ of the State, would be equally fatal to the constituted relation between the two Governments.

Should the provisions of the constitution as here reviewed, be found not to secure the Government and rights of the States, against usurpations and abuse, on the part of the United States, the final resort within the purview of the constitution, lies in an amendment of the constitution, according to a process applicable by the States.

And in the event of a failure of every constitutional resort, and an accumulation of usurpations and abuses, rendering passive obedience and non resistance a greater evil, than resistance and revolution, there can remain but one resort, the last of all, an appeal from the cancelled obligations of the constitutional compact, to original rights and the law of self-preservation. This is the *ultima ratio* under all governments, whether consolidated, confederated, or a compound of both, and it cannot be doubted, that a single member of the Union, in the extremity supposed, but in that only, would have a right, as an extra and ultra constitutional right, to make the appeal.

This brings us to the expedient lately advanced, which claims for a single state a right to appeal against an exercise of power by the Government of the United States decided by the state to be unconstitutional to the parties to the constitutional compact; the decision of the state to have the effect of nullifying the act of the Government of the United States, unless the decision of the state be reversed by three fourths of the parties.

The distinguished names and high authorities which appear to have asserted and given a practical scope to this doctrine, entitle it to a respect which it might be difficult otherwise to find for it.

If the doctrine were to be understood as requiring three fourths of the States to sustain, instead of that proportion to reverse the decision to the appealing State, the decision to be without effect during the appeal, it would be sufficient to remark, that this extra constitutional course might well give way to that marked out by the constitution, which authorizes two thirds of the States to institute, and three fourths to effectuate an amendment of the constitution, establishing a permanent rule of the highest authority, in place of an irregular precedent of construction only.

But it is understood that the nullifying doctrine imports that the decision of the State, is to be presumed valid, and that it overrules the law of the United States, unless overruled by three fourths of the States.

Can more be necessary to demonstrate the inadmissibility of such a doctrine, than that it puts it in the power of the smallest fraction over one fourth of the United States, that is of seven states out of the twenty four, to give the law and even the constitution to seventeen states, each of the seventeen having as parties to the constitution, an equal right with each of the seven to expound it, and to insist on the exposition? That the seven might, in particular instances be right, and the seventeen wrong, is more than possible.—But to establish a positive and permanent rule giving such a power, to such a minority over such a majority, would overturn the first principle of free government, and in practice necessarily overturn the Government itself.

It is to be recollected that the constitution was proposed to the people of the states as a *whole*, and unanimously adopted by the states as a *whole*, it being a part of the constitution that not less than three fourths of the states should be competent to make any alteration in what had been unanimously agreed to. So great is the caution on the point that in two cases where peculiar interests were at stake, a proportion even of three fourths is distrusted, and unanimity required to make an alteration.

When the constitution was adopted as a whole, it is certain that there were many parts, which, if separately proposed, would have been promptly rejected. It is far from impossible, that every part of a constitution might be rejected by a majority, and yet taken together as a whole be unanimously accepted. Free constitutions will rarely if ever be formed, without reciprocal concessions; without articles conditioned on and balancing each other. Is there a constitution of a single state out of the twenty four that would bear the experiment of having its component parts submitted to the people and separately decided on?

What the fate of the constitution of the United States would be if a small proportion of the States could expunge parts of it particularly valued by a large majority, can have but one answer.

The difficulty is not removed by limiting the doctrine to cases of construction. How many cases of that sort, involving cardinal provisions of the constitution, have occurred? How many now exist? How many may hereafter spring up? How many might be ingeniously created, if entitled to the privilege of a decision in the mode proposed?

Is it certain that the principle of that mode would not reach farther than is contemplated. If a single State can of right require three fourths of its co states to overrule its exposition of the constitution, because that proportion is authorized to amend it, would the plea be less plausible that, as the constitution was unanimously established, it ought to be unanimously expounded?

The reply to all such suggestions seems to be unanswerable and irresistible; that the constitution is a compact, that its text is to be expounded according to the provisions for expounding it—making a part of the compact: and that none of the parties can rightfully renounce the expounding provision more than any other part. When such a right accrues, as may accrue, it must grow out of abuses of the compact releasing the sufferers from their fealty to it.

In favor of the nullifying claim for the States, individually, it appears, as you observe, that the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, in '98 and '99, against the Alien and Sedition Acts, are much dwelt upon.

It may often happen, as experience proves, that erroneous constructions, not anticipated, may not be sufficiently guarded against, in the language used; and it is due to the distinguished individuals, who have misconceived the intention of those proceedings, to suppose that the meaning of the Legislature, though well comprehended at the time, may not now be obvious to those unacquainted with the contemporary indications and impressions.

But it is believed that by keeping in view the distinction between the governments of the States, and the States in the sense in which they were parties to the constitution; between the rights of the parties, in their concurrent and in their individual capacities; between the several modes and objects of interposition against the abuses of power, and especially between interpositions within the purview of the constitution, and interpositions appealing from the constitution to the rights of nature paramount to all constitutions: with an attention, always of explanatory use to the views and arguments which are combated, the Resolutions of Virginia, so vindicated in the Report on them, will be found entitled to an exposition, showing a consistency in their parts, and an inconsistency of the whole with the doctrine under consideration. That the Legislature could not have intended to sanction such a doctrine, is to be inferred from the debates in the House of Delegates, and from the address of the two Houses to their constituents, on the subject of the Resolutions. The tenor of the debates, which were ably conducted and are understood to have been revised for the press by most, if not all, of the speakers, discloses no reference whatever to a constitutional right of an individual State, to arrest by force the operation of a law of the United States. Concert among the States for redress against the Alien and Sedition Laws, as acts of usurped power, was a leading sentiment; and the attainment of a concert, the immediate object of the course adopted by the Legislature, which was that of inviting the other States "to concur in declaring the acts to be unconstitutional, and to co operate by the necessary and proper measures in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights, and liberties reserved to the States respectively, and to the people."* That by the necessary and proper measures to be *concurrently* and *co-operatively* taken, were meant measures known to the constitution, particularly the ordinary control of the people and Legislatures of the States over the Government of the United States, cannot be doubted; and the interposition of the control, as the event showed, was equal to this occasion.

It is worthy of remark, and explanatory of the intentions of the Legislature, that the words "not law, but utterly null, void, and of no force or effect," which had followed, in one of the Resolutions, the word "unconstitutional," were struck out by common consent. Though the words were in fact but synonymous with "unconstitutional;" yet to guard against a misunderstanding of the phrase as more than declaratory of opinion, the word "unconstitutional" alone was retained, as not liable to that danger.

The published address of the Legislature to the people, their constituents, affords another conclusive evidence of its views. The address warns them against the encroaching spirit of the General Government, urges the unconstitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Acts, points to other instances in which the constitutional limits have been overleaped; dwells upon the dangerous mode of construing power by implication; and in general presses the necessity of watching over the consolidating tendency of the Federal policy. But nothing is said that can be understood to look to means of maintaining the rights of the States, beyond the regular ones, within the forms of the constitution.

If any further light on the subject could be needed, a very strong one is reflected in the answers to the Resolution, by the States which protested against them. The main objection of these, beyond a few general complaints of the inflammatory tendency of the Resolutions, was directed against the assumed authority of a State Legislature to declare a law of the United States unconstitutional, which they pronounced an unwarrantable interference with the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. Had the Resolutions been regarded as avowing and maintaining a right, in an individual State, to arrest, by force, the execution of a law of the United States, it must be presumed that it would have been a conspicuous object of their denunciation.

With cordial salutations.

JAMES MADISON.

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* No. 39. "It is true, that in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide, is to be established under the General Government. But this does not change the principle of the case. The decision is to be impartially made, according to the rules of the Constitution; and most effectual precautions are taken to secure this impartiality. Some such tribunal is clearly essential to prevent an appeal to the sword, and a dissolution of the compact, and that it ought to be established under the General rather than under the local Governments, or, to speak more properly, that it could be safely established under the first alone, is a position not likely to be contested."

* See the concluding resolution of 1798.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Windham County Advertiser.

OLIVER WATKINS.

After a tedious trial, occupying three and a half days, the case of this unhappy man, was committed by Judge WILLIAMS to the Jury, on Friday evening last, at half past 10 o'clock. Next morning (Saturday Oct. 8th) the Jury brought in a verdict of GUILTY. The house, though crowded was silent as the grave. Every countenance was blanched with painful expectancy—every eye was lighted up with new brightness—when the expected result was announced. The prisoner alone, amidst the high-wrought emotion visible every where around him, remained unmoved and calm, as if the most ordinary occurrence had happened to him.—The sound of that fearful word, "guilty," which forever prostrated his hopes, and severed every tie which bound him to earth, seemed to fall on him with a feather's weight.

The destiny of Oliver Watkins, is fixed. He must die for a deed which no human eye saw him perform. If he is innocent of the murder, we can only regret that unfortunate concurrence of circumstances to which he is about to fall a victim. If he is guilty—but we forbear. Tho' his crime be of the blackest die, and his heart harder than the nether millstone, with the recent verdict-scene fresh before our eyes, we feel no disposition to add a single grain to the weight of his mental agony. Now the case is decided, we have nothing to do with his guilt or innocence. These are matters between, and his God. No effort was spared to save his life. Every circumstance that bespoke innocence, was dwelt upon, every resource of ingenuity was resorted to, to dispel the cloud of guilt that hung over the scene, but all in vain. A verdict of Guilty has been found after two trials, by two different Juries, and to this we say, amen. Now, let the sentence of the law be executed, and may God have mercy on him.

It may be proper to state that no new facts of importance were disclosed during the last trial.

On Monday morning last, the prisoner was again brought before the Court to receive his sentence. Being asked by the Clerk, if he had any reason to offer why judgment should not be pronounced upon him, rose, and in a few words, declared his entire innocence of the crime alledged against him. The following sentence was pronounced in a most impressive manner by Judge WILLIAMS:

"OLIVER WATKINS—At a former Term of this Court, you were, by a respectable Grand Jury, from the body of the county, indicted for the crime of the murder of Roxana Watkins, your wife. Upon that charge you were then arraigned at the Bar of this Court, and by an impartial Jury convicted of that offence. But the time of your execution was deferred to a remote period, to give you an opportunity to present your case to the consideration of the Legislature. That you have done and the Legislature referred your petition to a special Court, that Court have heard your case, and without determining your guilt or innocence, granted your petition and allowed you another investigation, that you might avail yourself of any new evidence. This privilege you now have had, and after a full & laborious investigation of your case, a fair and impartial Jury of your country, have again pronounced you *Guilty*; in the justice of which sentence the court feel it their duty to say that they acquiesce.

At every step of these proceedings, you have been assisted by the funds of the State to procure your witnesses, and you have had able and learned counsel at the expense of the State, who have brought to your aid all their learning, experience and ingenuity; but all in vain.—You stand again convicted of the crime of murder. The murder, not of an enemy, not of a stranger, not of one indifferent to you, not of one who had injured or provoked you, but you are convicted of having in cold blood, and without the shadow of provocation, murdered a friend who was entitled to all your love, confidence and esteem,—one whom you could not reproach with want of affection, and whose last words to you were words of kindness. And the friend was none other than one, whom at the altar you had vowed to love, cherish and protect—the companion with whom you have taken sweet counsel—the wife of your bosom, the mother of your children. In the silence of night, when no human eye was upon you—when deep sleep had fallen upon your innocent victim, when she was surrounded by her little children, and fancied herself secure, under the protection of law, and the arms of her husband. You basely violated every obligation of a man, a friend, a father and a husband; and with a heart of flint, an arm of steel, became the assassin of her, whose life you should have defended at the peril of your own. Without giving her time to take leave of her children, or utter one prayer to Heaven for herself or you, you executed your murderous purpose, and hurried her soul to the Bar of God. By this foul act, you have made your children orphans, and deprived them in their tender years, of the attention, the instructions and the prayers of their mother; you have exposed them to the scoffs of an unkind world, and left them to be reproached as the children of a murderer. No wonder if the enormity of such a transaction, excited a doubt as to its existence, and no wonder that you regretted the existence of that fatal mark of your guilt, and endeavored to obliterate it from the remains of your victim. You had indeed prevented her from uttering the dreadful secret, but by the constitution of nature, it was imprinted in characters of blood, which never could be effaced. I have not made these remarks for the purpose of wounding your feelings or aggravating your sufferings, but in the hope, however faint, that you may be led to consider that there is a fountain which washes away guilt, even when as deep as yours—that there is a Being who has said, 'Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be white as snow, though they be red like crimson they shall be white as wool.' To this fountain then, repair, repent and pray to God for mercy. Read and study the Holy Scripture. You may there find the malediction of Heaven upon the murderer, but you may there also find, peace and pardon, proclaimed though the Blood of Christ, to the repenting, returning sinner. Call to your aid the ministers of Religion—they will not refuse you their counsel and their prayers. Seek and perhaps you yet may find, knock and perhaps the door of mercy is not yet forever closed even to you. Waste not your time in expectation of mercy here. The blood of your murdered wife, the safety of an injured community, and the vindication of the majesty of the laws, demand your destruction of the majesty of the laws, demand your punishment. And it is, my painful duty to announce to you the doom affixed to guilt like yours.

That Sentence is, that you Oliver Watkins, be taken from this place to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that on the first Tuesday of August next, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, you be suspended by your neck between the heavens and the earth, until you are dead; and may God Almighty have mercy on your soul."

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. Oct. 16.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, arrived this morning, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 8th ult. By this arrival the editors of the Com. Adv. have received their regular files of London papers to the 7th of Sept. and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The attitude which Belgium has assumed, is not such as to warrant a belief that the insurrection, as it is called, will be put down by slight concessions. There is a serious determination, on the part of the public, to insist upon all the rights they claim; and should there be no foreign interference, there is nothing left to the government but submission, or a severance of the badly assorted kingdom. The meeting of the States' General will have grave subjects of deliberation before them.

The articles demanded of the king, by the deputation from Brussels, were as follows:

No. 1 The sincere execution of the fundamental law without restriction or interpretation either by cabinet circulars, Ministerial ordinances, or any other measure whatever. 2. The dismissal of the obnoxious Ministry. 3. The Temporary suspension of the slaughter duties, (droits d'abbatage.) 4. A new system of election by which the right of choosing their representatives may be more directly vested in the people. 5. The reestablishment of trial by jury. 6. Liberty of the press, and abolition of the Censorship. 7. A law confining the legal responsibility of ministers. 8. A law by which the residence of the High Courts of judicature will be fixed in the southern provinces. 9. The termination of all judicial pursuits against liberal writers, and the reversions of all condemnations for political offences. 10. Succor to be afforded to the workmen until they can resume their labors.—*Times.*

A rumor being current that troops were marching upon Brussels, the superior military authority gave orders to prevent them from entering, which the civic guards were entrusted with enforcing.

On arriving at Vilvorde, the Princess of Orange and Fredrick, of the Netherlands, received the principal inhabitants and authorities of Brussels. They had issued on the 30th Aug. a proclamation at Antwerp, expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the manner in which the tranquility of that city had been preserved, and stating certain measures on which they had resolved, submitting the measures to be concerted between the General commanding the 4th military division of the kingdom, and the Civil and Local Authorities of the Province and city of Antwerp, to an Extraordinary Commission.

A deputation from Brussels waited on the Princes on the 31st Aug. and returned with a proclamation which was read from the balcony of the town Hall, stating that they attached to their entrance into Brussels, conditions which the Deputies did not feel at liberty to concede, without previously making a publication to the citizens. The document signed by them was then read, stating that they were prepared to enter the city surrounded by the citizens, and followed by the military force destined to relieve them from that painful duty of guarding the town, which they had hitherto executed, as soon as the colors and standards which were not legal, should be laid aside, and the insignia, which a misled multitude had defaced, should be restored.

This passage was received with marked disapprobation, and a second deputation was sent, who obtained further concessions, and came back with a proclamation, that the Prince of Orange would on that day, the 1st of Sept. enter Brussels alone and without troops, and wished the civic guard to come out and meet him.—An order was issued in consequence, for the chiefs of sections to assemble with their whole sections under arms, and in the best state, &c.

BRUSSELS, September 2.

Yesterday, by an arrangement with the authorities of the city, the Prince of Orange entered Brussels. He had received two deputations on the previous afternoon and night. The first he had treated very haughtily desiring its members to lay aside their colours. He declined to make any concessions, but threatened to enter Brussels yesterday morning at the head of his troops. The announcement of this treatment and of this threat produced the greatest agitation among the Garde Burgeoise and in the mind of the Provisional Government, under which the capital has been for the last seven days. They resolved, if he attempted to effect his threatened purpose, to oppose force to force.

The people, about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, began, in imitation of the Parisians, to unpave the streets and to erect barricades at all the issues of the city towards the side on which he would enter. All the citizens were at their posts, and the most determined resolutions were every where taken to remain united and in arms till the Prince came to terms.—Wagons were overturned across the streets—barrels were brought and filled with stones to increase the obstruction—great mounds were formed of the pavement which had been taken up—the trees along the Boulevards were cut down to throw on these heaps—and before six o'clock in the morning the preparations made to receive the army must have officially protected the city till after a great slaughter of the troops. Yet this was no test of what the resolution of the inhabitants might ultimately have accomplished, as the work of barricading was discontinued from half past twelve at night, when the result of the Prince's conference with the second deputation was announced.

His Royal Highness agreed, on the representation made to him of the state of the city, to enter it yesterday forenoon, with some members of his staff only, and without any other troops. He agreed to send back the troops coming on to Brussels, or at least to suspend their march, and to give orders to those before the Palace to remain inactive in their position.

The commandant of the civic force issued an order of the day for the citizens to assemble at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the square of the Hotel de Ville. But before they met, the Prince sent to order that they would lay down their colours. To this command a positive negative was returned and it was for some time doubtful whether his royal Highness would appear under the Brabant flag, which had displaced the Orange. The urgency of the occasion, however, made him wave even this point, which to him at first was a point of honor, and he was obliged to entrust himself alone, without troops or assistance of any kind, among 8 or 10,000 armed citizens, who had thrown aside the colors of his family and assumed those of their ancient province. 2,000 stands of arms had arrived the day before from Liege; and it probably is an exaggeration to say, that not less than 10,000 Burghers were provided with muskets by yesterday morning. The square of the Hotel de Ville probably never exhibited a finer display than when each of the eight sections had taken up their positions with their appropriate flags and glittering arms. They not only displayed the tri color, on their standards, but each citizen wore a tri-colored cockade at his button hole, and most of them had tri-colored sashes round their waists.

The march began towards the Palace of Laeken, to meet the Prince about half past 11 o'clock, and the last of the sections had not left the square till half-past twelve. His Royal Highness, accompanied by three Aides-de-Camp, came on about half past one, but did not reach the Hotel de Ville till past 2 o'clock.

He was extremely anxious to proceed directly to the Palace, without going to the Hotel de Ville at all; but the lower class of inhabitants, no doubt directed by the city authorities, opposed his progress, and after a quarter of an hour's contest, (during which the populace repeatedly seized the bridle of his horse, and insisted on his going to pay homage to the city authorities,) he was obliged to submit to their dictation. At the Hotel de Ville he made a speech in a very animated manner, in which he promised to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the Belgians, and announced the formation of a commission to consider their grievances. He then rode off with the cavalry part of the Civic Guard; and going too fast, narrowly escaped being killed by one of posts, who thought that he was flying from the city to call in the troops.

All the Guards were afterwards passed in review by him before his Palace. He appeared pale and planned in the midst of the Garde Burgeoise.

It was said by the last advices from Brussels, that the Prince of Orange was to set out for the Hague with proposals, the object of which was to require that Holland and Belgium should form two distinct administrations, under a federative government.

At Liege, Tournay, Mons, Bruges, and Namur, disturbances to a greater or less extent broke out on the latter days of August.

SPAIN.

The Journal du Commerce of Sept. 1st says: "We learn that Gen. Mina left Paris yesterday to approach the Spanish frontiers; but it seems that it is not his intention not to pass them, unless the state of the country should offer him the elements of a vigorous resistance, that he might not have to reproach himself with the death of the gallant men whom his name might induce to take up arms, if such a rising should ultimately remain unattended with any favorable consequence. This way of thinking is certainly praiseworthy; but it is possible that on his arrival he will find every thing prepared for action."

The Morning Chronicle of Sept. 4th says:—We learn from an authority on which we can rely, that the Revolution in Spain was to commence in the first week of this month of Sept., and be general through the provinces adjoining France and some of the Mediterranean provinces. All the active Spaniards have left Paris for their respective points. Mina is at present in Paris, but he is not now considered an active Spaniard; and we believe the Spaniards no longer count on him for aid in their undertaking.

PORTUGAL.

The Journal du Commerce of Sept. 2d, contains the following paragraph relating to Portugal: "On the 18th of Aug. the ferment continued at Lisbon: the guns of Fort St. George were pointed against the city, and the frigate Dana of 48 guns was anchored in front of the Place de Terreiro de Paco, which is the usual place of popular tumults. In order to avert the storm, agents of the police spread among the crowd a report that Charles X. had been restored to his throne, and that he had cut off the heads of more than 200 noble rebels, and among them those of the principal editors of the Jacobin Journals and Gen. La Fayette."

FRANCE.

England has fully recognized the new French government. The Messager des Chambres of the 1st ult. says:

By the Paris papers of the 5th, it appears that the Emperor of Austria had followed the example of England and acknowledged the new French Government.

When the Emperor of Russia first heard of the insurrection in France, he gave orders that the tri-colored flag should not be received into the harbors of his empire; but he was not aware of the formation of a regular government, and it appears from the latest papers, that the best informed persons did not apprehend a refusal on his part to recognise the new government.

The Moniteur of the 2d ult. contains an announcement by the King, that all Peers who do not take the required oath of adhesion within one month, will forfeit their right to sit in the Chamber of Peers, and that all Deputies who do not take it within 15 days, will be deprived of their seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Ali Pacha, of Egypt; he died at Cairo.

The French packet No. 2, from Bordeaux, arrived at Havana on the 2d inst. with the tri-colored flag flying. When off the Moro, she was ordered to strike it and hoist the white!

LONDON, Monday eve. Sept. 6.

The rumors of a change in the Ministry, of disturbances in Ireland, &c. have been wholly forgotten—a real, cause for alarm as to the future state of Continental politics having sprung up, which has engrossed the attention of the speculators in the Funds and others taking an interest in political affairs throughout the whole day. The letters and papers obtained from the Russian capital to the 21st ult. communicate important news, and it is fully anticipated that should the Emperor Nicholas persevere in his opposition to the new order of things in France the peace of Europe may be disturbed. The advices from St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt communicate the important news, that the Emperor had sent orders to the Russian outports that no French vessels having the tri-colored flag hoisted, should be allowed to enter any of the ports. The 'Notice' had been received at Cronstadt on the 21st ult., and had created great surprise.

The following is an extract of a letter obtained from St. Petersburg, dated the 21st ult.

"You will, I have no doubt, be considerably surprised at the course adopted by the Russian cabinet towards the new French Government, as it has given notice that no vessels having the tri-colored flag hoisted shall enter our ports, and that those bearing the white flag of France only shall be allowed to another. After the many statements which have been circulated here of the concurrence of the Emperor in a change in France, the French residents here have been surprised beyond measure.

It has been fully expected that there would come events of importance on the tapis, as the Russian Ministry have had almost daily conferences, to which occasionally have been summoned the British, Austrian, and the French Ambassadors.

It is believed by many persons here, looking on the bright side of the picture, that the measures issued by the Russian government will only be of a temporary nature; and that the hostility of the emperor to the tri-colored flag will be shortly done away with when he learns that Great Britain has recognized the new French King. It must be here mentioned that the British Ambassador, when asked by the Ministers of the Emperor, as to his opinions of the probable course his Government would pursue, he manifestly implied that it was his conviction that Great Britain would not do any thing tending to coercion against the will of the French people. This is a story current here, among persons who seem at times here possessed good information, and

see no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement.

"The merchants and other French residents here have had an intimation given to them that they are not to make any sort of public demonstrations of joy in consequence of the late transactions in Paris, under pain of being ordered to quit the country. Politicians here are awaiting with much anxiety the result of the present declared opinions of the Russian Government."

SPAIN. We have been favored from a highly respectable source, with an extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Sept 8.

"In consequence of an understanding, with in Spain and without, it is expected that a Constitutional movement will take place by the close of the month, and that all the parasites and oppressors will be put down."—*N. Y. Dai.*

LETTER OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

Copy of a Letter from the Count of Survilliers to ——— ———, an officer formerly serving in the Republican and Imperial armies of France.

Point Breeze, Sept. 14, 1830.

Sir—I received the letter by which you offer to accompany me to Europe, should circumstances call me there. Duty alone can induce me to quit this country. My device, like that of my brother Napoleon, is *all for the French people*. I therefore do not consider myself bound by any thing but duty *towards the nation*. I have no right to exercise, either in my own name or that of my nephew. Government is a want of the people; to be created or destroyed by them according to its usefulness:—And I am now resigned to conform to the national will, lawfully expressed. You know that three millions five hundred thousand suffrages called my family to the empire, at a time when foreigners had no influence in France. You may well suppose that I cannot, without pusillanimity fail to recollect that my nephew, the son of my brother, was proclaimed in 1815; that my brother, the Emperor, abdicated on that condition alone,, that nothing but foreign bayonets on two occasions, restored the Bourbons, and protected the execution of so many illustrious defenders of their country.

I should have set off already if I did not see among the national names of the members of the provisional government, that of a prince with which mine never can have anything in common; being satisfied that any Bourbon, whatever may be the branch to which he belongs, can not suit my country. I have often told you that the only family which the nation will not choose and cannot like, is that of the Bourbons. If that family loved France and was aware of the eternal divorce between them, it would long ago have renounced the throne. That divorce had been sealed by blood enough, both French and foreign during twenty-five years, without any necessity of exposing the family to be the cause of shedding the blood of the citizens of Paris, under the mercenary steel of the Swiss.

The great trial of the revolution is not yet determined. The Emperor Napoleon thought that blood enough had been spilt in the interior of France, and wished to close every wound. He threw the country open to all those whom he deemed as tired of civil war as he was; adjourning the complete freedom of the nation till a general peace, when he should no longer need immense dictatorial power, with which to make head against the united forces of Europe, incessantly excited by the rivalry of England, and the oligarchy of its ministry. He wished to put an end to the revolution, and offered himself as mediator in France, as moderator in Europe.—England constrained him by the wars she perpetually raised, to those conquests which she denounced as excesses, though she alone was answerable for them; and concluded by crushing in France all the fruit of thirty years of heroism and victory, by imposing the family of the good old times on a regenerated nation.

As long as there is any question in France of a branch of that family, I will stay where I am. My family never desired civil war, and does not now. Should the nation declare for a republic, you know my sentiments. They are of long standing. Happy the people among whom I might make this application without danger.—You remember what I often said to the Spaniards—"You will never have as much liberty as I should like to give you: But you must be able to bear it, time is a necessary element in every thing."

Assurances are given that our youth have made great progress towards republican opinions. Doubtless government is a remedy for an evil. Happy the country wise enough to do without it. We perceive scarcely any traces of it in the happy country where we have so long resided. But is that a state suitable to France? Is it not the irritation caused by the absurd pretensions of the government that has weighed it down for fifteen years, which has roused that generous youth beyond perhaps what will suit the rest of their fellow citizens at present, and the tranquility of France and Europe?

A third hypothesis remains, that of my being called upon by honor, by duty, by what I owe to France emancipated, and to Napoleon the second, the son of a brother whom I ought to love and respect more than any other person whatever, because I knew him from infancy better than any one else, and I am sure of the sincerity of his feelings and opinions. When dying on the rock of St. Helena, he charged me through General Bertrand's pen, to let his son govern himself by my advice; never, to let him forget that he is a Frenchman; to let him give France as much liberty as his father gave her equality, and let him adopt for his device, *all for the French people*. I have positive assurances that Napoleon the second, in spite of fortune, is as good a Frenchman as you or I, and will be worthy of his father and of France. I am your affectionate,

JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
(Count of Survilliers.)

ELECTIONS.

Delaware.—This State has followed the example of Maryland. Even Mr. Mc Lane's own county, hitherto [illegible] federal and thoroughly Jacksonian, has at last been [illegible] by the Clay men. The Wilmington Gazette, the leading Jackson paper, says, "We have been beaten, routed, overwhelmed!" It is said but two Jackson men have been elected to the Legislature in the whole State. The Governor, Member of Congress, and other officers, are all friends of Mr. Clay.

Pennsylvania.—The general election in this State took place on the 12th inst. and but few returns have yet been received. Philadelphia composes three congressional districts. In the first district Sutherland had a majority of 1051 votes over Sampson, the former a moderate and the latter a violent Jacksonian—for Sutherland 2146, Sampson 1095. In the second district, Horn (Jackson) had a majority of 372 votes over Coxe (Nat Republican)—for Horn 2632, Coxe 2260. The third district, Watmough (Nat. Republican) had a majority of 662 votes over Miller (Jackson)—for Watmough 4534, for Miller 3872. The contest in the last district was very fierce, [illegible] and one or two men were killed on the election ground, in a row which originated among some of the Irish voters. Chester County has elected the entire Antimasonic ticket by a majority of about 300. In Lebanon county the antimasons were defeated. In Montgomery County, Joel K. Mann, "the Democratic candidate for Congress," received 672 votes, and John Freedley, "the opposition candidate," 419. In Delaware the same ticket is elected, by an average majority of [illegible]. This is a summary of the returns so far as heard from. Of the standing of parties on the presidential question the papers give us but little information—we presume, however, that the Jacksonians will have Pennsylvania for one year more.

New-Jersey.—We have returns from only two counties of the State. Somerset county has elected the Jackson ticket by a small majority. In Middlesex county the Clay ticket has succeeded.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was held at Boston on the 6th and 7th inst. The Recorder gives a very interesting account of the proceedings, from which we gather the following:—On the afternoon of the 7th, the Communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated in Park-street Church by about 1500 professed disciples of Christ, from different parts of the United States. In the evening, another meeting was held in Park-street Church, and after prayer by the Rev. President Day, of Yale College, a part of the Annual Report was read by Mr Evarts, the Secretary of the Board, and the audience was addressed by Rev. President Allen, of Bowdoin College, President Bates, of Middlebury College, and Dr. Miller, of Princeton College, N. J. A collection was then taken in aid of the funds of the Board, which amounted to $393 36.—The receipts of the Board, from donations and legacies, during the year which closed on the 31st of Aug. amounted to $80,738 16, while the receipts from the same sources, during the year preceding, amounted to 104,562 24; leaving a deficiency of receipts in the way of contributions or donation, (which are the only sources of income worthy to be considered,) of $23,754 03. The transfer of $1000 from the permanent fund to current expenses, with some variations in the interest of money received in the two years, presents the total receipts of the year ending Aug 31, 1829, at 106,928 26, and of the year just closed at $87,019 37, leaving a deficiency of $19,908 89. But the real deficiency, and that which should be the basis of all our calculations and all our action, is more than $4000 more; viz. $23,908 89. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the coming year, viz. Hon. John Cotton Smith, President—Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Vice-President—Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Recording Secretary—Hon. William Reed, Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Rev. Warren Fay, D. D. Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D. Prudential Committee—Jeremiah Evarts Esq. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Rufus Anderson, Mr. David Greene, Assistant Secretaries—Henry Hill, Esq. Treasurer—John Tappan and Charles Stoddard, Esqrs. Auditors.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, OCTOBER 20, 1830.

West India Trade.—The more we learn of the nature of the arrangement entered into by our Minister, regulating our English West India trade, and of its probable operation, the more are we satisfied that the gain by this arrangement is almost entirely imaginary, and the loss inevitable and certain. Instead of providing for the reciprocal operation of the Convention, by having the ports of both countries opened simultaneously, our Minister has seen fit to sacrifice two or three months of this *lucrative trade*, and this apparently from no other reason than because Great Britain required some such act as this by way of humiliation on our part. We had, in opposition to the declaration of Mr Canning that the colonial trade was granted as a *boon*, claimed that the trade should be placed upon a reciprocal basis, and for this very insolent demand some humiliation was required, and our Minister has seen fit to make it. We should regret, at any time, to see our Government, or any of its agents, sacrifice the true honor and dignity of the country for present pecuniary gain; but to see them trifled away without even this miserable consolation, is a very humbling reflection for any one who values, in the least, the true honor and lasting interest of his country.

Mr Mc Lane, in a letter to a gentleman of Baltimore, published in the Baltimore Republican, says, in so many words, "This government consents to restore to us the direct trade with her colonies, upon the terms of the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825. The President's proclamation, under the act of Congress of the late session, will lead the way in this arrangement. The government will immediately follow by revoking the orders in Council of July 1827, abolishing the discriminating duties in their colonial ports, and extending to our vessels the advantages of the act of Parliament, of July 5th, 1825. This is all the last Administration lost, and all that he did or could demand"—and we would add, upon the terms upon which it is now obtained, is not worth the having.—The wonderful advantages of this trade, and its wonderful reciprocity, will be seen from the annexed article taken from the New Haven Register. It was evidently written by a person well acquainted with the West India Trade, and is the most to the point of any thing we have seen.—

"1. The British held the game in their own hands; the whole rested on their act of Parliament, which they could amend, modify or repeal at pleasure. It was after the passage of this act that Mr. Canning made his memorable declaration—'to allow a foreign flag to enter Colonial ports at all, upon any terms, is a boon.'

2. Among other things, American salted provisions, even beef and pork, the staples of our farmers, fish and whale oil, the hard earnings of our eastern fishermen, were rigidly excluded from the British W. I. ports. The most important articles we were allowed to carry were *perishable*, which must necessarily go in small quantities, and be sold immediately, however the market might be. For instance, flour, which cannot be stored long in a tropical climate, as it will become sour, or otherwise spoiled, and live stock, which must be sold at once, or they will eat up their value. *In return for these favors we opened our ports to all the productions of the West Indies, excluding none of their staples.*

3. The produce from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, went to the West Indies duty free, but the United States produce permitted to enter was taxed with duties on its arrival.

These were the general terms on which the trade proceeded in 1825, and which, we are told, must hereafter govern it, if we have it: to all which our Government have now yielded another and most important point.—With securing admission to the West Indies for our farmers' staples, beef and pork, we have agreed to take off the alien duties from British ships on their arrival here—so that the vessels of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada, after having gone to a West India port and sold their outward cargoes in the Islands duty-free, while the American is taxed on his, may come into our ports and sell their return cargoes free from any discriminating duties. This is the meaning of free trade and reciprocity, as the British understand these words.

If such are the terms of the present arrangement, the next question is, what are they worth to the American navigator? The Canadian or New Brunswicker sells his cargo of provisions in Jamaica free from all impost duties, and takes pay in sugar and molasses; the New-Yorker or New-Englander sells such things as he is permitted to carry to Jamaica, not as his rival does, duty free, or on the payment of light port charges, but taxed with heavy impost duties, and takes his pay also in sugar and molasses. Both vessels leave Jamaica together for New York, with their return cargoes, and on their arrival, the foreigner, though he has paid no impost duty on his outward voyage, is now allowed to come here also and sell his sugar and molasses to our citizens, free from any alien duty—he enters his vessel at the custom-house of the United States the same as an American. Which of the two, under such circumstances, can undersell the other in our own market, and ultimately drive him from the trade? Can the American citizen bear up under these decided advantages?

While the ports of the British West Indies were closed to the direct trade, they took our produce through other channels, and very frequently paid in specie for what they took; the game was then in our hands. We were draining them of their doubloons through the neutral Islands, and in five years more, unless they had relaxed, should have drawn their heart's blood out. The British ministry have seen this, have felt it sorely, the West Indians have implored them again and again to change the current, and hence their willingness to make an arrangement, which is every thing to them. Another consideration has had an immense bearing on this result—they have been startled at the rapid advance we have made, and are making, in growing the sugar cane on our own soil in Louisiana, Florida and Georgia.—They have seen that during the interdict which they thought would distress us, more than half the sugar and molasses consumed in our country has been latterly from our own soil, and a very few years more of the same state of things, would put us beyond the reach of foreign dependance or competition; and this too without, thus far, diminishing materially, if at all, our exports. We have also during the interdict been supplied with sugar and molasses cheaper than we were before; the pocket of every head of a family feels this, and it would be well if we could add that sum has been dearer. The course of the trade has been in this way: A vessel goes, say from New Haven to a Swedish island, St. Barts, with an assorted cargo—the drogers come from the British islands to St. Barts to buy the cargo of the American, and pay for it in specie. The American takes this specie, which can be brought into this country duty free, and carries it to New Orleans on his way home, where he buys with it American sugar and molasses, with which he proceeds to a northern or other port. Almost every newspaper at the North and in the Middle and Western states, contains advertisements of "New Orleans sugar," "New Orleans molasses," and generally of preferable quality alongside of the West India produce. Our own sugar estates, as these results show, have not only thrived and rivalled the West Indies beyond all calculation, but they have been built up, in part, by the specie which we have drawn even from British sugar planters, in the way just noticed. John Bull has at last come to his senses, and on looking about him, finds that in his West India warfare with us, he has been breaking his neighbors' windows with guineas. But the more important question with us, what do we gain by this change? Before this Colonial controversy had been faithfully settled, and under the clamor raised by the opponents of Mr. Adams about what they called "the loss of the West India trade," he offered a similar arrangement to the British, which they haughtily refused. Could he or they at that time have seen, what we all now do see, that the interdict, instead of hurting us, would strengthen our own resources, and recoil with ruinous severity on those who wielded it—his administration would never have been forgiven by its opponents for making such a proposal, and Mr. Canning never would have been forgiven by British subjects for not accepting it." MADISON.

Mr. Madison's Letter.—The absurdity of the nullification doctrines of South Carolina has been so thoroughly and prominently brought before the public in various forms, that we are unwilling to weary our readers with any thing not peculiarly interesting. No man, however, in this country, is entitled to be heard, on this subject, with the consideration and reverence which belong to Mr. Madison. He may be called almost the father of the Constitution—and was certainly one of the earliest and ablest expounders of it. His articles in the Federalist are not only cited by politicians and statesmen as a safe guide in politics, but cited as authority in courts of justice, as affording the best exposition and contemporaneous construction of the Constitution. Mr Madison was appealed to for his opinion on the nullification doctrine in vogue at the South, and gave, in reply, a letter which we have copied entire on a preceding page. It is a full, clear and able vindication of the only sensible doctrine on the subject. He points out, in a very perspicuous manner, the absurdity not only of absolute direct nullification, but the substitute which have been ingeniously suggested, of a reference to two-thirds of the States, and considers as the only proper authority, in case of a contest between the States and the General Government, capable of deciding the controversy, to be the Supreme Court. *Under the Constitution* there is no other remedy. The Constitution, if imperfect or wrong, may be altered by the very provisions of the Constitution. The right, too, of last resort, which exists in all governments, in extreme cases, exists of this government—*of rebellion*, of overthrowing the Constitution forcibly, and destroying the government. This right, in extreme cases, of revolution, is a recurrence by the citizens to their natural rights, when the grievances of government become intolerably oppressive.

Perhaps, however, the most important part of Mr Madison's letter, are his remarks on the Virginia Resolutions of '98 and '99. These have been taken as the text-book by the hot-headed Southern politicians. They have been quoted on all occasions, and been thought a defence and full proof of their strongest doctrines. Mr Madison has been cited as authority on all these occasions, by these advocates of nullification. He now avows, and proves, that they have entirely misunderstood and misapplied the sentiments and expressions then advanced. It borders on cruelty to take away this last resort of a sinking cause, from its mad votaries.

Isaac Hill.—The infamous reputation of this man is known through the country. He was even too low for the not overstrained morality of a Jackson Senate to countenance. They were obliged to have some regard for appearances, and rejected his nomination. We were not, however, prepared to find the future New-Hampshire Senator adding to his accomplishments, in a manner which seems to be very plainly alluded to in the following account of a trial of an action of slander brought by Gen. Upham against him and his partner.

Gen. Upham.—Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Palladium, dated

Portsmouth, N. H. Oct. 9, 1830.

"Having been here for a few days, my attention was attracted by a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, now sitting here, Timothy Upham vs. Hill & Barton, editors of the New Hampshire Patriot, for a libel. It has produced considerable excitement, and the Court has been engaged three days on the trial. Isaac Hill was present and took deep interest in it, giving directions, and occasionally prompting or advising the Counsel for Defendants.

"The case was ably argued by Messrs. Sullivan and Bartlett, and committed to the Jury last evening, at 9. The Jury returned this morning, and stated that they could not agree, and were discharged.

"The trial has been reported, and will probably appear in print; and no doubt will be worth reading, as it was proved by the opinion of twelve or fifteen respectable witnesses, that three or four of the papers made use of to prove the charge against Gen. Upham to be true, were *forgeries*. A Mr Isaac Waldron was the only respectable witness on Defendant's side, to prove them genuine, and he was called up eight or ten times.

"There appears to be no doubt, from the out-door talk, who committed the forgeries.

"A majority of the Jury are said to be Jackson men."

Mr. Dunham—I am highly gratified to find that there are some persons, in our good city of Norwich, who begin to feel somewhat interested in our Common or District Schools. I think it is high time that every philanthropist was "wide awake" upon the subject. The address of Mr. Wilcox to our School Society, a few evenings ago, (some extracts from which were published in your last paper,) I think exhibits a correct view of the present condition of our *Common Schools*. A sad picture indeed; but I believe a true one. It certainly is not a fact that there has been a gradual improvement, for several years past, in our Common Schools; as some have supposed. Upon close examination, we shall find it evident that the general apathy and indifference to this subject of a large portion of the good citizens of this State have caused a retrograde motion; and that many of our common schools are less flourishing than they formerly were. Formerly, every child was made to learn something—now, they pretend to learn several things; but do not half learn any thing but mischief. The reasons why our public schools are no better, are very obvious: Almost an entire dependance has been placed on the public money—therefore, instead of being a blessing, as it was designed, it has undoubtedly been an injury. The vote passed at our School Society meeting on the 8th instant, directing the committee to prefer a petition to our next Legislature, praying for the passage of a law requiring each town or society in the state to raise as much money, for the use of our common schools, as they receive each year from the state, meets with my cordial approbation. I hope the subject will not be suffered to rest, until that object is effected. A FRIEND TO CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the Norwich Courier.

Sir—Your paper of the 29th ult. gave us a short biographical sketch of the late Princess Charlotte, of blessed memory. That sketch, taken from the Albany Daily Advertiser, contained, among other things, an inscription for a royal snuff box. The inscription is said by the author of the sketch, "to give evidence of a poetical talent of a very promising kind," and to have been written by the Princess herself. It is, indeed, sir, passing strange that the editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser should not know that the inscription which receives his praise is an exact transcript from Thomson's Seasons, with the single exception of the name, Charlotte, substituted for that of Pelham;—

"From courts and cities Pelham finds repose."

The lines in question are, in the original, part of a description of the Summer scenery along the Thames, and water in the poet's magnificent panegyric on the Island of Great-Britain. That they should be thus taken from their rightful owner, and gratuitously transferred to her Royal Highness, shew us how far, in these latter days, the sublimity of Milton and the tenderness of Thomson are neglected for the depths of Byron, and the voluptuousness of Moore.

The joys and magpies of a Court are sufficiently interesting to our fair country-women by the circumstance of royalty alone. They have no need of the song of Philomel, and even have no place among the warblers of the shade. Providence bestows its favors with a more equal hand, than complainers and murmurers imagine. The same fortune that forbids a king to have a friend, forbids him, also, to have genius, sentiment, or taste. The Princess Charlotte may have been *clever* for a *Princess*, but she must not be introduced to the Ladies of republican America, with the laurels of Thomson on her brows.

FOR THE COURIER.

The first Anniversary of the Norwich Anti-Swearing Society, was held at the new school room, near the, Court-house, in this town, on the evening of the 29th Sept., 1830.

The President, George F. Huntington, in the Chair. The exercises were introduced by reading the 24th Psalm, by Jared W. Tracy, the recording secretary, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Vail, of East Lyme. The Constitution and Records of the Society, from its foundation in 1829, were then read by the Secretary, Erastus Wentworth Jun. After which the first annual report, prepared by David H. Rider and George T. Stedman, (the committee appointed for that purpose,) was presented.

The character of the report may be seen in the extracts below.

The Society was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Vail, Mr. J. T. Eaton, and Samuel Austin, a member. We cannot speak too highly of the address of Mr. Vail. The novelty of the occasion,—a society of youth, consisting originally of only seven members, now numbering more than thirty, most of them between the ages of eleven and sixteen, associating for the purpose of arresting the progress of a most easily besetting vice—conducting all their meetings with the decency and order of maturer life—directing all their energies to efficient means to the attainment of their object, and, professedly relying on the blessing of Heaven for success—all were calculated to move the best feelings of his heart and make him eloquent.

He spoke in admiration of their undertaking, their perseverance and their success.

Were it possible from memory to do justice to this address, by attempting to delineate it, its length would prevent its insertion in this brief notice of these proceedings.

Mr. Eaton's address was short, but peculiarly neat and appropriate. That of young Austin was marked by his usual originality of thought and manner. The meeting was closed by prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Ashburnham, Mass.

Extracts from the Report.

After an appropriate introduction, speaking of the origin of the society, the Committee say —"The name of the society indicates its object. Profanity, and particularly profane swearing, is a vice disgusting to all men, and, in the highest degree, offensive to God. It proceeds from a heart, void of all reverence for the Deity, and, of course, of all regard for the duties he requires of man. It is a sin that strikes at the foundation of all that is valuable in society. Unrestrained, it would, if possible, destroy the government of God, and spread disorder and confusion through the universe.

"Who that has so lost all reverence for the Deity, as to be habitually guilty of profaning his holy name, will regard his authority or his laws? Who, that fears not thus to insult him daily and hourly, will fear or hesitate in the commission of any crime, in which his vile passions may prompt him? And what powerful motive can be found for the practice of a sin so baneful in its nature? Alas! none, that even the profane swearer can name. It brings with it neither pleasure, honor, wealth, nor happiness. The thief and swindler hope to gain property by their crimes—the drunkard is tempted by the intoxicating bowl—the glutton, by his insatiable appetite—and the murderer, by ambition or revenge. But the swearer sins without temptation—without a motive. He exhibits the evidence of a little mind, endeavoring to raise itself into notice, by boldly trampling on all the decencies of society, and braving the authority of Him, who has declared that *he will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain*. Strange, that a vice so debasing should find votaries! stranger, that its nameless allurements should lead the unwary of youth to the commission of a crime of so deep a stain.

Such, however, was the fact; and the evil was spreading far and wide, with a rapidity that alarmed even those who had been unconsciously carried along its current." * * * * * * * *

"The swearer of maturer years is found only among the idle, the profligate, debauchees, and blasphemers. But among the youth, in all conditions in life, the profane oath was frequently heard. This most destructive vice seemed to lay hold on the very beginnings of life; and the tongue, that could scarcely lisp the infant prayer, would catch the oath as it fell from the mouth of the blasphemer, and, unconscious of its awful import, repeat the horrid sound with exultation.

"The benevolent heart was pained with the striking evidence of the depravity of our nature. It was induced to look about for the means to check the growing evil.

"The candid examination and exhibition of the demoralizing and debasing nature of this vice—the influence of example—the cold persuasions of social, mutual exhortation, and admonition, were thought to be the most effectual means to produce such a result. With these views, and animated with a sincere desire of promoting the honor and happiness of others, as well as of ourselves, on the 7th of Sept. 1829, a few individuals, seven in number, came together, and, at the place where all our subsequent meetings have been held, formed the Constitution of the Anti-Swearing Society."

Speaking of the proceedings of the Society, and of its success, they say—

"Our hearts have been encouraged, and our hands strengthened by the countenance and prayers of many, who have felt an interest in the enterprize in which we are engaged. The meetings, which we have held weekly, have been opened with reading the scriptures, and with prayer; and the time has generally been spent in discussing the principles of our institution, adducing from scripture, proofs of their correctness, devising means to promote our object, and reading such books as are calculated to throw light on this, and kindred subjects.

"The efforts of the society, by the divine blessing, have been crowned with great success. Profane swearing among us, has become disreputable, and, we trust, is not heard among the members of this society. The influence of the society is felt far beyond its limits. Our Constitution has been printed, and nearly 130 copies have been distributed abroad; and your Committee are happy in being able to state, that other societies, bearing our name and character, have been formed in this and other towns, and are exerting a healthful influence all around them. Not only the young are led to see the extreme folly of profanity, and to shun it; but the old offender is restrained by an example he cannot but approve. The young swearer steals away from the frown of the society, and the old are dumb before its influence. Our success has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. But much remains yet to be done. Salutary checks have indeed been imposed on the vice we are striving to destroy; but it still exists, and *because of swearing the land mourneth*."

The report closes with these words—

"While your Committee are sensible of the obligations resting upon the society, to those who have aided and encouraged their undertaking, they feel that its strength is from a higher source, to which they confidently look [illegible]."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GIDEON TOMLINSON,
Governor of the State of Connecticut.

A PROCLAMATION.

The continuance of our lives, during another revolution of favorable seasons, the general prevalence of health, the rich and gratifying products of laborious and persevering industry, the diffusion of intellectual and moral light and improvement, the preservation of our civil and religious rights and privileges, in tranquility and peace, and especially the continued offers of the unspeakable blessings and enjoyment of the hallowed ministrations of the gospel dispensation, constitute renewed demonstrations of the Divine Sovereignty, Goodness and Forbearance, and impress upon us, as citizens of a Christian community, the undeniable and delightful duty of publicly and devoutly manifesting gratitude and ascribing glory unto the God of our salvation:

I do, therefore, appoint *Thursday, the 25th day of November next*, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, throughout this State, that the Ministers and People of every denomination, assembling in the places where they are accustomed to worship, may, with grateful hearts and united voices, recount the signal interpositions and undeserved mercies of Divine Love towards them and their fathers, and praise and adore their Supreme and all bountiful Benefactor.

On that solemn festival, a faithful and lively recollection of our ingratitude and deviations from uprightness and purity should excite us, in penitence and fervency, to supplicate Heaven for the pardon of our sins, with the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, and to implore that, being turned unto the Lord by His grace, we may exhibit in our conversation and deportment, the proper evidences of repentance, enjoy the exalted consolations and happiness resulting from the indulgence of benevolent and holy affections, and the practice of strict justice, temperance, truth, and the endearing charities of life; and that through the perfect righteousness and atonement of the Saviour and Judge of the World, we may be allowed to participate in the blissful rewards and enjoyments of the justified in glory.

While we behold with admiration the mighty operations of the Ruler of the Universe, in enlarging the limits of nations; paralyzing the arm of oppression; narrowing the dominion of bigotry and intolerance; spreading the principles of representative government, and ameliorating the condition of the human race, it will be appropriate to us to remember, with enlarged expressions of thankfulness, the happy exemption of our beloved country from warlike commotion and bloodshed, and its constitutional security against the fearful evils of anarchy on the one hand and despotism on the other; and to pray fervently, that He will lead the President of the United States and all entrusted with authority, in the National and State Governments, to the upright, impartial, just and wise discharge of their several functions.—Likewise, to beseech the Author of all Good that, looking with special favor on the interests of our State, He will bless its colleges and schools; render effectual moral and religious instruction; extend general health; prosper and reward richly husbandry, commerce manufactures and every useful and honest pursuit; and inspire all the magistrates and people of our land with ardent attachment and firm adherence to the Union.

Amidst the affectionate greetings and interchanges of kindness among relatives and friends, and the festivities appropriate to the occasion, let excess and dissipation be steadily discountenanced, and love of our fellow men cherished and poured out, in diffusive beneficence, and in earnest supplications to Jehovah, that the Gospel of Christ may be speedily sent and preached to all nations; the rod of oppressors broken; liberty, law and order universally established; and all mankind brought to bow, in reverential homage and love, to the God of Grace, and to obey His holy commandments.

Servile labor and vain recreation on said day, are prohibited by law.

Given under my hand, at Fairfield, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

By His Excellency's command,
Thomas Day, Secretary.

Married,

In this city, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Mr. Thomas Robinson, to Miss Harriet M. Tyler, daughter of Col. Samuel Tyler.

At Paris, on the 3d Sept at the Hotel of the American Ambassador, by Henry H. Luscombe, vice Chaplain to the British Embassy, Benj. Curtis, of N. York, to Rebecca T. eldest daughter of Col. Wm. Edwards, of Green Co. N. Y.

Died,

In this city, yesterday morning, Wm. Williams, youngest son of J. G. W. Trumbull, Esq. in the 6th year of his age.

At Norwich Falls, on the 13th inst. Ralph Horace, aged 4 years and 3 months, only son of Mr. Joshua Hall.

In Sterling, Mrs. Margaret Thayer, wife of Mr. Wm. T. Thayer, aged 24 years.

In Voluntown, Mrs Sarah Alexander, in her 98th year. She was an eminent "Mother in Israel, and came to her grave in a good old age, as a shock of corn cometh in in its season."

PENMANSHIP.

J. BUTTON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instructions, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Winter term will commence on Monday, 8th November next, under the instruction of Mr. Comstock. Application for admittance may be made to him, or the subscribers.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be on Saturday, 23d October, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the School House.

R. ADAMS,
W. WILLIAMS, Jr. } *Directors.*
J. L. BUSWELL,
F. A. PERKINS, Secretary.
Oct. 20, 1830. 2w30

THE Stockholders of the Norwich and Salem Turnpike Company are notified, that their annual meeting will be held, at the office of the undersigned, on Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1830, at 3 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors, &c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
Oct. 20. 30

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Wanted,

AN active boy, from 14 to 15 years old, as an apprentice in the Printing Business. Apply at the Courier Office.
Oct. 20, 1830.

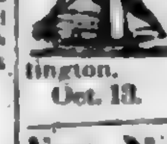
PAY YOUR DEBTS!

THOSE persons indebted to the subscribers, who have little heeded the requests made to settle their accounts, are now notified that this is the last.

☞ If good words and gentle means will not ensure payment, we shall have recourse to the strong arm of the law.

GALLUP & CULVER.
Oct. 20. 30

For New-York.



Sloop Exchange, Geer, will sail on Monday, the 25th, at 6 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Jed. Huntington.
Oct. 13. 2w29

For New-York & Albany.

Sloop Teazer, J. Williams master, will sail for the above ports, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board. 1w

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square,

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber

SAMUEL STORY.
Oct. 20. 30

WANTED,

100 bush. QUINCES, for which a fair price will be paid.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Oct. 20. 30

FOUND,

A BLACK LACE VEIL. The owner will find it at the store of Mr. Wm. D. Ripley, and will please pay for this notice.
Oct. 20. 1830. 3w30

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS AT R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of *1500 pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 16, 1830. [illegible]

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

[illegible]

Has just returned from Boston and N. Y. and is now opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS, together with a full and complete assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARD WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It is not necessary to enumerate the different articles, but would invite the public to call and examine for themselves, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

—WANTED—

300 doz. men's blue mixed socks and stockings; 200 do. women's blue stockings; 300 do. do. black do.; 100 do. striped mittens.

ALSO—Good coarse blue mixed stocking yarn; good coarse white do.; good coarse black do.; good heavy sewing silk, &c. for which a liberal price will be given.

Windham, S. S., Oct. 17. 3w30

STOVES AND TIN WARE.

The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a handsome supply of PARLOR, COOKING & BOX STOVES, which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of TIN WARE.

All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.
Oct. 20, 1830. 30

BUTTER.

1200 lbs. of good Butter, suitable for families use, which will be sold low, for cash.

☞ The subscribers will receive their stock of fall Goods, in about 8 days from this, at which time they will be pleased to see their customers.

—WANTED—

200 doz. men's (blue mixed, in the wool,) stockings and socks: 2000 lbs. good cheese, for which a fair price will be given.

WM. & D. B. TUCKER.
Griswold, Oct. 18th. 2w30

FRESH FLOUR.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, 15 half bbls. do. do. 5 bbls. Rye do.—just received and for sale very low by

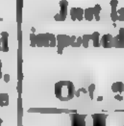
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Oct. 20. 30

LIME & SAND.

60 casks fresh Thomastown Lime, 15 do. Dexter do. 500 bush. white Beach Sand—for sale by

E. A. BILL.
Oct. 20. 30

FRESH TEAS.



5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
3 " Hyson do.
3 " Young Hyson do.
2 " Souchong do.
2 " Bohea do.

Just landed and warranted as good as ever imported, and for sale very low by

E. A. BILL.
Oct. 20. 30

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply now landing, and for sale at a reduced price by

GALLUP & CULVER.
Oct. 20. 30

COLORING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

MOSES BRANCH Jr.

WISHES to inform his customers and others, that he continues the above business in Montville, one mile south of the Meeting-house, where he solicits their patronage, and flatters himself he shall be able to color any color, to the satisfaction of his customers—not excepting Indigo blue, as he, attends to the business in person. None but the best kind of dye-stuffs will be used, and the cloth dressed to order, and in a style that will not fail to please. He will receive cloth at the following places, and return the same without any extra expense; viz.—at the store of Messrs. Gilman & Ripley, and at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, at Mr. Henry Brown's Post Office, Preston City, and at the store of Messrs. S. & J. Vincent, Gale's Ferry. Terms very reasonable.

Montville, Oct. 19th. 3weow30

AUCTION.

TO be sold, by order of Court of Probate, at public auction on Saturday, Oct. 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M., all the real estate of Stephen Remington, Esq., late of Norwich, deceased, viz: the dwelling house and lot of land on the north and east, under the incumbrance of the widow's dower, and a good building lot and barn, on the south and west, clear of incumbrance.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1830. 1w

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

ALVAN ABELL, Esq., the Administrator upon the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Therefore ordered, That said Administrator give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the 2d Monday of November, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting at two or more places in said Franklin.

30] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Superior Court have adjudged and declared *Mason Eldridge*, of Norwich, in the county of New London, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Eldridge, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February, and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN HYDE,
GERARD CARPENTER, } Commissioners.

THE undersigned, Commissioners on the estate of James Fillmore, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they will meet at the office of Joseph Williams, on the 3d Mondays of February and March next, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive, examine and allow claims of the creditors of said estate—the time limited being the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
ASA ROATH. } Commissioners.
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1830. 3w30

POETRY.

From the London Home Missionary Magazine.

THE SABBATH DAY.

Hail, peaceful morn! thy dawn I hail!
How do thy hours my mind regale
With feasts of heavenly joy!
Nor can I half thy blessings name,
Which kindle in my soul a flame,
And all my powers employ.

Thou hallowed season of repose,
Thou balm to soothe the throbbing woes
Of this care-stricken breast:
Thy sacred hours I'll ever greet,
And with the faithful will I meet,
To taste thy holy rest.

How shall I best improve thy hours?
Lord, on me shed, in copious showers,
Thy Spirit and thy grace:
That when thy sacred courts I tread,
My soul shall eat the heavenly bread,
And sing Jehovah's praise!

May every sermon, like the dew,
Gently distil, refresh, renew,
And console the mind:
Received with meekness, truth and love,
Ingrafted, fruitful, may it prove,
And leave its joy behind.

Then to my chamber I'll repair,
With awe to talk with God in prayer,
And all my griefs to tell:
His kind compassion will relieve,
His bounteous hand will mercies give,
With mourners he will dwell.

Thus may my Sabbath pass away,
My best, my holiest, happiest day,
The holiest of the seven:
But yet a rest for saints remains,
A Sabbath free from cares and pains,
Eternal, and in heaven!

MEDLEY.

THE SARACEN MAID—*Mother of Becket.*—Thomas-a-Becket, the hero and martyr of the ecclesiastical party, was the son of a citizen of London, as ancient chronicles tell us, by a Saracen lady, under circumstances which, however repugnant to the course of ordinary life, must have been probably more than once combined in the crusade. Gilbert, his father, made an expedition to the Holy Land, probably not without some views to his calling as a trader. He and his only attendant, Richard, were made prisoners by a Mussulman emir, whose daughter they were sometimes permitted to see; a permission which loses much of its improbability, if we suppose that he was employed in procuring ornaments for her, and was allowed to see a lady so exalted above him from a mixture of convenience and contempt. She asked him about his religion, and whether he was ready to risk his life for his God. "To die," he answered.—"Then," said she, "let us escape together." He could not refuse. Either his courage left him, or the attempt failed. He escaped with safer companions. She afterwards broke her prison, and by the repetition of the word "*London*," found her way marvellously, by sea and land, to that city, where she had no other resource than that of crying through the streets *Gilbert!* the name of him whom she loved, the only European word, besides *London*, with which the forlorn damsel of Syria was acquainted. After many adventures, she was at length recognised by the faithful Richard, baptized with the royal name of Matilda, married to her Gilbert, and she became the mother of Thomas-a-Becket.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

AUTUMN.—"The melancholy days have come—the saddest of the year"—and at the same time the *sweetest.*—We feel that the days of Autumn are sweet, because they are *few*—the estimation in which a thing is held is in some measure determined by its quantity. We know that the desolation of winter is at hand—and shudder, and turn with fondness to the mild and melancholy scenes still before us, surprized at the fleetness of time, and determined to enjoy what remains. They are also sweet, inasmuch as they gratify us with the profusion of fruition—with their plenty and peace—with the gorgeous and magnificent, though death-like glory of their forests and fields, and hills and vallies. The bright yellow of the fading leaf, and the pale hue of the fields, sleep in beautiful contrast with the blue streams that flow amid them; and the dreamy mists that stretch around the horizon, seem waiting for the departing glory of the wilderness, as the clouds around for that of the setting sun. They are the saddest, because all that we have loved in nature, and made familiar to our eyes, so changes and decays. We are surprised that the wilderness is not as green; and we look at the fields, and decay is written there; at the flowers, and decay has been there; the last leaf has fallen from the "*last rose*," and the wind is busy in the orchard, shaking the mellow apples, and in the corn-field, rattling the brittle husks; the vines have been trodden down, and the fat, yellow cucumbers lay bare and basking in the sun; the bushes are almost leafless, and here and there a dry red currant, like an old man, tells of a generation that has passed away.—*Prov. Pat.*

A TIRESOME GUEST.

Sedet, eternumque sedet.—VIRGIL.

He sits, and will forever sit.

There is belonging to the race of human bipeds, a sort of troublesome beings, who, setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass on that of their more industrious neighbors. They are a sort of stay-forever persons, who having talked over the affairs of the whole world at a sitting, commence and talk them over anew, from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave. In a word, they sit, and sit, and sit, long enough to fully justify the motto we have just quoted. Besides their disposition to hang on, there is generally about these persons a wonderful habitude, a slowness of taking a hint, unparalleled with the rest of the human race.

INTEMPERANCE.—Let woman beware of the intemperate. Let her shun their presence as the accursed of Heaven—the smitten with that moral leprosy which is alike immedicable and unescapable. Let her remember that in uniting her destiny with that of a drunkard, she is drawing down upon her head the heaviest of curses.—It were better to embrace the sepulchre, whose cold halls are haunted only by the Spectre of Decay. It is the wedlock of beauty and pollution—of purity and pestilence—the binding of a breathing form of life to the loathsomeness of death.

"*He that is soon angry, dealeth foolishly.*"—SOLOMON.

There are but few that can brook disappointment, and avoid repining under misfortune. Man is a subject of sorrow. Inconsiderate, he acts without cool deliberation. Unreflecting, he rushes into the gulph of ruin. That he should repine under misfortune, is not surprising, but that he should curse the Author of his existence, hurl the thunderbolts of damnation all around, and imprecate the most dreadful calamities upon the heads of others, is matter of astonishment. In a fit of madness he dashes the cup of consolation, presented by some fond and faithful friend, from his lips. He rages—nothing but wildness and passion are visible in his countenance. His eye flashes vengeance. Behold the dreadful effects of anger. The whole mental world is a volcano. It bursts and vomits forth furious flames of wrath. The soul is lashed into a tempest. Instead of reason retaining her umpire, she has fled with precipitation from the regions of disorder.—Like a brute, chained to a post, and chafed by man and dog, he roars with madness. But he dealeth foolishly—Why this roaring? Is it to gratify the wild propensities of nature an improper course is pursued? Is it to destroy the peace enjoyed by others? Is it to scatter firebrands of discord through the community? It is detestable. Is it to satiate a thirst for revenge? This course will only augment thy anger.

Why shouldst thou wish to see thy fellow lie dead at thy feet? Can it give thee consolation? Can it warm thy heart with divine love? Will it fill thee with devotion? Will it make a solitary soul more happy? Will it cause heavenly joy to run through thy own bosom? "Anger resteth in the bosom of fools." The man who is angry on any occasion is foolish. He cannot do himself or others any good. He is, for the time being, a pest to society. He injures others as well as himself. Instead of gladdening the hearts of his society, he causes dejection to ensue, and fires, with the torch of discord, the peace of his friends. My friendly reader, pause—consider and reflect, before you exercise an angry spirit. It will not do you nor others any good. Therefore, be influenced by feelings that are better calculated to promote thine and others' happiness. Attend to the words of the wise man, and believe that he who is soon angry, dealeth foolishly.—*Amulet.*

When Dr. Franklin was first presented to the Queen of France, it was in company with several other distinguished foreigners, who, according to etiquette, knelt before her Majesty and kissed her hand. When the Doctor's turn came, he walked boldly up, and suddenly putting his arm around her Majesty's neck, gave her a hearty smack on the cheek at the same time exclaiming "that's the Yankee fashion!" It is said the Queen was highly pleased with the salute, although so different from that which she had been accustomed to receive from foreign monarchs.

GOOD COMPARISON.—The brain of a hasty man is like a sooty chimney—it is constantly in danger of taking fire from the flames beneath. The brain of a well ordered and quiet citizen is like a chimney newly swept—the sparks of passion pass through it and escape without danger into the cooler regions of thought and reflection.

How to act in cases of doubt.—In cases of doubtful morality it is usual to say, 'Is there any harm in doing this?' The question may sometimes be best answered by asking ourselves another question, '*Is there any harm in letting it alone?*'

NEW

FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barraige Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 21, 1830,

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.

IN PART ARE,

Black Gro de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongee; Colored Cambrics,
Black Froggs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8 4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

SEPT. 28. 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. T. WILES

Has this day received from the Auction Room,

Merino Circassians,
Beaverteen and bangup cord,
Wide black Circassians, Canton flannel,
Handsome dark prints, corded cambric,
Book muslin, long lawns,
Irish linens, napkins,
Yellow, red, brown and plaid Bandanna Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's figured cravats, a new and elegant article,
1 box elegant winter hat ribbons,
Black pelisse wadding, &c.

☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash. 27

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 6. 29

NEW GOODS.

A general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, recently received and for sale at a small advance from cost, by

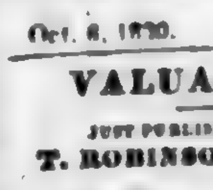
ERASTUS COIT.

Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,



A Dictionary of General Knowledge, or an explanation of words and things connected with all the arts and sciences.—Illustrated with about 500 engravings. By George Crabb, A. M. The work is beautifully printed on about 500 duodecimo pages. Price $1 75.

—ALSO RECEIVED—

The Vestal, or a Tale of Pompeii.
The First Book of Geography. By Samuel Worcester, A. M.
The North American Review for October.
The Missionary Herald for October.
The Mechanics' Magazine, &c.

Oct. 6. 28

SCOTT'S

FAMILY BIBLE,

ELEGANTLY bound in calf and gilt—a few sets, just received at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store,
Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

SCOTT'S

FAMILY BIBLE.

JUST received and for sale cheap at *T. ROBINSON'S Book Store*, a new supply of Scott's Family Bible—6 royal octavo volumes—the latest and best edition.

Oct. 6. 28

CHOCTAW MISSION.

CONVERSATIONS on the Choctaw Mission, by the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store,
Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5. 28

SMITH & GODDARD

Have just received and offer for sale,

20 bbls. Colgate's best starch,
20 bbls. Cold Spring, do.,
10 casks fall strained sperm oil, } very pure, &
10 do. winter do. do. do. { light col'd.
6 do. refined whale oil.

N. B. Teazles, shuttles, pickers, tenter hooks, proving glasses, lamp wicks, comb and cleaner plate, with all other articles used by manufacturers, kept constantly on hand.

Oct. 11. 3w29

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather,
30 bbls. streights and bank Oil,
Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Oct 13. 29

3 cases white pelisse wadding,
1 do. black do. do.,
3 cases American prints,
1 do. white thread,
1 do. India Rubber over-shoes,
25 yds. dark mixed satinett,
Just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Oct. 11. 3w29

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York.
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

FLOUR, &c.

28 bbls. Estbuch and Rochester Flour,
10 half bbls. do. do.
for sale by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Oct. 12. 29

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w29

FINE CUTLERY.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of *KNIVES and FORKS*, of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and *warranted* wrought knives and forks, at *very low prices.* Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn, and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 13. 5w29

OATS.

500 bushels are wanted by

N. GILBERT.

Oct. 12. 29

JUST RECEIVED

FROM SLOOP JASPER,

25 casks Thomastown Lime, fresh,
25 bbls. Shoal Fish,
Half and whole bbls. Mackerel.
The above for sale cheap by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Oct. 12. 29

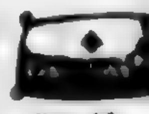
SPERM OIL.

30 bbls. fall strained Sperm Oil, of pure quality, suitable for manufacturers, just received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 12. 29

COTTON.



64 bales prime Georgia Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Oct. 12. 3w29

LUMBER.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON

Has for sale a complete assortment of Lumber, consisting of

150,000 feet merch. boards and plank,
100,000 ft. clear boards and plank,
100,000 ft. spruce timber and joist,
150,000 ft. pine and hemlock timber, joist, plank and boards,
25,000 ft. long clapboards, clear and merch.
25,000 ft. patent do. " "
10,000 ft. whitewood and cherry boards,
150,000 shingles, from 1.50 to 3.75,
75,000 laths—which will be sold at the lowest terms offered in this market. All persons wanting to buy, are requested to call and look.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

GUNS, &c.

FINE Fowling Guns, double and single barrels, with flint and percussion locks, of various qualities; Rifles, with flint and percussion locks; Percussion Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags; Lock Vises; Gun Trimmings; fine Gun Flints; Pistols, &c.—for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 5. 3w28

SPERM OIL.

2000 galls. Fall strained Sperm Oil—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 6. 28

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES,

JUST received, very nice, and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

A new supply of Bark Mills, of large size horse power—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Joy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 6w28

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Sept. 21, 1830. 26

TEAS.

A NEW stock of fresh Teas, comprising a complete assortment, just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 28

TANNERS' OIL.

5 bbls. first quality, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6. 28

OIL.

2 bbls. winter strained whale Oil,
3 do. summer " do.
3 do. whale do.—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

LIME.

150 bbls. Lime, for sale by

J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 28

FLOUR.

500 bbls. fresh Flour, from new wheat, Rochester brands—for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

IRON, STEEL, &c.

AN additional assortment this day landing, and for sale cheap as ever offered.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 22, 1830. tf28

TROY ALE.

20 bbls. Troy Ale, manufactured by Read, Armstrong & Co. and warranted equal to any in this country, this day received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

COAL.

30 tons Anthracite Coal, from the Baltimore Company's Mines, warranted equal to the best Lehigh, for the Grate and for Iron Foundries, for sale by the subscribers. If taken from the wharf, will be sold cheap. LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6, 1830. 28

FLOUR, SUGAR, & COFFEE.

60 bbls. Rochester and New York Flour,
10 half bbls. do. do. do.
1 tierce prime Rice,
15 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,
5 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, (a prime article,)
6 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. White Havana do.
1 bag Old Java Coffee,
10 bags Green do. Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Chocolate—This day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 5, 1830. tf28

FLOUR, &c.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,
15 half bbls do. do.
5 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
2 do. white do.
6 boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do. sperm do.
For sale by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

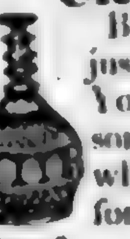
BACKUS & NORTON

Have just received and now offer for sale,

300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
9 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmenar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 30 bbls gin.

Sept. 22. 26

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 hhds. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,
For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

SPERM OIL & CANDLES.

10 bbls. Winter, Fall, Sperm and refined Whale Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles, 4, 5, and 6 to a pound,
10 do. Tallow do. 5, 6, 8 and to a pound,
10 do. Brown Soap,
3 do. White ditto,
20 do. Shaving ditto.—Also, Castile, Saponaceous Compound and Naples Soap.

For sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

PROTECTION

INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low, as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. Oct. 1, 1830.

SAMUEL G. ALLEN, Mary Andrews (2.) Josh. Anne, Maria Bailey, John W. Bale, Acors Barns, Silas Bickford (2,) Jeremiah Bennet, Lydia Billings, Hetty Bissell, Gorges G. Bissbup, James M. Bray, Patrick Brewster, Daniel Burgess, Samuel Case, William L. Cheney, Samuel Clark, William Clarke, Amos Cobb (2,) Bela B. Colton, Thomas J. Crum, William D. Doyle, Edward Dunning, Margaret Eldridge, William Emerson, Erastus T. Fitch (2,) Amos R. Frisbie, James D. Frost, Phily Gardner, Benjamin Gorton, William Hilliard, Thomas Hills, Nancy Johnson, George Kingsley, Joshua Lanper, Jun., Martin Leach, Sibbel Mallison, Angeline Maples, Martha Morse, Zophar B. Osborn, D. Parker, Alfred J. Per, kins (3,) Frederic Perkins, Daniel Perkins, Melinda Perkins, Asa Post, Jun., William Powers, Roswell Preston, Avis Roxford, Wealthy Sabin, Frederic Sill, James Smith (2.) Louisa Staunton, William Swift, Henry G. Thompson, Henry H. Wade, Phebe Wallas, *Norwich*—William Waters, *Lisbon.* 28

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, Oct. 1, 1830.

MARY AVERY, Hannah Barber, Thos. & Elizabeth Bradley, Samuel P. Cooper, Lucy Ann Cooper (2.) Hezekiah Crandall, George Dixon, Josiah P. Gilmore, Warton Greene, Juliana Hill, Jared R. Holmes, Jonathan P. Horton, Lydia Ingraham, Pardon Kinyon, Archipus S. Parish, Ira Parkhurst, Lyman W. Parkhurst, Apama Pierce, Sophia Slade, Susanna Tayler, Nathan C. Turner, Joseph Whipple, Elizabeth D. Wood, Lemuel Wood ward. 28

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Superior Court, at their session at New London, in and for the County of New London on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, having adjudged and declared Palmer Hewitt, of Groton, an insolvent debtor and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said County, on the first Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Hewitt.

JOHN HYDE, } Commis-
GERARD CARPENTER, { sioners.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Doct. Rufus Spalding, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus P. Spalding Esq. the Administrator with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, Burrel Lathrop Clerk.

N. B.—During my absence from Norwich, claims may be exhibited to *James Stedman Esq.* R. P. SPALDING, *Adm'r.* 28

NOTICE.

THE Superior Court, at their session on and for the county of New London, in the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, adjudged and declared ZACHARIAH P. BOTTOM, of Lisbon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers commissioners. We give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said county, on the 2d Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of said Bottom.

JOHN HYDE, } Com'rs.
GERARD CARPENTER, {

Norwich, Oct. 11th, 1830. 3w29

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Oct. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *Cyrus Richardson*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Leonard Richardson, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w29] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

MY son, *Daniel Wolcott Perkins*, has been living at the house of Mr. Joab Beebe. He has been missing since the 3d inst. He is 15 years of age, stout built, is of a dark complexion and has brown hair. Wore away a brown short jacket, and brown trowsers and waistcoat, an old hat, and thick shoes, and no stockings. Took no clothes with him, excepting what he wore. Whoever will return said boy, or give information respecting him, shall be reasonably rewarded. DANIEL PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 11th. 2w29

ASSESSORS NOTICE

THE inhabitants of the town of Norwich, liable by law to pay Taxes, are hereby notified to deliver to either of the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of October, inst., a true list of their polls and rateable estate, by them possessed, on the 1st of Oct. 1830.

JOHN DeWITT, }
JOHN HYDE, } *Assessors.*
ASA ROATH, }

Norwich, Oct. 7, 1830. 2w29

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches.—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

TAKEN,

BY virtue of a warrant, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of Noyes Sisson, in Bozrah, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1830, at 9 o'clock a. m., so much of the real estate of Daniel F. Beebe, Wm. P. Ross and wife, Jedediah Werguson, Jeremiah Verguson, Rebecca Perkins, Sarah Gardner, Abel Gates and wife, Mary Hatch's heirs, Asa Maples, Alfred Rogers, and James Rogers' heirs, as will pay their town tax, in said town, on list 1829, with necessary cost.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, Collector.

Bozrah, Oct. 13th, 1830. 3w30

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞ Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

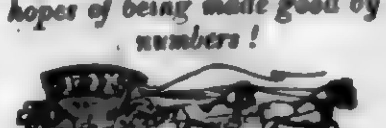
For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

FARE REDUCED

and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!



Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW-YORK.

Fare from	Boston to New York,	$5 50
	Worcester to do.	4 50
	Oxford,	4 25
	Dudley,	4 00
	Woodstock,	3 75
	Pomfret,	3 50
	Brooklyn,	3 00
	Canterbury,	2 75

For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

☞ Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,

Capt. THOMAS STOW.

MACDONOUGH,

Capt. DANIEL HAYNES.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

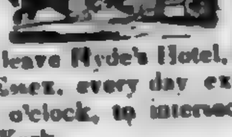
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.



Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!

FARE $1 50 THROUGH TO N. Y.

STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam-Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation, to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29] D. RAYMOND.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 3

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE land belonging to Jona Stanton's heirs lying in the town of Montville, First Society, will be sold at public auction, at the Sign Post, in said society, on the 30th day of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to pay the taxes on said property, in my hands for collection.

THOS. P. ROGERS, Collector.

Montville, Sept. 20, 1830. 3w28

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 31. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1695

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

T. TINGLEY

Has just returned from Boston and N. Y. and is now opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS, together with a full and complete assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARD WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It is not necessary to enumerate the different articles, but would invite the public to call and examine for themselves, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

—WANTED—

300 doz. men's blue mixed socks and stockings; 200 do. women's blue stockings; 200 do. do. black do.; 100 do. striped mittens.

ALSO—Good coarse blue mixed stocking yarn; good coarse white do.; good coarse black do.; good heavy sewing silk, &c. for which a liberal price will be given.

Windham, S. S., Oct. 17. 3w30

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w29

NEW FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camils hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 21, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.

IN PART ARE,

Black Gros de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gros de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongee; Colored Cambrics,
Black Frogge; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8 4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 6. 2?

FRESH TEAS.

5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
3 " Hyson do.
3 " Young Hyson do.
2 " Souchong do.
2 " Bohea do.

Just landed and warranted as good as ever imported, and for sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 20. 30

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply now landing, and for sale at a reduced price by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Oct. 20. 30

LIME & SAND.

60 casks fresh Thomastown Lime, 15 do. Dexter do. 600 bush. white Beach Sand—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 20. 30

BUTTER.

1200 lbs. of good Butter, suitable for families use, which will be sold low, for cash.

☞ The subscribers will receive their work of fall Goods, in about 8 days from this, at which time they will be pleased to see their customers.

—WANTED—

200 doz. men's (blue mixed, in the wool,) stockings and socks; 2000 lbs. good cheese, for which a fair price will be given.

WM. & D. B. TUCKER.

Griswold, Oct. 18th. 2w30

FRESH FLOUR.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, 15 half bbls. do. do. 5 bbls. Rye do.—just received and for sale very low by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Oct. 20. 30

OATS.

500 bushels are wanted by

N. GILBERT.

Oct. 12. 29

JUST RECEIVED FROM SLOOP JASPER,

25 casks Thomastown Lime, fresh, 25 bbls. Shoal Fish, Half and whole bbls. Mackerel. The above for sale cheap by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Oct. 12. 29

STOVES AND TIN WARE.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a handsome supply of PARLOR, COOKING & BOX STOVES, which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of TIN WARE.

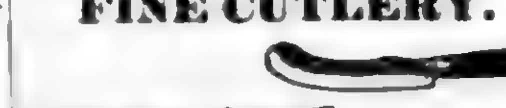
All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20, 1830. 30

FINE CUTLERY.



THE subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of *KNIVES and FORKS,* of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and *warranted* wrought knives and forks, at *very low prices.* Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn, and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 13. 5w29

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,

and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

TROY ALE.

20 bbls. Troy Ale, manufactured by Read, Armstrong & Co. and warranted equal to any in this country, this day received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

FLOUR, &c.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, 15 half bbls do. do.
5 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
2 do. white do.
6 boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do. sperm do.

For sale by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

FLOUR, &c.

28 bbls. Estbüch and Rochester Flour, 10 half bbls. do. do. for sale by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Oct. 12. 29

SPERM OIL.

30 bbls. fall strained Sperm Oil, of pure quality, suitable for manufactures, just received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 12. 29

COTTON.

64 bales prime Georgia Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD

Oct. 12. 3w29

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Joy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE

Norwich, Oct 5, 1830. 6w28

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Sept. 21, 1830. 26

SMITH & GODDARD

Have just received and offer for sale,

20 bbls. Colgate's best starch,
20 bbls. Cold Spring, do.,
10 casks fall strained sperm oil, } very pure &
10 do. winter do. do. do. } light col'd.
6 do. refined whale oil.

N. B. Teazles, shuttles, pickers, tenter hooks, proving glasses, lamp wicks, comb and cleaner plate, with all other articles used by manufacturers, kept constantly on hand.

Oct. 11. 3w29

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather, 30 bbls. streights and bank Oil, Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Oct. 13. 29

WANTED,

100 bush. QUINCES, for which a fair price will be paid.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

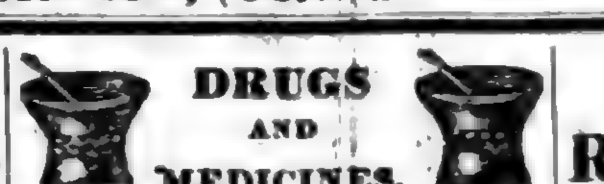
Oct. 20. 30

FOUND,

A BLACK LACE VEIL. The owner will find it at the store of Mr. Wm. D. Ripley, and will please pay for this notice.

Oct. 20, 1830. 3w30

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,
50 lbs. cort winter,
75 lbs. " angustura,
400 lbs. gum aloes,
300 lbs. gum opium,
100 lbs. gum myrrh,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,
500 lbs. liq. paste,
1000 " liq. root,
200 lbs. sal soda,
600 lbs. cream tartar,
2 cases carb. magnesia,
500 lbs. calcined do
400 lbs. refined borax,
4 casks sal epsom,
12 " sal glaub.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,
500 gr. phial corks,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.
300 lbs. gentian,
100 lbs. colombo,
50 lbs. oil peppt.
150 lbs. arrow root,
150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
100 lbs. Tart. acid,
150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
2 casks flos. sulph.
20 boxes rolrisns,
60 lbs. cantharides,
100 lbs. calomel,
40 oz. sulph. quinine,
100 lbs. sac. saturni,
300 lbs. flos. cham.
300 lbs. bac. juniper,
200 lbs. rad valerian,
500 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
100 lbs. do. simp.
50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
30 lbs. " epispastic,
50 lbs. " adhesive,
100 galls. castor oil,
50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
500 lbs. white mustard seed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,
Anderson's pills,
Bateman's drops,
balsam honey,
British oil,
bears' oil,
cephalic snuff,
cream of amber,
Dean's pills,
Frank's pills,
Godfrey's cordial,
Goulard's ext. lead,
Hooper's pills,
Haarlem oil,
James' pills,
Jesuit's drops,
Lee's pills,
Mead's pills,
Whitwell's liquid do.
Rogers' palmonic detergents,
Rogers' " syrup,
Rochelle powders,
soda do.
Indian lotion,
Indian specific,
Newton's bitters,
Russell's do.
Itay's itch ointment,
Relfe's botan drops,
" asthmatic pills
" aromat. fen. "
" anti-bilious "
" vegetable specific,
Albion corn plaster,
Dunfey's eye water.

BACKUS & NORTON

Have just received and now offer for sale,

300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat.
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmanar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 20 bbls gin.

Sept. 22. 26

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square,

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber

SAMUEL STORY.

Oct. 20. 30

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eowly26

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the *COURIER OFFICE.*

Sept. 13.

PENMANSHIP.

J. BURTON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Winter term will commence on Monday, 8th November next, under the instruction of Mr. Comstock. Application for admittance may be made to him, or the subscribers.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be on Saturday, 23d October, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the School House.

R. ADAMS,
W. WILLIAMS, Jr. } *Directors.*
J. L. BUSWELL,
F. A. PERKINS, Secretary.

Oct. 20, 1830. 2w30

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches.—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

MY son, *Daniel Wolcott Perkins,* has been living at the house of Mr. Joab Beebe. He has been missing since the 3d inst. He is 15 years of age, stout built, is of a dark complexion and has brown hair. Wore away a brown short jacket, and brown trowsers and waistcoat, an old hat, and thick shoes, and no stockings. Took no clothes with him, excepting what he wore. Whoever will return said boy, or give information respecting him, shall be reasonably rewarded.

DANIEL PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 11th. 2w29

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830 6mo11

NOTICE.

THE Superior Court, at their session on and for the county of New London, in the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, adjudged and declared ZACHARIAH P. BOTTOM, of Lisbon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers commissioners. We give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said county, on the 2d Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of said Bottom.

JOHN HYDE,
GERARD CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Oct. 11th, 1830. 3w29

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Oct. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *Cyrus Richardson,* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Leonard Richardson, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w29] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

ALVAN ABELL, Esq., the Administrator upon the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Thereupon ordered, That said Administrator give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the 2d Monday of November, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting at two or more places in said Franklin.

30] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Superior Court have adjudged and declared *Mason Eldridge,* of Norwich, in the county of New London, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Eldridge, on the 2d Wednesdays of December, February, and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN HYDE,
GERARD CARPENTER, } *Commissioners.*

THE undersigned, Commissioners on the estate of James Fillmore, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they will meet at the office of Joseph Williams, on the 2d Mondays in February and March next, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive, examine and allow claims of the creditors of said estate—the time limited being the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
ASA ROATH, } *Commissioners.*

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1830. 3w30

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

THOSE persons indebted to the subscribers, who have little heeded the requests made to settle their accounts, are now notified that this is the last.

☞ If good words and gentle means will not ensure payment, we shall have recourse to the strong arm of the law.

GALLUP & CULVER.

Oct. 20. 30

JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

MISCELLANY.

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—An English gentleman of true John Bull dimensions, had occasion to travel in a stage coach from Oxford to London. The stage carried six inside, and our hero engaged two places (as in consideration of his size he commonly did) for himself.—The other four seats were taken by Oxford students.

These youths arrived at the stage before him, and each snugly possessed himself of a corner seat, leaving a centre seat on each side vacant. The round good tempered face of John Bull soon after appeared at the carriage door; and peering into the vehicle, and observing the local arrangement that had been made, he said with a smile—'You see I am of a pretty considerable size, gentlemen, so I have taken two seats. I will be obliged, if one of you will move into the opposite seat, so that I may be able to enter.'

'My good sir,' said a pert young lawyer, 'possession is nine-tenths of the law. You engaged two seats—there they are, one on each side. We engaged one each, came first, entered regularly into possession, and our claims to the seats we occupy, are indisputable.'

'I do not wish to dispute your claims,' said the other, 'but I trust to your politeness to enable me to pursue my journey.'

'O hang politeness!' said a hopeful young scion of some noble house, 'I have a horror of a middle seat, and would not take one to oblige my grandmother. One sits so ungracefully; and besides, one loses all chance of looking at the pretty girls along the road. Good old gentleman, arrange your concerns as you please, I stick to my corner.' He leaned back, yawned, and settled himself with hopeless composure in his place.

Our corpulent friend, though a man not easily decomposed, was somewhat put out by this unmannerly obstinacy. He turned to a smart looking youth, with a simper on his face, a clerical student, who had hitherto sat in a reverie, dreaming, perchance, of some fat benefice.—'Will not you accommodate me?' he said, 'this is the last London stage that goes to day, and business of urgent importance calls me to town.'

'Some temporal affair, no doubt,' said the graceless youth, with an air of mock gravity; 'some speculation after filthy lucre. Good father, at your age your thoughts should be turned heavenward, instead of being confined to the dull, heavy tabernacle of clay that chains us to earth;' and his companions roared with laughter at the clever joke.

A glow of indignation just colored the stranger's cheek; but he checked the feeling in a moment, and said with much composure to the fourth, 'are you also determined that I shall lose my place, or will you oblige me by taking a centre seat?'

'Ah do, Tom,' said his young lordship to the person addressed; 'he's something in the way of your profession, quite a physiological curiosity. You ought to accommodate him.'

'May I be poisoned if I do,' replied the student of medicine; 'in a dissecting room he would make an excellent subject, but in a coach, and this warm weather too! Old gentleman, if you'll place yourself under my care, I'll engage, in the course of dietetics and cathartics, to save you hereafter the expense of a double seat. But, really, to take a middle seat in the month of July, is contrary to all the rules of Hygeia, and a practice to which I have a peculiar antipathy.'

And the laugh was renewed at the old gentleman's expense.

By this time, the patience of the driver, who had listened to the latter part of the dialogue, was exhausted. 'Harkee, gemmen,' said he, 'settle the business as you like, but it wants but three quarters of a minute of twelve, and with the first stroke of the University clock my horses must be off, and I would not wait three seconds longer for the King himself. It would lose my situation.' And with that he mounted his box, took up the reins, called to the ostler to shut the door, and sat listening, with upraised whip for the expected stroke.

As it sounded from the venerable belfrey, the horses, as if they recognised the sound, started off at a full gallop with the four young rogues, to whom their own rudeness and our fat friend's disappointment, afforded a prolific theme for joke and merriment.

The subject of their mirth in the mean time hired a post chaise, and followed and overtook the coach at the second stopping place, where the passengers got out ten minutes for dinner. As the post chaise drove up to the inn door, two young chimney sweeps passed with their well known cry.

'Come here, my lads,' said the corpulent gentleman, 'what say ye to a ride?'

The whites of their eyes enlarged into still more striking contrast with the dark shade of their sooty cheeks. 'Will you have a ride my boys in the stage-coach?'

'Yees, zur,' said the elder, scarcely daring to believe the evidence of his ears.

'Well then—ostler open the stage door. In with ye; and d'ye hear? be sure you take the middle seats: so—one on each side.'

The driver's horn sounded, his voice was heard: 'Only one minute and a half more, gemmen; come on.'

They came, bowed laughingly to our friend of the corporation, and passed on to the stage. The young lord was the first to put his foot on the steps. 'Why, how now coachee, what joke is this? Get out, you rascals, or I'll teach you how to serve gentlemen such a trick again.'

'Sit still, my lads,' said the fat gentleman—'My lord, the two middle seats are mine, regularly taken and paid for; and these youths are my substitutes. An English stage-coach is free to every one. Your lordship has a horror of the middle seat. Pray take the corner one.'

'Overreached us,' said the lawyer. 'We give up the cause, and cry your mercy, Mr. ——'

'Possession is nine-tenths of the law, my good Sir. It would be uncivil to dislodge the poor youths; you have your corner.'

'Heaven preserve us!' said the clerical student.

'You are not surely afraid of a black coat,' retorted the other. 'Besides we ought to confine our thoughts to earthly concerns, but rather turn them heavenward.'

'I'd rather go through my examination a second time than sit beside these black fellows,' groaned the medical student.

'Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young friend; and you will not be compelled to violate the rules of hygeia, by taking a middle seat.—Pray, get in.'

At these words the driver, who had stood grinning behind, came forward. 'Gentlemen, you have but one one minute and a quarter already. I must drive on without you, if so you dont like your company.'

The students cast rueful looks at each other, and then crept warily into their respective corners. As the ostler shut the door, he found it impossible to compose his features. 'I'll give you something to change your cheer, you grinning rascal,' said the future churchman stretching out of the window; but the ostler nimbly evaded the blow.

'My white pantaloons!' cried the lord.

'My drab surtout!' said the lawyer expectant. 'The filthy rascals!'

The noise of the carriage wheels and the unrestrained laughter of the spectators drowned the sequel of the lamentations.

At the next stage a bargain was struck. The sweeps were liberated, the seats shaken and brushed, and the worthy sons of the university made up among themselves the expense of the post chaise, the young doctor violated for once the rules of hygeia by taking a middle seat, and all journeyed on together without further grumbling.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The country composing this part of Europe, is in extent about one ninth of France, and two sevenths of the Island of Great Britain. The roads and canals cover a twenty-sixth part of the kingdom. In 1827, the population was 6,116,935, and exceedingly dense. The average annual addition for the five years preceding 1828, was at the rate of 10,932 per million. The agriculture of the Netherlands has long been distinguished for its productiveness, variety and good methods. The total value of the agricultural capital has been estimated at £433,153,338 sterling; and the net yearly produce of the agriculture at £16,698,390. Manufactures, the metallurgic arts, and distilleries, are in a very flourishing condition. There are three hundred distilleries at Schiedam, one hundred in other parts of Holland, and about forty in other northern provinces. The annual produce of this branch of industry is valued at thirty-four millions of francs.

The sum of the manufacturing industry of the Netherlands is believed to be about $28,125,000 sterling per annum. There are in progress great undertakings for internal improvement. The canal which is to connect the Meuse and the Moselle by a course of fifty leagues from Liege to Wasserbilling, is said to be "one of the principal speculations in which his Majesty of the Netherlands is a partner." An association has been formed, with a capital of six millions florins, for draining the lake of Haarlem, which covers a surface of 50,000 English acres. The most active agent in this gigantic enterprise is M. de Stappers, the inventor of a new pump intended to be used in it, which emits water without being moved by the common method of pumping, but by the pressure of steam, wind, or animal force. It raises a thousand cubic feet per minute.

The public debt of the Netherlands is stated 3,800,000,000 francs, about 250 francs to each individual of the Kingdom. The budget is not submitted to the Chambers annually, but once in ten years. The obnoxious mouture was a tax on the grinding of corn, not very heavy in itself, but as offensive as levied on the first necessary of life, as requiring the constant presence of tax-gatherers at the mills, and above all from the aristocratic prerogative which it implied and in which it originated. The charge for the army is for about forty-two thousand troops. The navy consists of ninety-three gun ships, of which thirty are in active service, carrying 729 guns and 4314 men. The charges for religion amount to about £252,054 sterling, distributed among all the denominations except Jews.

The Netherlands have a circulation of 60,000 sheets of newspapers a day, and are thus, according to authentic calculations, better supplied with journals than France or England.—The newspapers are conducted less as commercial speculations than for political purposes. The liberal journals are chiefly in the hands of young literati of talents and zeal: the ministerial are directly patronized by the government. Elementary education is very general; in 1828, out of 3838 communes, there were only 684 without schools; the children who frequent the schools are as 100 to 947 inhabitants, a proportion exceeded in no country in Europe, unless it be Prussia. The six universities are in every way flourishing.—The total number of students in them is not much less than three thousand. There are fifty Saving Banks, and one hundred and twenty four *Monts de Pete.* The establishment for the Poor, and the charitable institutions, generally, are excelled by those of no other nation in Europe, in their extent and efficiency, or the manner of their administration.—*Nat. Gaz.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

We cannot refrain from presenting our readers with the following beautiful and eloquent passage from Mr. Biddle's Address before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, which is printed in the 4th volume of the American Farmer.—*New Haven Chronicle.*

"If I have failed to prove that the pursuits of Agriculture may be as lucrative as other employments, it will be an easier task to vindicate their pleasures and their importance. I need not dwell on that retirement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life, and the best preparation for the future, on those healthful occupations, on the calmness of mind, on that high spirit of manliness and independence which naturally belong to that condition. These are attractions which must have deep root in the human heart, since they have at all times fastened at once the imagination and won the judgment of men. But I may be allowed to say, that in this nation agriculture is probably destined to receive its highest honor, and that the country life of America ought to possess peculiar attractions. The pure and splendid institutions of this people have embodied brightest dreams of those high spirits, who in other times and in other lands have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realized the fine conceptions which speculative men have imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish. The influence in reclaiming the lost dignity of man, inspiring the loftiest feelings of personal independence, may be traced in every condition of our citizens; but as all objects are most distinct by emulation, their effects are peculiarly obvious in the country.

"The American farmer is the exclusive, absolute, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from the government; the government derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws, no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church, spreading its dark shadows between him and heaven. His frugal government neither desires nor dares to oppress the soil; and the altars of religion are supported only by the voluntary offerings of sincere piety. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are devoted to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of Providence, in the improvement and embellishment of the soil, in the care of inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find an ever varying and interesting employment, dignified by the union of liberal studies, and enlivened by the exercise of a simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a lofty tone by its influence over the public liberty. It may not be foreseen to what danger this country is destined, when its swelling population, its ea

panded territory, and its daily complicating interests, shall awake the latent passions of men, reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But whenever these perils come, its most steadfast security, unfailing reliance will be on the column of landed proprietors, the men of the soil and of the country, standing aloof from the passions which agitate the denser part of communities, well educated, brave and independent, the friends of the government without soliciting its favors, the advocates of the people, without descending to flatter their passions; these men rooted like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend and to save."

From the Hartford Observer.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—In an extract from the Norwich Courier, it will be seen that one of the School Societies in Norwich has appointed a Committee to petition the next Legislature to pass a law obliging School Societies to raise by tax an amount at least equal to what they receive from the School Fund. The objects to be effected by such a law are two fold. One is to give a more adequate compensation to instructors—the other to excite more interest in Common Schools among those who pay the tax. As to the former, if the compensation of teachers was greater, no doubt their qualifications would be better. Teachers would afford to spend more time in qualifying themselves for their duties.—No reasonable man can claim very high qualifications in teachers for the scanty compensation they now receive in a large part of the districts in this state. If people will insist on having cheap instructors, they ought to be contented if they have instructors poorly fitted for their work. There ought to be, there will be, usually, a proportion between the compensation and the service rendered. The School Committees who are about, at this season of the year, to hire instructors for the winter schools, ought to remember this. To such we would say, act as you do in other cases. If you wish to buy good land, you expect to give a good price. You never expect—at least you ought not to wish—to get good land for only the price of poor land. When you are looking out for a horse, if you wish to get a good one, you expect to give a good price. When you purchase groceries or cloths at a store, you expect to give a good price, if you wish for those of the best quality. And when you sell your land, or your stock of cattle and horses, or your crops, you expect a price in proportion to the quality. Carry out this principle in hiring teachers for winter schools. Be rational, be prudent, be just, in making these bargains, as you are in making other bargains. Do not think that quality and price must go together in all your other transactions, but are separate in this. Be assured this case is not an exception. You may think you get a good bargain when you obtain an instructer at a price far below the real value of his services—but you either cheat yourselves, or are unjust to him. You cheat yourselves, if supposing him to be well qualified to teach, he regulates his labors according to his compensation—and of this you have no right to complain. And you are unjust to him if you require, and he, from a regard to principle or the good of your children, performs labors far beyond your stinted compensation. We put it to the intelligent and upright school committees of our state, ought either of these alternatives to be allowed?—Those who wish well qualified teachers and good schools, ought to favor the enaction of a law which would increase the compensation of teachers. The operation of such a law would be more favorable to those in moderate circumstances than to any others. They ought then to be the last to oppose its enactment. We formerly remarked that the tendency of the present state of our common schools, is to prepare the way for a wide distinction between the rich and those in moderate circumstances—to give the former an advantage over the latter which the latter should be slow to yield. It needs no long and intricate process of reasoning to prove this. The links in the chain are few. It is undoubted that superiority of education will give superiority of influence. The children of the greater part of parents, in moderate circumstances, will have little if any education except what they get in the district school. But the rich can and do send their children to private schools, where, though at more expense than those in moderate circumstances usually feel able to afford, they obtain an excellent education. What will be the result of this? We need not say, for every one can answer the question for himself. And what is more, this state of things withdraws a considerable part of the community, whose influence and efforts, too, in this case are much needed, from any attempt to improve common schools. They have become discouraged, and thinking it a hopeless undertaking so to elevate common schools that a good elementary education can be obtained in them, they are turning their attention almost wholly to private schools. And it now depends on those who expect all, or nearly all the education their children receive, will be obtained at the common schools, to say whether those schools shall sink still lower, and the difference between the education of their children and those of their richer neighbors shall be wider and wider; or whether these schools shall be made what the law designs they should be, what the interests of those in moderate circumstances requires they should be, and what with our noble school Fund they might be. We say again, that those in moderate circumstances are chiefly concerned in the enactment of such a law as is contemplated in the resolution at Norwich—and if they oppose its enactment, in our view it would be little less than a suicidal deed.

We need not say, after these remarks, that we are not hostile to private schools. They have our best wishes. They have done much to keep alive a regard for education in the community—they have nursed the flame which the dampness and ice of common schools had well nigh extinguished. And we are persuaded that those whose deep interest in the cause of education has led them to establish and patronise these schools, would be among the first to hail with joy any evidences of reformation in common schools—any signs that the long slumber of the mass of the community is drawing to a close. We know it is so—for some of the loudest warnings to the community to shake off their lethargy, and attend to their momentous interests in relation to this subject, have come from this source. It argues a noble spirit—a disinterestedness which the community ought to admire—a zeal in the cause of education, something of which the community ought to catch.

The other object to be effected by the enactment of the proposed law, is to awaken more interest in common schools among those who pay the tax. That such will be its effects, all will agree who have noticed the operation of similar causes. There can be no doubt that the present effect of the School Fund is to diminish interest in common schools. Far less care is exercised in the choice of teachers; there is far less wakefulness in examining the progress of the scholars, than if teachers were paid by a tax on their employers. And if facts may decide on the case, less money is raised for the purposes of education in common schools, than would be raised if we had no School Fund. For proof we refer to Massachusetts. We adduced the facts formerly, and shall not here repeat them. Suffice it to say, that many school societies in this State lay no tax for common schools, and content themselves with schools with which they would not be contented, if teachers were not paid by the public. We will yield to none in attachment to the school fund. The Legislature which first appropriated it to the support of common schools, the Convention which secured its constitutional appropriation to that object, showed their wisdom and their patriotism. And infamy deep and lasting will be their lot who divert it from this object. It was not the design, however, of either of these bodies, that the school fund should relieve the people of the State from taxes for common schools. It was to aid the people in their efforts, not to take *the place of their efforts*, that the school fund was established; and it is not the fault of those who established, or of those who vigilantly and ably watch over this fund, if some are so blind to their interests as to apply it to a purpose for which it was never designed. There are two objections to this application of the school fund. One is, that the dividends from it are not large enough to give a suitable compensation to teachers without a tax. The other is, that if the dividends were ever so large, good schools would not be had without a tax. We are not sure that if any one could by a word double the amount of the school fund, or even quadruple it, he would benefit the State by the exercise of his power. We are rather inclined to think he would not. For though in that case, compensation enough might be offered to secure good teachers, yet the interest of the community would be so diminished in common schools, that it is quite problematical, to say the least, whether the schools would be any better than they are now. The teachers, like the clergy of a rich establishment, would most probably relax their efforts; and having none to watch their labors, would, like their employers, sink down in easy repose. Thus the bounty of the State, while it relieved the people from any anxiety respecting common schools, would take from the teachers some very strong motives to fidelity and diligence.

On the whole, while we believe that the passage of the proposed law would elevate elementary education in this State, and would most of all benefit those in moderate circumstances, those who have it in their power to say whether it shall be enacted or not, we are almost too skeptical to believe such a measure can be at present effected. Contrary to the clearest evidence, we fear it will be regarded as only one more effort to benefit the rich at the expense of the poor; to increase the wages of instructers without an adequate equivalent to their employers; or at least as unnecessary, because the common schools are already good enough. We should be happy, however, to have our skepticism on this subject dispelled by facts. Of one thing we feel certain. From the manner in which previous efforts to improve Common Schools have been treated in the Legislature, no important proposition will be adopted which is not manifestly called for by the mass of the people.

Especially do we believe that a measure of the kind proposed, which involves the delicate operation of taxing the people, will not have much chance of success, unless the mass of the community shall *clearly* and *unitedly* express their determination to have it effected. We have laid it down, in our own mind, as a first principle, *that on the subject of Common Schools, the Legislature will not, knowingly, take one important step in advance of public opinion clearly and emphatically expressed.*

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser Oct. 25.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, arrived on Saturday morning from Liverpool, having sailed on the 9th Sept. By this arrival we have received London papers of the 8th and Liverpool of the 9th Sept.

Monsieur de Polignac has confided his defence to M. M. Mandaroux-Vertamy, Advocate of the Court of Cassation; Henequin, and Berryer the son. The latter will attend the trial in the Chamber of Peers. The former is specially attached to the ex-Minister as Counsel. Paris was not wholly free of disturbances. The journeymen printers continued to manifest hostility against machine printing presses. The London Courier agrees with the French papers, that the steps taken by the Emperor of Russia relative to the proceedings in France, was merely a precautionary measure, and that on becoming acquainted with the result of the French revolution, he would immediately recognize the new Sovereign.

Letters from Madrid of the 26th announce that the cabinet continued to deliberate on measures to make some concession to public opinion, and seems disposed to grant much.—The Apostolicals, however, wish nothing to be yielded. General Cambrano persists in marching troops to the frontiers of France; but, on the other hand, the Spanish refugees organize themselves at the foot of the Pyrenees. On the 31st they were 1,200 in number, wearing the colors of independence—red and yellow.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Confidence appears to have been partially restored among the speculators in the Funds to-day, and nearly the whole of the rumors promulgated within the last four or five days, seem wholly forgotten. The news obtained from Russia yesterday, and the notice given by the Russian Ambassador that all the natives of Russia should leave Paris, were canvassed with more calmness this morning, and the feeling appears to be, that the hostility of the Emperor of Russia to the new French Government would very soon be changed to a different feeling.—Indeed the accounts from Paris to-day, mention that an express was almost hourly expected there from St. Petersburg with news of the acquiescence of Nicholas in the change which had recently taken place. The messenger with the despatches from the Court of France to that of St. Petersburg, announcing the accession of Philip, was just entering the Russian capital when the last despatches to Count Pozzo di Borgo were sent off to him.

To show that there is no cause for the supposition that the King of Prussia is hostile to the new French Government, we may here mention that the accounts from Hamburg state that the King of Prussia had, on the 31st ult. received from the new French king a letter notifying the accession of his Majesty to the throne of France. The King of Prussia received the bearer of the letter, General Count Lobau, in the most flattering manner, and he had the honor of dining with his Majesty. Later in the day some few letters, brought by passengers who arrived in the steamboat were shown, and they mentioned that there were some disturbances in that direction, and that some of the imposts of the public companies had been objected to, and that the people had shown a determination to resist the payment. At Lubec and Bremen a similar feeling had been manifested.

The holders of Spanish bonds are anxiously awaiting the arrival of news from Spain of the commencement of revolutionary movements.—There are advices to day from Paris, which state that General Mina and General Torrijos were about to leave that city for Spain. At Perpignan a depot was forming, and a confident hope was indulged that when these Generals presented themselves to the Spanish people, they would be most cordially received.

There has been some serious rioting at Oxford. The military was called out to repress the turbulence of the mob, who were excited in consequence of an encroachment on some land they considered as public property; several of the rioters were captured, but were immediately rescued, and the yeomanry cavalry were compelled to retreat out of the town.

THE NETHERLANDS.—The correspondent of the London Times, under date of Brussels, September 3d, says, by whatever name the political movement in that city is to be called, the Prince of Orange has certainly become its hero. He has constituted himself Colonel of the Garde Bourgeoise of Brussels, and seems to have won much admiration by walking about the streets unattended, and apparently without any apprehension of danger. At noon of the third September, the Prince of Orange decided, at the pressing solicitation of the Commission, to withdraw the garrison from Brussels, and to repair himself to the Hague, to make a representation to the King of the wishes of the people. The evacuation took place accordingly in the afternoon. The writer of the letter in the Times is of opinion that "the Bourgeoise of Brussels, left quite to themselves, harrassed with military duty, seeing the English in crowds abandoning the town, and their shops and work houses either closed up or unfrequented, will soon bitterly repent the rash and unfounded ambition which plunged them into this untoward affair, at the risk of their city's prosperity and the certainty of their own ruin."

BELGIUM.—Notwithstanding the entrance of the Prince of Orange into Brussels, the position of things is serious; the zeal with which the Hollanders offer to guard their towns, in order to render all the troops disposable, and the tender of the services of the young men of Rotterdam to march on Belgium, give these events a very serious complexion. The struggle in the States-General between the Deputies of Belgium and of Holland may degenerate into a war between the two countries. This will happen, too, unless the King's prudence inspires him with wise measures.

PARIS, September 5.

The revolt of the printers of Paris (as it has been termed) is at an end—some concessions have been made to them which will have the effect of producing an immediate calm, but from which some people apprehend much future mischief. Within the last few days many hundreds of really well disposed compositors have voluntarily joined or been compelled to associate with the discontented; but I am convinced the "turn out" was originally produced by the same class of persons who, amongst the operations of England, frequently exercise a lamentable influence—persons who live in idleness and debauchery on the funds forcibly drawn from the industrious and well-conducted.

The "revolted" printers have assumed great merit for bravery and good conduct during the three days—and unquestionably the real bona fide working people of Paris did, by their courage, their intelligence and their moderation, contribute mainly to the glorious revolution we have witnessed; but while they were debating, the Garde Royale, at the Halle, the Place de Greve, the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Rue Pabylonne, &c. the persons who have caused the "revolt" were employed in breaking the machinery used in printing. While the brave working printers of Paris were absolutely engaged in a mortal struggle for the freedom of their country, they found time, nevertheless, on the 29th of July, to inscribe on the walls a recommendation which was religiously observed throughout, "respect the chiefs and monuments." Not so the authors of the "revolt," for on the same day, taking advantage of the absence of the truly courageous compositors, they repaired to various printing offices to destroy machinery. These were the men who produced the late "revolt."

Of the events that have occurred, and are in progress at Brussels, I shall merely say that the presence of the Prussians in Luxembourg is regarded with uneasiness here, paticularly as it has been reported that reinforcements to the number of 30,000 men, are marching on that point from various Prussian garrisons. The unquestionably good understanding that exists between the British and French governments will however prevent any interference of Prussia in the affairs of Belgium. The people must consequently succeed in their efforts to extort from their Sovereign a free Constitution.

On the side of Spain the political horizon is gradually becoming more gloomy. A report prevails here (but which, I fear, is not entitled to much credit) that Ferdinand is about to avert the storm with which he is menaced, by concessions, by acts of amnesty, and by the recal of the Spanish political exiles. Such measure, might, even yet, save Spain from again becoming the theatre of war; but there is nothing in the character of Ferdinand to justify expectations that he will profit by the lesson lately given by France to despotic rulers.

Having thus briefly disposed of politics, I may be allowed to tell you that we are resuming our gaiety. The most perfect reliance being placed in the disposition and capability of the National Guard to enforce order, we are about to yield ourselves up, with the utmost confidence, to the enjoyment which the few short weeks only that remain to us of autumn, place within our reach.

From the Constitutionnel.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—We have accounts from the frontiers of Spain of the 31st of August, from which we learn that an order from the Spanish Government has been received in the Biscayan Provinces, to place all the Royal Volunteers of Vittoria and Bilboa, and the Tercios of the country, at the disposal of M. Blas Tournas Captain-General of Guipuscoa. It seems that the deputation of St. Sebastian has refused to obey the order.

Letters from Bayonne of August 31st, say that, for the last 12 days Spanish emigrants from London, Brussels, and Paris, have been daily arriving in that city. It is calculated that there are 200 of them on the frontiers. The celebrated Pastor is at Bayonne, as well as the Aide-de-Camp of General Mina, General Torrejos, is in the neighborhood. General Vigo is going to join his companions in exile. It is thought that Mina and Quiroga are going to quit the capital of France to join their countrymen. The Spaniards assembled at Bourg Madame are armed, as well as those at Bayonne; many of them already wear the red and yellow ribband: the emblem of liberty. In short those Spaniards are only waiting for Mina, who possesses their entire confidence. It is affirmed that, when they are all assembled, General Vigo will advance towards Galicia, Torrejos and Quiroga towards Madrid, and that Mina will enter Spain by Cataloonia.

BY LATE MAILS.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last a most afflicting accident happened in the family of Mr. Richard Coffin, of North Stamford. The eldest son of Mr. C. was attending his father's saw mill, accompanied by his younger brother only about two years old—unseen by his brother it is supposed he took a seat near the saw, which as it approached him caught his clothes, and drew him within its cruel grasp, and before his brother could reach him he was shockingly mutilated—one arm being sawed apart twice, and his body terribly mangled—and then precipitated by the force of the saw, through a hole in the floor, to the depth of 14 feet into the water below. From this situation he was rescued by his brother and carried to his agonized parents, and though still alive on Monday, no hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Gaz.*

MR. BARTON.—We observe by a late Louisville (Ky.) Focus, that the shameless imputations put forth by the Jackson and Benton presses, against Mr. Barton, with a view to prevent his re-election to the U. S. Senate, are contradicted by Mr. Rowan, the Jackson Senator of Kentucky. This is honorable to Mr. Rowan, as times go. Although in other matters, he goes the whole hog for Jacksonism, he cannot go with its outrages on the private character of an opponent.

Mr. Rowan, so far from absolving the disparaging statements of his political brethren, declared that he considered Mr. Barton an able and useful Senator, that Mr. B. filled the very important station of Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands; and that his reports were always able. Mr. Rowan added that it was with regret he perceived reports in circulation concerning Mr. Barton's inebriety in the U. S. Senate, and declared without hesitation that he never observed any thing in the conduct of Mr. B. to warrant such reports.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

By the following paragraph which we take from a Baltimore paper, it appears that the Secretary of War, after nearly a fortnight's hard labor has succeeded in bringing the Choctaw Indians to subscribe a treaty, the general terms of which are stated in the article.

Republican and Gazette—Extra.
NASHVILLE TENN. Oct. 4.

CHOCTAW TREATY CONCLUDED.

To gratify the anxiety, which we are aware, prevails with a great portion of our readers to learn the result of the negotiations late pending with the Choctaw Indians, we this day issue an Extra.

After thirteen days of most fatiguing duty, the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee succeeded to the object of their mission. On the 27th ult. a Treaty was agreed to and signed.

The Choctaws cede the country they occupy, and within three years are to move beyond the Mississippi. *Those who choose to remain, take reservations, and after residing upon them five years to possess them in fee.* The country is to be at any time surveyed when the Government please, but no sale is to take place, previous to removal; until then, no person is to settle in the country. About 5000 Indians were in attendance."

What, under the new order of things in our government is expected to grow out of this "arrange," we do not pretend to know. Treaties *with Indians* are considered by the disciples of the modern school in politics, as of no obligation. We have been taught by the new "law of nations" promulgated by the statesmen of Georgia, and adopted by the present Administration of the national government, and their partizans in both houses of Congress, that the Indians are inhabitants of the states in which they reside, (though without the common privileges of other inhabitants) subject to their laws, possessing few rights, and no property—that they can hold no more lands than they enclose and cultivate, and if perchance they discover a little gold under the surface, that it belongs to the state of Georgia—that treaties with Indians, notwithstanding they may have been entered into with all the constitutional forms of diplomatic contracts, and ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, are still not binding upon the latter, that when the chief magistrate is called upon under the provisions of those treaties, & of the laws of the union, to protect the Indians against the encroachments, plunderings, and spoliations of white men, or of states in which they live, he is not bound by his constitutional duty to see the laws executed, but like a certain monarch renowned in English history, he has a dispensing power to exercise; and that when called upon under a new "arrangement" with Indians for their emigration, in which a part consent to go, and the others refuse, that he has the power to withhold the money appropriated for the very purpose of assisting such as will remove, because they will not go—meaning in the exercise of his humane and benevolent disposition to starve them into submission. Under the operation and influence of such principles as these, we should hardly have thought that any tribe of Indians could have been brought, unless indeed they were reduced by starvation, or something equivalent, to trust our government under any arrangement. The want of integrity in the fulfilment of former treaties, and the equal destitution of principle in all our recent conduct towards them, might have taught them a salutary lesson, under the influence of which they might have profited in their further intercourse with our government.

And yet, if the Choctaws have no higher notions of the obligations of treaties than our government have, they have it in their power, if the foregoing paragraph states the case correctly, to get the advantage of us most materially. It appears that those Indians who choose to remain, are to retain reservations of their lands, and after residing upon them five years, *they are to receive a title to them in fee simple.* Who is to make the conveyance, and whether the deeds are to contain covenants of warranty, is not stated.—But according to the phraseology of the paragraph, if the whole nation should conclude to remain, they will be entitled to the benefit of the stipulation in the treaty.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—John Fuller was arraigned this morning, on an indictment for embezzling the sum of $50,000, the same being the property of the Branch Bank of the United States, in the city of Boston. Upon being asked whether guilty or not guilty, he handed in a written answer, which was read by the Clerk. Judge Story said that the paper might be put on file by the Clerk, but that the prisoner must say guilty or not guilty. Fuller then said Guilty. In his behalf, his Counsel, S. D. Parker, addressed the Court, stating the mitigating and alleviating circumstances of the prisoner's case and appealing to Mr. Webster, the Solicitor of the Bank, and Mr. Frothingham, the Cashier, both of whom were present, for the truth of his statement. After which, Judge Story addressed the prisoner with much dignity and feeling explaining the grounds of the sentence, &c. and sentenced him to a fine of fifty dollars, and two years to hard labor in the county gaol, in Boston, from the 11th October, 1830.

Quartus Morgan Webb, clerk in the Post Office at Northfield, Mass. plead guilty to an indictment for taking $76 from a letter carried by mail. Sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the county gaol, at hard labor. The last named young man was a graduate of Brown University.

The great inequality in these two instances, which apparently fixes the largest punishment for the smallest offence, arises out of the provisions of the United States laws, which, in case of a robbery of the mail, or theft in a post office, requires a punishment not less than the one inflicted; but in the case of a theft in the Bank of the United States, or an embezzlement of money belonging to that institution, gives the judge a wide latitude of discretion. The same restriction operates in the Courts of the Commonwealth, and should be borne in mind when sentences apparently severe are inflicted.

About twelve months ago, it was boldly declared by the Official Organ of the Jackson Administration, that Gen. Jackson must be candidate for re-election, for that no other candidate could so concentrate the party as to defeat Mr. Clay; and that he would be a candidate for that very patriotic purpose.

It is well for Editors to look before they leap, or to use a more apt phraseology, to be well advised before they speak. Had the Editor of the Organ observed this rule, he would not have so far committed himself in 1829, as to be compelled in 1830 to retract his assertion. In the Organ of Thursday last, it is explicitly declared, in reference to General Jackson's re-election, that "*whether he is a candidate for re-election or not, will depend upon the voice of his friends.*"

The qualification given a sanction to the rumor that General Jackson is about to withdraw himself from the contest, and if so, we can only infer that he has been driven to take this resolution by the results of the recent elections.

Nat. Jour.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Oct. 21.

LITERARY CONVENTION.—The Convention invited by the Council of the New York University, assembled yesterday, at 11 o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber. President Bates of Middlebury College, was appointed President; Hon. Albert Gallatin and his Honor the Mayor of the city, Vice Presidents; Maj. Delafield, Secretary, and William C. Woodbridge, of Hartford, Assistant Secretary. On motion, the Rev. Mr. Wainwright read appropriate prayers.

Letters were read, by the Rev. Dr. Mathews, from the following gentlemen, who had been invited to attend the convention, and expressed their regret at not being able: Peter S. Duponceau, Esq. of Philadelphia; Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Judge Story, of do.; Mr. Bronson, Attorney General of the State; Judge Spencer, Chancellor Walworth, Hermanus Bleeker, Esq. of Albany; and Horace Binney, Esq. of Philadelphia. Letters had been received from many other distinguished gentlemen, in different parts of the country, the reading of which was dispensed with, for the want of time; particularly Dr. Miller of Princeton; Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Hon. Judge Sutherland, Gov. Throop, &c.

A communication from the Council of the University, on the general objects of the meeting, was read by Dr. Matthews.

The Mayor having signified that he was not able at that time to be present, Judge ——— was appointed a Vice President *pro tempore*, in his place.

An essay was read, by Dr. Wainwright, written by Professor Vethake, of Princeton, on the plan of the German Universities, and the changes proper to be introduced into our own. It was referred to a committee.

A list of gentlemen invited to attend the convention, and had not signified that they should be absent, was then read. It comprised the names of the Presidents, and many of the Professors of Colleges in the middle and northern states, with numerous principals of Academies and distinguished schools, and individuals of intelligence, and friends of education, from different states, and from foreign countries. Considerable numbers were not present; but the assembly might contain sixty or seventy persons. Much interest appeared to be excited, and there is reason to believe that the influence of the convention will be extensive and useful.

The following list of subjects "for discussion or inquiry," on printed sheets, were distributed to the members.

1. As to the universities of Europe; and how far the system pursued in them may be desirable for similar institutions in this country.

2. The organization of colleges and of universities in this country—exhibiting defects to be remedied, and improvements to be made.

3. Police—with the best system of discipline, the distribution of rewards, or honors, and whether the exercise of such discipline, should be confined to a faculty, or shared, and to what extent, by the students.

4. The advantages of a large city as the seat of a university, and the demand, at this time, by the community, for such an institution.

5. The importance of extensive libraries for intellectual improvement.

6. Instruction by public lectures—the advantages and disadvantages of open lectures and recitations from a text book; how they may be combined so as to excite the teacher to keep pace with the knowledge of the age, and make the pupil not only a hearer, but also a diligent learner.

7. The necessity for improved, and more extensive means for educating classical teachers.

[The following additional subjects were proposed by different members and added to the list.]

8. The importance of adding a Department of English Language, in which the studies of Rhetoric and English Classics shall be minutely pursued.

9. A National Society, for the promotion of Science and Literature.

10. The importance of making the civil and political institutions of our country the subject of special study for all our youth.

11. Whether any religious service, and if any, what, may with propriety be connected with the University.

12. Whether any course of instruction on the evidences of Christianity will be admissible.

A few weeks ago the Principal Chief received a communication from the Secretary of War, through the agent, which we presume was intended for the benefit of the Cherokee people. It has not been sent to us for publication. It is a silly production for a great man. The honorable Secretary says, you might as well expect to see young turkies domesticated as to see the Indians become civilized where they are.—"True enough," says one of our Cherokee correspondents, "if you are continually setting dogs and saucy boys upon them."—*Phœnix.*

LAND.—A late number of the Illinois Intelligencer is accompanied by an extra of thirty two pages, containing a list of almost 3000 tracts of land in that state, upon which the taxes are due and unpaid, principally owned by residents of other states. Should the taxes, interests and costs remain unpaid, says the Intelligencer, the lands described, or so much of such tract as will bring the amount of tax and costs, will be sold on the first Monday of January, 1831, at the Auditor's office in that town. The lands thus sold can be redeemed at any time within two years, by paying into the Treasury double the amount of the money for which they were sold. Lands owned by heirs, at the time of sale, may be redeemed at any time before the expiration of one year from the time the youngest of said heirs shall become of age.

FIRE PLACES.—A new mode of preparing kitchen fire places has been introduced in this city. It consists of a grate for coal, and a space above, like a square oven, with iron shelves for baking. Roasting, boiling, and baking can go on at the same time. The aperture to the flue is above the space. The whole, except the grate, is, when necessary, closed, or partially closed, by a sliding shutter of sheet iron. Not only is cooking done excellently in this mode but the smoking of chimneys is effectually remedied.—One of these new Fire Places is now in successful operation at the house of Mr. G. W. Blake, Hamilton-street.—*Bost. Palladium.*

LIBERATION OF AN AMERICAN.—During the late Revolution in Paris, while the murderous contest was raging between the citizens and soldiers, the debtors' prison was thrown open, and among those liberated was Mr. Swan, an American, and native of Boston, who had been confined in the same apartment, twenty two years and one day. Mr. Swan's fate has been one of singular fortune; he is a gentleman of extensive wealth, owns large estates in Boston, and was husband to the late Madame Swan, a lady of some celebrity in that city; during the old French Revolution, Mr. Swan obtained, we know not from what source, articles of furniture and other valuable property, which had previously belonged to the Royal Family, to an immense amount; part of them he had succeeded in conveying to Boston in safety, and had embarked himself, with the remainder, on board a merchant vessel, for the same port; he was suspected by the government of conveying away treasures unlawfully, and was pursued, overtaken, and carried back to Paris, where he remained in confinement ever since, until the late Revolution broke out, and he was restored to liberty.—*Northampton Courier.*

CARRYING COTTON TO CALCUTTA.—It is but a few years since this action would have been deemed no less absurd than that expressed by the corresponding phrase of "Carrying Coal to Newcastle;" yet it bids fair to be soon one of frequent occurrence. The ship Sumo of this port, belonging to P. Dodge, Esq. on the outward voyage from which she has returned, carried about 300 bales American cotton Cloths, which it is well understood paid a high profit in Calcutta. Those whose memory extends to the very recent period when the trashy cotton of India, with their nomenclature filled our market, will hardly be able to realize that the natives of Bengal are now independent of foreign countries for the cotton with which they are clothed; but it is true.—The manufacture of cotton has almost ceased there, and is now confined to the production of a few goods of the coarsest kind, their wants being principally supplied from Great Britain. The steam engine allows no competition of human labor.

American cotton finds a ready market in the Island of Madagascar, where they are a favourite article. Many bales have been sent to that quarter by our Salem merchants who have found their account in it.—*Salem Gazette.*

"If the Jackson party is disposed to sustain the SYSTEM upon which Mr. Clay has now embarked his fortunes, and which he fondly hopes will float him into the Presidential Chair, we might as well pull down our colors, and surrender our ship." * * * "The Jacksonians, with a few exceptions, are opposed to the Tariff. The friends of Mr. Clay are its advocates. Shall we then amalgamate? Shall we strip off our badges and go over to our opponents?"

Natchez Gazette, Sept. 22.

Here then is the stand which is to be taken. The countersign is given, "Down with the American System! Down with Henry Clay! Huzza for Andrew Jackson!" The Northern, the Middle and the Western States may sing another tune.—*N. E. Weekly Review.*

MASSACHUSETTS—PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.—As we expected, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been nominated by a convention of National Republicans, for Representative to Congress, from this district. A Democratic republican convention was also called for. In this alone of all the counties in the State, the silly farce of keeping up the old party organization of by-gone times has continued to this day, but the Jackson men, more clamorous, though less numerous, prevented all proceedings on the premises. After a separation was effected, one party concurred in the nomination of Mr. Adams—while the Jackson party nominated Col. Turner, of Scituate. Col. Turner is no Jackson man but was one of the anti-masonic candidates for the state senate last spring. It is therefore intended no doubt, as a party finesse, to bring the anti-masonic electors into the field against Mr. Adams. But the trick will be well understood, it is too barefaced to deceive any one, and Mr. Adams will undoubtedly be elected by an overwhelming vote.—*New Bedford Courier.*

From the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser.

On the evening of the 1st, the citizens of New Orleans escorted by the Louisiana Legion, and representatives of all the other companies of our city, conducted Messrs. P. Guillote and A. de St. Maurice on board the brig Trent, bound for New York. These gentlemen were selected by our citizens to carry to the National Guard of Paris the tri-colored flag, as a testimony of our respect for their moderation in the chastisement of their oppressors. We individually wish these gentlemen a safe landing in the land of their nativity, and may their utmost wishes as to the situation of France be realized. The following is a translation of the address that accompanies the flag:

LIBERTY! LIBERTY!

Glory to you heroic Deputies of France.

Glory to you intrepid Parisians.

Glory to you illustrious National Guard of Paris.

Glory to the virtuous man, to the great patriot, to the hero so worthy of being now and ever at your head, to the man of July 1774, of July 1789, and of July 1830.

Your brethren of Louisiana, elated with your joy and your happiness, have with enthusiasm repeated your songs of glory and liberty.

Proud of having been once under the protection of those noble colors, which you have so nobly restored, we have again saluted the flag of the great nation, shining with the new lustre you have shed upon it. It has suddenly appeared alongside of our Star Spangled Banner, and that double symbol of Liberty has been greeted by the acclamation of the people, and the cannon of our citizen soldiers; and we have celebrated your triumph over tyranny.

We have said let us choose two sons of France, and let us send them to our brethren—let them carry to them that standard to which we paid due respect, and which has witnessed the tears of happiness flowing from our eyes. They will say—the citizens of New Orleans and the officers and privates of the Louisiana Legion send these colors to you; accept them as a proof of our respect, our gratitude and admiration, let them perpetuate the remembrance of what you have done for the land of their fathers, and for the whole human family.

Here follow the signatures.

From the New-York Sentinel, Oct. 11.

Interesting Extract of a Letter from La Fayette.—We have been politely favored by a gentleman of this city, with the following extract of a letter just received by him from General Lafayette, the hero of three Revolutions, and dated August 12. After succinctly detailing the events of the 26th, 27th and 28th, the General continues—

"We might have declared a pure republic; but not without a great difference of opinion, nor without danger, both internal and external. And therefore the Republicans generously preferred uniting themselves to the moderate Monarchists, (perhaps the majority of the nation) on condition that it should be a Republican Monarchy. The Duke of Orleans was chosen by the Chamber of Deputies, in the name of the people, who seem well satisfied; and having recognized the principle that he derives his title from the people, Louis Philip ascends a popular throne.

"I did not say, as some papers related it, that 'this was the best of republics.' I declared, on the contrary, my doctrines, which are of the American school; but I perceived that under all the circumstances, this was the best to be done, and from what I have since seen of the new king and his family, I am confirmed in the opinion that we have done right.

"We have now entered a progressive career of legislation, which will lead to a very liberal state of things.

"Thus the cause of the people—the liberty of Europe—has made in three days an immense stride; and the new revolution has sustained a character for disinterestedness, grandeur of soul and generosity, which places what are called the lowest orders of the people in the first rank of French society. France is now her own sovereign, and every day confirms her faith.

LAFAYETTE."

All the property of the Boston Manufacturing Company, situate on Saco River, 7 miles above Saco, comprising a valuable water privilege of 75 feet head, with about one hundred acres of excellent lands, several dwelling houses, stores, work shops, picker house, &c. was sold at public auction, at Boston, on the 14th inst. to Messrs. Wm. Whittemore & Co. of Boston for $3,600. This property has cost the Boston Company over $40,000.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, OCTOBER 27, 1830.

OHIO ELECTION.—The returns, which we publish below, of the election in Ohio are even more encouraging than we had anticipated. That a change in the politics of that State would show itself at this election, we anticipated; but we did not anticipate so thorough and complete a change as has taken place at this election. Men who have honestly supported a favorite candidate, are slow to believe themselves deceived in their previous actions, and are unwilling to abandon their favorite candidate. The conduct of Gen. Jackson, in relation to Internal Improvements and the Tariff, has however been such as to alienate all such parts of the country as are in favor of these great doctrines, from their previous support to the present administration. They know full well that nothing is to be anticipated from Gen. Jackson on these subjects but real opposition, however apparently he may be in favor of the measures. The change in the Western States has been undeniably great, and is still progressing—so that there is every reason to believe that they will give their decided support to Mr. Clay at the next presidential election. It is possible that further returns may alter the present appearance of things in Ohio, but by no means probable. The unexpected success in Cincinnati and various other quarters, shows a much greater majority than was anticipated at this time. By next week we shall probably be able to give complete returns.

The Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, of Oct. 14, says:—The returns from the different townships of this county have been but partially received; but sufficient to show that the Republicans of Franklin county have done their duty. Joseph Ridgway, (Clay) Representative, by a large majority. General McArthur has a handsome majority for Governor. For Representative there will not be much difference between Messrs. Stanberry and McLean.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13.—Our election has terminated, and the Jackson Convention ticket has partly been defeated. Mr. Stone, a very warm friend of Mr. Clay, is elected to the legislature by a large majority. We have not received all the returns from our Congressional District—it is supposed by both parties that Benham, the Clay candidate, is elected. Findlay, at the last election, had a majority of something like 2000 in the county of Hamilton. I have just been informed that Gen. McArthur, the Clay candidate for governor, has a majority of 716 votes over Gen. Lucas, the Jackson candidate, in this city, and Benham, the congressman, upwards of 200. They are now completely routed—Cincinnati, which has always given a large majority for Jackson, has now given a majority of 700 against him. This outdoes Baltimore. It gives me pleasure also to inform you, that Corwin, the Clay candidate, has been elected to Congress by a majority of 400 over Shields, the Jackson candidate. Shields and Findlay were the only members last winter from Ohio who voted for the Indian bill. In Belmont county the Republicans have obtained a signal triumph—carrying the Assembly ticket, and giving McArthur a majority of 300. The Republican Clay ticket has succeeded. An unofficial report in the Chillicothe Gazette, gives the vote: for Congress, Creighton, (Repub.) 1069—Keffer (Jackson) 736.

In addition to the above mentioned, the Zanesville Republican of the 16th, states that in Perry county, the Clay ticket succeeded: Fairfield has gone for Jackson. In Licking, Franklin, and Delaware, the Republicans were successful. Knox and Coshocton are also reported to have elected Clay representatives. From the Republican we learn, that Wm. Stanberry has been re-elected to Congress, by probably a thousand majority over the Jackson caucus candidate, McLean. Vance and Vinton have also been re-elected, without opposition. In Muskingum county the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of 100 to 150. Last year the average majority in the county was 500. In speaking of the result in this, its own county, the Republican says—"Though we are defeated, the great reduction of the Jackson majority makes us feel like victors."

Zanesville, Oct. 16.—The returns are not all in—it is admitted, however, that Gen. McArthur, the Clay candidate for Governor, is elected, and no doubt we shall have a majority in our Legislature. The counties of Coshocton, Knox, Perry, Licking, and Belmont, last year sent Jackson Delegates to the Legislature, but now have all elected Clay men; and have also elected men of the same principles to Congress.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Monday, furnishes the following, from the Baltimore Patriot:—"The Western mail last night brings nothing further relative to the vote for Governor than what we published yesterday. Gen. Findlay is re-elected to Congress, from the Cincinnati district, by a very much diminished majority—contending with an unpopular candidate, combined with his own personal popularity, saved him. The Cincinnati Gazette states, that S. H. Crane is re-elected to Congress. It also states that it is probable Gen. McArthur, the Republican candidate for Governor, has received a majority in the Miami country. The Chillicothe Post, a Jackson paper, gives up Ross county to the Clay ticket for the Legislature, and acknowledges that Mr. Creighton is elected to Congress from that district by a large majority. He is a staunch friend of Henry Clay, and never bended the knee to Jacksonism."

Niles' Weekly Register, of the 23d inst. says—"It would appear that Gen. McArthur (anti-Jackson) has been elected Governor of the State of Ohio, by a considerable majority over Gen. Lucas—and that the friends of Mr. Clay will have a decided ascendancy in the Legislature. The changes, so far as we note them, are altogether in their favor. In Hamilton county in which Cincinnati is located, the "Jackson candidate" for governor, at the last election, had a majority of 1560 votes—now the majority is on the other side, showing a comparative gain of nearly 2000."

NEW JERSEY.—The Newark Eagle says that the result of the recent election has been far more satisfactory to the friends of Domestic Industry and Internal Improvement, than was at first anticipated; and the prospect of our success at the approaching Congressional election in December is rendered more certain than it was before the election of officers took place. If a judicious selection of candidates should be made by the Convention when they meet, there can be very little doubt of the success of our ticket. The friends of Domestic Industry and Internal Improvements form a large majority of the people of this state, and when local considerations cease to operate at the polls, and an opportunity is afforded to try the strength of the state on these and other important national questions, we are quite sure that the administration party will be left far in the minority.

In the late election we have gained since last fall, according to the best information we have been able to obtain, 1 in Essex, 4 in Middlesex, 2 in Sussex, 2 in Burlington, 2 in Monmouth and 1 in Salem—total gain 12. We have lost 2 in Bergen, 2 in Somerset, 2 in Cumberland and 1 in Gloucester—total lost 7. That we have a gain of 5 in the Legislature. A new apportionment of the Assembly was made last winter by which the number was increased from 37 to 64.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns from this State are not complete. As far as the returns go, the friends of Mr. Clay have elected seven members of Congress, and the Jacksonians thirteen. It will be recollected that there were only one member, from this State, in the last Congress, who could be classed as an opponent of the Administration and a friend to Mr. Clay. There is every reason to be gratified with the results, so far as received.

[illegible]—The election of members of the Legislature is still going on in this State. The central power [illegible] appears to have lost much of its influence, [illegible] much of its strength, in this election.—The friends of Mr. Clay have majorities in several counties and have a much stronger party in the State than [illegible].

A State Convention of Instructors and friends of [illegible], will be held in the State House at Hartford, on Wednesday the 10th of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. [illegible] of education, in every part of the State, are [illegible] invited to attend.

MR. CLAY.—There seems to be no part of the country in which this able and excellent man, this bold and persevering advocate for the great principles of the "American System," meets with such low and petty abuse and detraction, as among the Jacksonians of New England. It is in vain that his pre-eminent talents are acknowledged on all hands—that he has been the earliest and uniform and active supporter of measures which we, in this part of the country, almost consider as necessary to our existence. They seem to prefer a man, as to competency, in every respect his inferior—one who expresses his sentiments on some great doctrines in so doubtful and ambiguous a manner as to be claimed by both sides, or whose friendliness exists merely in the abstract, and evaporates when there is occasion for practical application of them. If we had supposed the Jacksonians in this State deceived on this subject, we should have anticipated a falling off in their ranks on account of the proceedings of the President, and of the Jackson minority, (for such it in fact at that time was) in the House on the last night of the late session of Congress. Such a mistake doubtless existed in the Middle and Western States, and a change of feeling was there expected and has appeared. But in this part of the country we expect no diminution of the Jackson ranks. It cannot be denied that they care less for the prosperity of the country—the great doctrines of the American System—than they do for the election of Gen. Jackson. We do not suppose that Gen. Jackson could adopt any measure which would materially diminish the Jackson party in this State—and this is not so much from any wonderful admiration of the character of Gen. Jackson. He appears to be merely a rallying point for a party got up with much of selfish views, but with no one great national principle for their polar star—a party sustained from considerations entirely foreign from any view of promoting the true interests of the country or any part of it, but from considerations purely selfish and local. We say not that these remarks are universally true, but that the exceptions from them are very rare.

This party, in this State, is small, but it is extremely well disciplined. The orders issue through their distinguished organ at Hartford, are re-echoed by the subordinate presses in a most dutiful strain, and adopted by the whole corps with the most implicit faith and obedience. It is now well understood that regular and systematic operations are on foot, in many parts of the State, to organize discipline and recruit the forces for the coming contest. No pains are spared and no stone left unturned, to have their little company so organized and officered as to move with the greatest precision at the command of their leaders, and every artifice is made use of by them to create divisions among their opponents and to crowd their own men into office, on all occasions. In this state of things, it becomes those friendly to the election of Mr Clay to be awake, and to take some measures to counteract these unusual efforts on the part of the Jacksonians. The most important matter is union. With this, there is nothing in the least to be apprehended—but if divided or inactive, we shall not deserve success, and may very easily fail, notwithstanding our overwhelming superiority of numbers. Small matters should not allow those of similar sentiments on this subject to divide and of course destroy their influence. Meetings ought to be generally held and some concert of action introduced in every town.

We are happy to see that the measure which originated with one of the School Societies of this town, is receiving so generally the approbation of our citizens. Papers in all parts of the State have noticed the proceedings in this town, and recommended their general adoption by the different school societies. The article in the Connecticut Observer, on this subject, is so appropriate, and the views expressed are so sound and judicious that we prefer copying it entire to making any remarks of our own. We would gladly also copy, if our limits permitted, from the remarks of the Education Reporter, of Boston, on what the Editor calls the "Norwich Movement." We must, however, content ourselves for the present with the extract from the Observer, recommending the same to our readers. The Editor is doubtless correct in saying that the Legislature will act no further than they are operated upon by public opinion. They certainly will not, but we hope and are in high confidence that such unequivocal evidence of public opinion and feeling will be presented to the next Legislature, as to induce them to adopt the measure sought by the vote of the School Society of this town.

ORDINATION.—At a special meeting of the Association of Windham County, convened at Hampton, on Tuesday, Oct. 19th, the Rev. WILLIAM FULLER was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, with a view to his taking the pastoral charge, for a limited period, of the church and congregation in the town of Southold, Long Island. The following is the order of exercises:

Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Orin Fowler, of Plainfield; Sermon by the Rev. Daniel Dow, of Thompson; Ordaining Prayer by the Rev. Roswell Whitmore, of Killingly; Charge by the Rev. Samuel Backus, of Woodstock; Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Dennis Platt, of Canterbury; Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Jonas Fisher, of Scotland.

MR. DUNHAM—Sir, it would probably be a public convenience if you would mention in your paper the alteration in the terms of the Courts, or in the times of holding the Courts in New London County, as now required by law. They are as follows, viz:

The Superior Court is to be holden on the third Tuesday of March, at Norwich, and on the second Tuesday of September, of each year at New London.

The County Courts on the second Tuesday of June, at New London, and on the second Tuesday of November of each year at Norwich, and alternately at Norwich and New London, on the second Tuesday of February of each year, beginning at Norwich.

MR. DUNHAM—Sir, much has recently been said and well said, upon the subject of Common Schools. I rejoice to see and hear what I have lately seen and heard from Norwich, on this important subject. Much needs to be said and done, and must be said and done on the subject, or the good old "Land of Steady Habits" must fall far below her sister States in New England, and may sink to rise no more.

But my particular object in writing at this time, is to request you to call the attention of your readers to "Hall's Lectures on School-keeping." They are well written, and written from long personal experience in the business, and are calculated to do much good.

ITEMS.

A rumor is in circulation that a change is to be made by the President in the Cabinet. Ingham is to retire and go abroad, and Mr. McLane, our Minister to England, is to succeed him in the Treasury Department.

MURDER.—The Harrisburgh (Pa.) Republican of the 16th inst. says, a person named Young was brought to that place on the day before, and lodged in jail, on a charge of murdering a young girl of the name of Catharine M'Ilroy, living near Middletown. He had completely severed her head from her body by cutting and hacking her neck with his knife.

His Excellency Gov. Lincoln and the Hon. Daniel Waldo, both of Worcester, Mass., have been elected members of the Society of Universal Statistics at Paris, France.

The August hurricane was unusually severe in the West Indies; at Jamaica all the vessels suffered more or less; damage estimated at $20,000, one ship sunk, and eighteen souls perished in her.

The town of Manchester, England, has voted a silver and dollar, in commemoration of the late events in France, which it intends to send to the brave pupils of the Polytechnic School; to be placed in one of the most conspicuous places in the School, as an eternal monument of the civil and military virtues of the school of 1830.

TARRIBLE.—The British brig Maniola, lying at Bombay, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th of May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks, who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

The second trial of Mr. Garrison, late editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, says the U. S. Gazette, has just closed—verdict against him—one thousand dollars damages. The suit was brought by Mr. Todd, charging a libel upon Garrison for writings relative to the slave trade.

It would seem from the Boston Gazette, with regard to Mr. Adams' nomination for Congress, that that gentleman has signified to his friends that if formally nominated he would decline, but if run and elected, he would then exercise his judgment whether to accept or reject the appointment.

LICENSES.—The Commissioners of the county of Bristol, (Mass.) have, after hearing counsel, determined not to grant any license to retailers in that county this year. Licenses were granted to a number of innkeepers; a few applications were refused.

SIGNS.—Two Jackson papers have lately died in Kentucky. There are only four left, one of them has a patronage from Government worth $2000; the second is Amos Kendall's Argus, who feeds it from the Washington fountain; the third is threatening to commit suicide unless its subscribers pay better; the fourth is indebted for its existence to its political moderation. The Commentator says that all four are publishers of the laws 'by authority,' and of numerous government advertisements.

Supreme Court at Salem.—Chief Justice Shaw has given directions to the Clerk of the Court, to make the necessary arrangements for commencing the trials of the persons indicted as accessories in the murder of Mr. White, immediately after the opening of the court, November 9.

A London paper, Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, anticipates that at some future day the steam engine, properly applied, "will plough and sow a thousand acres in a week, and reap the crop in a day." To have thrown this probable conjecture off in real style, the writer should have said it would reap the crop the next day.

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR.—It is stated by Mr. Niles, in his Register, that the whole export of flour from the United States to the British West India Islands, when those ports were open to our shipping, and taking the year, when the export was greatest, very little exceeded the quantity of flour imported into Providence, R. I. last year.

REBELLIOUS.—The people of Beverly, Mass. will not trust to the census of Uncle Sam's agent, and have resolved to be numbered in their own way.

In Hawkins county, Tenn. a fatal fever prevailed in September, owing to a long continued drought. In one family 23 persons had died; three husbands and wives were buried at the same time; 19 persons, who attended a funeral a few weeks before, were soon after buried.

The Rev. Dr. Shaeffer has been appointed Professor of the German Language and Literature, in Columbia College, New York.

Mr. P. P. Barbour of Virginia, has accepted the judgeship conferred on him by the President.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—The Philadelphia Chronicle has this paragraph—"Shad yarn is spun in as large quantities now as ever, by as pretty spinning jennies as distinguished the days of our mothers, and our young men reel twice as much." Industry must prosper: success to the bee-hive!

Married,

In Bozrah, on the 18th inst. Mr DAVID AUSTIN FOX, of Lebanon, to Miss SALLY WATERMAN, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, on the 22d inst. Mrs. LUCY WILKIE, aged 37 years, wife of Mr. Joseph B Wilkie. On the 21st inst. an infant child of Mr Charles Downs.

At Lisbon, on the 19th inst. Mr. PERO MOODY, aged 81 years.

LYCEUM, THIS EVENING, Oct. 27. Question for discussion—Is it probable that the late events in Europe will result in changes of government favorable to the liberties of the people?

THE School Visitors of the Second School Society in this town, will meet, for the examination of Schoolmasters for the several districts, on the Tuesday evenings of the month of November, at the office of J. A. Rockwell.

Norwich, Oct. 27. 31

THE Stockholders of the Norwich and Salem Turnpike Company are notified, that their annual meeting will be held, at the office of the undersigned, on Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1830, at 3 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors, &c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

Oct. 20. 30

NOTICE.

THE Assessors and Board of Relief of the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Hall, in Chelsea, in said town, on Monday, the 1st day of November. 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M., to abate the Polls of infirm, sick and disabled persons, not exceeding one tenth part of the number of taxable polls in said town.

JOHN D'WITT, JOHN HYDE, ASA ROATH, } *Assessors.*
JOHN LATHROP, JAMES STEDMAN, JNO. BREED, } *Board of Relief.*

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1830. 1w

TAKEN,

BY virtue of a warrant, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of Noyes Sisson, in Bozrah, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1830, at 9 o'clock a. m., so much of the real estate of Daniel F. Beebe, Wm. P. Rose and wife, Jedediah Verguson, Jeremiah Verguson, Rebecca Perkins, Sarah Gardiner, Abel Gates, and wife, Mary Hatch's heirs, Asa Maples, Alfred Rogers, and James Rogers' heirs, as will pay their town tax, in said town, on list 1829, with necessary cost.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, Collector.

Bozrah, Oct. 13th, 1830. 3w29

COLT ASTRAY.

STRAYED from the store of the subscriber, near the Baptist meeting house, in Lebanon, on Sunday evening, 24th inst. a sucking bay mare colt, having a little white below the fetter-lock joints behind, forming a curious and singular mark. Whoever will return said colt, or give information where it may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOSEPH TILDEN.

Lebanon, Oct. 26th. 31

WHEREAS, the Superior Court at their Session at New London, in and for the county of New London, adjudged and declared *John Bowen*, of Norwich, in said county an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the 4th Tuesdays of December, February, and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of the said Bowen.

JOHN HYDE, ELISHA CONGDON, } *Commissioners.*

Norwich, Oct. 23d, 1830. 3w31

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FOR SALE BY *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

Oct. 27. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a choice lot of SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES, such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of VESTINGS, selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 27. 4w31

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

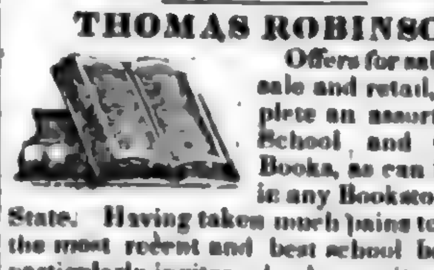
HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON



Offers for sale, wholesale and retail, as complete an assortment of School and Classical Books, as can be found in any Bookstore in this State. Having taken much pains to procure the most recent and best school books, he particularly invites school committees, teachers, and others interested in the subject, to call and examine them.

He has also for sale, a very superior assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, Albums, Writing Books, Cyphering Books, Quills, Slates, Paper, and Stationary generally.

Oct. 27. 31

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold. Oct. 26, 1830. 31

TEAS, SUGAR, &c.

25 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
5 do. white do. do.
20 do. Loaf and Lump do.
25 bags Coffee, 30 kegs Ginger,
500 lbs. Cloves, 200 do. Nutmegs,
30 chests Young Hyson, Souchong and Hyson Skin Teas,
20 kegs new Raisins,
60 boxes bunch and Muscatel do.
15 bags Pepper and Pimento,
200 mats Cassia,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

FRESH RAISINS, &c.

150 kegs, half kegs, boxes and half boxes new fresh Raisins,
30 tubs New York Butter,
150 boxes New York Cylinder Glass,
30 bbls. and kegs refined Salt Petre,
300 bbls. Genesee Flour,

Just landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 27. 31

NEW FRUIT.

20 boxes, half boxes and quarters bunch Muscatel Raisins, just imported—this day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citron, Oranges, &c. for sale as above.

Oct. 27 31

STARCH.

16 bbls. Philadelphia Starch.
30 bbls. and boxes Colgate's No. 1 do.

For sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

WALKDEN'S English, and Maynard & Noyes' American Inkpowder, for sale by the dozen or single, at

THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

Also—Coal Hods. Brass Kettles, patent Gridirons, Sauce Pans, &c.

Oct. 26. 31

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. tf29

FISH, SALT, &c.

30 quintals prime Shoal Fish,
20 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
1 bbl. Pickled Salmon,
100 bushels Eastern Salt,

For sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FOR SALE,

A large second hand Stove and Pipe, suitable for a Factory. Enquire at his Office.

Oct. 27 3w31

EAST INDIA

SWEET MEATS.

1 case, very superior, just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

FRESH

ROCHESTER FLOUR.

80 bbls. fresh ground Rochester Flour, from new wheat.

20 half bbls. do.—received during the past week, and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

ALMANACS

FOR 1831.

FOR sale wholesale and retail, at THO. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, The Christian Almanac for 1831—also, Fessenden's Farmers' Almanac—Daboll's, Middlebrook's and Pocket Almanacs, &c.

Oct. 27. 31

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store—

Stewart's Essay on Future Punishment,
Southennan—by John Galt, Esq.
Life of Lord Byron—by John Galt,
Peace in Believing—a memoir of Isabella Campbell,
The Dyspeptic's Monitor, &c.

Oct. 27. 31

MISS MOORE

HAS just returned from New York, with the latest Fashions for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Habits.

Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, the following

DRY GOODS.

Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gro de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crapes,
Superfine jet Bombazine,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, cheap,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Calicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Froggs,
4, 5 and 5-4 black Lace Veils.

Oct. 27. 31

ANNUALS

FOR 1831.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, The Atlantic Souvenir, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves and 12 highly finished engravings.

The Token, for 1831, embellished with several beautiful engravings.

Oct. 27. 31

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails, assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

AUCTION.

COME AND SEE AND BUY.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, looking glasses, &c.—also kitchen furniture, garden tools, &c., will be sold at auction, on Friday, the 29th October inst. at the late residence of Ezekiel Huntly, in Norwich Town.

Norwich, Oct. 25, 1830. 31

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
300 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 60 per ct. above p.
6 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

MILL SEAT

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

BROWN Goat's hair and indigo blue Worsted Camblets, received this morning by

W. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 26. 2w31

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, 1 red two years old steer, of a middling size, marked on the left ear, 2 slits in the end, and a notch in the under side. Whoever will return said steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

NEEDHAM SLATE.

Mansfield, Oct. 26. tf31

TO THE

FRIENDS OF SEAMEN;

PARTICULARLY TO

Navy Officers, Ship Masters, Shipping Merchants, and others concerned in Navigation.

AS you are directly interested in the character sustained by Seamen, it is to be presumed you will be found friendly to all suitable efforts for their intellectual and moral improvement. The American Seaman's Friend Society was formed for the express object of promoting all such benevolent designs, to do good to that interesting class of men.

The Executive Committee were of opinion that the establishment of a *Sailors' Magazine* was the first thing to which their attention should be directed. They were sanctioned by the judgment of many other friends of Seamen, who had much experience of their necessities. Relying on the Christian community for support, they commenced the publication of such a work, and engaged the services of a competent editor.

The Magazine has been spoken of in terms of high approbation by shipmasters, merchants, officers in the Navy, and others qualified to judge of its fitness to promote the Seamen's cause. But still the subscription list is not sufficient even to defray the expense of publication. Two individuals of the Executive Committee have already advanced $600 to pay the bills for printing.

Unless our subscription list is considerably increased, it must still continue to be a direct charge upon the charities of the christian public. But with a reasonable increase to sanction it, till by the progress of improvement it may obtain an extensive currency among seafaring men, the committee will be enabled to pay their bills in future, and ultimately to sink their present debt.

The salary of the Agent, and other contingent expenses, such as stationery, office hire, postage and the like, have been paid from various sources, chiefly from life subscriptions. To this object the citizens of New York have contributed more than a thousand dollars, while less than three hundred has been received from all other places. Equity would seem to require, that a society formed for the benefit of seamen in all parts of the country, should derive a proportion of its support from all who are to be benefitted by its operations, and not that one place should bear the whole burden.

Under these circumstances, the committee appeal to the friends of Seamen, particularly in seaport towns. *First*, we desire patronage for the Magazine, of which the price is $1 50 a year, payable in advance. *Secondly*, if any have already a full supply of periodicals for their own reading, and that of their families and friends, then by direct donations to the funds of the society.

A donation of $50 at one or two payments, constitutes a person a director for life, with the privilege of receiving the Magazine gratis during life. Thirty dollars make a life member, with the privilege of the magazine for one year. Two dollars a year constitutes annual membership. All members, whether for life or annual, are entitled to receive the Magazine at one dollar a year; consequently an annual subscription of $3 would make a person a member of the Society, and entitle him to the Magazine.

The Committee would regard with special pleasure the acquisition of a large number of annual subscribers, who would engage to pay two dollars or more a year, *if called on*. In our seaports it is believed such subscribers might be called on every year, by the Agent of the Society; and *if not called* on within the year, they would not be liable to pay old arrearages.

One thousand such subscribers would enable the committee to carry on their present operations without pecuniary embarrassment, and would also encourage them to enter upon other measures, such as agencies, sea missions, marine schools, and the like, which they regard as of vast importance in promoting marine improvement. If they can once see their present movements sustained, they will feel no remaining doubt that the people of this country can have their sympathies and their sense of justice excited in behalf of Seamen, so as to support any well devised measures that may be proposed for the amelioration of their state and character.

We do earnestly hope the friends of our cause will listen to this appeal, and that those particularly in seaport towns will come forward promptly and give their equitable proportion, either by annual subscriptions, or other donations. We do not see in what other way our undertaking can be sustained. The committee cannot do all. They have already pledged, and will continue to do, their readiness to do all that is in their power, to an object which they believe is one of vital importance, to the welfare of our long neglected Seamen, to the maritime prosperity of our country, and to the general prevalence of true religion.

Our Society is beginning to be regarded with interest, and to have a name among kindred institutions of benevolence. It is looked upon as an instrument of great good to Seamen. So is the Seaman's Friend. Our Magazine has obtained a name and a considerable currency, and done good. We cannot consent to give up our undertaking, and let the Seamen's Friend Society sleep, and die. We cannot go on alone. Shall we go on? Shall we be sustained? Will you not help us as God has given you ability?

☞ Subscriptions to the Magazine, or donations for the benefit of the Society, are received at Norwich by

EDWARD WHITING and WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.

October, 1830. 31

POETRY.

BREAK FORTH IN SONG.

BY REV. MR. PIERPONT.

Sung at the Centennial Celebration in Boston.

Tune—America.

Break forth in song, ye trees,
As through your tops the breeze
Sweeps from the sea!
For, on its rushing wings,
To your cool shades and springs,
That breeze a people brings,
Exiled though free.

Ye sister hills, lay down
Of ancient oaks your crown,
In homage due:
These are the great of earth—
Great, not by kingly birth,
Great, in their well proved worth,
Firm hearts and true.

These are the living lights,
That from your bold green heights
Shall shine afar,
Till they who name the name
Of Freedom, toward the flame
Come, as the Magi came
Toward Bethlehem's star.

Gone are those great and good,
Who here in peril stood,
And raised their hymn.
Peace to the reverend dead!
The light that on their head
Two hundred years have shed
Shall ne'er grow dim.

Ye temples, that to God
Rise where your fathers trod,
Guard well your trust—
The faith that dared the sea,
The truth that made them free,
Their cherished purity,
Their garnered dust.

Thou high and holy One,
Whose care for sire and son
All nature fills;
While day shall break and close,
While night her crescent shows,
O, let thy light repose
On these our hills.

FLOWERS.

Love is the myrtle bloom is seen;
Remembrance to the violet clings;
Peace brightens in the olive green;
Hope from the half clos'd Iris springs;
And victory on the laurel grows,
But woman blushes in the rose.—Anon.

MEDLEY.

FOR THE COURIER.

So is the heart to the animal constitution, so is mind the vital impulse of the universe—the wonderful origin of all its complicated mechanism; its glories and its terrors. Confined by corporeal fetters, yet free as the air of heaven—knowing all things, yet unknown—perceiving all, yet unseen—creating all, yet uncreated—the everlasting fountain of all earth's misery, and its happiness—the arbiter of human destiny—the invisible chain which links us with the present, past and future. Centering in the Eternal, it encircles all intelligent existence, and binds it to the throne of God. How infinite in capacity! how vast in conception! how mighty in its origin! how terrible in its darkness! Every grade of the animate creation, every agent of nature, bows to its supremacy. Without it Earth is but a rayless and eternal prison-house, and man a mere animated machine—a living mass of corruption—a fettered slave—a moving sepulchre. By this alone is he constituted lord of the visible creation, and lifted away from this dark world, into a higher and holier existence—a heavenly communion. By this he can bind the very elements to his will, and wield the collected energies of millions. He can develope the hidden mysteries of nature, and analyze the intricate combinations of matter and motion. He can trace the courses of the planets, and condense to a point the remote events of empires and of centuries. By this he can roll the ocean upon the land, or bring up treasures from their depths. By this he can ride upon the wing of the storm, or grasp the lightning that plays around Jehovah's footstool. At its bidding the forest falls, and the gorgeous fabric lifts itself to the skies. At its bidding the sleeping statue springs from its marble bed, and the canvass glows with the splendors of earth and of heaven. What darkness is too profound for its research? what summit too lofty for its aspiration? what visions of blackness or of light does it spread before the eye of memory and of fancy! what soaring plume does it lend to genius! It can wander through all time and through all space. It can stretch back into the remotest past, and expand itself into eternal ages. How increased its powers—how triumphant its bliss, when the fetters that clog its progression shall be stricken off, and the redeemed and unchained spirit may struggle upward and onward forever!

PHILANTHROPOS.

LOVE IN THE BUSHES.—A chap called at one of our taverns last Saturday, and hired a horse and wagon to go three or four miles west, but meeting a man on the road, he sent back word to the owner, that he might not be surprised if he did not return till Sunday. Accordingly, the owner remained quiet enough until Monday morning, when not being able to hear of his horse and wagon, having been to Westfield, he became alarmed and sallied in pursuit of, as he supposed, a horse thief. In the meantime, the chap had gone to Ripley, married a very pretty looking girl, and was quietly wending his way back with the horse and wagon, when meeting a man who had informed him that the owner of the horse was in pursuit of him, the simpleton, instead of continuing on, like an honest man, seized his trunk, and with his dulcinea, took to the woods, leaving the horse and wagon in the road. After a short pursuit, they were found in the woods, he, with his trunk on his shoulder, and she standing meekly by his side, reminding one, for all the world, of the melancholy situation of the "babes in the woods."

Fredonia Censor.

There is a sermon in the following little sentence, if those who are toiling for fame and influence would but stop and consider it. How strange, that when the road to the heart is so plain and easy by kind offices and the uniform exercise of benevolence and good nature, so few are travelling in it, while all are struggling to gain the good opinion of the world.

'Talents may strike, genius may dazzle, learning may astonish, and power may awe; but kindness of heart will win universal esteem and love, and is the cheapest mode of gaining a lasting hold in the affections and remembrance of mankind.'

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Charlottesville, Va. Advocate, a decided Jackson paper, speaks of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, in the following terms:

'We have no hesitation in saying that a better man is not to be found among the coalition party. He has been much abused, 'tis true, of late years, by certain democratic demagogues; but Daniel Webster is an honest man, and, as the world goes, a fair politician. He never did nor never will swerve from the path of rectitude and honor. Err in judgment he may; open to conviction he is; capable of any thing mean or selfish he is not. No man is more elevated above baseness of soul. He is mighty among the mighty of the earth; and charitable as the dews of heaven. And, what is paramount to all this, in our estimation, he is what he is unaided by any fortuitous or factious influence of family, friends or fortune. The architect of his own fame, a genuine son of the "granite State," and a plain farmer's boy, but rather forbidden withal, he has fairly acquired his pre-eminence at the bar, and in the councils of the nation, by dint of his own talent. The God that made him gave him all the mighty majesty of mind; his magnanimity and moral grandeur. Hence, no earthly thing can sink Daniel Webster to the level of most of his abusers—some of whom, however, have been his venal and extravagant eulogists.'

There is scarcely any profession in the commonwealth more necessary, which is so slightly performed, as that of a schoolmaster. The reasons whereof I conceive to be these. First, young scholars make this calling their refuge; yea, perchance, before they have taken any degree in the university, commence schoolmasters in the country, as if nothing else were required to set up this profession, but only a rod and ferula. Secondly, others who are able, use it only as a passage to better preferment, to patch the rents in their present fortune, till they can provide a new one, and betake themselves to some more gainful calling. Thirdly, they are disheartened from doing their best with the miserable reward which in some places they receive, being masters to the children, and slaves to their parents. Fourthly, being grown rich they grow negligent, and scorn to touch the school but by the proxy of an usher.—*Fuller.*

It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.—*Steel.*

An idol may be undeified by many accidental causes. Marriage in particular is a kind of counter-apotheosis, or a deification inverted. When a man becomes familiar with his goddess, she quickly sinks into a woman.—*Addison.*

Delicacy.—A young lady, who is known to be rather fastidious in her expressions, being at a dinner table a gentleman who was carving a couple of ducks, requested to be informed what part she preferred—his gravity was completely overset when she replied, "I'll trouble you, sir, for a little of the bosom."

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

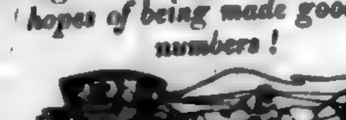
For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 22, 1830. tf28

FARE REDUCED

and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!



Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW-YORK.

Fare from Boston to New York,	$6 50
Worcester to do.	4 50
Oxford,	4 25
Dudley,	4 00
Woodstock,	3 75
Pomfret,	3 50
Brooklyn,	3 00
Canterbury,	2 75

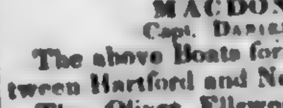
For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

☞Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 5, 1830. 23

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.



The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers.)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

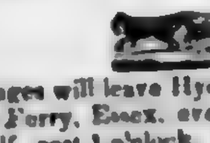
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.



Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!

FARE $2 THROUGH TO N. Y.

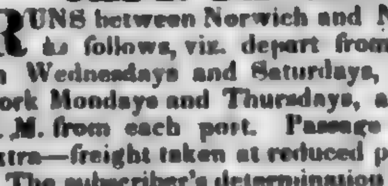
STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will, by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29] D. RAYMOND.

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York be confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

Fire Insurance.

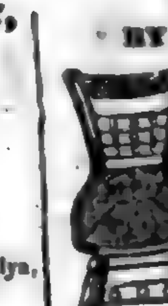
THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞*Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 10, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleaning and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, be will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 19

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

TO MANUFACTURERS.

ALL kinds of Cotton and Woolen Machinery, made to order, and warranted to be of good materials, and well finished, on hand—six new Looms, and one Double Carding Machine with clothing on, and in good running order, which will be sold low by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. Said Carding Machine is at Mr. A. J. Perkins' Factory, on Beaver brook, in Franklin, where any one wishing to see it can call.

Oct. 11. 3w29

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

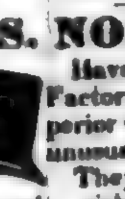
WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

FASHIONABLE HATS,

FROM $2 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.



Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a *generous* public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

90 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

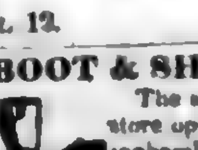
BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and *prices,* to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

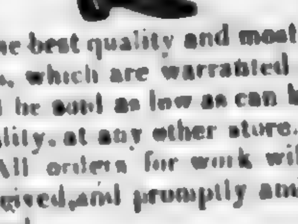
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, magazine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff. Loudon smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

COLORING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

MOSES BRANCH JR.

WISHES to inform his customers and others, that he continues the above business in Montville, one mile south of the Meeting-house, where he solicits their patronage, and flatters himself he shall be able to color any color, to the satisfaction of his customers—not excepting Indigo blue, as he attends to the business in person. None but the best kind of dye-stuffs will be used, and the cloth dressed to order, and in a style that will not fail to please. He will receive cloth at the following places, and return the same without any extra expense, viz.—at the store of Messrs. Gilman & Ripley, and at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, at Mr. Henry Brown's Post Office, Preston City, and at the store of Messrs. S. & J. Vincent, Gale's Ferry. Terms very reasonable.

Montville, Oct. 19th. 3weow30

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

3 cases white pelisse wadding,
1 do. black do. do.,
3 cases American prints,
1 do. white thread,
1 do. India Rubber over-shoes,
25 yds. dark mixed satinett,
Just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Oct. 11. 3w29

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York.

20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

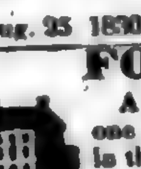
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25 1830. 29

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containin about 63 acres of excellent land with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

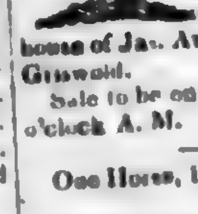
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edenburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

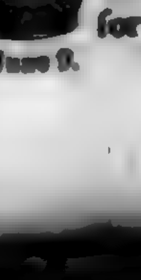
I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss,* and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS affected with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1828.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1828 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and quackery, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 16

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jessup's drops,
Cooley's do.	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's do.	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment,
Bett's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaster,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's [illegible] oil,
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's [illegible] drops,
Gammonhill's physic,	Rochelle & other powders,
Sanford's bark,	Seidlitz [illegible],
Godfrey's cordial,	Oxymuriate Potash,
British oil,	Hydrodate [illegible],
Haerlem do.	Sulphate [illegible],
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Elecampane & C[illegible] oil,
	Iodine & [illegible]

Together with a large assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

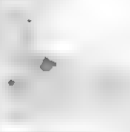
S. TYLER.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 32. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1696

FOR SALE,



About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern-stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 26

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

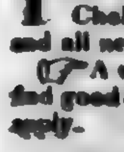
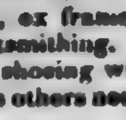
☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 26 1830. 23

MILL SEAT

FOR SALE.

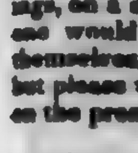
The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830, 6w31

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,



A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Rostington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

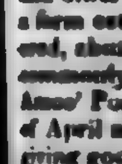
Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

BROWN Goat's hair and indigo blue Worsted Camblets, received this morning by

W. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 26. 2w31

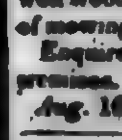
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

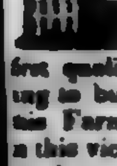


A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containin about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair, said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

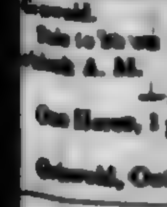
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 29. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 16th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP,

the following

DRY GOODS.

Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gro de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crapes,
Superfine jet Bombazine,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, cheap,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Calicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Froggs,
4, 5 and 5-4 black Lace Veils.

Oct. 27. 31

MISS MOORE

HAS just returned from New York, with the latest Fashions for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Habits.

Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice lot of

SUPERFINE

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of

VESTINGS,

selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 27. 6w31

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w30

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

T. TINGLEY

Has just returned from Boston and N. Y. and is now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

together with a full and complete assortment of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARD WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It is not necessary to enumerate the different articles, but would invite the public to call and examine for themselves, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

—WANTED—

300 doz. men's blue mixed socks and stockings; 200 do. women's blue stockings; 200 do. do. black do.; 100 do. striped mittens.

ALSO—Good coarse blue mixed stocking yarn; good coarse white do.; good coarse black do.; good heavy sewing silk, &c. for which a liberal price will be given.

Windham, S. S., Oct. 17. 3w30

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold, Oct. 26, 1830. 31

NEW FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 28

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON

Offers for sale, wholesale and retail, as complete an assortment of School and Classical Books, as can be found in any Bookstore in this State. Having taken much pains to procure the most recent and best school books, he particularly invites school committees, teachers, and others interested in the subject, to call and examine them.

He has also for sale, a very superior assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, Albums, Writing Books, Cyphering Books, Quills, Slates, Paper, and Stationary generally.

Oct. 27. 31

ANNUALS

FOR 1831.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, The Atlantic Souvenir, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves and 12 highly finished engravings.

The Token, for 1831, embellished with several beautiful engravings.

Oct. 27. 31

ALMANACS

FOR 1831.

FOR sale wholesale and retail, at THO. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, The Christian Almanac for 1831—also, Fessenden's Farmers' Almanac—Daboll's, Middlebrook's and Pocket Almanacs, &c.

Oct. 27. 31

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store—

Stewart's Essay on Future Punishment,
Southennan—by John Galt, Esq.
Life of Lord Byron—by John Galt,
Peace in Believing—a memoir of Isabella Campbell,
The Dyspeptic's Monitor, &c.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazette, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 27. 31

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply now landing, and for sale at a reduced price by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Oct. 20. 30

LIME & SAND.

60 casks fresh Thomastown Lime, 15 do. Dexter do.

500 bush. white Beach Sand—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 20. 30

FISH, SALT, &c.

30 quintals prime Shoal Fish,
20 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
1 bbl. Pickled Salmon,
100 bushels Eastern Salt,

For sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FOR SALE,

A large second hand Stove and Pipe, suitable for a Factory. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 27. 3w31

EAST INDIA

SWEET MEATS.

1 case, very superior, just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

FRESH

ROCHESTER FLOUR.

80 bbls. fresh ground Rochester Flour, from new wheat,
20 half bbls. do.—received during the past week, and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

FRESH RAISINS, &c.

150 kegs, half kegs, boxes and half boxes new fresh Raisins,
30 tubs New York Butter,
150 boxes New York Cylinder Glass,
30 bbls. and kegs refined Salt Petre,
300 bbls. Genesee Flour,

Just landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 27. 31

NEW FRUIT.

20 boxes, half boxes and quarters bunch Muscatel Raisins, just imported—this day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citron, Oranges, &c. for sale as above.

Oct. 27. 31

TEAS, SUGAR, &c.

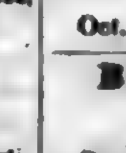
25 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
5 do. white do. do.
20 do. Loaf and Lump do.
25 bags Coffee, 30 kegs Ginger,
500 lbs. Cloves, 200 do. Nutmegs,
50 chests Young Hyson, Souchong and Hyson Skin Teas,
20 kegs new Raisins,
60 boxes bunch and Muscatel do.
15 bags Pepper and Pimento,
200 mats Cassia,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

FRESH TEAS.



5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
5 " Hyson do.
3 " Young Hyson do.
2 " Souchong do.
2 " Bohea do.

Just landed and warranted as good as ever imported, and for sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 20. 30

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

STARCH.

16 bbls. Philadelphia Starch,
30 bbls. and boxes Colgate's No. 1 do.

For sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
300 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
300 lbs. fine Litharge,
300 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Joy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1830. 6w28

WALKDEN'S English, and Maynard & Noyes' American Inkpowder, for sale by the dozen or single, at

THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

Also—Coal Hods, Brass Kettles, patent Gridirons, Sauce Pans, &c.

Oct. 26. 31

BUTTER.

1200 lbs. of good Butter, suitable for families use, which will be sold low, for cash.

☞ The subscribers will receive their stock of fall Goods, in about 8 days from this, at which time they will be pleased to see their customers.

—WANTED—

200 doz. men's (blue mixed, in the wool,) stockings and socks; 2000 lbs. good cheese, for which a fair price will be given.

WM. & D. B. TUCKER.

Griswold, Oct. 18th. 3w30

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

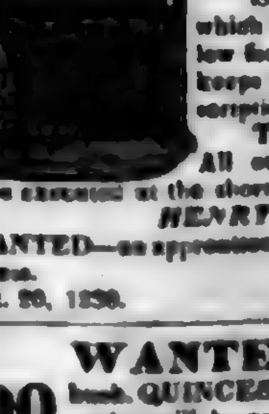
100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
300 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails, assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

STOVES AND TIN WARE.



The subscriber, has just returned from New-York with a handsome supply of

PARLOR, COOKING & BOX

STOVES,

which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of

TIN WARE.

All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20, 1830. 30

WANTED,

100 bush. QUINCES, for which a fair price will be paid.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 28. 31

FINE CUTLERY.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of *KNIVES and FORKS,* of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and *warranted* wrought knives and forks, at *very low prices.* Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn, and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 13. 5w29

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

THE undersigned, Commissioners on the estate of James Fillmore, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they will meet at the office of Joseph Williams, on the 2d Mondays in February and March next, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive, examine and allow claims of the creditors of said estate—the time limited being the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } Commissioners.
ASA ROATH,

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1830. 3w30

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

THOSE persons indebted to the subscribers, who have little heeded the requests made to settle their accounts, are now notified that this is the last.

☞ If good words and gentle means will not ensure payment, we shall have recourse to the strong arm of the law.

GALLUP & CULVER.

Oct. 20. 30

PENMANSHIP.

J. BURTON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1830.

Present, *John Hyde, Judge.*

ALVAN ABELL, Esq., the Administrator upon the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Thereupon ordered, That said Administrator give public notice to all concerned thereon, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the 2d Monday of November, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting at two or more places in said Franklin.

30] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Superior Court have adjudged and declared *Mason Eldridge,* of Norwich, in the county of New London, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Eldridge, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February, and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN HYDE, } Commissioners.
GERARD CARPENTER,

WHEREAS, the Superior Court at their Session at New London, in and for the county of New London, adjudged and declared *John Bowen,* of Norwich, in said county an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the 4th Tuesdays of December, February, and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of the said Bowen.

JOHN HYDE, } Commissioners.
ELISHA CONGDON,

Norwich, Oct. 23d, 1830. 3w31

COLT ASTRAY.

STRAYED from the more of the subscriber near the Baptist meeting house, in Lebanon, on Sunday evening, 24th inst. a sucking bay mare colt, having a little white below the fetter lock joints behind, forming a curious and singular mark. Whoever will return said colt, or give information where it may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOSEPH TILDEN.

Lebanon, Oct. 26th. 31

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Observer.

LORD CHESTERFIELD AND ST. PAUL.

MR. EDITOR—The different result of two lives, the one spent in fashionable dissipation and pleasure, the other in conformity to the precepts of Christianity, may, I think, be strikingly exemplified by a comparison of the opposite sentiments of two celebrated men, the one a mere man of the world, the other a devoted Christian, uttered on similar occasions, viz. near the close of life and on a retrospection of the past.

One of the individuals to whom I allude is the late Earl of Chesterfield, a nobleman for whom nature had done much, and birth and education more. He was in his day, universally allowed to be the most elegant and accomplished man in Europe: and he was no less conspicuous in the political, than in the fashionable world. No man ever possessed greater advantages for the attainment and the enjoyment of worldly pleasure; and no man ever drank deeper of the sweet but poisonous draught. Let us hear him at a time when age and disease hung heavy upon him, and rendered him incapable of further enjoyment.

"I have seen" says he, "the silly rounds of business and of pleasure, and have done with them all. I have enjoyed, all the pleasures of the world, and consequently known their futility, and do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their real value, which is, in truth, very low. Whereas those that have not experienced, always overrate them. They only see their gay outside, and are dazzled at the glare. But I have been behind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pullies and dirty ropes which exhibit and move the gaudy machines; and I have seen & smelt the tallow candles which illuminated the whole decoration, to the astonishment & admiration of the ignorant audience. When I reflect on what I have seen, what I have heard & what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all that frivolous hurry of bustle & pleasure of the world had any reality; but I look upon all that as one of those romantic dreams, which opium commonly occasions; and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose, for the sake of the fugitive dream. Shall I tell you that I bear this melancholy situation with that meritorious constancy and resignation, which most people boast of? No, for I really cannot help it. I bear it, because I must bear it, whether I will or no! I think of nothing but of killing time the best way I can, now that he is become my enemy. It is my resolution to sleep in the carriage during the remainder of the journey."

"You see," says Bishop Horne, remarking on this passage, "in how poor, abject and wretched a condition, at a time when he most wanted help and comfort, the world left this man, and he left the world."

The other individual alluded to is Paul, "the aged;" a man of very different character, and who applied his transcendant talents to a very different purpose. Instead of making worldly, selfish pleasure, the pursuit of his life, he devoted all—pleasure, health, liberty, life, to the glory of his Maker and to the benefit of his fellow men. He knew no pleasure save in laboring for the salvation of mankind. He knew no other glory than in humbling himself before his divine Redeemer and in bearing his cross. Let us hear the language of such a man at the close of a life of tribulation and about to be ended by martyrdom.

"I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

Is it not worthy of sober remark, Mr. Editor, that one man whose whole life has been a constant round of gaiety and pleasure, should look back upon it with so much disgust, and make his exit with such feelings of disappointment and remorse; and that another, whose life had been a uniform scene of peril and suffering, should, at its painful close, review it with such satisfaction and complacency, and then go off the stage with such a song of triumph in his mouth?

THE IGNIS FATUUS.—The following has been communicated to the editor of the Salem Gazette, by a respectable shipmaster of that town:

"After several days of stormy weather, one evening, about 8 o'clock, during a light shower, which had been preceded by a hail squall, a Jack-o-lantern was seen on the maintop gallant mast head, and an intelligent person was sent up to examine it. He found it formed by a circle of lights round the mast head, eight or ten in number, and one or two inches apart.—Each flame was about two inches long, was where it joined the mast head, about the size of a knitting needle, and the extremity larger than the flame of a candle and nearly as bright, of a pale blue color, each making a noise similar to steam out of green wood, while burning. No smell was perceptible. Upon striking it with the hand the lights were extinguished, and small sparks adhered to the hand for a moment, then disappeared. In a few seconds the lights again began to burn; after several blows they entirely disappeared.

"The above description was written at the time, and may be relied on as accurate."

We have often been disposed to wonder at the careless thoughtlessness evinced by some men in the disposal of their right of suffrage. They throw away the noblest privilege of a freeman, all that gives them the right to that title, on considerations the most trifling, and for objects the most grovelling, imaginable. Influence, independence, freedom, for a paltry ten dollar bill or a glass of grog! Shame on the man, who, for such reward, will barter that which cost all the blood and the sufferings of the revolution; that, to attain which, nations have fought almost to annihilation, but in vain. The right of voting, where liberty of opinion is allowed, places great responsibility upon him who exercises it, and its perversion may be ranked among the blackest sins. It is a traffic of the principle, purity, virtue, the very life-blood of a nation, for a mess of pottage. The man who is guilty of it, is a fit mark for scorn, contempt, derision—could rise only to be the instrument of Treason, stratagem and spoil!"

CREDITOR AND DEBTOR.—We frequently have before our eyes, the distress of an improvident or unfortunate borrower, when payment is called for; and we, as if by instinct, indulge a sympathy with him; and by the effect of the same feeling, entertain an indignation, without much reflection, for it costs nothing against the creditor who afflicts him. We do not stop to enquire of the benefit which the debtor received, under perhaps as great or a greater pressure, from the use of the money he is now required to return according to his contract. We do not ask what evils were averted from him by the loan, nor what chance it afforded him to escape from ruin and distress, although it has not been successful, perhaps by his own fault and mistakes

nagement. We see only his present suffering, and the immediate cause of it; and too readily join in a clamor of oppression and cruelty, when there is no other ground for it, than that a creditor seeks to obtain by lawful means, what is lawfully his own. There is in every community, and, I think, particularly in ours, a strange and morbid sensibility for every rogue who comes under the lash of the law, however atrocious his crimes, and for every debtor, however fraudulent, who is pressed for the performance of his promises. The ingenuity of the present time is exerted to prevent murderers and robbers from being made too uncomfortable; and to encourage debtors in a total and reckless disregard of their most sacred duties and engagements. A creditor who is preserving only his just rights by legal means; who endeavors to enforce the payment of a just debt by the only and ordinary process of the law, is covered with reproaches by men, who, while they insist that he should give up his whole demand, would not contribute one hundredth part of it to relieve the debtor from his distress. But pathetic censures and sentimental pity, are the cheapest coins of humanity; they rather enrich than impoverish the donor, and are therefore profusely bestowed, with but little regard for the justice of the claim.—*Journal of Law.*

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Oct. 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, we received our regular files of London papers to the 16th of September, Liverpool to the 17th, Lloyd's Lists and London Shipping Lists, to the 15th, and Liverpool Price Currents to the 17th, all inclusive. We are also indebted to Capt. Crocker for papers of the latest dates. The Pacific sailed on the 17th.

We publish the speech of the King of the Netherlands, delivered at an extraordinary meeting of the States General invoked in consequence of the disturbances in Belgium. It seems that one great object of the insurgents in that part of the Kingdom is, to procure a separation of the Belgian provinces from Holland. This requires a revision of the constitution, and the subject is brought distinctly before the legislative body, without any apparent disposition on the part of the King, as far as we can form an opinion from the Speech, to comply with their wishes on the subject.

Insurrections seem to be more and more fashionable. A disturbance has broken out at Brunswick, which had proceeded to such a length as to induce the reigning Duke to quit his dominions, and it is said he had fled, and one of his aids-de-camp, his secretary, and coaches, had arrived in England.

A very melancholy event occurred at the celebration of the Liverpool and Manchester rail road. Mr. Huskisson, who, with many other persons of distinction, attended on the occasion, had just shaken hands with the Duke of Wellington, and was standing in the road, when a rail road carriage approached, at great speed, and before he had time to get out of the way, ran over him, and broke his limbs to such a degree as to cause his death. Mrs. Huskisson was present on the distressing occasion, and a witness of the catastrophe. In consequence of this event, the Duke of Wellington declined taking part in a procession which was to take place at Liverpool, and other festivities which had been planned.

Mr. Huskisson was chosen member of the House of Commons at the late election for Liverpool, which he had represented for a good many years. His death, we have not a doubt, will be sincerely lamented in that city.

The evidence of wide spread uneasiness throughout Europe grows stronger and stronger at every successive arrival of intelligence from that quarter of the world.

The independence of Columbia, it is positively stated, has been recognized by the French government, in the person of Mr. Ayala.

It is stated in a private letter from Madrid, that a majority of the ministers had allowed the question of the recognition of South America to be deliberated on.

Nothing had occurred in Spain or Portugal of a decisive character, but much anxiety prevailed in both countries. The funds were of no value.

A great number of officers on service, with their regiments, have been arrested at Badajoz, and in other parts of the Castile; the reason of these arrests is not known, but it is supposed to arise from speaking their sentiments too freely.

The following is a copy of a letter from St. Ildefonso:—We are assured that the Minister of the Marine, M. Zalazar, is no longer listened to, and that the rigorous system is that which will be adopted. M. Cajomarde, the Minister of War, and the Archbishop of Toledo, are the strenuous supporters of this foolish system.—The clergy have proposed that the Government should raise a levy of 60,000 men, and that they will supply the funds for this purpose. It is this offer of the Priests that appears to have determined the court to abandon the rational plan of M. M. Zalezar, Salmon Balasteren, and Castanos, to adopt the advice of the War Minister, who wishes to line the frontiers towards France, with an imposing military force, and to assemble a large body of troops in the interior, to keep all quiet, and to prevent the great popular movement, which, in defiance of these measures, is fast approaching.

FRONTIER OF SPAIN, PAU, Sept. 7.

M. Le Viscount de Beaumont, Prefect de Department, arrived here last night. The Spanish refugees arrive continually from all parts of France; not a single day passes without an accession to their numbers, by the diligent or other modes of conveyance. Exposed, as they were, to annoyances by the late Government of France, and subjected to a rigorous inspection, they feel, of course, very grateful to the existing government, which leaves them at liberty to go wherever their affairs or their wishes direct them.

They must be wilfully blind who cannot perceive that great movements are preparing for the Peninsula. Already there have approached the frontiers several officers of superior rank, who served under Mina, in the war of Independence; they are "sounding the coast," and have had intercourse with Spaniards who have come from Navarre and Arragon. This General, who left Paris some days since, will find all things ready on his arrival.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the last day of which we have accounts, viz. the 13th, M. Benj. Constant brought forward his proposition relating to the press:

For sixteen years, said he, the press has been the only guarantee France possessed against oppression. When an imperceptible minority (there being then only 16 Deputies) proclaimed the rights of the nation, the press was the only palladium of our liberties, until the re-election brought into the Chambers a considerable reinforcement. On the 8th of August, 1829, the press again entered the field, and, in 1830, at the call of the press, the nation ran to arms, and after them we, the deputies of the nation, came forward, and together we overthrew tyranny. Without the press a nation is a nation of slaves. [Cheering.]

M. Guizot, Minister of the Interior, made an expose of the situation of France:

"Its determination is to continue the same firm and regular system, sure, as it is, of the whole concurrence and approbation of the country. [Loud and continued cheers.] Resting, as it does, on its institutions, France wants the consolidation of legal order, the improvement of its legislation, the developement of all its faculties, and the exercise of all its rights.—The government of Philip I. will provide for all these. [Cheers.] Thanks to the revolution of '30, the social condition was regenerated; the revolution of 1830 has pointed out reforms which it is the intention of the government to introduce."

Some disturbances have broken out in certain districts; and the payment of various duties was refused. The direct tax, however, was paid every where with the greatest good will. The duties on liquids was suspended for a moment. The deficit in this branch for the month of August was two millions of francs out of 15. The government is now preparing a law to regulate this duty, which will contain the reduction and modifications commanded by the wants of the people.

Fears are entertained concerning the machinations of the Clergy, and an odious association called the Congregation. The government is watching them without fearing them. [Cheers.] It has the greatest respect for religion and for the liberty of conscience; but it is firmly determined not to suffer any encroachment of the spiritual over the temporal. [Cheers.]

Some acts of insubordination have been committed in a few regiments of cavalry and artillery, and in one, and one only, of infantry.—They were, however, soon repressed. The arrears and pay of the Guard were most religiously paid up, and provisions for the army of Africa have been made until the 1st November. The arming of the National Guards is in rapid progress throughout the whole country. Orders were given to furnish them all the disposable arms. The vessels of the State are sailing in every direction, to take the glorious tidings of our revolution to our squadrons and colonies in different parts of the globe, and to cause our flag to be respected. We have established flying squadrons in various directions. One is now watching at the entrance of the Strait of Gibralter, and our squadron in the Mediterranean will still continue to co-operate with our army on the African coast, and thus secure the provision of our soldiers. New works are now in progress in Dunkirk and other seaports. Some agitation, however, pervades the southern and western departments; but the measures the administration has taken are calculated to overpower the malcontents. The government receives every day new assurances of friendship: Europe wants peace and order, and so does France.

From the Extraordinary Hague Courant, Sept. 13.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 13.

Extraordinary Sitting of the States General.

According to the programme, this extraordinary sitting was opened in the Hall where the Second Chamber usually meets, by his Majesty the King, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, at half past 1 o'clock, by the following speech:

"High and mighty Lords—The extraordinary session of your High Mightinesses, which I open to-day, has been rendered absolutely necessary by the pressure of lamentable events.

"In peace and friendship with all the nations of our quarter of the globe, the Netherlands lately saw the war in its colonial possessions happily ended. The kingdom flourished through order, commerce and industry. I was studying the means of alleviating the burdens of the people, and gradually to introduce such ameliorations in the internal administration as experience recommended, when suddenly tumults broke out at Brussels, and then in some other places of the kingdom, marked by scenes of pillage and conflagration, the description of which must be afflicting to my heart, to the national feelings, and to humanity.

"In expectation of the co-operation of your Mighty Highnesses, whose convocation was my first care, all the measures have been taken which depended upon me in order to check the progress of the evil, to protect the well-disposed against the evil-minded, and avert from the Netherlands the horrors of civil war.

"To search into the nature and origin of the events, and to fathom with your High Mightinesses the object and the consequences of them, is at this moment less necessary for the interest of the country than to inquire into the means by which tranquility and order, the government and the law, may not only be re-established for the moment, but rather be permanently consolidated.

"Meantime, amidst the strife of opinions, the violence of passions, and the existence of different motives and objects, it is a most difficult task to combine my cares for the welfare of all my subjects with the duties which I owe to them all, and which I have sworn to before them all. I have, therefore, called upon wisdom, patience and firmness, that I may be able, strengthened by the concurrence of the representatives of the people, to determine with them what is proper to be done, under these lamentable circumstances, for the welfare of the Netherlands.

"In many quarters it is thought that the welfare of the state would be promoted by a revisal of the fundamental law, and even by a separation between countries which are united by treaties and by the fundamental law; but such a question can only be discussed in the manner which it is prescribed by the same fundamental law, to the observance of which we are all bound by a solemn oath.

"I require on this subject the opinions of your assembly, given with that frankness and calmness which its great importance so especially requires; while I, on my side, wishing above all things the happiness of the Netherlanders, whose interests are confided to me by Divine Providence, am perfectly ready to co-operate with your assembly in the measures which may tend to promote it. This extraordinary meeting is also intended to inform your High Mightinesses, that the interest of the kingdom, in the midst of all that has taken place, absolutely requires that the Militia shall remain embodied beyond the time fixed by the fundamental law.

"The provision for the public expenditure which will arise from this, and from many other consequences of the insurrection, may be made for the present from the credit already opened, but the further regulations must be a subject for your deliberations in the approaching ordinary session. Your High Mightinesses, I depend on your fidelity and patriotism. Mindful of the storms of revolutions which have passed over my head, I shall as little forget the courage, the affection, and the fidelity, which shook off the yoke, consolidated the existence of the nation, and placed the sceptre in my hands, as the valor which, in the field of battle, supported the throne, and secured the independence of our country. Fully prepared to meet reasonable wishes, I shall never yield to party spirit, nor consent to measures which would sacrifice the prosperity of the nation to passion or violence. "To reconcile as much as possible all interests, is the wish of my heart." Never, on such an occasion, did the King and Prince of Orange receive more marks of attention and respect by the innumerable multitude, on their way from the Palace to the States General, as well as on their return. In the hall were a great number of members, and the people, when the King on the conclusion of his speech descended from the throne, also manifested the greatest enthusiasm. The King and prince left the hall amidst uninterrupted cries of "Long live the King, and long live the Prince of Orange." The Second Chamber being then assembled, the papers of Messrs. Reugers and Cats, newly elected for the province of Friesland, were examined and found in order. After this a royal message was read, in which his Majesty submits two questions to the consideration of the Chamber—namely—"Whether experience had shown the necessity of revising the fundamental law?" "Whether, in that case, the relations established by treaties, and by the fundamental law, between the two great divisions of the kingdom for the promotion of their common interests, require to be altered in their form or their nature?"—The Chamber then adjourned till 11 o'clock to morrow.

From Hamburgh papers.

BRUNSWICK, Sept. 8.—Dreadful and melancholy events have taken place here. The populace had, for some reason or other, got into an affray with the troops who had no orders to fire, and were, in consequence, compelled to retreat into the garden of the Place, from the fury of the populace, whose numbers continually increased. Intoxicated by this victory, the populace broke into the Ducal Palace which the Duke left, as well as the city, and at last set fire to it, so that it has unhappily been consumed, with all the treasures it contained.

The populace seemed now disposed to proceed to farther excesses, but a body of armed citizens had been formed in the mean time, for the defence of the public safety, under the direction of the most respectable and opulent inhabitants, who, in order that they might be strong enough in every contingency, called upon the military to join them, to which they willingly acceded; and it is hoped that farther mischief will now be prevented.

A proclamation, signed by Messrs. Bode and Stesser and Gen. Von Hertzberg, calls upon the inhabitants to remain tranquil, and contains the necessary police regulations for the maintenance of order.

Sept. 7.—Yesterday evening an angry multitude assembled before the theatre, who had filled their sleeves, pockets and hats with stones. When the Duke left the house to step into his carriage, the mob hissed and insulted him—The military, who were at hand kept the multitude in awe. When the Duke had driven a few paces, he was attacked with a shower of stones. The coachman drove full gallop to the Palace, and reached it amidst showers of stones. All the military were now assembled about the Palace, cannon planted, and every thing put in a state of defence. The incensed multitude surrounded the Palace, but without venturing to attack it. The windows of the Police office, the Mint, and other public offices, were broken.

On the following morning the citizens assembled, and resolved to form themselves into a Burgher Guard, but declared at the same time that they would not join either of the two parties but confine themselves to the defence of persons and property.

To day all has been tolerably quiet, only it was observed that some apprehensions were entertained by the people, that the Duke might secretly leave the city, for which reason numerous assemblages of persons were collected in those places by which the Prince might probably come.

Sept. 8.—To day was published the following official notice:

When his highness the Duke yesterday approved the formation of a union of the citizens, for the security of the city, it was on the express condition that the corps should be armed only with pikes or sabres, and should by no means come near the Palace. In the sequel, when it began to grow dark, and the Ducal Palace was surrounded on all sides, His Highness ordered the union of the city militia with the troops drawn up before the Palace. Detachments of the city militia were immediately brought; but by circuitous ways, and principally on the garden side; numerous bodies had already established themselves in the interior of the Palace, and the efforts of the citizens were now useless. However, it was not possible without shedding the blood of the citizens who had hastened to the protection of the Palace, to charge or to fire upon the multitude that surrounded it; and thanks to the moderation of the military and the coolness of their worthy commander, Lieutenant-General Von Hertzberg, that circumstance was taken into consideration and the blood of the citizens not spilt without an object, for the Palace could not be saved. We were witnesses to a lamentable dreadful scene.—While the city militia, though all armed, checked the excesses in the other parts of the city, the Palace was burnt to the ground. This melancholy event, which fills every citizen with indignation, shall and must be the last of this storm. In concert with the ducal military authorities, by the advice of the city elders, and at the earnest wish of the citizens themselves the city militia will co operate with the military for the restoration and maintenance of order. (Here follow several police regulations, forbidding more than four persons to assemble together in the streets after 7 o'clock. No women or children to be suffered in the streets after 7 o'clock, public houses to be closed at 6 o' clock, &c.)

From another Letter.

The deputation which yesterday went with the representation to the palace, was dismissed with an unsatisfactory answer. This excited the greatest irritation among the people, who disarmed in the streets some patroles of the Burgher Guard, which was not yet fully organized. The Military were driven into the garden of the palace, shut in, and refused to fire upon the people. After seven o'clock the populace committed the greatest excesses; they threw fire into the palace, which was in flames at nine o'clock. About ten the Duke in disguise, escorted by ten hussars, succeeded in passing through the garden of the palace to the gate. The heat was terrible, and nobody was permitted to attempt to check the flames. All the adjoining houses were however, protected. This morning the left wing and centre were in ruins, and flames issued from windows of the right wing. All the furniture, curtains, &c. were thrown into the court yard of the palace and destroyed. The wine cellars were emptied, but no private property was touched.

To day a proclamation of the magistrates has been published, providing for the public security.

To morrow the Estate of the Duchy will assemble, and a Commission of Government is provisionally appointed, of which M. Von Munchausen and Counsellor Henneberg are Presidents.

M. Ludwig Lobbeck is commander of the Burgher guard, which is now formally organized. The most respectable inhabitants have enrolled themselves in it, and the military have agreed to act with them.

We have seen a letter from Bremen of the 10th September, which brings accounts of disturbances having taken place at Hesse Cassel. The Hessian troops are in motion. The Elector is still at Carlsbad.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.

Count Diebitsch has arrived from St. Petersburgh, and Count Nesselrode from Bohemia.—There is a continual exchange of couriers between the Hague, Paris, and St. Petersburgh. It is said that Count Diebitsch will go to Paris, and that General Van Natzmer will be sent to compliment the King of the French from our Sovereign.

From the Courier Francais.

We learn from Frankfort on the Maine that Lieutenant General de Namur, aid-de-camp of his Majesty the King of Prussia, is named by his Sovereign as bearer of the letter of congratulation to King Phillippe I. It is also added that the French Envoy Extraordinary to the Russian Court, who had been detained at Munich for the want of the necessary passports has continued his route to St. Petersburgh.

From the Messager des Chambres.

COBLENTZ.—Our town is in a state of great agitation in consequence of the intelligence of disturbances at Aix-la-Chapelle & that a tumult had broken out at Cologne. All the troops of the line awaiting the grand review, have been ordered from these two towns, and no force except the militia remains in the camp. The popular movements at Aix-la Chapelle and Cologne, do not appear of a political character, but are the result of the existing distress.

At Cologne, out of a population of 60,000 persons, 20,000 individuals have been fed by charity during last winter. The Prussian Government is adopting all kinds of precaution, and is strengthening its military to preserve all the provinces from any communication with the Netherlands.

From the Journal du Commerce.

We are assured that the Government despatched orders yesterday for the dispersion of the assemblages of the Spaniards, who had formed themselves on the frontier, and whose proceedings were of a nature to compromise the good understanding prevailing between France and Spain.

From the Courier Francais.

MADRID, Sept. 2.

M. Carragal, and the Minister of War, M. Zambrano, both furious Apostolics, had projected a kind of reconciliation between the Royal Guard and the Royalist Volunteers, but when all was prepared, the former refused to submit to the arrangement. The day before yesterday two commissioners arrived here, deputed by the Viceroy of Navarre to consult with the authorities what was to be done with regard to the constitutionalists who had displayed themselves in Navarre, and even threatened the public authorities. We are assured that a corps of observation will be directed towards the frontier, which is believed to be menaced.

We learn from the frontiers of Spain, under date of Sept. 6th, as follows:

"It is the 24th of the month, that the general Juntas will be formed at Garnuey or Biscay, in the view of arming the province, for seconding the Spanish emigrants who will enter from France. The report of the approaching arrival of Gen. Mina at Bayonne, where already several experienced Spanish Generals have arrived, appears to have inspired much uneasiness to M. Fournas, Capt. General of Guipuscoa. Much was said of the telegraphic despatch sent from Paris to Bayonne, ordering the authorities to disperse all the emigrants assembled in arms, for the purpose of entering Spain. It is, however believed this has been set afloat by the friends of the Apostolic party."

From la Quotidienne.

MADRID Sept. 2.

The Councils of Ministers are very frequent. We are assured they are debating upon the publication of an ample amnesty to be made after the accouchement of the Queen; and also that an operation favorable to the credit of Spain is under discussion, in which will be comprised all the debts of Spain. It appears that to, assure success to the operations, the majority of the council had proposed to entertain the question of acknowledging the independence of the state of South America.

From the Gazette de France.

In letters from Lisbon, dated the 28th ult. it is stated that troubles have broken out in different parts of Portugal, and more particularly at Ebora, where the Constitutionalists had assembled in great numbers.

Bonn, on the Rhine, Sept. 7.—The Prussian frontiers are now covered with soldiers. It is said to be the intention of her government to place 60,000 troops along her boundaries. It has ever been her policy to guard her frontiers by a strong force, and for this policy—long prevented by the jealousy of neighboring States—the late revolutionary movements at Aix-la-Chapelle have created an apparent necessity.

CORFU, Aug. 5.

The following is a letter written by the three Plenipotentiaries to Count Capo d'Istrias, in the name of their respective Sovreigns:—

"Sir—We hasten to acquaint you of the high approbation of our respective Sovereigns, of your administration, and their desire to see you continue to govern and administer the interests of your nation with that zeal and activity which has always distinguished your Excellency.

As the renunciation of Prince Leopold again gives occasion for the Allied Sovereigns to think of the interest of your nation, we, being authorised by them, inform you that the last protocol will not be executed in any part, and that another will be made, in every respect much more satisfactory to your nation, and by which there will be assigned to it a more ample extent of frontiers, both by land and sea.

It is also the intention of their Majesties that the Sovereign who is to reign over the new state be a young Prince, and that your Excellency shall be his guide and his mentor as long as you live. You will observe that the loan of 60 millions of francs for your nation was determined and that as soon as possible a part will be sent to you to be employed for such purposes as your Excellency shall deem the most necessary. Their Majesties have learned with great regret that some individuals of your nation very often give your Excellency a great deal of trouble, and we are authorised to tell you that if those persons do not be quiet, but still continue to give you cause for dissatisfaction, your Excellency is authorised, by the full powers of the three Allied Sovereigns, to proceed against them with all the rigor of the laws, and in case of need, apply freely, with full authority, to the commanders of their Majesties' forces, both by sea and land, who have already received their orders to this effect.

Accept the expression of our esteem, &c. &c.

(Signed) ABERDEEN,
MONTMORENCY LAVAL,
MATUSTEWITSCH.

COLOMBIA.—By the way of Jamaica and Havana, papers from Carthagena to Sept. 8th, and from Bogota to August 28th, have been received in New York.

From the Jamacia Courant, Sept. 29.

By the Enterprize, we received Bogota papers to 7th inst.; by which it appears, that General Bolivar has again been called upon to act as President of Columbia: a measure which we some time ago predicted, and which, we have no doubt, the General himself fully expected.

The following is a translation of a Proclamation, issued by the Liberator, on the 19th inst:

Proclamation of Bolivar to his Countrymen.

The public calamities which have reduced Colombia to a state of anarchy, force me to quit the repose of retirement, to fulfil my duties as a Citizen, and a Soldier. Many of you call me, that I may assist in freeing the Republic, from the alarming desolation which threatens it. Penitrated with the sincerest gratitude, I promise to fulfil, to the utmost of my abilities, the confidence with which you have honored me. I offer you all my zeal, to co-operate with you in the re union of the family. Colombia at present sunk in the horrors of civil war, it belongs to to you save her, & to re-unite yourselves to the Government, which our common danger has placed at your head. Forget, I entreat you even your passions, for without this heroic sacrifice, Colombia will be no more! You will, otherwise, leave the inglorious reflection, that a people who did not respect themselves, sacrificed their glory—their liberty—and their existence—But no! Colombians, you are obedient to the voice of your Religion, and your Country! You respect the Magistrates and will obey the Laws; and by these means you will save Colombia. BOLIVAR.

Carthagena, Sept. 18, 1830.

The correspondent of the Gazette writes, Deputies had arrived at Carthagena from Bogota, and Bolivar was to depart for Ocana in ten or twelve days, or about the 1st of October.

The Journal of Commerce of Saturday contains several translations. It appears from them that the garrison in Carthagena, where Bolivar has been residing, made a declaration on the 2d of August, declaring him Generalissimo, in consequence, as was said, of a resolution taken by the Callao Battalion. A meeting was held on the evening of the same day, at which Bolivar's Generals attended—Carreno, Ucros, O'Leary, Luque and Blanco; 7 colonels, 2 captains of the Navy, 10 frig Commandants, and various other subordinate officers. Resolutions were passed to the effect, that the army was the people, and that the army was dissatisfied with the ministry. On the next day a declaration was made by some of the citizens of Carthagena, entitled "Pronunciamento of the capital of Magdalena." It is signed by the Prefect of the Department, and numerous other citizens.

BY LATE MAILS.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—As this extraordinary personage has been deputed to represent the American people at the court of Russia, the public without doubt have some curiosity to know whether, in fulfilling his high functions, he is likely to elevate or depress our national character in the view of foreigners. The information detailed below, is communicated to us from an intelligent and highly respectable source, and cannot be doubted.

Upon the arrival of the Concord, a large number of Americans, English and Russians, proceeded to the English Key, about 6 o'clock in the evening, to witness the landing of the new American minister. They waited in vain for a long time, and finally retired. The steamboat in which he disembarked from the Concord was lying alongside the Key, with the American Ensign at the peak, and as the crowd withdrew, rumors of an unfavorable character to Mr. Randolph were universally circulated, which were carried to the ears of the Empress. At length Mr. Randolph made his appearance from the cabin, and after commissioning a gentleman attached to his suite to procure a carriage, he took his seat upon the quarter-deck. His dress was quite slovenly, and he wore a white hat, much too large for his head, which he kept in its proper place by means of a huge bandanna handkerchief stuffed between his forehead and the front part of the hat. One of the first merchants in St. Petersburgh who resided near by, on witnessing his lonely appearance went on board of the boat, and invited Mr. R. to his house. Mr. Randolph rose as the merchant approached, and taking off his hat, stood bowing and talking earnestly some minutes, beating the deck vehemently with his cane at almost every word. The merchant looked astonished and uneasy. When the carriage arrived, his baggage was placed in it, and he proceeded to a hotel.

A few days afterwards, Mr. Randolph rented a spacious house, and continued in it four days, at the expiration of which, he quarrelled with the landlord, and was ordered to quit the premises within 24 hours. He forthwith repaired to a boarding house kept by Mrs. Wilson, an English lady, for the accommodation of English and American masters of vessels, and entering the house without ceremony, thus addressed her:

"Is this Mrs. Wilson? I am John Randolph, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the American Government to the Imperial Court of Russia. I have seen enough of Russian filthiness, and have come to see some English cleanliness. Madam, I'm a drowning man, and you, by placing your thumb beneath my chin, can save my life." Mrs. W. was confused, and answered the Envoy Extraordinary by stating that she did not know how she could accommodate him, but he cut short all difficulty by consenting to take an upper chamber, which was furnished him.

Soon after his landing, he was waited upon by the court tailor, to enquire his pleasure respecting his court costume. Mr. R. seized his cane, and flourishing it about his ears, drove him out of the house. The next day he despatched a message to the tailor, who called upon the American Consul, and prevailed upon him to accompany him for the purpose of protection.

At the boarding house of Mrs. Wilson, his conduct is represented to have been quite irrational. He declared that he had left the United States almost by compulsion, and showed the letters addressed to him by the President and Secretary of State, urging him to accept the Mission. These letters were read by him to nearly all the American captains.

His introduction at Court is said to have been ridiculous in the extreme. After his presentation to the Emperor, he told him he must see "Madame," and when presented, accosted her with that appellation.

Such is the complexion of the details which have been communicated to us, some of which are of too disgusting a nature to be repeated.—The remarkable contrast which his behaviour exhibits to the gentlemanly deportment of Mr. Middleton, our late Minister, was a topic of remark by the whole population of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Middleton left St. Petersburg for England, on on his return home, before Mr. Randolph's arrival.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Superior Court for this County, adjourned sine die, last Saturday evening. There was more business for the Jury than usual, and several cases, were continued, for want of time to try them. Among those which were tried, the most important, and one which excited great public interest, was the action for a libel, in favor of Elisha Stearns, Esq. against Danford Richmond. The trial of it was commenced Thursday afternoon, and terminated on Saturday, about three o'clock, P. M. It was conducted with great ability by the Counsel on both sides, and finally resulted in a verdict for the Plaintiff, damages five hundred and twenty dollars. Counsel for the Plaintiff, Hon. Calvin Goddard, Hon. William Ellsworth, Henry Strong, Esq. For the Defendant, Hon. Calvin Willey, Hon. Ebenezer Stoddard, Asa Child, Esq. Loren P. Waldo, Esq.—*Tolland County Examiner.*

From the Boston Palladium.

We publish with pleasure the following interesting letter from our New York correspondent, dated Oct. 23d, wherein, it will be perceived, Mr. CLAY'S prospect as a candidate for the next Presidency, are made to appear "full of promise and expectation." The data of our correspondent are undoubtedly correct, and his speculations are, at least, plausible. It may be suggested, in addition to his views, that the political aspect of Virginia is evidently undergoing a change favorable to her distinguished son. It is well known, that much of the talent and worth of Virginia was, at the last election, enlisted in opposition to Gen. Jackson; and it was then thought, by many who were well acquainted with the public feeling of the State, that though Mr. Adams could not, Mr. Clay could obtain the vote of the State. The operation of the new Constitution on the policy of Virginia is also extremely favorable to the wishes of Mr. Clay's friends, as is made apparent by the result of the recent elections to the State Legislature. Virginia, as a grain growing State, with the exception of some small districts where tobacco is cultivated, must ultimately fall in with the policy of her neighbor, Pennsylvania, and render a hearty support to the American System:

"There is now no doubt that Gen. Duncan McArthur has been elected Governor of the State of Ohio. The result of the election, so far as heard from, shows a signal triumph on the part of Mr. Clay's friends. Enough is known respecting the Legislature to determine the question that the re-election of Judge Burnett to the United States Senate is secure. The present delegation in Congress stand, when elected, 8 to 6 in favor of Jackson—the next will be 10 certainly for Clay, and perhaps 12. The returns of the census go to prove that Ohio will take the field in 1832 with 21 Presidential Electors, calculating the ratio of representation at 50,000. She will then be equal, at least in political power, to Old Virginia, and come next to Pennsylvania. As the number of votes which the now almost united West will give at the next election is a matter of some interest, I have used some pains to make an accurate calculation, from the most authentic data. The States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Louisiana, now choose 46 Presidential Electors, and if you fix the ratio at 50,000, that number will, from their augmented population, be swelled to about 60. I make the whole number of Electors 276, including two in each State for the Senators, making 139 votes necessary for a choice. To the 60 western votes, add 14 from Massachusetts, 9 from Maine, 7 from Vermont, 8 from Connecticut, 4 from Rhode Island, 3 from Delaware, and 8 from Maryland, and it will give Mr. Clay 108 votes, in these States where the elections have already indicated the tone of public sentiment. Proceeding upon the same enumeration of the probable population, viz. the estimate of the Committee in Congress on the subject of the Census, New-York will give 40 votes, and Pennsylvania 29. Supposing the reaction to be sufficient in Pennsylvania to carry the Clay electoral ticket, he would then have 135 votes, 4 short of the requisite number, which he must obtain to elect him, from either Maine, New-Hampshire, or New-Jersey. But if New York should bestow her 40 votes upon him, his election is secure without Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, New-Hampshire, or Missouri. What New-York *will* do I shall be better able to inform you in a fortnight from this time, than I am at present. There is this encouraging fact in the State—the opponents of the Regency are active, zealous, and full of confidence: the Regency themselves are terrified and listless."

From the Cherokee Phoenix of Oct. 8.

Many of the people of the United States, who think with Mr. Forsyth that the Cherokees are *poor devils*, may perhaps be surprised to learn that among them are several societies for the spread of religion and morality, and what is still more astonishing, the chiefs of these people who "grind the faces of the poor," and "keep them under, in poverty and ignorance," that "their avaricious propensity may be gratified," generally take the lead, and support them by their example and contributions. They have Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, Sunday School Societies, Benevolent Societies, Book Societies and Temperance Societies. It was only the other day that we had the pleasure of being present at the formation of a Missionary Society. We wish success to every effort intended for the spread of true religion in this nation. We hope the people will feel the importance of doing something for themselves. Let us show the world that we are not so degraded as to prove the truth of Mr. Forsyth's contemptuous words, or if we are, we will manifest a strong desire to arise from such a degradation. Such a desire, we found was apparent among the people at the formation of the Society of which we are speaking. They gave their mite freely.

The following officers were chosen:—John Ross, President; N. D. Scales, Vice President; Col. W. S. Adair, Corresponding Secretary; Evan Nicholson, Treasurer; John Miller, Edward Adair, Jeremiah Horn, Turtle Fields, Young Wolf, Edward Graves, Edward Hunter, Geo. W. Adair, B. F. Thompson and Joseph Crutchfield, Managers.

Anniversary Meeting of the Cherokee Sunday School Society of Mount Wesley.—The second annual meeting of this society was held at Oogillogee Camp Ground, on the 16th of the inst. After the reading of a very interesting report by the Secretary, the Sunday School cause was warmly and ably advocated in three addresses, delivered to a large and respectable audience, who proved by their liberal contributions at the conclusion of the meeting, that they were more than merely idle and uninterested spectators.

The Board have resolved to put the plan of Bible Class instruction into operation as soon as possible, and have made arrangements to obtain a suitable library of books for the purpose.

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURES.—We notice the following, among the premiums awarded at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of the present month:—

The first premium on Brown Cottons, to the Scituate Manufacturing Company, for a package of 7-8 Brown Shirting.

Second premium to John Morrison, 188 Sixteenth-st, New York, for silk handkerchiefs, printed on silk cultivated in Mansfield, Conn. a very excellent article.

First premium to G. O. Gilbert, for the best sewing silk, made in Mansfield, Conn.

Second premium to Daniel Sparks, 165 Elm street, N. Y. for sewing silk, made of raw silk, from Mansfield, Conn.

A premium to E. M. Morgan, for specimens of Satinet, Casinet, and a Card Sheet, manufactured at the Hall of Industry, by machinery propelled by dogs.

A premium to the Enfield Manufacturing Co. for elegant Ingrained Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, fully equal to imported, manufactured at the Thompsonville Manufactory, Enfield, Conn.

A premium to J. L'Hommedieu, Saybrook, Conn. on screwstocks, and dies, and patent augers.

A premium each to J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill, Waterbury, Ct. Benedict & Coe, of the same place, and Richard Robinson & Co. Attleboro, Mass. for numerous specimens of very superior gilt and plated buttons, so nearly alike in quality, that competition was withdrawn.

A premium to Crossman & Leonard Taunton, Mass. for an assortment of very handsome Britannia Ware.

First premium to the New-England Crown Glass Co. for superior Crown Glass.

First premium to Goodwin & Co. of Hartford, Ct. for Royal, Medium, and White Foolscap Paper.

First premium to Henry Hudson, of Hartford, for Blue laid Foolscap and White Letter Paper.

A premium to Increase Wilson, New London Conn. for a Corn Mill, a very useful article.

A premium to Samuel Silliman, Middletown, Ct. for a Washing Machine.

To Mrs. Joshua Stow, of Middletown, Ct. for several pounds of fine Linen Thread, spun by her in her 69th year, a premium.

To W. A. Beecher, for merino woollen stockings, knit by a young lady in Connecticut, the yarn spun by herself.

To Miss Holly, of Stamford, Ct. for a Black Lace Veil, the second premium.

AMUSING EXPERIMENT AT THE INFANT SCHOOL.—Having heard that a fresh band of little barbarians were to be admitted into the ranks of the Infant School at the Vestry, we went there on Monday to have an opportunity of comparing the wild bird with the tamed, and of witnessing the magical influence by which Mr. Wilderspin brings order out of confusion. We found the hall crowded with the little candidates and their parents. As sixty-four infants were admitted, our readers may imagine the noise that ensued when the parents were requested to withdraw as a necessary step in the commencement of these children's education. We were deafened by the sounds of lamentation [illegible] from every part of the gallery; and [illegible] with the [illegible] of the large [illegible] fast [illegible] with which it was [illegible] [illegible] thought of leaving the gallery, [illegible] the whole sixty-four sat and roared in their [illegible] places refusing to be comforted! Mr. Wilderspin's voice was just heard when he [illegible]

ed out, "Now for the experiment! I have never seen it fail yet!" By visible signal, for hearing was impossible, the whole of the ancients sprung to their feet, and gave several well measured rounds of clapping of hands. A pause ensued, and the lachrymists were reduced to three, while the mouths and eyes of all the rest opened, and remained for what next should befall. A song was sung and time beat, and one voice only was heard weeping; the tears were evidently disappearing from all the other cheeks, for

"The tear on childhood's cheek that flows,
Is like the dew drop on the rose;
When next the summer's breeze comes by,
And waves the bush, the flower is dry.

Again, smith work was to be done, ropes pulled, wood sawed, hands up, behind, before, fingers twittered, and we marked many of the moderns attempting to join. The whole could now rise up and sit down by tinkle of bell, and their consciousness of power so delighted the new comers, that most of the faces had relaxed into a smile. Mr. Wilderspin then said, "Now, I shall have no more trouble with the new children; imitation and their trained playfellows will do the rest." On this assurance we came away, just as one unhappy wight softened again, and was by us "left crying." The total number now is 260. We are glad to hear that the subscriptions are prospering, and no wonder, considering the sensation. We have also heard that Leith and Portobell are each contemplating the establishment of an Infant School.—*Scotsman.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

We have taken the following article from '*The Constitutionalist*,' a paper published at Augusta, Georgia. Whatever equivocation, or mystification, may be made use of in South Carolina, to conceal the real ultimate objects of their wild and hair brained nullifying politicians, the language of this article is sufficiently plain and explicit. The writer of it deserves credit for inviting a new mode of electioneering, which is certainly worthy of the party whose interests he espouses. Passing an act of outlawry against all the officers and individuals connected with the United States Bank, *for the purpose of stopping their opposition to Jackson*, has at least the character of novelty to recommend it. The other proposition is equally explicit, and contains nothing more nor less than a declaration of war against the United States—very much in character with that which distinguished the Whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania, in 1794.

"A writer in the Milledgeville Journal of Saturday last, concludes an address to the Legislature, with the following propositions:

'In the hope that all courage has not departed this land, I propose the adoption of the following measures:—

1st. Pass an act which will deprive of the protection of our laws, the President, Directors, Cashier, and other officers of the Bank of the United States. This will deprive them of all hope of deriving advantage from a renewal of the charter, and *stop their opposition to Jackson.*

2d. Pass a law which will deprive the revenue officers of the protection of our laws. This will drive them from our State: Savannah will become a free port, and unless the other states follow our example, the foreign trade which now visits New York, Boston, Philadelphia, will seek our ports.

Do these things now, now is the accepted time; if we do it now while the federal administration is friendly to us, it will by all be attributed to a determination to maintain our rights against all administrations. If we delay it until United States Bank influence, Tariff influence and Internal Improvement influence, shall have placed Henry Clay in the Presidential chair, and then do it; it will be attributed to a factious opposition to an administration not of our choice and a dissolution of the Union and civil war will hardly be averted. PATRICK HENRY."

COPPERAS.—It having been discovered, some time since, that there was a bed of Iron Pyrites, of unusual richness, in Hubbardston, in this county, a manufactory of copperas has been established at that place during the present season. We have examined a barrel of the copperas, and judging from its appearance, we should think it superior to any we ever before saw. We understand it can be afforded at a very low rate.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

From the New Haven Register.

The following is the closing paragraph of an oration recently delivered in this city on a literary subject, by the Hon. Mr. Grimke of S. Carolina,—a gentleman well known in the learning and politics of the country. Coming from such a source, *at this juncture*, it is fraught with peculiar interest. It evinces that at the south there is too much good sense and weight of character devoted and affectionately bound to our union, and arrayed against the advocates of nullification,—to permit a certain class of disorganizers to succeed, who, like the disaffected aspirants of the Eastern States during the last war, would toss the blessings of union to the breeze, and look for power and place, if not for glory, on the ashes of dismemberment. The author is entitled to much commendation for his patriotism, candor and fearless announcement of his sentiments, as well as for the elegant vivacity of his diction.

"Nor, Gentlemen, while we remember our fellowship, and our common parentage, let us forget our common inheritance, our country. We cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence; we cannot love her with an affection, too pure and fervent; we cannot serve her with a zeal too stedfast and ardent. And what is our country? It is not the East, with her hills and her vallies, with her countless sails, and the rocky ramparts of her shores. It is not the North, with her thousand villages, and her harvest home, with her frontiers of the lake and the ocean. It is not the West, with her forest-sea and her inland-isles, with her luxuriant expanses, clothed in the verdant corn, with her beautiful Ohio, and her majestic Missouri. Nor is it yet the South, opulent in the mimic snow of the cotton, in the rich plantations of the rustling cane, and in the golden robes of the rice-field. *What are these but the sister families of one greater, better holier family,* OUR COUNTRY? I come not here to speak the dialect, or to give the counsels of the patriot-statesman. But I come a patriot-scholar, to vindicate the rights, & to plead for the interests of American Literature. And be assured, Gentlemen, that we cannot think too highly of that country, or sacrifice too much for her. And let us rather remember with a religious awe, that *the union of these States is indispensable to our Literature*, as it is to our national independence and civil liberties, to our prosperity, happiness, and improvement. If, indeed, we desire to behold a literature like that, which has sculptured, with such energy of expression, which has painted so faithfully and vividly, the crimes, the vices, the follies of ancient and modern Europe: if we desire that our land should furnish for the orator and the novelist, for the painter and the poet, age after age, the wild and romantic scenery of war; the glittering march of armies and the revelry of the camp; the shrieks and blasphemies, and all the horrors of the battlefield; the desolation of the harvest, and the burning cottage; the storm, the sack, and the ruin of cities: if we desire to unchain the furious passions of jealousy and selfishness, of hatred revenge and ambition, those lions that now sleep harmless in their den: if we desire, that the lake, the river, the ocean should blush with the blood of brothers; that the winds should waft from the land to sea, from the sea to the land, the roar and the smoke of battle; that the very mountain tops should become altars for the sacrifice of brothers, if we desire that these, and such as these—the elements to an incredible extent, of the Literature of the old world—should be the elements of our Literature, then, but then only, let us hurl from its pedestal the majestic statue of our union, and scatter its fragments over all our land. But, if we covet for our country the noblest, purest, loveliest Literature, the world has ever seen, such a Literature, as shall honor God, and bless Mankind: a Literature, whose smiles might play upon an Angel's face, whose tears "would not stain an Angel's cheek;" then let us cling to the union of these States, with a patriot's love, with a scholar's enthusiasm, with a christian's hope.— In her heavenly character, as a holocaust self sacrifice to God; as the height of her glory, as the ornament of a free, educated, peaceful, christian people, *American Literature will find that* THE INTELLECTUAL SPIRIT IS HER VERY TREE OF LIFE, AND THAT UNION, HER GARDEN OF PARADISE."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, NOVEMBER 3, 1830.

IMPORTANT NEWS!!

The ship Corinthian, from London, arrived on Monday morning in New-York, bringing papers to the 1st of October, containing most important intelligence from Europe. We extract below from the Statesman and Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening. The whole of Europe appears to be in a ferment. News from all quarters brings intelligence of an universal spirit of resistance. The very foundations of society seem broken up, and bloodshed and civil war spread daily with more and more rapidity. The civil war in Belgium has become extremely formidable, and the scenes described as taking place at Brussels are an almost complete counterpart of similar events at Paris. The events recorded below seem to render it certain that extensive, and probably violent, revolutions will take place in most of the governments in Europe. It will be observed that in no instance have the troops been able to quell the disturbances—but in most cases do, in a great measure, probably participate in the spirit of their fellow-citizens.

BLOODY CONFLICT AT BRUSSELS.

The following news is from the Courrier des Pays Bas of Sept. 28th. This journal was on that day published, bearing the date of Sunday and the three preceding days, the combat at Brussels during that time having suspended the regular daily publication.

"On the morning of the 22d, Prince Frederic left Anvers with his corps d'armee, on his route to Brussels.— About the same time the Brussels Volunteers set out by the gates of Schaerbeck and Louvain, to attack the troops which occupied the positions of Ever and Dieghem; some others took the road to Ghent, to encounter the Hussars which were stationed on the heights of Zellick. Affrays of advanced posts continued during the day, and the number of killed was very considerable.

In the evening, the greater number of the Volunteers returned. Every body repaired towards the gates, and laboured every where to reinforce the barricadoes. A proclamation of Prince Frederick, published in the Gazette des Pays Bas was spoken of, and the entrance of the troops was momentarily expected. The night, however, passed tranquilly. Towards eleven o'clock, M. Ducpetiaux and another person were despatched to the head quarters of Prince Frederick to represent to him fairly the exact state of things. They could not proceed to the Prince—they were arrested upon arriving at the advanced posts, and in violation of their quality of messengers were transported to Anvers where they remain in custody.

On Thursday, the 23d, about seven o'clock in the evening, a body of grenadiers and chasseurs appeared before the gates of Schaerbeck and Louvain. The Bourgeois Artillery immediately opened a fire upon them, which was returned by the troops: the discharges continued, and soon the bullets began to fall in the upper part of the town.

The movements of the troops, however, advanced, and they occupied the lines and walls of the Botanic Garden, and opened their fire upon the people on the Boulevard in front. The staircase of the Observatory was guarded by Volunteers from Liege, whose fire covered the external glacis. At eight o'clock, the gates of Louvain and Schaerbeck were forced, and the Dutch troops advanced through the new Rue Royale, the Boulevards, and the Rue Louvain, towards the Park. A spirited engagement there took place, as the different columns advanced. The chasseurs occupied the Rue de Louvain, and to the front of the Rue d'Orange, and annoyed the inhabitants posted at the barricade at Treurenberg, under whose fire the grenadiers had debouched from the new Rue Royale, many of the latter fell, and their wounded were made prisoners. The Park was at this time occupied by the troops, and they formed there with their artillery. While these things were passing in that quarter, some hussars, and a detachment from the infantry division, entered by the gate de Flandre, and advanced to the Pig-market, but they were soon forced to retire, and part of them to abandon their arms and baggage; a good number, among whom was a Colonel, were likewise made prisoners. This attack was up to this time the only one made upon the lower part of the town, the combat being otherwise concentrated in the higher quarter.

The Park and its neighborhood formed then the principal point of attack. The Bourgeoise Artillery were near the Place Royale, and a number of that corps were likewise at the barricade; others were near the staircase of the Bibliotheque, which they abandoned at mid-day. Another post occupied the barricade of the mountain, of the Park; a fourth held itself ready to debouche from the Rue Royale to the Place de Louvain. The troops had their cannon pointed towards the Place Royale. From the moment when the staircase of the Bibliotheque was occupied by the grenadiers, the inhabitants were engaged from both sides of the end of the Rue d'Isabelle, in a running fire, which they kept up throughout the day. The Boulevards, from the Schaerbeck Gate to that of the Namur, belonged also to the troops. Such was pretty nearly the position of both parties on the day of the 23d.

The combat was a continual fire of musketry. The engagement continued till nightfall, when the fire ceased, little by little from all points. In their movement through the new Rue Royale and Rue Louvain, the troops took the barrack of the Annunciades; towards the evening there was a rumor, that those which had occupied the Park offered to evacuate it, provided they were allowed to retire unmolested to their barracks; but the absence of any chief among the Bourgeoise rendered this overture unavailing; each party maintained its position, the Volunteers left some centinels at the barricades, and the rest retired. Among this population in possession of arms, animated by combat in the midst of a city without authorities, and abandoned to itself, not a single excess was committed.

Towards the end of the day, flames were seen for a few minutes issuing from a house in front of the gate of Schaerbeck and the barrack of the Annunciades.

The post of the staircase of the Observatory, already spoken of, was surrounded by the troops from the time when they moved upon the Boulevards. The Liegeois defended themselves bravely, until they had expended all their ammunition. In this extremity they drew off during the evening, and passing by the wall of the Boulevard, towards the country, they returned on the following evening, after a long detour, and entered the town by the gate of Hal.

However, during the night many houses were occupied by the troops, as well in the Rue Royale as towards the Namur gate. The fire re-opened at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The fire of the Bourgeois was very spirited, and they gradually dislodged the Dutch soldiers from the houses in the Rue de Namur, and forced them to take refuge in the Park, the Hotel of Bellevue, that of the Ancien Cafe of the Emperor, the Place Royale, l'Ancien Hotel des Galles, and at the corner of the Rue de la Loi. Many houses in the Rue d'Isabelle, in front of the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were filled by volunteers. The States General, the Palace, the houses near the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were in the hands of the Dutch. From all these points there is issued a heavy fire of musquetry.

Towards evening many conflagrations burst forth.— The most terrible was that of the Manege, which lasted all night. Every thing was there consumed. During the greatest raging of the fire, some soldiers posted in the houses near the Bibliotheque fired, it is said, upon the inhabitants who were endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

It is even said that the fire was communicated by shells, as on the previous evening the firing ceased, and the night was tranquil. On Saturday, the 25th, the combat began anew about 7 o'clock in the morning.— To the taking of the Park all efforts were then directed. The volunteers made repeated attacks, and entered many parts of it. As well from the side of the Mountain of the Park, as from that of the Place-Royale, the Brabant flag was borne along the middle of the Park; but it appeared that the confusion with which these different attacks were made, did not for the moment permit of their being followed up with advantage.

The Volunteers were several times obliged to evacuate the Park, and it is even said that by a fatal mistake two troops of citizens fired upon each other. However, the Dutch troops enclosed in the Park were dreadfully fatigued, and they lay down in their positions for rest. Such was the exact state of things yesterday evening; nothing has this day changed it; the troops remained always in the Park, and at this moment the fire of the Tirailleurs continues.

A superior officer was taken prisoner on Friday morning. Another was subsequently taken—they were both sent to the artillery barracks, and from thence to L'Amigo.

Hospitals have been established in the chapels of the Madeleine and St. Anne, and in many other public and private houses. Every where the brave inhabitants are receiving and succoring the wounded. Reinforcements have arrived from all the neighboring towns, and they combat with great ardor, and at once notwithstanding the fatigue of their previous marches.

By an order of Gen. Wauthier, the soldiers employed in the citadel of Tournay received double rations, as in a campaign. On the morning of the 21st, the cannoniers, instead of continuing their works on the bastions, have abandoned their tools and departed.

From the Courrier des Pays Bas of Tuesday, Sept. 27.

In the present critical state of affairs, the Provisional Government was constituted as follows:—Baron Vanderlinden d'Hoogvorst, Chevalier Rogier, Advocate in the Tribunal of Liege; Count Felix de Merode; Gendebien, Advocate in the Tribunal of Brussels; Sylvan de Weyer, ditto; Jolly, late Officer of Engineers; Joseph Vanderlinden, Treasurer; J. Nicolay, Advocate, and F. de Coppin, Secretaries. All these gentlemen accepted their functions.

On Monday morning early the King's troops evacuated the city, to the great joy of all the inhabitants of every opinion, and the whole population poured out to visit the scene of desolation and bloody strife. The Hotel de Belle-Vue, the Cafe de l'Amitie, and the house formerly occupied by Prince Frederick, are a mass of ruins. The number of persons who have perished is generally supposed to be upwards of 1000 of the Bourgeois, besides 1,400 wounded, in various hospitals and churches. The loss of the military is not known, as they buried their slain and took away the wounded.

But our information does not stop here. The spirit of insurrection is spreading from Brussels down to the coast. The latest news was brought by the Spitfire steam packet from Ostend, arrived from Dover, and the French packet from Calais. The last account from Brussels was, that the troops have been completely beaten in three several attacks upon Brussels, and were even attacked in turn outside the walls by the Bourgeois. Every account gives the slaughter as immense, that one of the King's Aide-de-Camp had been killed, and Prince Frederick wounded in one of the affrays. Numbers of waggons were pressed from all round the country, to bring out the dead, who were thrown together into large holes hastily dug for the purpose. A number of houses, it is said, were little better than riddles, and heaps of bodies were lying piled up in the King's Park, for want of time to consign them to the grave.

DEFECTION OF THE TROOPS AT OSTEND.

The following is a summary of the latest intelligence from Ostend:—On Sunday night (Sept. 26th) a serious disturbance took place at Ostend, in consequence of a tumultuous assemblage of the Bourgeois, who insisted upon hoisting the Brabant flag; the troops were called out, but felt more disposed to assist, than quell the tumult, and great acts of insubordination were the consequence. The mob increased every instant and to a most alarming extent, when the soldiers were directed to fire—they did so, but it was in the air; and only a casualty or two occurred, for had the shots been directed against the populace, the slaughter would have been immense. An attempt was afterwards made to seize the arms of the military, who were time enough to submit—but they were subsequently relinquished. Things continued in the most feverish state until last night, when the Brabant flag was hoisted without opposition. In the course of the night our packet people were called from their berths, with a request that they would proceed to sea with all possible despatch, as soon as the steam of the packet could be got up, with the principal officers of the military and other departments, as they expected to lose their lives. About forty officers came on board, with all the principal valuables they possessed, which they threw into the packet pell mell, and money was rolling about the decks in all directions. The packet went into the Roads to wait for the Liverpool steam vessel, which at the time there was not water out for; as soon as she came out the packet transferred her cargo, and the Liverpool proceeded to Flushing, with about 130 Dutch officers, their families, and persons of distinction, who had fled in consequence of the soldiers refusing to act against the insurgents.

On Tuesday, the 28th, there was a rising of the populace, when all the troops in the garrison of Ostend, amounting to from 1500 to 2000 men, marched out of their quarters, assembled in the Grande Place, and, to a man, laid down their arms.

COMMOTIONS AT GHENT.

The London Courier of the 30th Sept. in a second edition, gives the following intelligence from Ghent:—

We are sorry to announce that troubles have broken out in a quarter of the Netherlands which was supposed to be warmly attached to the reigning dynasty. By a letter which has just been received from Ghent it appears that late on the evening of Tuesday last, groups of persons were observed in different parts of the city, and expressions of an inflammatory nature were loudly uttered. At this particular moment a party of the military had received orders to proceed to the office of the Catholique, a journal inimical to the Government, for the purpose of preventing its further publication. It is stated in the letter, that, to the astonishment of the officer in command of this detachment, he found in the composing room of the establishment three Noblemen of influence in the city—one of them holding an important post in the Burgher Guard, and preparing the keys of the city armory—actively co-operating in bringing out the paper. This interference of the military occasioned great sensation, but the letter having been sent off in haste no farther particulars have reached us. There is great reason to fear that the next accounts will be of a deplorable and momentous kind.

DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN.

There have been disturbances in Berlin, of a more serious character than the official Gazette of the Government was allowed to publish. A letter from Frankfort says—

"It was not merely an assemblage of journeymen tailors, but a meeting of more than twenty thousand persons, who loudly call for the constitution promised in 1814. The armed force received orders to fire on the crowd; the troops of the line refused, it is said, to act against their fellow citizens, but the Royal Guards executed the order: 60 individuals were killed or wounded. The crowd, in dispersing, loudly demanded the constitution. The same letter adds, that new riots had broken out at Hesse Cassel, and that the Elector had been fired at in his carriage; he is said to have been wounded."

FROM FRANCE.—IMPORTANT.

Paris papers are to the 27th inst. inclusive. There is a paragraph in the *Temps* of this date, respecting a rumored note to the French government, by some of the Great Powers of Europe, which, if authentic is of great interest. It is said that they have requested the concurrence of the French government to the garrisoning the fortresses of the Netherlands with Prussian troops. The reply is stated not to have transpired—but, if we are to believe our correspondent, who is so situated as to be acquainted with the general views of the French cabinet, the intervention of Foreign States in the affairs of the Netherlands will not be submitted to by the French Ministry, who are reported to have said, that their views of policy and correctness on this subject, would not prevail against the national feeling, and that their own safety would be compromised by adopting the principle recommended to them by the Great Powers. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of this report, but in the present state of France it is but too probable.

The latest news from France is contained in a letter dated Sept. 18th, published in the London Courier. The position of things in Paris was uneasy. An anticipated rupture among the ministers had broken out, and was partially quieted. The most dangerous question agitated, was the accusation of the Ex-Ministers. It was thought it would now be impossible to save them. It was said the ambassador of Lewis Philippe to the Court of Spain had met with an indifferent reception.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th, the articles of accusation were successively voted by large majorities, impeaching the ministers of high treason. The highest total number of votes 257.

RISING AT BRUGES.

On the 26th of September, in consequence of the proceedings at Brussels, the populace of Bruges rose and hoisted the national colors. The Burghers, to prevent a conflict between the troops and the people, subsequently exerted themselves to maintain tranquility, and on promising to preserve order, induced the Commandant to withdraw his troops, and to proceed with them to Ostend. There is a report that the people of Ath have made themselves masters of the fortifications, and that the troops laid down their arms. It is added that the same thing took place at Tournay.

ALBANIAN INSURRECTION—BLOODY MASSACRE.

The Insurrection in Albania is far from being quelled. And a deed of treachery and blood has been enacted, equalling in atrocity, and very much resembling, the massacre of the Beys at Cairo, many years since, by Ali Pacha of Egypt. It seems that the Vizier at his head quarters, and his son in the Castle of Yanina, had by stratagem got the Beys of the Albanians and his son into their possession. They were made to believe that money had been received from the Porte to settle all arrears of pay, and after the most flattering promises the Beys, with some officers, were deluded into the head quarters of the Vizier, and at the same time the son, with some chiefs and five hundred men, was decoyed into the Castle of Yanina. The Albanians have vowed to revenge the treacherous murder of their chiefs and comrades. All that now remains of Yanina is the castle; 15,000 Albanians sacked and reduced the city to ashes.

RUSSIA.

The following is the account as given in the papers, & although the fullest reliance is not placed upon it yet it is more than probable that a serious tumult has occurred in that empire.

From the Messager des Chambres of Tuesday.

The account of a military insurrection at St. Petersburg has been spread on the faith of a letter from Frankfort, of the 13th inst; but no date is given on this extraordinary event, which, if founded cannot have taken place till subsequent to the 6th of September, the date of the last letters received at Paris.

The insurrection is said to have broken out amongst the regiments of the Imperial Guard who were engaged in the war of Turkey, and in consequence of a discontent which manifested itself amongst them, respecting the refusal of the rewards that had been promised to them. It is added that 20,000 men had been killed or wounded during this insurrection—a number which evidently bears the marks of exaggeration; but nothing is said of political effects, or of the person of the Emperor. However it is to be remarked, that at the time of the insurrection breaking out, after the death of the Emperor Alexander, the first notice of that commotion arrived by way of Frankfort, and with great celerity.

OHIO ELECTION.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of Oct. 25th, says—"I have now before me the returns of the late election in Ohio, from every county exclusive of the Reserve. In the counties heard from, Mr. George W. Campbell, in 1828, beat his opponent, Trimble, upwards of 8000 votes. In the present contest, Lucas, the Jackson candidate, has a majority of three hundred only over Mr. McArthur, in the same counties. In the Reserve, Mr. McArthur will prevail by a majority of not less than 5000.

Since writing the above, I have seen the return of Portage county in the Reserve, which gives McArthur a majority of 671 votes. So it seems the very first county in that section extinguishes the majority of Lucas, and put his antagonist ahead at least three hundred. Lucas is distanced of course. In the Legislature of the State, Mr. Clay's friends have a decided majority of both houses.

Niles Weekly Register of Saturday last, gives the following as the names of the Representatives to Congress, recently elected in Ohio. Those in *italics* are given as friends of the Administration:—Leonard Case, Joseph H. Crane, Wm. Creighton jr. *James Findlay*, ——*Leavitt*, Wm. H. *Irvin*, Wm. Kennon, Wm. *Russell*, Thomas Corwin, Wm. Stanberry, *John Thompson*, Joseph Vance, Samuel F. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey.

The editor of the Register says the results are not certainly known—but it appears that Gen. McArthur has been elected Governor of the State, and that a majority of about 15 members of the Legislature are friends of Mr. Clay.

The following exhibits the Pennsylvania Delegation to the next Congress, and the aspect of the parties.

1st. district, Joel B. Sutherland, 2d, *Henry Horn*, 3d, *John G. Watmough, 4th Joshua Evans, **William Hiester*, **David Potts*, 5th, *Joel K. Mann*, 6th, *John C. Bucher*, 7th, Henry A. Muhlenberg, *Henry King*, 8th, †Peter Ihrie, †Samuel A. Smith, 9th, James Ford, Philander Stevens, *Lewis Dewart*, 10th, Adam King, 11th, William Ramsey, Thomas H. Crawford; 12th, **Robert Allison*, 13th, *George Burd*, 14th, **Andrew Stewart* 15th, **Th. M. T. M'Kennan*, 16th, *Harmar Denny, John Gilmore, 17th, Richard Coulter, 18th, *—— *Banks*.

Those in Italic are not members of the present Congress; those marked with an asterisk, are opposed to the Administration. Ihrie and Smith, marked thus, † are friends to the Administration, but elected in opposition to the Ingham Ticket in their district.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—On Tuesday, the 27th ult. Gov. Crafts, who had the highest number of votes for re-election in the ballot by the people, was chosen by the Legislature to be Governor for the ensuing year.— The choice was made on the 32d ballot by a majority of six votes. The Vergennes Aurora says—

"On the final choice of Governor of Vermont, the votes were for Crafts 115, Palmer 72, Bradley 37—majority for Gov. Crafts 6. The Hon. Mark Richards was chosen on the third ballot. He had 117, Egerton 37, and Roberts 37. Gov. Crafts delivered his speech on Tuesday.

"The Jackson men at Montpelier are fierce for driving a bargain with any party. We learn from unquestionable authority, that they had the presumption to offer to vote for Mr. Palmer for Governor, if the antimasons would support Mr. Bradley for U. S. Senator.— It is scarcely necessary to add, that the proposition met the dignified rebuke which it richly merited."

The precious communication of "A Member," of the Legislature, which appeared in the "Norwich Republican" of the 23d and 27th ult. is too exquisite a production to pass entirely unnoticed by us, who had the honor of being noticed in that article. There certainly seems to be no such thing as satisfying this conscientious and sensitive gentleman on the subject of the Stonington Justices. He was highly displeased with what we originally had to say, editorially, on the subject, and sent forth a very spirited communication touching upon matters and things in general. At his suggestion, we enquired farther on the subject, and gave him the result of our enquiries—but this would not do, he was more and more displeased. Mr. Smith's communication came next, which was gall and bitterness to him, and last of all comes the manifesto of the whole Board of Justices, with only two exceptions, accompanied by a clear statement of facts from another member, not one of the proscribed. But, strange as it may seem, instead of being convinced by this cloud of witnesses, he seems actually frantic, and raves like a madman. He seems to be extremely difficult to please, and determined not to be convinced, let the array of facts be ever so great against him. We shall therefore leave "A Member" to digest his ill-humor as well as he can—but cannot, before parting, help congratulating our neighbors of the "Republican" on the possession of so interesting a correspondent, and must be excused for reminding them that it is dangerous to curtail the communications of "A Member," or to correct any of his numerous blunders, for he will be sure to ascribe it to a malicious conspiracy.

ENGLAND.—The recent papers from England appear to be filled with accounts of the celebration of the completion of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road.— The nobility of the kingdom, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, and, as it was calculated, about five hundred thousand persons were witnesses of this exhibition. The festivity of the occasion was however destroyed by the death of Mr. Huskisson, which was occasioned by being run over by one of the cars, which mangled his legs so badly as in a short time to terminate his existence. He has been the father of the free trade doctrines in the British House of Commons, & with great ability, and we doubt not sincerity, but with little success, advocated them on all occasions.

NORWICH, Oct. 26, 1830.

MR. DUNHAM—Sir, as one of that great community called the public, I naturally feel a strong interest in every thing connected with the welfare of that community. And in no respect can its welfare be so materially affected as in its *health*. I am led to these remarks, by the consideration that the severity of winter is at hand, and that it of course behoves all persons to provide means of living comfortably during its continuance. Now there may be some individuals who, after sitting quietly and morally by their own snug fire-sides six days of the week, will be willing to incur the hazard of freezing to death upon the seventh. But to this class I have no desire to belong, nor can any one, possessing the common sensibility of nature. It is a well known fact to all who attend worship at the Congregational Church in Chelsea that that Church is not *properly* warmed. To be sure there are two handsome stoves in the two ends of the building, but as was said on another occasion, 'they may serve very well to warm *New London county*,' they do not, and from the nature of the case cannot communicate warmth to the building or to those who worship in it. Last winter I sat quietly under it—but I am determined to suffer in silence no longer—it is too severe a trial to my patience—too great a risk of my health, not to say of my life. If something is not speedily done I fear that our seats will become vacant, if not by means of the disease occasioned by colds contracted there, at least by the sufferers going in search of a more comfortable house of worship.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

The Steam Boat Fanny ran on to Holmes' reef, near Hurl Gate, in a thick fog on Thursday morning last. The passengers, about 70 in number, were landed on Bars Island. She was soon got off with trifling damage, and taken to New-York for repairs. We understand that she will be here to make her regular trip to New-York this afternoon.

Newsom, the Philadelphia pedestrian, accomplished his thousand miles on Wednesday last, that being the eighteenth day since the commencement of the feat.

The Washington Telegraph says, that a majority of the persons in this country are friendly to the election of Mr. Clay. This is cheering intelligence. 'It argues favorably,' as the Alexandria Gazette remarks, 'of the good sense, judgment, and patriotism of a majority of our editors.' The remainder are under government pay, and speak only that which is bidden them.

OHIO LOAN.—The Journal of Commerce states that the whole amount of the Ohio Canal Loan, recently advertised, $600,000, has been taken by Prime, Ward, King & Co. at the price of $117 87 cts. for each $100 of six per cent stock. The stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the year 1850. The aggregate amount of offers was nearly *six million of dollars*. This shows how very *plentifully* money can be obtained in New-York, at a low rate of interest, at the present time. The Journal adds, that the whole amount of the Ohio Canal Debt, independent of this loan, was $3,800,000, besides a small amount borrowed by the state from her own School Fund.

In the advertisement of the American Seamen's Friend Society, in our last, an error occurred in the amount required for life members—it should read twenty dollars, instead of thirty.

Married,

At Plainfield, on the 31st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, Mr. BENJAMIN W. JOHNSON, of Lisbon, to Miss LUCINDA KENNEDY, daughter of Mr. Samuel Kennedy.

In Middle Haddam, by the Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr. SAMUEL HAMMER, Jr. Publisher of N. E. W. Review, to Miss OLIVIA T. WHITMORE.

NOTICE.

AN experienced School Master is wanted, to take charge of a district school in this place for one year. A person thoroughly qualified, will meet with liberal encouragement, by immediate application to the subscriber.

ROYAL JENNINGS.

Willimantic, Nov. 1. 1w32

JABEZ MAYNARD,

POSTRIDER,

INFORMS those persons who take papers of him, that they must pay up to the 23d of Sept. immediately. A *serious call* from the Printer, makes it necessary that this notice be attended to.

Nov. 3. 32

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 2, 1830.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of

E. TUCKER & CO.

will continue the mercantile business at the store in Plainfield recently occupied by the late firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. where they will, the ensuing week, open a fresh supply of new & fashionable Winter Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or credit, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

They are wanting immediately, 3 or 4000 knots of good blue mixed and white stocking yarn; 400 doz. pair good blue mixed socks and stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.

We would take this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge all past favors, and respectfully to solicit a continuance of that liberal patronage with which the public have hitherto favored us.

DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.

Plainfield, Nov. 1. 1830. 3w32

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having sold our interest in the Mechanics' Manufactory in Thompson, to Mr. Hezekiah Kelly of the city of New York, hereby give public notice that we do cease to be members of, or holden for the payment of debts contracted by said Mechanics' Manufacturing Co.

THOMAS DIKE,
JAMES DIKE,
JUDE SABIN.

Sept. 27, 1830. 3w32

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE Token; The Atlantic Souvenir; The Youth's Keepsake; The Pearl, or Affection's Gift—for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.

Nov. 3. 32

LAMP GLASSES.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, Lamp Glasses of all sizes.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 3. 3w32

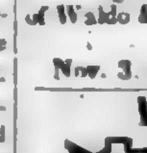
NOTICE TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

WANTED immediately a Journeyman at the above business, to whom constant employ, good encouragement and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, at the old stand of Waldo & Davis.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Nov. 3. 1830. 32

For New-York.



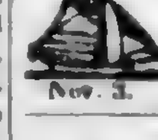
Sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Friday, 5th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton or on board.

Nov. 3. 32

For New-York & Albany.

Sloop Tracer, J. Williams master, will sail for the above ports, on Thursday, 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board. 2w

For New-York.



Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Thursday, 4th, at 1 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Nov. 3. 1w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the dwelling house of Jonathan Bushnell, in Norwich, on the 15th day of November, 1830, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, sundry articles of personal estate of Gurdon Bushnell, late of Norwich, deceased, among which are a new set of masons' tools, wearing apparel, &c.—sold by order of the Court of Probate.

DAVID PITCHER, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Oct. 30, 1830. 2w32

At a Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, legally warned and held, October, 4th, 1830—

VOTED, That horses, cattle, asses, mules, sheep and swine, be restrained from going at large on the public highways and commons in said Franklin, for the term of one year from the first day of December next, on penalty of fifty cents a head for horses, horned cattle, asses and mules, and twenty-five cents a head for sheep and swine; *Provided*, That each person owning only one cow, may be permitted to let the same run at large, provided such cows are furnished with a bell each. [32

Attest HENRY HAZEN, *Town Clerk.*
The foregoing is a true copy of record.
Attest HENRY HAZEN, *Town Clerk.*

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING.

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, fine shires flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, satinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, dispers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, muslins, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, busts, snuffers and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vises, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

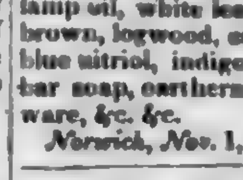
DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt sal eratus, brooms, sieves, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

SPECTACLES.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his store, next door to Norwich Bank,



A great variety of *silver and steel bowed* SPECTACLES, to suit any age Likewise superior Glasses, of all ages, which he will put in old frames. Green and Concave Glasses, Goggles, &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 3. 3w32

LATEST FALL FASHIONS, FROM NEW-YORK.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, with the newest Fashions for Gentlemen's Coats, Surtouts, Pantaloons and Vests. He solicits a continuance of public patronage. He assures all who may favor him with a call, that their work shall be done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

JOHN FRAZIER.

WANTED,

A boy and a girl, apprentices at the Tailoring Business. Good recommendations of moral character will be required.

Griswold, Nov. 2, 1830. 3w32

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

MUSCAT WINE.

10 boxes of prime quality, just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

CODFISH.

70 quintals Shoal Fish, of first quality just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

HARTFORD ALE.

A new stock fresh and warranted, in barrels and half barrels—now landing and for sale at the lowest prices, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will buy second quality of Cheese, that is colored in the milk, in good order for shipping.

N. GILBERT.

Nov. 2, 1830. 32

OIL.

3 bbls. white Winter Oil.
4 bbls. Summer and Fall do.
3 bbls. Whale do.—for sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 3. 32

FLOUR.

100 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, received this day and for sale very cheap by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 3. 32

SALT, &c.

200 bush. C. Salt, 200 do. T. I. do.
30 bbls. Rochester Flour,
Teas of all kinds.
The above are for sale by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Nov. 2. 32

PURE SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. 6w

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the first of October, a pair of red two years old STEERS—one with line back and line belly, with lop horns,—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HOXSIE TUCKER.

Sterling, Oct. 28th, 1830. 3w32

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS, AT R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yeif1

POETRY.

From the New-York Evening Post.

INDIAN SUMMER.

The maple bough is crimsoned o'er,
And the broad forest-hills are bright;
The rivulet, hid in shades before,
Winds glimmering in the mid-day light.

Softest of winds, the southern gale
Fills the gay woods with breathings bland,
Wrinkles the stream, and sweeps the vale,
And wanders o'er the pleasant land.

Soon fly these bright autumnal days—
Then clouds shall gather, winter then
Shall wake his winds, and fitful rays
Stream faint into the naked glen.

But we will bide the rushing storm,
The frosty morns, the frowning skies,
Till the clear heavens again are warm,
And frozen clouds no longer rise.

MEDLEY.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The Parsee, the Jew and the Christian.—By Dr. F. A. Krummacher.—A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire. What! said he to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest; it is to us an emblem of the sun, and of his genial heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your god? asked the Jew. Know ye not this luminary also, is but a work of that Almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign, in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being, who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoined—Do your people, then, distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their god, and descending from that to the baser object, they kneel before an earthly flame! Ye amuse the outward but blind the inward eye, and while ye hold to them the earthly ye withdraw from them the heavenly light! Thou shalt not make unto thee any image or any likeness.

How then do you designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parsee.

We call him Jehovah Adonia, that is, the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.

Your appellation is grand and sublime, answered the Parsee, but it is awful too!

A Christian then drew nigh and said—We call him *Father*.

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other and said—Here is at once an image and reality; it is a word of the heart, said they.

Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven, and said with reverence and love—*Our Father!* And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another *brothers!*

Gasparoni the Robber.—There is now in one of the prisons of the Roman government, a celebrated chief of a banditti, named Gasparoni; who is accused of one hundred and forty-three murders, one hundred and five of which he confesses. The first crime of this person was a murder committed when he was only sixteen years of age, on his parish priest, for refusing him absolution for a theft. At eighteen he distinguished himself in a skirmish with the police, of whom he killed and wounded twenty, and was elected captain of the band which he served and the members of which he subsequently raised to two hundred. Among the most daring exploits of this band, prior to their becoming so numerous, was the storming a convent of nuns on Mount Comodo, in the middle of the day, and carrying off thirty-four young girls who were there for education, and whom he selected from the others, having previously obtained information that their parents were in circumstances to pay a ransom. They were kept ten and some even twenty days in the mountains, where (to his credit be it spoken) every attention that their safe keeping warranted was paid them. The ransom demanded for each, varied from 300 to 1000 dollars. No one dared to arrest him, from the fear of consequences. What is most extraordinary in the life of this miscreant, is his strict attention to the outward forms of his religion; his person was nearly covered with crosses and images of saints. He (as well as most of his companions) attended regularly on the festivals, never committed either murder or robbery on a Friday; and always on this as well as other vigils, observed a strict fast. A priest was compelled to confess them once a month (who, of course, from terror gave them immediate absolution) and one of this order was at last the means of bringing them to justice, and destroying the band.

On returning once to the mountains after a severe encounter with the gend'armerie, in which he had been worsted, and one of his best men killed, he found a bishop and friar who had been taken the day before, and awaited his return to name their ransom. Irritated by the loss he had sustained, they were immediately ordered before him, when he declared to the bishop that the only means of preserving his life, was on his knees to deny the existence of a Saviour. The bishop seeing no means of escaping death, complied, on which Gasparoni observed, 'Wretch, thou art unworthy to live,' and instantly stabbed him to the heart. The friar was next applied to, who seeing the murder of the bishop, and hoping to avoid his fate, prematurely refused to deny his Saviour. The bandit's reply was short: 'Thou wilt be an acquisition to heaven, and may save the bishop's soul from purgatory. This world is too corrupt for thee,' and presenting his carbine, shot him dead at his feet.

HINTS TO PARENTS.

"Just this once," *or the Rule broken.*—'Just this once,' says the fond mother to herself, as she allows the cake or sweetmeat to slip into the mouth of her darling, in spite of her rules for preserving health. It is but a crumb, and how unkind to refuse the friend that so tenderly offers it; and then just for once, it can do no harm. 'I must pacify my child *this* time, at any rate,' says the mother, pressed with the hurry of business. 'I may grant an unallowed indulgence, in such a case as this, and just for once,' says she to herself. In the confusion, sometimes, occasioned by company, where the mistress does not preserve her calmness and self-possession, her disturbed manner necessarily propagating itself through the family, down to the youngest child—then, is an urgent case; and the child must be kept quiet, at any price, 'just *this* once,' says the yielding mother.

A little child is learning to go to bed alone. The point is nearly gained, but something occurs to disturb its habits, and raises a spirit of rebellion. The mother, perhaps, is called away to the midst, and she directs that it be rocked to sleep *this once*; and so the whole work is undone; aye, more than undone.

The child throws down his hat or gloves. The mother finds them, and does not exert herself to enforce the rule that should send them to their place; it is no matter *just this once*; another time I will talk loud and long.—Sometimes the child (and happy it is if it's never a young lady) is suddenly called to go abroad; and then the agitation, hurry and confusion, because the hat, cloak or gloves are misplaced! They did not happen to put it in place '*just this once*.'

Rules had better not be made, if there is not firmness enough in the mind that makes them, to resist temptation. In none of the wars of private life, do we see the want of steady principle, more than in the management of children, from the first breath they draw. In some happy exceptions, there is a native firmness of temper in the parent; or where it is wanting, it is supplied by principles dictated by conscience, and accompanied by an earnest effort after such a steady adherence to their principles as will yield to no earthly feeling or inclination.

There is a way of denying the wishes, and yet of leaving the mind of the child in a pleasant state; and it may be learned and practised by all parents. This firmness of principle does not involve a constant series of denials towards the child—for it soon learns what to expect; and no one is quicker than a child, to understand a rule wherein itself is concerned, and to notice, too, the least deviation from it. These occasional compliances lead to the destruction of all principle; the effect on the parent is enfeebling to his own character, and on the child, to foster an uneasy and disobedient temper, to subject it to the dominion of passion, and to lead on to evil consequences, more numerous than the power of human intellect can compute.—*Vt. Chron.*

Many people talk a great deal of equality; but while they would be glad to have those above them levelled down, they would not for the world have those below them levelled up.

'Once,' said a Quaker, in a dispute concerning the propriety of titles, 'I had the honor to be in company with an *Excellency* and a *Highness*. His *Excellency* was the most ignorant and brutal man I ever saw; and his *Highness* measured *just four feet eight inches*.'

Grandiloquence.—There are many persons who, both in conversation and in writing, are in the practice of using very large words to convey very small ideas.—Such persons, as some wit has justly observed, are like a man who seizes upon a sledge hammer to kill a fly.—They never condescend to express common ideas in common language. The current words of every day life are too low for their grandiloquence. When farthings are wanted for change, they have nothing less than guineas. But after all, these grandiloquent persons are usually a harmless race, and were they not a little too windy, would make excellent food for ridicule.

A sailor crossing across Blackheath one evening, was stopped by a footpad, who demanded his money, when a scuffle ensued, the tar took the robber, and bore away with his prize to a justice of the peace at Woolwich.—When the magistrate came to examine into the assault, he told the sailor that he must take his oath, that the robber put him in bodily fear, otherwise he could not commit him. The sailor, looking steadfastly at the justice, answered, 'he! he put me in bodily fear? No, nor any thing that ever lived; therefore, if that is the case, you may let him go, for I'll not swear to such a lie.'

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by Bela Farr, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

Troy, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edenburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

Troy, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Doty, 43 Bayard street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

Joseph Brewster, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

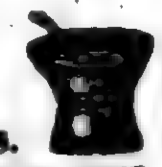
I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes roll brim.,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfry's eye water,
Mead's pills,	

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green
Paris White,	Terra De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel. &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

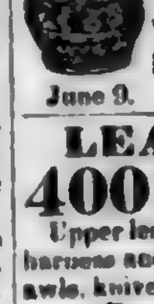
—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

CROCKERY.



Benj. L'Hommedieu has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather,
30 bbls. straights and bank Oil,

Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by *SIMEON THOMAS Jr.*

Oct. 13. 29

FRESH FLOUR.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,
15 half bbls. do. do.
5 bbls. Rye do.—just received and for sale very low by *ELIJAH A. BILL.*

Oct. 20. 30

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square,

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber

SAMUEL STORY.

Oct. 20. 30

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

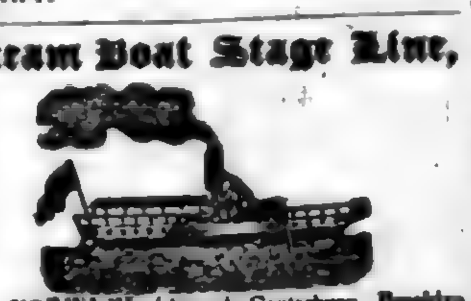
RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

Steam Boat Stage Line,



From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

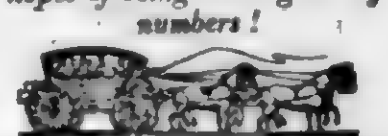
For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP, Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

FARE REDUCED

and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!



Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW-YORK.

Fare from Boston to New York,	$6 50
Worcester to do.	4 50
Oxford,	4 25
Dudley,	4 00
Woodstock,	3 75
Pomfret,	3 50
Brooklyn,	3 00
Canterbury,	2 75

For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

☞Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow,

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

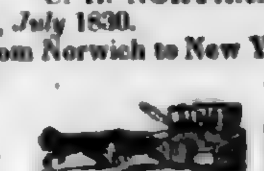
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

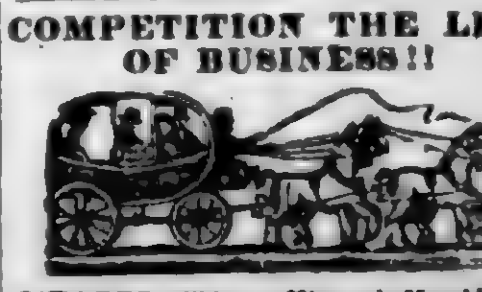
Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.



Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!



STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

20] D. RAYMOND.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, 1 red two years old steer, of a middling size, marked on the left ear, 2 slits in the end, and a notch in the under side. Whoever will return said steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

NEEDHAM SLATE.

Mansfield, Oct. 16. 1831

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

[redacted]

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a *generous* public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

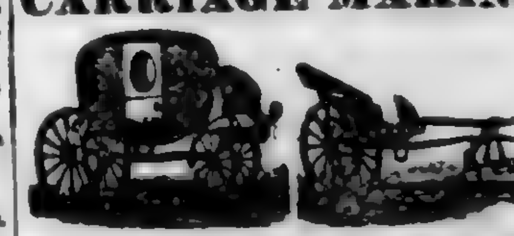
BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM $4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and *prices*, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

CARRIAGE MAKING

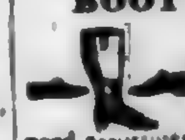


THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eowly26

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 8. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,

foot Shetucket street

EBEN. ALLEN,

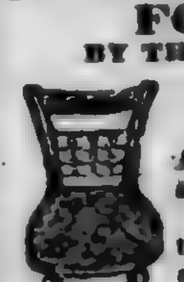
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,



CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 30

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 28

JOB PRINTING,

[redacted]

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis', in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞Terms as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 10, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1830. tf 21

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf 10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar, Barrel Patent Spools or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 20

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandise.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by Fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 28

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 33. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1697

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON
Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, mops, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vices, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal eratus, brooms, seives, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

LATEST FALL FASHIONS, FROM NEW-YORK.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, with the newest Fashions for Gentlemen's Coats, Surtouts, Pantaloons and Vests. He solicits a continuance of public patronage. He assures all who may favor him with a call, that their work shall be done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

JOHN FRAZIER.

WANTED,

A boy and a girl, apprentices at the Tailoring Business. Good recommendations of moral character will be required.

Griswold, Nov. 2, 1830. 3w32

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON

Offers for sale, whole sale and retail, as complete an assortment of School and Classical Books, as can be found in any Bookstore in this State. Having taken much pains to procure the most recent and best school books, he particularly invites school committees, teachers, and others interested in the subject, to call and examine them.

He has also for sale, a very superior assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, Albums, Writing Books, Cyphering Books, Quills, Slates, Paper, and Stationary generally.

Oct. 27. 31

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, The Atlantic Souvenir, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves and 12 highly finished engravings.

The Token, for 1831, embellished with several beautiful engravings.

Oct. 27. 31

ALMANACS FOR 1831.

FOR sale wholesale and retail, at THO. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, The Christian Almanac for 1831—also, Fessenden's Farmers' Almanac—Daboll's, Middlebrook's and Pocket Almanacs, &c.

Oct. 27. 31

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE Token; The Atlantic Souvenir; The Youth's Keepsake; The Pearl, or Affection's Gift—for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Sign of the Ledger

Nov. 3 32

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store—

Stewart's Essay on Future Punishment,

Southennan—by John Galt, Esq.

Life of Lord Byron—by John Galt;

Peace in Believing—a memoir of Isabella Campbell,

The Dyspeptic's Monitor, &c.

Oct. 27 31

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 1. 29

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold, Oct. 26, 1830. 31

MISS MOORE

HAS just returned from New York, with the latest Fashions for Ladies' Hats, [illegible] and Habits.

Oct. 27. 31

LAMP GLASSES.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, Lamp Glasses of all sizes.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 3. 3w32

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, the following

DRY GOODS.

Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gro de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crapes,
Superfine jet Bombazine,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, cheap,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Calicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Froggs,
4, 5 and 5-4 black Lace Veils.

Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice lot of

SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of VESTINGS,

selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 27. 6w31

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w29

SPECTACLES.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his store, next door to Norwich Bank,

A great variety of *silver and steel bowed* SPECTACLES, to suit any age. Likewise superior Glasses, of all ages, which he will put in old frames. Green and Concave Glasses, Goggles, &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 3. 3w32

FINE CUTLERY.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of *KNIVES and FORKS*, of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and *warranted* wrought knives and forks, at *very low prices*. Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn, and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 13. 5w29

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

TEAS, SUGAR, &c.

25 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
5 do. white do. do.
20 do. Loaf and Lump do.
25 bags Coffee, 30 kegs Ginger,
300 lbs. Cloves, 200 do. Nutmegs,
30 chests Young Hyson, Souchong and Hyson Skin Teas,
30 kegs new Raisins,
60 boxes bunch and Muscatel do.
15 bags Pepper and Pimento,
200 mats Cassia,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
8 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue.
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

WALKDEN'S English, and Maynard & Noyes' American Inkpowder, for sale by the dozen or single, at

THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

Also—Coal Hods, Brass Kettles, patent Gridirons, Sauce Pans, &c.

Oct. 26. 31

STOVES AND TIN WARE.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a handsome supply of

PARLOR, COOKING & BOX

STOVES,

which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of

TIN WARE.

All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20, 1830. 30

IRON & STEEL,

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands
German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
800 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails, assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
130 bags Shot,
30 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

FRESH **ROCHESTER FLOUR.**

80 bbls. fresh ground Rochester Flour, from new wheat,

20 half bbls. do.—received during the past week, and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

MUSCAT WINE.

10 boxes of prime quality, just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

CODFISH.

70 quintals Shoal Fish, of first quality just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

HARTFORD ALE.

A new stock fresh and warranted, in barrels and half barrels—now landing and for sale at the lowest prices, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will buy second quality of Cheese, that is colored in the milk, in good order for shipping.

N. GILBERT.

Nov. 9, 1830. 33

FRESH RAISINS, &c.

150 kegs, half kegs, boxes and half boxes new fresh Raisins,
30 tubs New York Butter,
150 boxes New York Cylinder Glass,
30 bbls. and kegs refined Salt Petre,
300 bbls. Genesee Flour,

Just landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 27. 31

FISH, SALT, &c.

30 quintals prime Shoal Fish,
20 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
1 bbl. Pickled Salmon,
100 bushels Eastern Salt,

For sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FOR SALE,

A large second hand Stove and Pipe, suitable for a Factory. Enquire at this Office

Oct. 27. 3w31

STARCH.

16 bbls. Philadelphia Starch,
30 bbls. and boxes Colgate's No. 1 do.

For sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

OIL.

3 bbls. white Winter Oil,
4 bbls. Summer and Fall do.
3 bbls. Whale do.—for sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 3. 32

FLOUR.

100 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour. received this day and for sale very cheap by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 3. 32

SALT, &c.

200 bush. C. Salt, 200 do. T. I. do.
30 bbls. Rochester Flour,
Teas of all kinds.

The above are for sale by

DANIEL B. MINER.

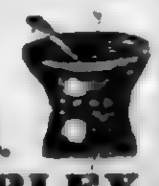
Nov. 9. 32

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. 

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepp.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes roleinis,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cant harides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
400 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	30 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' palmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jaunit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water
Mead's pills,	

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, 1 red two years old steer, of a middling size, marked on the left ear, 2 slits in the end, and a notch in the under side. Whoever will return said steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

NEEDHAM SLATE.

Mansfield, Oct. 28. 1t31

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 2, 1830.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

WILLIAM TUCKER.
DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of

E. TUCKER & CO,

will continue the mercantile business at the store in Plainfield recently occupied by the late firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. where they will, the ensuing week, open a fresh supply of new & fashionable Winter Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or credit, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

They are wanting immediately, 3 or 4000 knots of good blue mixed and white stocking yarn; 400 doz. pair good blue mixed socks and stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.

We would take this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge all past favors, and respectfully to solicit a continuance of that liberal patronage with which the public have hitherto favored us.

DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1830. 3w32

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having sold our interest in the Mechanics' Manufactory in Thompson, to Mr. Hezekiah Kelly of the city of New York, hereby give public notice that we do cease to be members of, or holden for the payment of debts contracted by said Mechanics' Manufacturing Co.

THOMAS DIKE,
JAMES DIKE,
JUDE SABIN.

Sept. 27, 1830. 3w[illegible]

NOTICE TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

WANTED immediately a Journeyman at the above business, to whom constant employ, good encouragement and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, at the old stand of Waldo & Davis.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

At a Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, legally warned and held, October, 4th, 1830—

VOTED, That horses, cattle, asses, mules, sheep and swine, be restrained from going at large on the public highways and commons in said Franklin, for the term of one year from the first day of December next, on penalty of fifty cents a head for horses, horned cattle, asses and mules, and twenty-five cents a head for sheep and swine; *Provided*, That each person owning only one cow, may be permitted to let the same run at large, provided such cows are furnished with a bell each. [32

Attest HENRY HAZEN, *Town Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy of record.

Attest HENRY HAZEN, *Town Clerk.*

PENMANSHIP.

J. DUTTON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches.—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $3 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

WHEREAS, the Superior Court at their Session at New London, in and for the county of New London, adjudged and declared *John Bowen*, of Norwich, in said county an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the 4th Tuesdays of December, February, and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of the said Bowen.

JOHN HYDE,
ELISHA CONGDON, } *Commissioners.*

Norwich, Oct. 23d, 1830. 3w31

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the first of October, a pair of red two years old STEERS—one with line back and line belly, with lop horns—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HORRIE TUCKER.

Sterling, Oct. 28th, 1830. 3w32

NEW **FALL GOODS.**

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—&c

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 28

PURE **SPERM OIL.**

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 6, 1830. 1f29

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NAVAL REMINISCENCE.—The blockade of the frigates United States and Macedonian in the harbor of New London by a superior British force, during the late war, made the adjacent waters a scene of spirit-stirring interest to landsmen. To our gallant tars, however, it was a species of durance vile. The enemy's ships lay so near the mouth of the port, that escape was out of the question; and to encounter such a fearful odds, would have been madness. Frequent skirmishes took place between the coasting vessels, which were well armed, and the enemy's barges, which generally resulted in the defeat of the barges, sometimes with great slaughter. It was admitted by a number of the officers who came on shore after the ratification of the treaty of peace, that their loss in these conflicts was unusually severe, particularly of officers.

Our frigates, finding every avenue closed to their escape, were removed up the river Thames, & partially dismantled. The blockading squadron became therefore less vigilant, & were scattered about, sometimes in Gardiner's Bay, with but a single frigate and sloop of war immediately off the harbor. Sometime in the summer of 1814, there was almost a dead calm for the space of nearly a week. The Ramilies 74 lay becalmed in Gardiner's Bay, a distance of 20 miles, and only the Maidstone, frigate, and Sylph, sloop of war, were lying near New London. Com. Lewis, with his flotilla of gun boats, 36 in number, had proceeded down the Sound towards New Haven for the purpose of giving convoy to a fleet of coasters; and learning the situation of the enemy's force, he determined to test the utility and advantages of the gun-boat system. When he arrived in sight of the foe, the sloop of war was at least two miles distant from the frigate, and the slight breath of wind would not even flap her sails, which she instantly raised in order to gain her lee. The gun boats came down rapidly, propelled by their sweeps, and arranged themselves in a semi circle to commence the engagement. The spectacle at this moment was striking and animating. The numerous convoy in motion extended as far as the eye could reach; the boats of the frigate were seen putting off to tow the sloop of war under her stern; the gun-boats were opening the cannonade with their long 32 pounders; and every fresh token of the awakening breeze, as now and then a faint air from the land rippled the smooth surface of the waters, anxiously watched. It was soon manifest to the thousands of spectators that lined the shore, with hearts throbbing at the prospect, that the sloop of war would save herself, and that the only chance of the gun-boats was first to attack the frigate.

To that point the shot of the flotilla were now directed, and their bearing showed a firm resolution to try the result of a brush with the frigate's long eighteens. The sun was just setting, and a more beautiful evening never shone upon the face of the waters. The gun boats took a position in compact order about three miles from the frigate. The latter was in a blaze of fire, rolling out her broadsides with fury, while the flotilla were pursuing their deadly vocation with equal bravery and desperation. Their shot could be often seen striking the water beyond the frigate, and whenever not seen, there was no doubt they had lodged in her sides. The broadsides of the frigate were not mis-directed; two of the gun boats were struck between wind and water, and went down. The battle raged with-out intermission until after 9 o'clock, at which time a breeze sprung up, and the enemy's motions were distinctly visible, preparing to run down her light winged visitors and make short work with them. Signals were therefore made for the gun-boats to run into New-London, which they did, under a hope of renewing the engagement the next morning with a better chance of success. The next morning, however, the breeze had freshened, and the 74 was weighed from Long Island for the relief of her companions who were evidently glad to get thus out of the scrape without undergoing the mortifying necessity of lowering their ensigns to a few Yankee cockboats.

The damage which the Maidstone must have received was never ascertained with any thing like certainty. There were various rumors that from 15 to 20 of her crew were killed, and double the number wounded; but John Bull carefully kept the truth to himself, wisely considering that the less said about the matter, the better.

From the Utica Citizen.

"POWER IS CONSTANTLY STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

We know not the author of the above remark, but of this we feel assured, that it contains a large quantum of truth. Mankind seem to possess an instinctive aversion to governing themselves, while all are ready to become the rulers of others. In individual character, the perfect goverment of one's self is among the highest attainments of human perfection: So in nations, the perfection of political government is found, where the people themselves, competent to the task, hold exclusive possession of the reins of power.

We see developements of this principle in all the ranks of life; from the pedagogue of the district school, to the general of millions; from the militia corporal to the leader of a political party. To aspire to the government of others, is characteristic of man, while to govern himself is a trait scarcely to be found in our original nature.

Ours is a republican government. The people alone are recognized as the legitimate sovereigns, the fountain of power. This is the theory, and a good theory it is. But when we see what an influence it is which sways the people and consider how universally true it is, that "power is constantly stealing from the many to the few," we come to the inevitable conclusion that the spirit of our constitution is violated, by the degenerating influence of a sluggish or careless indifference to our political rights.

Power—much as we boast of freedom and republicanism—power is not exclusively in the hands of the people, its "only safe depository." The reason we conceive, is found in the want of intelligence. As a people are enlightened, in the same proportion are they free. Knowledge gives men the ability and the wish to govern themselves; while ignorance subjects them to the government of others. In India, for example, we see a hundred millions of men held in complete subjection by about forty thousand European adventurers. The slaves at the south too, are kept in perpetual bondage, notwithstanding their majority of numbers, by the superior intelligence of their masters.

Education, then, should be the great business of a nation aiming to be free. Let the light of knowledge and religion be poured over our country, and the people will be rendered worthy of freedom, "by comprehending its dimensions." Make them competent to govern themselves, and they will cease to be made the dupes of others.

"Education," in the language of another, "is a companion which no [illegible]

—no crime can destroy—no enemy can alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—and in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius—Without it what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage.'

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 4.

The packet ship Erie, Capt. Funck, arrived last evening from Havre, in the remarkably short passage of *twenty four days*. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers to the 9th of October inclusive.

[The Boston papers of yesterday contain London dates of the 8th of October, and Liverpool of the 9th, brought to that port by the ship Perfect, which sailed on the 10th.]

The general complexion of affairs in France was becoming more favorable. The Pope had acknowledged the new government; and it was confidently believed that in a very short time every government in Europe would have ministers accredited to the court of Louis Phillippe. Indeed the French revolution seems to be universally acceded to—a consequence, probably, of certain indications among their own respective people, that it would be unsafe to do otherwise. Prussia is represented to have gone further than mere acknowledgement, and to have approved of the principle of non intervention, in the affairs of other nations, stipulating, at the same time, not to interfere herself in the affairs of the Netherlands. If this be true, it accounts at once for another part of the news by this arrival, viz:—*The King of the Netherlands has appointed a commission to prepare the project of a law for the separation of the two kingdoms upon terms of amicable accommodation.*—This part is officially announced from the Hague, under date of October 2d. The communication was first made to a meeting of the members of the States General from Belgium only, who were convened by special invitation for the purpose of hearing the proposition. The proposition at first submitted, was to appoint the commission under the Prince of Orange.—The two Chambers were united at 12 o'clock on the day above mentioned, when the proposal was discussed and rejected, by a vote of 47 to 10—the Dutch members undoubtedly voting against it. The session was thereupon closed by the Minister of the interior, who formally announced *that a commission had been appointed.* The next question that arises, is, whether the Belgians will submit to these proposals? It will be seen by the details given below, that the insurgents have become so formidable as to declare themselves independent, and it is therefore quite probable they will not now listen to any terms but an absolute recognition of their independence, without acknowledging a mere nominal fealty to the King. In such an event the latter will be guided by circumstances. He would be unwilling to lose a third of his kingdom—its fairest portion, without a struggle.—But it will become him to weigh well his own power, before he appeals to the last resort of Kings.

But to return to France again. There had been a momentary panic at the Exchange, occasioned by the royal order which appeared in the Moniteur of the 5th, calling 108,000 men into actual service, viz: 20,000 young soldiers of 1829, 60,000 of the class of 1828 and 28,000 of the class of 1824, all of whom are to take their departure on the 25th of December ensuing. But the explanations that followed, showing that the sole object was to place the country in a reputable attitude, the expedition to Algiers having greatly diminished the ordinary footing of the army, soon dissipated the alarm. All the journals that we have seen, unite in pronouncing the calling forth of these forces merely a precautionary measure, demanded by the Chambers, and the public voice. The *Journal des Debats*, in repelling the idea that the measure was a sign of imminent war, says emphatically, "the language of all Europe is unanimous."

The French revolution "cannot reckon a single enemy upon the face of the globe. There are some important and serious questions before the cabinets of Europe, but none that give rise to the least apprehension of a recourse to arms.—Diplomacy is resorted to with perfect accord.—The whole world is aware that, in the present times, when the slightest commotion may shake the established system of Europe to its very centre, the only end of negotiation must be mutual arrangements."

It appears that a proposition was made in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 2d of October, to bring back the ashes of Napoleon. The motion was very properly rejected. It was certainly a most injudicious proposition. The pageant of a funeral over the remains, should England consent to give them up, would be soon followed by the march of King Philippe out of his palace.

A Spanish Junta is said to have been formed at Bayonne, composed of Isturitz, Calatrava, Sancho, and Lopez Pinto. The refugees want neither arms nor money. A telegraphic despatch, from the Prefect of Bayonne of Oct. 3, says:—"The garrison of Pampeluna has sent the following detachments to the various points of the frontier:—To the Valley of Bastan, 250 men—the Valley of Roncal, 200—Ochagaria, 150—Roncevaux, 300—Burguetta, 300—all Infantry, and 400 Royalist Volunteers; the whole under orders of Brigadier Juanito.

From Galignani's Messenger.

Letters of the 28th ult. from the frontiers of Spain mention a singular contrast. Whilst the refugees arrive in small troops of from 20 to 30 men with passports delivered at the Prefecture of Police, one passport for each troop collectively, recommending them to the special protection of the authorities, orders are sent on the other hand to the Sub-Prefect to prevent the assembling of these refugees on the frontiers.—Spanish deserters arrive here every day from St. Sebastian and Irun. The Spanish frontiers are covered with troops of the militia. St. Sebastian has a garrison of 1200 men. The garrison of Pampeluna, is still more considerable. Up to the 23d of September no official act had made known the views of the Spanish Government; certain secret documents seemed to indicate the project of not yielding to the force of circumstances.

We learn from Perpignan, that the Count d'Espagne arrived on the 25th ult. at Paralada, a place three leagues from the frontier; and before his departure from Barcelona, took measures to ensure the tranquillity of the interior.—With this view, several persons were executed in the town, and their families banished. The utmost consternation pervades all Barcelona, the coffee-houses are deserted, and numerous arrests continue. Orders have been given to all the Monks to arm themselves and defend their convents. Troops are marched towards the frontiers. A regiment of Light Infantry has been sent to La Seu-d'Urgel, and two regiments of the Royal Guards are stationed by companies along the road from Junquera to Barcelona.

THE NETHERLANDS.

We have not room for a tythe of the news from Belgium and Holland, in the form in which it appears in the French papers. A variety of translations from Paris papers of the 9th, will be found below, and a summary of antecedent accounts must suffice. The appointment of a Commission to adjust the commotions in Belgium, is mentioned in the introduction to this summary. The King has likewise issued the following decree:—

"Art. 1. Our well beloved son the Prince of Orange is charged, in our name, with the government of all those parts of the Southern Provinces in which legal authority is acknowledged.

"Art. 2. He will fix his residence at Antwerp.

"Art. 3. He will, by conciliatory measures, second and support, as much as possible, the efforts of the well intentioned inhabitants to re-establish order in those parts of the provinces where it has been disturbed.

The King is said to have been much disappointed, and deeply afflicted by the melancholy issue of the attack upon Brussels. He had been deceived as to the time, extent and character of the insurrection. It is reported that the English Government is about to send an Embassage of high dignity, to endeavor to negociate a compromise between the King and his revolted subjects; but the reports need confirmation.

"In the meanwhile the Belgians are accomplishing their glorious revolution. Every day their organization gains strength; every day they make new conquests. To the capture of Mons and Ath, have been added those of Namur, Philippeville, and Courtray; and Ghent cannot be long before it surrenders. On the other hand, the Dutch are effecting their retreat. They are evacuating the country, slowly it is true, but still their movement is retrograde, and they by no means seem to think of resuming offensive operations. Moreover, desertion makes great progress in their ranks; all the Belgian officers and soldiers are abandoning them: the Dutch army is retreating from Antwerp, which it oppresses, and deprives of all communication with Flanders and Brabant—but this state of things cannot last long: the indignation of the inhabitants seems to have reached the highest pitch, and will burst forth on the first pretext, as in the other towns."

In addition to these statements a private letter from Amsterdam says—

"A project is openly entertained in this city of converting Holland into a Batavia Republic, as soon as Belgium should be declared independent. This project, which many Dutch families have for a long time desired to see realized, would reduce the King of the Netherlands to the simple rank of Stadtholder, the only title that the Princes of his family held, previous to the year 1816."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The independence of Belgium was declared at Brussels on the 4th of October. The following is the decree:

The Central Committee taking into consideration that it is necessary to arrange the future state of Belgium, decree—

"Art. 1. The provinces of Belgium, violently separated from Holland, shall constitute an *independent state.*

Art. 2. The Central Committee shall occupy itself as soon as possible, with a project of a constitution.

Art. 3. A national Congress shall be convoked, in which the interests of the provinces are to be represented. It shall be their duty to examine the project of a Belgian constitution, and modify it in such manner as they may deem advisable, and cause it to be executed, as a definite constitution, in all parts of Belgium.

Brussels, Oct. 4, 1830.

De Potter, Ch. Rogier, Sylvan Vandeweyer, Count Felix de Merode.

The Provisional Government have established their office at the Palace of the States General. The Governor of the Province of Brabant has issued a circular addressed to the Burgomasters and other authorities of the town, recommending them to form corps of Burgher Guards with all possible despatch. Orders have been given by the Commander-in-chief for the construction of moveable barricades, in the place of those now existing, which impede greatly the traffic of the town.

All the Belgian soldiers have quitted the citadel of Ghent, either to return home, or enlist in the free corps forming by the Regency. In the night of the third more than 200 of them entered Ghent. The inhabitants of Hassett only waited for a favorable opportunity to declare themselves, which they have just done. The same had taken place at St. Trond, where the officers of the Marshalsea have been put under arrest. Five men of the Marshalsea from Stavelot have arrived at Liege, with their arms and horses. On reaching the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, they were received with *vivats*. The castle at Dinant was surrendered, and the Dutch garrison are prisoners of war. This conquest is due to the courage of the inhabitants of the town and the surrounding villages, who summoned the fort to surrender, and made preparations to attack it by force.

A quantity of material and ammunition was found in it. Yesterday the castle of Namur surrendered. Baron de Stassart, Governor of the Province, accompanied by a great number of horsemen, went thither to Lieut. General Van Geen, who was conducted to his house in the town. M. de Stassart afterwards went back to the castle with above 2000 citizens, and hoisted the colors of Brabant. The Dutch soldiers set out last night for Luxembourg. On the first inst. the capitulation of the citadel of Tournai was signed, and the citadel surrendered by the Dutch to the Provisional Government. Tranquility prevailed at Ostend on the 2d inst. The workmen had returned to their usual occupations; the burghers performed military duty, and were enrolling volunteers. The pieces of cannon mounted on the sea side were 48 pounders. The material found in the place amounts to 300 pieces of artillery, some of them of brass; 80 large sized and 80 small mortars; between 3000 and 4000 barrels of gunpowder; 1000 shells ready charged; and a considerable number of balls. The value of the stores found in the arsenal is estimated at 7 millions of florins."

The Journal de la Belgique of the 4th, states that the town of Maestricht is declared to be in a state of siege by a proclamation of Major General Dibbets. The tri-colored flag was flying in all the Communes of Western Flanders. Even the town of l'Ecluse was in a state of insurrection.

"An officer from the garrison of Charleroy despatched by the Commandant, arrived at Brussels this morning, to ask permission of the Provisional Government to transmit to Prince Frederick a report of the situation of that fortress. A bloody contest has taken place at Termonde between the inhabitants and the troops; many were killed on both sides, and the town was on the point of being in the hands of the citizens, when 1500 infantry from Willebrock arrived, reinforced the garrison, and re-established the former order of things. On taking the citadel of Tournay, there were found 200 pieces of cannon, a large supply of ammunition, and the military chest, containing 300 florins. The burghers of Bouillon have gained possession of the citadel, and keep the troops shut up in the barracks. The garrison of Arlon, on arriving at Neuf Chateau, were quartered upon the citizens, who induced the soldiers to give up their arms without resistance."

The National says—They state from Mezieres that the Belgians had attacked the castle of Bouillon. A very heavy cannonade was heard from that town on the evening of the 5th. It was not known when the courier left, whether they had made themselves masters of the place.

CHARLEROI, Oct. 6.

Our town yielded at 1 o'clock P. M. Two days were allowed to the troops to evacuate the place, laying down their arms and carrying with them nothing but their baggage. Material valued at two millions and upwards, has been found in the place. By a decree of the King of the Dutch, his son, the Prince of Orange, is charged with the administration of the provincial government in his name, of the southern provinces, where his authority is yet recognised. His residence is fixed at Anvers, ministers and councillors of state are appointed to assist him.

LIEGE, Oct. 5.

Who would believe it? Pushing even to absurdity its ignorance of facts, or contempt for them, the old government pretends to enter into a conflict with the new. We know that Belgian deputies have been invited to repair to the Hague, to form together with the Dutch deputies and former councellors of State a special commission to manufacture projects of laws.—We know that King William has ordered his runaway and replaced governors to convoke the provincial estates, in order to constitute the States General, in double number, to submit to them the question of separation. We know not whether to laugh at this excess of blindness or be indignant at this indecent presumption.—Imagine Charles X. convoking the French Chambers by letters close from the middle of England, and you will have an idea of the good sense which prevails in the Cabinet of the Hague, and of the humiliating affronts it contrives for itself. The cannon of Brussels has destroyed what the cannon of the Holy Alliance established. Force gave the throne of Belgium to the King of the Netherlands, and force, which it has as cruelly provoked, has taken it away.

Private Correspondence.

"The King offers us; they say, the Prince of Orange, his eldest son, for a viceroy; and on these terms would consent to indemnify us for the damage done by Frederic. I mention this as a mere rumor. The Provisional Government exhibits a moderation, which conciliates even its former adversaries. It was expected they would decree a constitution, or at least establish the principles of government. But every thing is left by them to the national will and a future Congress; and they content themselves with proclaiming our independence. In this there is as much wisdom as patriotism. The will of the nation, whatever it may be, will be sacred in the opinion of those who would have cared little for the will of certain men, however estimable, suddenly raised to unlimited power.

GERMANY.

Troubles continued in the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt. Bands of from four to five hundred men overran the country, committing devastations. All the troops were out, and skirmishes occurred daily. The insurgents seemed bent only on putting down all order and authority. They attacked all the public functionaries and the custom houses.

The insurrections in Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt, and Hanau, are becoming quite serious. A letter of the 2d of October from Hanau says: "More than 200 peasants assembled, and entered by force into Budingen, where they demolished a part of the buildings. From thence they proceeded to Ortenberg, and seem determined to march upon Giessen."

Bavaria was also threatened; and the Germanic Diet was taking measures in earnest to quell these untoward revolts. For this purpose troops were moving upon various points, in strong numbers. But we have not room for particulars.

They wrote from Hanover that serious disturbances had broken out at Luneburgh and Celle. The people were in insurrection against the privileges of the nobles; and demanded that the King of Hanover should reside in the country, or cede the Crown to the Duke of Cambridge.

Madam Cristophe, widow of the Emperor of Hayti, had arrived at Vienna with her two daughters. She was to pass the winter in Tuscany.

SPAIN—REPORTED INSURRECTION.

The Temps, of Oct. 8, gives a letter from Madrid, of Sept. 27, which says:—"News has reached here that the inhabitants and garrison of Cadiz, have proclaimed the Constitutional Government."

From the Constitutionel of October 9th.

The circulars and secret orders of the Ministers Calemande and Zambrano, and of the Inspector General of the Royalist Volunteers, Carvojal, are producing their fruits in Spain. At Madrid Ferdinand was to have been dethroned, perhaps assassinated, and replaced by Don Carlos; the Ministers Ballesteros, Salmon and Salazar and all the liberals of the capital were to have been massacred and their houses pillaged; the inhabitants of the infamous quarters of Madrid having been hired, were to co-operate with the Royalist Volunteers in their famous exploits. Happily, on the 24th of September, the day fixed upon by the conspirators, the plot was discovered just as it was to have broken out. The streets were filled with soldiers, the public places were transferred into bivouacks, and the arrests began. At Oviedo, assassins, organized by the Bishop, ran to the depot of arms to seize them; and had not the commandant of the port made an honorable resistance, all the liberals would have been pitilessly massacred. At Seville the volunteer royalists were disarmed, as a wise precaution. In all the provinces, the priests and monks were preaching to the people, exhorting them to make a St. Bartholomew massacre of all the liberals. Arrests continued at Barcelona. The Carlists of Catalonia, whom the Count d'Espagne disarmed when Ferdinand put down the rebellion in that province, have resumed their arms by the orders of the same Count, and in compliance with them a regiment of royalist volunteers had been raised at Barcelona. The colonel and commandants are known to be the most inveterate apostolicals in all Catalonia. Noblemen's servants, dependants on the church and people recruited by the monks, were enrolled in the corps. No honest working men were among them. The Count had given orders to let no constitutionalist go abroad, and to fire on all such as left their commones. Fifty of them had been arrested at Barcelona. All the officers of the old constitutional militia supposed to have any influence, had been arrested; part had been imprisoned at Mount Joui and part in the citadel. Several Frenchmen had been arrested at Barcelona. They claimed protection from the French Consul, but he could not interfere in their favor. They were set at liberty by the exertions of their friends.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Paris papers furnish us with English dates, and copious extracts from London papers, to the 8th of October inclusive, and the Perfect at Boston, from Liverpool, brings London papers of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th.

Sir Robert Peel had been invited to stand a candidate for the election at Liverpool as successor to Mr Huskisson and had declined. Mr. Grant had also been invited to offer himself, but had declined. Mr. W. Ewart has offered himself, as a candidate, and as far as he had carried the canvass he had been very successful.—An influential party were disposed to invite Mr. Denison.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier, under date of the 4th ult. states that intelligence from Spain is calculated to confirm the reports sometime in circulation, that Ferdinand seriously intended offering a charter to his subjects, and thus defeat the plans of the constitutional force on the frontiers. The Ex-King of France had solicited a residence in Austria. The Russian Ambassador had several interviews with the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Wellington. The Duke, it is stated, had been strongly urged to interfere in behalf of the King of the Netherlands: and the Ambassador has declared that he is bound to do so by the treaty of Vienna. It is asserted in the best informed circles that the King has declared against any interference on the ground of impolicy, although he wishes good faith to be kept.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Boston Centinel and the Daily Advertiser, of Saturday, contain the following:—

The mail packet schr. Lady Ogle arrived at this port yesterday, from Halifax, with the October mail from Falmouth, E. By this arrival, the London Times of Oct. 9th has been received at the News Room, one day latest. The news from the Continent has been principally anticipated by the Erie, at New York, from Havre.

From the private correspondence of the London Times.

PERPIGNAN, Sept. 29.—I was perfectly correct in my information respecting the Conde d'Espanes; he was the night before last, at Junquera, a small village situated on the extreme frontier of the Spanish territory. His guard, I am sure, did not amount to 300 men. It was rumored that we were to have entered Spain last night, but I could trace the report to no authentic source. The moment, however, cannot be far distant, for the Spaniards already commence openly to manifest their impatience at their prolonged stay here.

From the London Times, of Oct. 9.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Friday (evening) Oct. 8.—The tenor of the intelligence from Paris, and particularly that respecting the determination of the French government against all interference in the affairs of the Netherlands, gave a slight impulse to our fund, this morning, but it was only temporary. We observe that no great value is attached in the city to the acts of the French Ministers, or their declarations of policy; because, in the first place, it is believed here that their tenure of office is an extremely uncertain one, and also that they must at all events, if they continue to govern, yield to the current of popular feeling on all great questions. This is to be received merely as the opinion of one class of the monied interest, and to explain the very temporary effect produced to day in the funds. French stock, it appears, rose in Paris on this occasion about 1 per cent and the rise was maintained at the close of Wednesday's transactions.

In the Madrid letters received to-day, there is some reference to disturbances in that city, but it is left doubtful whether they are of importance enough to deserve notice as a political event, though the great events which sprung lately in other countries from small beginnings, give an interest to all movements of the kind, which they could not, under other circumstances, possess. All that we can collect is, that an affray has taken place in the streets of Madrid between the King's troops and the volunteers of that city. These latter are the remnant of the force raised during the revolution, under the title of the Army of Faith, and dissensions of the sort are said to be by no means uncommon, owing to an old antipathy subsisting between them and the old Royal Guards.

Count de Lebzeltern, a distinguished diplomatist, had been appointed Minister from the Court of Vienna to the King of the Two Sicilies. The march of Austrian troops into upper Italy continues without intermission. Milan, it was reported, was to be garrisoned by 14,000 Hungarian troops.

The Madrid dates are to Sept. 23. The accounts are that the party of Absolutists was predominant at Madrid.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Salem Gazette of Friday.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—We learn from a respectable gentleman, recently arrived from St. Petersburgh and who lodged in the same house with this *extraordinary* Minister from the United States, that the account of this eccentric character, copied into last Tuesday's Gazette from the Journal of Commerce, is substantially correct; that his conduct in every situation has been such, as to astonish and disgust even those who were somewhat prepared to see a *lusus naturæ*. It seems that, contrary to the advice of the Court Tailor, he determined to appear before the Emperor in his usual dress, viz. a blue coat, buff waistcoat, buckskin breeches, and whitetop boots, with the addition of a large dragoon's sword attached to a broad white belt, drawn tight around the body, and over the coat. When presented, the Emperor accosted him in French, in which language our buckskin hero not being very fluent, was once in his life put to the "non plus." Whether a sensation of fear, or reverence, or a mistaken notion of propriety, gave the impulse, we are unable to say, but the fact is that the Ambassador extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary *fell* immediately on *both knees* and delivered his credentials. "Oh! what a fall was there my countrymen!"—The descendant of Pocahontas; the pride of the *Ancient dominion*, the light and life of Democracy; the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, on his marrow bones at the foot of his Imperial Majesty, the Czar of all the Russias! "Then you and I, and all of us fell down," for we were all embodied and represented in that "bone and muscle" emblem of our republic.

After recovering from his surprise, the good Nicholas sent for an interpreter, and kindly raised up the lowly ambassador, probably "by placing his thumb under his chin." "*Madame*" was then asked for, as has been stated, and accordingly came in; but no sooner did she behold the queer object that solicited her attendance, than she burst into a fit of laughter. This, in the opinion of our hero, was very amiable, and by way of conversation, he told her ladyship that *Mounseer, there*, was the first crowned head before whom he ever had the honor of appearing.

The Ambassadors of foreign powers have all called upon Mr. R., but he not only refuses them admittance, but even forbids *Juba* to bring up their cards. He says that Congress has made no provision for his embassy, and that the President gave directions to draw upon him personally for his expenses. That he was only ordered to remain six months at St. Petersburg, and he has then permission to travel where he chooses, at the public expense. His health appears to be fast failing and when our informant left, he intended to embark in a steamboat for Lubec and from thence go to Paris. The faithful Juba says, "Massa never was half so crazy."

Many of the details of Mr. Randolph's perverse conduct on shipboard, though curious, are better left untold. His arrogance; his ridiculous malice in charging the Captain and other officers with stealing his herbs and porter; and the scarcely justifiable revenge habitually taken of him by the petty officers, for his insults to their superiors, by plying him with liquor till he could not stand; all these things are well known at St. Petersburg, but are somewhat too gross for extended recital.

"KISSING GOES BY FAVOR." The last number of the U. S. Telegraph, by Duff Green, the Dictator, gives us the particulars of a feast of fat things at Washington by "two hundred Mail Contractors," CASUALLY drawn together from different parts of the Union. According to the Telegraph this formidable army of pensioned partisans, in their official capacity of contractors, waited upon the President, "in a body," delivered him an address, in which they most impudently praise the president to his face, tell him of his "wise, prudent and patriotic conduct"—"approve and applaud" his veto as "emanating from the most *exalted moral and political courage*"—assure him that they are, "on the whole," "anxious and solicitous" that he should be re-elected—and pledge themselves to support him with their "exertion and interest." To this sickening address of his sycophants, replete with fulsome adulation, and cringing servility, the President "most graciously condescended" to make a verbal and formal reply. One cannot but admire the disinterested patriotism of these "two hundred" contractors. They are undoubtedly just as sincerely anxious for the re-election of President Jackson, as they are to retain the loaves and fishes of official patronage. So it is—government contracts and lucrative offices are liberally dealt out to partisan favorites; and they, in return, tickle the ears of the Executive with adulation and praise.

Honest farmers—mechanics—working-men of the country, who bear the burthens and pay the taxes of government—what think you of such management?

Vermont Watchman.

HORRID AFFAIR.—From a correspondent at Huntsville, Ala. under date of Oct. 16, we have received the following account of a homicide committed in the county of Madison in that state:

"One of your old acquaintances in this town, Mr. Logan D. Brandon, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. committed a most atrocious outrage upon a respectable citizen of this county, which terminated in almost immediate death. It appears that Col. *Gideon Northcut*, a member elect of the legislature of this state, was lately tried before a Court Martial for conduct unbecoming an officer, and cashiered. Brandon testified before the Court against the Colonel. On the before mentioned day, as Northcut was addressing a collection of people from the *stump*, as it is here called, at a regimental muster, in defence of himself, and who in the course of his remarks had cast some imputations upon the veracity of Brandon, he (Brandon) drew from his pocket a pistol, deliberately levelled it at Northcut, and at a distance not exceeding ten feet shot him down. Two or three other persons were wounded by the discharge of the pistol, one of whom, a Mr. Ramsey, was so badly injured that his life is despaired of. Brandon was apprehended, and bound over to take his trial in November next. But—you know that he has powerful and influential connexions and friends; and though there can be no doubt that he has been guilty at least of a wilful murder, I think I hazard nothing in *conjecturing* that he will be acquitted."

EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.—It is a complaint in the Richmond papers, that the banks of that city have more money than they can well use. The means of the country gentlemen are said to be increasing.

We believe that such is pretty much the case every where. The "balance of trade" is now manifestly in favor of the United States—even, perhaps, as it respects England—the great banking house and work shop of nations. Instead of sending specie to Calcutta, Canton &c. we send cotton goods, the product of our own soil and labor, to pay for such things as we need, and, in the abundance of specie on hand, or the short demand for it, is the ability of the banks to loan their paper, which answers all the purposes of specie, at the present time. And it cannot escape the observation of an intelligent person who has latterly passed over any considerable part of the United States, that the comforts of the people are rapidly increasing—and they will increase, unless the "system," so interesting to our prosperity, shall be "*nullified*" by the green eyed jealousy of a furious few, or sacrificed to bribery or fear by base or time-serving politicians; creatures of circumstances, mired in the slough of party. We do not include in this reproof the consistent opponents of the American system. We think that they are mistaken, but believe them honest; but how many are there whose principles on this subject depend on the prevailing fashion of the times, or the finger post ☞ of some aspiring man, into whose hands they have committed their judgment, that they may be rewarded with influence or office!—*Niles' Reg.*

The following paragraph comes in well on this occasion:

Of 64 vessels advertised, one day last week, in the Journal of Commerce, to sail from New York, but four are for ports not embraced in the United States. The proportion of our domestic as compared with our foreign navigation, may be judged of from this fact. The regular packets to Liverpool, London and Havre, are not, however, included in the calculation.

Nat. Gazette.

PHENOMENON.—In Florida, lately, a spot of earth sunk suddenly. The water immediately flowed over it, and a considerable lake was instantly formed. It is now from 40 to 50 feet from the surface of the remaining earth to the top of the water, and the latter is of considerable depth. The spot had been covered with large trees, which sunk with it. Hunters had passed the ground a few moments before the accident. We trust the weight of Giant Nimrods did not *hasten* the calamity.

N. E. Palladium.

"THE WAR IN THE JERSEYS."—From various accounts it appears that the friends and foes of *distilled spirits* is carried on in a *spirited* manner in New Jersey. One light skirmish is reported of rather an amusing character. Several knights of the puncheon who had been annoyed by a cold water company, conceived the design of making their favorite beverage the weapon of its own defence. Thinking the artillery as irresistible by others as by themselves, they actually invaded the dwelling of one their principal antagonists, a clergyman, with a barrel of rum. This piece of ordnance was planted in the front of the door, and a deputation sent in for his surrender. A barrel of rum, they thought, was certainly a present, which even a preacher of righteousness and temperance could not refuse. In this they were not deceived. It was most politely accepted and with many thanks. The deputation eyed each other with significant gratulation. The fortress was gained. But alas! the triumph of the wicked is short. What was their astonishment when the clergyman continued, "Here, Thomas, bring the axe." 'Twas a word and a blow. In went the barrel head, and out gushed the rum. The victory was on the other side, and the clergyman declared his door-yard a depository for all the rum in the country, free of storage, and axes furnished to boot. *Spirit of Monmouth and Trenton!* If the Jerseymen go on at this rate, the victory will be theirs, without bloodshed, though not without rum-shed; and though "distilled spirits should be" poured on to "the land" instead of being "banished from it," we are not certain that we should find fault with this mode of warfare if the soil does not suffer.—*Genius of Temperance.*

At the regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society yesterday, the Board had the satisfaction of meeting their Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, who has returned from England within a few days past. Dr. Milnor attended the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Society, as a delegate from the American Society. He was received in England, by all descriptions of people with whom he associated, as well as by the institutions he attended, with the strongest marks of esteem and respect. He was present at a large number of charitable anniversaries, at which, by particular request, he made addresses, which were received with much approbation. Dr. Milnor made a most interesting report to the Managers of his mission; for which, and for his services, they unanimously voted a resolution of thanks. A very interesting part of the report was composed of an address to him, on taking leave of his friends in London, by the Right Honorable Lord Bexley, one of the Vice Presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in which the best feelings were expressed towards our country, as well as to our institutions. We are gratified that the report is to be published by the Managers; and we are confident it will be read with much interest.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Herald, Oct. 27.

On the evening of Wednesday last, after the news of the re-election of Gov. Crafts had been received at Danville, a number of citizens collected upon the Green in front of Kelsey's inn, with the design of manifesting their joy on the event, by discharging a swivel thirty-four times, (corresponding with the number of ballotings.) After having discharged it twenty-three times, it was loaded the twenty-fourth time with a heavy charge, and fired, when the swivel burst in pieces, flying in all directions, and killing instantly Mr. Nathaniel Chamberlin of Derby, who was in town on business, and Mr. Benjamin West of Danville, who walked a few paces and fell, uttering only the exclamation, "I am dead!" He was borne to a store, and expired in about fifteen minutes after the fatal fire. In addition to these most melancholy events, Mr. James Harron was so severely wounded in one leg as to render amputation necessary, and Mr. Jesse Howland, slightly wounded. Mr. West was in the 41st year of his age, and has left a bereaved wife and child to mourn his untimely death. No appearance of violence was found on his body. Mr. Chamberlin, we understand, was about 30 years of age, and had a family, consisting of a wife and three children, to whom the remains of the deceased have been conveyed for interment. A large piece of the swivel came in contact with his neck and almost entirely severed his head from the body—his blood at the same moment gushing out upon the ground. The whole scene is represented by those who witnessed it, as being awful beyond description.

"—— Woes cluster,
"They tread on each other's heels."

Scarcely has the sensation produced upon the mind by the sad occurrence at Danville, subsided, and our ears are again saluted with melancholy tidings of death. A gentleman who left Montpelier early on Sabbath morning, and who was on the spot soon after the fatal event, states that just before he left town, Mr. —— Murdock, the Representative elect from Whitingham, in Windham county, while in a state of mental derangement, committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a razor, from ear to ear! Mr. Murdock had for several days been suffering from indisposition. On Saturday his demeanor seemed to indicate a partial alienation of mind, and he was watched during the night. On Sabbath morning his symptoms became more alarming. Being imprudently left alone or unguarded for a moment, he availed himself, of this opportunity to sever the fibre of life.—*Ib.*

Hon. Wheeler Martin of Rhode Island, has addressed a letter to President Jackson, telling him *to put his household in order*—for the finger of Heaven points to Henry Clay as the next President. He repeats that from the steeple of the Baptist Church he prophesied the election of John Q. Adams, and of Andrew Jackson, and that from the same lofty height he has now proclaimed Henry Clay.

No *Martin*, perched upon the steeple of his box, elevating his beak to snuff up the breeze, ever had a more perfect view of the horizon than this *rara avis* of good omen. The Romans attached great importance to the flight of birds, and still more to the examination of their giblets. What would have been the sensation in those times, had a Martin attempted to prophesy?—All Rome would have been in commotion to see and listen. Without doubt Mr. Martin will prove to be a good prophet in this instance, but he comes rather late with his prediction. We predicted the same result long ago.—*Boston Centinel.*

From the Quebec Star.

A Dark Day in Quebec.—At Quebec the morning of the 28th of October, 1830, was singularly obscure. It was dark to such a degree at 8 o'clock that many persons just awakening from slumbers prolonged by the darkness, thought the day was merely dawning. From the North-West to the North there extended a broad belt of pale yellow light, having its upper outline curved as that of the Aurora Borealis usually is—that is, conformable to the convexity of the earth. This luminous band differed in position from the Aurora in having less extension towards the East and more towards the West, and in consisting of a steady instead of a corruscating light. The atmosphere all round was of such obscurity as to render the light, from contrast, the more vivid. When in three quarters of an hour the ascendency of the sun had prevailed, it was perceived that an enormous mass of dense clouds was on the ground, but it could not be determined through such a shroud, to which of Howard's classes of atmospheric vapour this phenomenon belonged. It will be enquired what was the cause of so unusual an appearance. Mariners of long experience do not remember the occurrence of an equal darkness in the day time. We do not pretend to explain the circumstance, our object being merely to record the fact.

SPAIN.—We receive through different channels accounts that the king and court of Spain are holding out professions of great liberality. Those who recollect the character exhibited by Ferdinand on former occasions will hardly be able to see in this any thing else than a new attempt to deceive. He finds himself exposed to an attack from those he has so long persecuted, and cannot but be sensible that he is surrounded by friends of the Constitution at home as well as menaced by those abroad. His natural resort is to fair pretences, and by these he hopes to quiet the former, and discourage the designs of the latter. Words cost nothing, and he has on previous occasions found them as useful as expensive armies. As to sincerity, the world would despise the lessons of experience if they should suspect him of such a quality. Of his character, it is to be presumed, the intelligent leaders of the Constitutionalists have nothing to learn. All the pretences he now makes they have looked for as matters of course, and their minds will not be made to waver in their purpose or design.—*Daily Adv.*

SHEEP.—The number in England is estimated at 45 millions, and, in Great Britain and Ireland probably amount to 60 millions; in France to 35 or 40 millions—in Spain to 15 millions. In the United States, their number has considerably declined within two or three years, because of the low price and dull demand for wool—and we have heard of large flocks for which no natural increase was permitted, in the last year. In 1827, the number was supposed to be 15 millions; now, perhaps, 12 millions; and on the increase, because of the present better price of wool.

In England, the flocks are chiefly kept for *food*—but, in the United States, mostly supported for their wool—we speak with reference to all the large flocks—and herein is the important reason why the number of sheep with us has not amounted to, perhaps, 25 millions. As our population becomes more dense, the rate of consumption of sheep for food will be advanced.

[illegible]—At the late term of the Franklin Circuit Court, Miss Catharine [illegible] has obtained a judgment of $1000 against Mark Harper, in an action for slander; Peter Curry obtained a judgment of $30 against [illegible] Jones, in a similar action; and Mrs. [illegible] Doyle obtained a judgment of [illegible] against Wm. Walker, for a slander which [illegible] her from being [illegible].—*Ind. Statesman.*

Proceedings at Norwich.—To the "Second Society of Norwich" belongs the honor of originating a measure, which in its progress will agitate the whole state of Connecticut, and produce a great and happy revolution in her system of popular education. They have voted to ask the Legislature to ordain, that the people shall be required to tax themselves to a small amount for the support of schools, as the condition of receiving an amount for that purpose from the state fund. The proposal is, in effect, to adopt the system in operation in the State of New-York, in preference to their own. The proposed principle is, to furnish a motive for efforts, on the part of parents and teachers; and to remove that temptation to apathy and indolence which is abundantly supplied on the present plan. And there cannot be the least possible doubt, that if such an alteration can be effected, its operation on the state of the schools would be of the most salutary character. That it will ere long be effected, we must not hesitate to believe, though perhaps the Legislature can hardly be expected to grant the petition immediately. Strong prejudices must be overcome by free discussions, by the strong demonstration of facts. And after all, it will not be a new thing under the sun, if some few should resist the measure as stoutly as our fathers did the tax bills of Great Britain. Some sturdy republicans will contend for the liberty of bringing up their children in comparative ignorance, of adhering to ancient usages, and of resisting all innovation. It will sound very strange to some ears, to be told that the Connecticut schools are not the very best in the world; and that the public fund will not of itself educate their children without parental attention or care. The measure, however, must and will be carried, because it is too late in the nineteenth century for such a plan to fail.

There is so much intelligence in Connecticut, the whole business of education is so weighty a subject, and there is so general a spirit of promoting it, that we cannot believe the present cumbrous system can long endure the assaults, that will be made upon it.

We hope those assaults, now they have commenced in an open and direct manner, will come fast & thick. Let the county presses echo the voice of the Norwich Courier and the Hartford Observer, which have already seconded the "Second School Society of Norwich." Let other School Societies take up the question, and discuss it thoroughly, and see if it is not best now to make one vigorous effort to alter the law and elevate their schools. Let petitions to this effect pour in upon the Legislature from every part of the state, and the voice of the people will be regarded. And if the petitioners are not heard this year, or the next, let their "continual coming" weary their representatives into compliance: even as the philanthropists and republicans of England have abolished the slave trade, the test acts, and Catholic disabilities, by dint of perseverance. It is a peculiarly grateful triumph, when a public measure is carried by strenuous efforts, and those continued efforts have at the same time so illuminated the public mind that the revolution is hailed with universal joy. So it cannot fail to be in this case, if the Education reformers of Connecticut hold on their way.

Education Reporter.

From the New London Gazette.

At a meeting of the Mechanics and Laboring Men's Association, regularly held at New London, August 3d, 1830,

After sundry observations, on the importance of Education, the best means of promoting it, and extending its benefits to all classes of society, and the direction of the invaluable school Fund of this State, so as to afford the greatest advantages to the diffusion of useful knowledge, &c.—On motion, the following votes passed unanimously:

Voted, That, in the opinion of this Association, the School Fund is a valuable legacy to the people of this State, if the avails be properly applied as *auxiliary* to elementary schools; but where the school districts rely, as in fact is the case in numerous instances, solely upon that Fund for the support of common schools, the Fund itself, instead of being a blessing, becomes an alarming evil.

Voted, That, in our opinion, children generally are not so well educated, as they were before the School Fund was established, and solely for the reason, that the fund is relied upon for the support of common schools, without generally taxing the districts to raise adequate means to maintain suitable and permanent teachers—that the evil arises from depending wholly on the public funds for the support of Common Schools, instead of considering them merely as auxiliary—and that the application of the school fund requires further legislative regulation to adapt it to the best means of encouraging competent and useful schools.

Voted, That a Committee of three members of the Association be appointed, to draft a petition to the Legislature of this State, to be presented by our Representatives at the next session, requesting them so to alter and modify the present School Laws, that no school district shall be entitled to any part of the public money, unless they raise by taxes, or otherwise, a sum equal, at least, to that which they may be entitled, under the *Law*, to be expended in each year, for the support of a Common School, in such district—or, in some other way provide that additional funds be raised in each district, for such purpose.

Voted, That we invite our brethren, in other towns in this State, to co-operate with us in promoting the object expressed in the above vote.

Voted, That Jonathan Sizer, Samuel Green, and John French, be a committee to prepare the above named petition.

Signed by order.

E. O. ARNOLD, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Society held on Monday, Nov. 1, 1830—on motion,

Voted, That the proceedings of this Society, on Monday, the 3d of August last, relative to common schools, be published in the New London Gazette. By order.

Attest, E. O. ARNOLD, Sec'y.

From the Connecticut Observer.

TEMPERANCE CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Temperance Society, would congratulate the friends of religion and humanity, on the progress which the Temperance cause is making, in our own state and nation and in foreign lands. They would express their gratitude to those who have generously aided them in sustaining their agent in his important labors during the past season. They are persuaded that the good resulting from his labors needs only to be known, to draw forth a sufficient contribution to sustain him in the field the remainder of the year, for which he is employed. An important subject of inquiry is now agitating the public mind, viz: Is the traffic in ardent spirits consistent with Christianity? Is it right for a man to deal in an article which is the cause of such an amount of pauperism, madness, crime, wretchedness and mortality? Can a man be esteemed a Christian, and can he hope for acceptance with God in the day of judgment, who, against the light now shed upon this subject, will be a vender of ardent spirits, except, to other persons are vended, for the express purpose of counteracting disease? The testimony of venders who have witnessed the evils of the trade, is, at this time, desirable. One merchant of high standing has declared, that he is fully satisfied that his business of thirty years, has not only reduced many families to wretchedness and want, but has swept one hundred of his neighbors to an untimely grave. Another, on hearing the declaration, has remarked that his business has been, he is persuaded, for the same time, equally destructive; and he can therefore no longer continue it with the hope of acceptance at the judgment day. The Committee would therefore invite such merchants in the state as are impressed with the evils of the trade, to communicate their views and feelings on the subject, with such important facts as have fallen under their notice, by letter, to the secretary of the society, with liberty to the Committee to make such use of them as they please. No names, however, will be given to the public.—Such communications, it is believed, are called for by benevolence. Had the apothecaries in our land, for thirty years, vended a drug which they had supposed to be good, but which they had now ascertained to be bad and awfully destructive of human life, surely it would be their duty to come before the public with such facts as were in their possession, and both dissuade the public from seeking, and their brethren of the trade from offering again the deleterious article. In ordinary cases, one exhibition of its dread effects would be sufficient. If in this case greater difficulties are to be overcome, a greater array of appalling facts must be produced.

Per order of the Committee,

J. MARSH, Secretary.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, NOVEMBER 10, 1830.

Political Retrospect and Prospect.—The peculiar situation of the politics of this country, at this time, seem to authorize some general remarks on the past and probable future state of matters in General Government politics. In looking back, we see President Jackson elected by an overwhelming majority over his opponent. There were qualities in Gen. Jackson which had recommended him justly to the gratitude and thanks of the American people. He possessed the qualities of a successful commander, and some of the same qualities were not without their value in a civil station, as promptness and moral courage and self-reliance are of use in one holding a civil as well as a military station. An inordinate admiration of his military services elected him. That any man, woman or child, capable of serious thought for the space of five minutes, ever supposed that Gen. Jackson possessed the civil qualities necessary for the head of a government, we never for a moment believed, nor could it be seriously claimed. But he was elected, and with a bold and upright course—with the selection of able and distinguished men for his counsellors—by showing himself the head and father of his country, and not of his party—he might have gained the affections of the whole country & his own manifest incapacities might have remained unnoticed or been helped out by his honest and judicious counsellors. But what was the miserable policy which he saw fit to pursue. At the first motion in his cabinet he placed a man of ability, doubtless, and great cunning, but probably the most crafty and thoroughly selfish man to be found in the country—utterly regardless of any body or thing, any further than they can be made to affect himself, or contribute to retard his own elevation. Self was his idol, and his nature would never allow him to give that counsel to his master which his judgment might dictate as the best and most sound. But bad and selfish as Van Buren was, he was the only intellectually decent man in the cabinet. Eaton, the War Secretary, did not understand the English language as well as a school girl of thirteen, and might well be instructed by the intelligent Cherokees whom he pretends in his ignorance to despise. Ingham, who never was supposed, by his acquaintance, to have been fit for any higher office than a select-man of a town or a judge of some inferior court, was installed over the important matters of the Treasury, and found himself involved in the intricacy of figures and in the performance of duties foreign from his thoughts, habits or pursuits. But Branch, the ruminating Secretary, as he is significantly called, must redeem their character—taken from the pine woods of North Carolina to figure as Secretary of the Navy.—A man universally known as of the most moderate intellect, and eminently unfit for any high office, was placed, with utter ignorance of naval matters, in the midst of naval men and at the head of the Marine. Mr. Berrien was little more than nominally a member of the cabinet, having nothing to do as a high officer of government, similar to the other departments. He was a respectable lawyer, much overrated at home. With such a President, surrounded by such a cabinet, what was to be anticipated? The combination of wickedness and folly which has appeared. There can hardly be a more ludicrous exhibition than that of Gen. Jackson. The plain old soldier now gives an audience to mercantile men, on the subject of trade, of which he has known as little as the man in the moon. He advises the plodding Secretary of the Treasury on matters of finance, and criticises the provisions of some law with some sage attorney.—The whole round of his duties are new and irksome to him, and "his Indian pipe" and the Indian trade is much more to his taste than dry, and, to him, perfectly unintelligible discussions on the intricacies of diplomacy. The whole arrangement of the cabinet—this combination of low craft and selfish cunning and utter incompetency—this assumption of garbs and duties and manners perfectly foreign from their previous habits, and the awkwardness and unwieldiness of their motions—the low petty intrigues, about some low petty office—afford a picture which, if not so revolting & disgusting in its detail, would be laughable in the extreme. But it is, to an American, too mortifying a state of things to be made a matter of sport. We willingly escape from the consideration of the disgusting course taken in the corrupt bartering of public offices.

But then comes the session of Congress, and the President comes out with his patched up, piebald message, most marvelously equivocal on most questions, and on a few disgracefully explicit. When the session opened, it was thrown in the teeth of the public, by the Jacksonians, that they came with a majority of sixty against them.—The history of that session is too recent in the minds of most to need any detail of its measures. No one has forgotten the ridiculous and idle proposal for a government Bank, and how soon and effectually that was put down by his own men, ably and manfully. During the whole session, all the measures recommended, were as uniformly voted down. It was even said by a distinguished Jackson member, "I came here determined to vote for all the measures that I could in conscience vote for, and am sorry to say I have not found one." It was not until the vote on the Indian bill, which was very close, that any of his favorite measures were adopted. But of all the periods of the session, the last day was the most fatal. His vetos to bills for internal improvements, with his smooth full of professions of attachment to them, broke the charm. Those who had for the sake of consistency [illegible] the internal improvements, [illegible] continued to keep up appearances, then openly protested against the whole matter—and acknowledged, in the bitterness of their spirit, that they had been deceived, and wretchedly imposed upon by idle and unmeaning professions—and the assembly broke up with a majority of the members of Congress opposed to all the measures of the thorough-going Jacksonians. Some came home of the party, and many others in the party smarting from the party, and many others, thoroughly alienated in feeling and principle, remaining still only nominally and ostensibly in the administration ranks, with no one feeling or principle in common. It matters little now by what names these bills are called, they voted and acted right on national questions, and may be relied on again. It was found extremely hard to push and bully enough professed Jackson men to vote against the Indian bill, and if to have been voted upon after the last vote, it must notoriously never could have passed the fall vote, it is doubtful whether the whole middle and western delegation united—the whole middle and western delegation united and—the administration, or merely indignantly denouncing the administration. Such was the state of feeling most of the course pursued. Such was the state of feeling which existed at the rising of Congress. It has in part since abated. The opposition to Gen. Jackson has increased very strongly in the West, and the fall session will show still more of a falling off from Jackson rule. The session will necessarily be short, and will doubtless be eminently noisy and quarrelsome, and probably be as eminently consumed in idle political discussions. That it will show a body less subservient to party than the last we doubt; there cannot, we think, be a doubt. The Western members, and most of those from Pennsylvania, have become thoroughly disgusted with the course of their leaders—and whether they do or do not come out openly during the approaching session of Congress for Mr. Clay, they will not shrink, be found opposed to the policy of Gen. Jackson as already shown, and alienated in feeling from him personally. We know also that that many of the members heretofore of the Jackson party have been elected by Clay men to the next Congress, having unequivocally expressed their disgust at the union of folly, incapacity, and political dishonesty already shown by the Jackson rulers.

It requires, we sincerely believe, but another session like the last, to make General Jackson's administration the most unpopular ever seen in the country. Nothing but a total change of conduct and of political measures can make his administration tolerable or tolerated, or by any possibility save him from the most signal defeat at the next election; and whether that will do it is very doubtful. There is no anticipating what course the President will take. He may very possibly turn a somerset and re-avow his attachment to the tariff and internal improvements, and go through the same farce of last year.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—By the following article from the New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 5th inst. it will be seen that this man has at last left St. Petersburgh for this country, after having publicly and openly disgraced himself and his country. It might have been supposed, that however indifferent our rulers might be as to their conduct at home, they would not have been so anxious to disgrace us abroad, as they have contrived to do by sending this person on a foreign embassy. An utter disregard of the just reproaches of the people, and the most glaring and frequent outrage upon their feelings and judgments, have been unsparingly practiced at home and a repetition was to be expected; but to send abroad a man as a foreign minister to disgrace us by his monkey tricks and his vicious indulgences, and his open contempt of the power to which he was sent, was not to be anticipated. We cannot conceive what excuse the Jacksonians will contrive to make for having recalled our respectable Minister (Mr. Middleton) and sent this man;—perhaps it is supposed that the spirit of the people is so thoroughly broken, or their judgments so thoroughly blinded, that they will endure this insult to their understandings. The loss of eighteen thousand dollars is the smallest part of the evil attending this measure, although, in the pretended economy of this administration, without excuse. The important part of the matter, is the disgrace of sending a madman to represent our government among foreign nations—a man whose conduct has put every American abroad to the blush.—What account could an American in Europe give of the reason of such an appointment? He would be obliged to say that some petty, local, narrow considerations of party operated. He would have to tell them that the dominant party feared the Cato-like deposition of the Virginian, and to avoid his malicious attacks where there were such fruitful materials for just attacks, they sent him abroad, to be freed from an uncomfortable and costly political enemy.

"*Our Extraordinary Minister.*—It is even as we expected with Mr. Randolph—nay, it is much worse than when Gen. Jackson and Mr. Secretary Van Buren, in their wisdom, resolved upon sending him to disgrace the American name in Europe. The article published in this paper a short time since, from the Journal of Commerce, did not reveal half the truth. Every American in St. Petersburgh has been made to blush for his country. The American Minister was grossly intoxicated day after day. When the foreign Ministers at the Russian capital called at his lodgings, and sent their cards up to him, he tore them to pieces in a rage, before their servants, declaring that he would have no such formalities—that when he wished to see them, he would let them know. He refused to receive a note from Prince Lieven, the principal *Minister* of State, and sent the messenger back with it. Upon this the Americans there interposed, and by representing to the eloquent Minister that it would be a direct insult to the Emperor, he was induced to send after and recall the courier. The Americans there, boarding at the same house, finally resolved to send a representation of his conduct to our government. But this became unnecessary, as MR. RANDOLPH SUDDENLY DEMANDED HIS PASSPORTS, AND TOOK HIS DEPARTURE HOME, VIA THE SOUTH OF EUROPE. Here, then, is a beautiful expenditure of eighteen thousand dollars of the people's money, by way of Reform. We hope Mr. Secretary Van Buren will not fail to go down to Norfolk on his return, and welcome him home!"

We had not supposed that there was a newspaper to be found in this country, certainly not in this State, so entirely lost to a sense of decency as to have published an article like the following, which we extract from the Hartford Times of the 1st inst.:—

"At a recent session of the Superior Court in Tolland Deacon Elisha Stearns, President of Tolland Bank, Clerk of the Superior Court, Member of the bar, &c. &c., recovered a verdict of $250, against Dunford Richmond, Esq. for an alleged libel, published in the People's Advocate. Mr. Richmond is a respectable merchant in Tolland, and has always been a uniform, unwavering, and inflexible democrat. This in itself was sufficient to bring him under the ban of Dea. Stearns and the Bank junto, constituting the leading aristocrats of that county. But Mr. Richmond committed a more serious offence; he had the presumption to advance funds and to lend his assistance to establish an independent press, one that supported democratic principles.

"In the Advocate, Mr. Robbins, the then Editor, who conceived that Dea. Stearns had endeavored to ruin him in his business, to blight his prospects and destroy him forever, animadverted at times with some severity on the man who had attempted so unjustly as he claimed, to injure him. We forbear further allusion for we understand that Mr. Robbins will seek justice at the hands of a jury of his country for the injury he has sustained. It was such that he some months since left Tolland. After his departure, Dea. Stearns had the unblushing disposition to bring a suit against Mr. Richmond, for what Mr. Robbins had written, because Richmond, he claimed, owned a part of the printing materials.

"The suit was appealed to the Superior Court, of which Dea. Stearns is Clerk, and of course had the designation of the towns from which the jurors, should be drawn. This matter was so managed that but a solitary democratic juror, was in the box. The counsel for the Deacon, were Calvin Goddard, member of the Hartford Convention, William W. Ellsworth, the federal member of Congress, and Henry Strong, more bitter than either of his associates. Notwithstanding this array of talents and the management and chicanery employed, the jury once came into court and declared they could not agree. They were again sent out by the judge, and the only democratic juror consented to come silent into court. It was undoubtedly wrong, and we hope never hereafter to witness an instance wherein a democrat will submit to see any of his fellow citizens thus treated. Though alone among the eleven, he should have sustained himself against them.

"As for the *Puliganst*, who hope to trammel the press, to break down its independence, and subject it to their control, they have a lesson to learn, in the fate of their great leader who could not succeed even in a comparatively small country. Still less can Deacon Stearns expect to rise by drawing money from Dunford Richmond. Old Elisha Babcock was also fined by a packed federal jury, and Selah Osborne was not only fined, but imprisoned for his independence, but democracy was established or conquered."

We had not thought that any man, however depraved himself, would have had the hardihood to have publicly advocated the doctrine in this article, or have avowed principles so perfectly profligate. The matter is one of very grave and serious moment, far above and aside from mere political or party questions. The pure and impartial administration of justice is the very foundation of the government—all our rights, of liberty and property, are dependent upon it. So sacred is this duty of administering justice impartially, that we rarely see, even in times of greatest excitement, any corruption on the Bench or in the jury boxes. The importance of the duties devolving upon them, the solemnity of their oaths, and the universal odium attached to a corrupt judge or juror, deter even the most unprincipled and violent from acting so disgraceful a part. It is the preservation of this feeling which can alone render courts of justice worth the having, or the trial by jury any thing more than a perfect mockery. How strange is it, that any man should have the boldness to avow so profligate a doctrine as that impliedly advocated by the Times. We noticed it with pain, and were anxious to attach some milder meaning to the language used; but it is too plain to be misunderstood, and it becomes every man of every party to express, in plain and emphatic language, their detestation and disgust of so barefaced an attempt to corrupt the administration of justice. We know nothing of the merits of the case—it matters not what they are. The Times puts the matter on a political footing—states that there was but one democratic juror (as he calls him) in the house—applauds him for holding out against the eleven, and blames him for ever yielding—and trusts that future juries will understand their duty better; it being understood, doubtless, that other suits are pending or anticipated. We trust they use the word "Democrat" in the new sense that they have applied to it—for the old and true democratic republican party would hardly be insulted by any such arguments addressed to them, and we have not so mean an opinion even of his own folks as to believe they will quietly bear the reproach thus indirectly placed upon them. We glory in the old and true republican principles, and the oldest and truest of those principles are all opposed to the unprincipled doctrines contained in the article above.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.—The Commercial Advertiser of Saturday says—We have but few election returns to make this evening, and those few are in no wise satisfactory to our own feelings, although with few exceptions, the results have been produced by our own political friends, whose repugnance to every thing resembling Anti-masonry, has induced them to bury for the moment their hostility to the Albany Regency. Partial returns from as far north as Washington county, and as far as Utica, swell the majorities of Throop beyond all calculation or example. Very large majorities for Granger are calculated on at the West; but they cannot overbalance majorities like these. In regard to our State government, "all is lost but our honor." But upon one point, we desire to put the distant public upon their guard. The Clay question is not affected by these results. Many of the strongest districts for Clay have gone the strongest against Granger; the reasons for which strange and heedless course we will explain satisfactorily and truly hereafter.

The Daily Advertiser of Monday, contains returns from 30 counties, which give Throop a majority of 17,236 votes, over Granger. The counties returned are New-York, Albany, Rensselaer, Orange, Greene, Columbia, Schenectady, Schoharie, Ulster, Westchester, Putnam, Suffolk, Otsego, Madison, Jefferson, Clinton, Yates, Montgomery, Saratoga, Oneida, Herkimer, Kings, Rockland, Richmond, Dutchess, Washington, Sullivan, Delaware, Onondaga, Lewis, Warren, Cortland, Oswego, Broome, Chenango, Ontario, Erie, Cayuga, Monroe.

The following gentlemen are said to be elected to Congress:—James Lent, John T. Bergen, C. C. Cambreleng, C. P. White, G. C. Verplanck, Aaron Ward, John C. Brodhead, John King, John Pryne, G. Y. Lansing, Erastus Root, Joseph Bouck, Wm. G. Angel, Samuel Beardsley, Michael Hoffman, Nathan Soul, W. Hogan, Charles Dayan, Daniel Wardwell, John Sandford, E. C. Reed, and F. G. Smith, *Jacksonians*. E. M. Pendleton, S. D. Wilkin, Mr. Eayes, and John W. Taylor, *Opposition*. Four towns to be heard from in the 10th district, in which Pitcher was ahead of Martindale 96 votes. In the 21st district, anti-masonic members elected.

OHIO.—A letter from a correspondent in Chillicothe, to the editor of the National Journal, dated Oct. 29th says—"Since I last wrote you, we have received the returns from all the counties in the state, with the exception of eight. The vote now stands—M'Arthur 50,274—Lucas 47,290—leaving a majority of 2933 in favor of M'Arthur. Those eight counties that remain to be heard from will certainly increase his majority. His election is placed beyond all doubt. Our Congress men stand—10 for Clay, 4 for Jackson. In the State Legislature, we have a majority of 10 on joint ballot.

"P. S. I have opened this to inform you that Tuscarawas county (one of the eight) has been heard from—M'Arthur ahead about 197 votes."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress: Hon. John Quincy Adams, Nathan Appleton, Joseph Kendall, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, H. A. S. Dearborn, John Reed, I. C. Bates, Geo. Grennell, and Mr Briggs—*all for Clay*. There appears to have been no choice in Essex North and Bristol Districts.

The Hartford Times, of the 1st inst. says, in relation to the election in Ohio—"It is our opinion that Lucas is elected, and that we have a majority in the Legislature, We have no wish to deceive our readers, or any individual—a few days must determine the result; but after witnessing the gross falsehoods of our opponents, we would caution our friends against giving credit to any of their rumors or statements." This was published pending the election in a neighboring State, and with but little better ground for the 'opinion' than they now have. But mark the difference in their opinion since the election in New-York:

The Hartford Times of the 8th inst. says—"We do not yet receive full returns from this State, [Ohio,] of the gubernatorial vote. It is however believed that McArthur has succeeded, as there were many counties containing heavy Jackson majorities, that appear to have been indifferent."

They had better begin, now, to take back and recant over their assertions relative to Kentucky, and the other Western States, as the Legislatures will convene soon and present the facts in a light which will show that they had a "wish to deceive" their friends.

MR. DUNHAM—As I understand a petition is to be presented to the County Court in November session, for an enlargement of the Jail Liberties, I beg leave to annex the following statement, which some of your readers may not have before seen. It appears to me desirable that the system of imprisonment for debt be entirely done away, except in cases of fraud.

Having been engaged in business to a considerable extent, and with a great variety of persons, for the last fifteen years, I do not remember an instance where ever it appeared expedient to imprison a debtor, and as an individual, I do not fear any evil which may result from gradually abolishing the odious practice by public sentiment.

Yours, G.

Imprisonment for Debt.—A letter from a gentleman in Boston, published in the Evening Journal, states, that of 700 commitments in that city during the past year, 300 were for debts or costs of Court from $2 20 to $20; 166 from 20 to 50; 103 from 50 to 100; and 100 for debts exceeding 100. The writer adds, "It is an ascertained fact, that there were last Saturday eight persons confined in our debtors' prison; the aggregate amount of the debts for which they are confined, is one hundred and sixty-one dollars!—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A Paris paper states, that Gen. Lafayette has received more than 3000 private letters, and upwards of 10,000 letters on public business, most of them from officers and soldiers or citizens, which remain unanswered. To answer the letters as they arrive daily would, it is said, require ten or twelve secretaries.

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. DUNHAM—I attended the examination of the Chelsea Grammar School, under the instruction of Mr. Comstock, which closed on Friday last. It proved highly interesting to the numerous audience present.—The original compositions of the students displayed an ability which would have been praiseworthy in more advanced age. Indeed, a promptitude and excellence was exhibited throughout all its exercises, honorable to the young hope of society, to the Preceptor and to the character of the institution.

No subject presents itself to the patriotic mind, of greater magnitude and importance, than the education of youth—on their intellectual and moral condition involves the future destinies of our country. It is known, that the boast and glory of New England, ever since the first landing of our ancestors, has been in her institutions of learning. I rejoice to view the recent exertions which have here been made for the improvement of our system of school instruction. The present age demands an effort in this department, commensurate with the elevated standard of mental attainment. By advancing the means of knowledge, we most effectually strengthen the foundations of our national prosperity.

A SPECTATOR.

ITEMS.

JUBA RANDOLPH, servant to the Hon John Randolph, *Minister to Russia*, came passenger in the ship *Fama*, which arrived at Boston on Saturday from Cronstadt. The Fama brought thirteen packages, containing the personal effects of the American Minister.

EMIGRATION.—The Cincinnati American of the 20th ult. says that "thirty waggons passed through that place the week previous, in company, bound for Texas. They were, we understand, from the good state of Connecticut, and were no doubt well supplied with notions."

It appears by a letter from the late Mrs. Heber, published in the New-York American, that the Greek gentleman whom she has married, has a public employment in the Ionian Islands, and that she was immediately to set off with her children for the *Levant*, to take up her residence there.

Liberal Donation.—The Cincinnati American of the 29th ult. says, 'We understand that Arthur Tappan, Esq. Merchant of New-York, has promised *twenty thousand dollars* to the "Lane Seminary," a Presbyterian institution in the suburbs of this city.'

A fire broke out in the night of Saturday, 30th ult. at Hartford, in the barn of Mr. N. Smith, in Trumbull-street, which was burned down. While the western part of the city was yet illuminated by the blaze, another fire broke out near the South Church, in the barn of Mr. Butler, which was also totally consumed. A third alarm was sounded on the same evening, and it was found that a building in the northern part of the city was on fire, but before any great damage was done, it was extinguished. They are supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and two or three suspicious persons have been arrested.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—On the 19th instant Mr. Follett, of the Vermont Legislature, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee of insolvency to report a bill for the abolition of *imprisonment for debt*, and that the same be made the order of the day for Saturday 23d ult. He said the people where he resided were opposed to the practice as destructive the moral principles; depriving the unfortunate debtor of liberty, and incarcerating his body in prison; he really hoped that the resolution would pass. There was but small opposition and the question was put on the resolution, and passed.

A hank of silk, produced by a single worm, was lately reeled in the presence of several gentlemen, in Bolton, which was 365 yards in length, and, on being weighed, was found to be the *texture* of 1,000 hanks to the lb. A single pound of this silk would reach 716 miles. The worm was only seven days in spinning the hank, consequently it produced at the rate of 52 yards per diem.

A STOUT TEAM. The Yeoman's Gazette relates that at the late Cattle Show in Concord, the strength and discipline of working oxen had been tried by letting a single yoke draw a wagon load of sand up a hill. There were two loads of 4090 lbs; one wagon weighed 2100 lbs. the other 2090 lbs. Mr. Solomon Wetherbee of Concord, did not apply in season to have his oxen tried for a premium; but when the competitors had finished, he chained together the two wagons, then putting his oxen to the tongue of the forward wagon, they drew both loads up the hill with apparent ease. He stopped them twice, and then started them, to show the readiness with which they would move the combined burden of 12,190 lbs. or nearly six tons, where others had been trying their strength on but one half the weight. These oxen are 6 years old, girt nearly 6 1-2 feet. It is believed, that no other oxen in the State have so great strength.

Married,

In Griswold, by the Rev. Mr. Jewett, Mr. HENRY SAFFORD, of Preston, to Miss HANNAH RIX. Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, a Revolutioner, of Plainfield, to Miss LYDIA GATES.

At Colchester, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. DAN HUNTINGTON, of Lebanon, to Miss HARRIET WELLS, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, on the 31st ult. Mrs. LUCY HYDE, aged 75 years.

At Ellsworth, Ohio, on the 29th ult. Mrs. OLIVE D. S. LEFFINGWELL, wife of Col. Lucius W. Leffingwell, formerly of this city, aged 34.

At Say-Brook, Conn. on Saturday morning, the 30th October, Miss MARY ANN HART, fourth daughter of Elisha Hart Esq.

In Griswold, Mrs. RANDALL, wife of Mr. William Randall, aged 44.

A Lecture will be delivered at 7 o'clock this evening, before the Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute.

Nov. 10.

THE New London County Temperance Society will meet at the Brick Meeting House, in Lebanon, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. The meeting will be addressed by Dennison Wattles, Esq.—Delegates from the various associations and the friends of Temperance generally are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

Nov. 10. 33

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike company, that the 4th instalment of twenty-five dollars is laid on each share, payable on the 20th inst.

J. W. KINNEY, Treasurer.

Nov. 4. 33

SURGEON DENTIST.

DOCT. [illegible]

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will be at Kinney's Hotel the remainder of this week, where he will perform any operation in the line of his profession. *His operations are performed by means of instruments. He makes no use of acid in any case.* He has recommendations from respectable physicians and surgeons.

N. B. If requested, he will attend on application at their houses.

Nov. 10. 1w

JABEZ MAYNARD,

POSTRIDER,

INFORMS those persons who take papers of him, that they must pay up to the 22d of Sept. immediately. A demand will from the Printer, making it necessary that this notice be attended to.

Nov. 3. 33

WINDHAM VARIETY STORE.

WHOEVER pleases to call, will find Goods of all descriptions, to suit the Fancy, Convenience or Necessity.

As Hosiery is the staple commodity of our country, the assortment is not limited for that and Sewing Silk, but take all that is offered.

Also—all kinds of country produce.

JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. All accounts due J. Payne & Co. must be settled by the first of Jan. 1831, to save the grasp of the Sheriff.

Windham, Nov. 8, 1830. 33

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

Second volume of Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity,

Bickersteth's Christian Student,

Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment,

A new and greatly improved edition of Olney's Geography and Maps,

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and School Dictionary,

National Spelling Book; Cummings' and Lee's Spelling Books,

Smith's and Barnard's Arithmetic,

Smith's Grammar,

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, &c.

Infantry Tactics: including exercises and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen; for the use of the Militia of the U. States—published by the Department of War,

☞ The. Robinson will receive all the American and foreign Annuals, as published.

Nov. 10. 33

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

E. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Christian Student, designed to assist christians in general in acquiring religious knowledge. With a list of books suitable for a Minister's library. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth,

Exegetical Essays on several words relating to Future Punishment. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

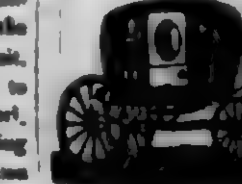
Conversations on the Burmah Mission.—By a lady of New Hampshire.

A Mother's Journal, during the last illness of her daughter, Sarah Chisman—with a Preface by Jane Taylor.

Nov. 10. 33

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO



Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church, GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞ Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 6w33

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather, 20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

LINSEED OIL, for sale at a reduced price at the *Norwich Oil Mill*. Also—FLAXSEED OIL CAKE.

Nov. 3. 33

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of October, a red yearling Bull, no artificial mark. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

OTIS ABELL.

Lebanon, Goshen, Nov. 6, 1830. 33

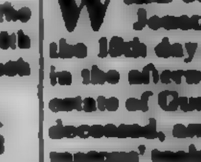
NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the dwelling house of Jonathan Bushnell, in Norwich, on the 15th day of November, 1830, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, sundry articles of personal estate of Gurdon Bushnell, late of Norwich, deceased, among which are a new set of masons' tools, wearing apparel, &c.—sold by order of the Court of Probate.

DAVID PITCHER, *Adm'r.*

Norwich, Oct. 30, 1830. 3w32

For New-York & Albany.



Sloop Trader, J. Williams master, will sail for the above ports, on Thursday, 11th, at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board. 3w

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

E. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 3g

POETRY.

THE PRINTER.

Who is a—"gentle reader," who,
That labors hard in pleasing you,
By telling all that's strange and new?
The Printer.

Who is it brings you from afar,
Intelligence of bloody war,
Or feats of some immortal tar?
The Printer.

Who tells you of the affairs of State,
While legislators legislate,
And are engaged in warm debate?
The Printer.

Who is it, that with stick and rule,
Compliment well the knave and fool,
And keeps in awe the party tool?
The Printer.

By whom is it that learning's got,
And genius to perfection brought?
O, reader! say—say is it not
The Printer?

Say, ye who always wish to know
How the affairs of nations go—
Who do you for that knowledge owe?
The Printer.

Ye politicians, too, can tell
Who makes you understand so well
Th' affairs on which you love to dwell—
The Printer.

Then is no case should you delay,
(Though many do from day to day)
With punctuality to PAY
The Printer.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

HUMAN DESIRE.

Why do we sigh for Winter's reign,
Of storm and tempest dire?
Why sigh to hear the winds again,
Around the crowded fire?

Man, like the seasons, seeks for change,
From Spring to Winter grim;
And even Nature's widest range
Is not enough for him.

When Spring trips forth enwreath'd with flow'rs,
And her delicious fruits,
Man sighs for Summer's warmer hours,
And Summer's warm pursuits.

No sooner Summer comes with all
Her fertile fields to please,
Than comes his wish for Autumn's fall,
And her luxurious ease.

He sees her glories all expire,
And point him to the tomb,
And in his heart springs up desire
For Winter's weary gloom.

Man, feeling time's too quick decay,
And trembling at his fate,
Still wishes moments, months away,
Nor comes till too late.

To gain one toy, desire endears,
Or fancy gives a charm;
He oft annihilates whole years
Nor thinks of Death's alarm.

But when possessed the value flies
Anticipation gave;
Tears fill his dim and aged eyes,
He ponders on the grave.

Fain would he give the gaudy toy,
And all its pleasures flown,
But to regain the soul felt joy
His youthful years had known.

MILFORD BARD.

MEDLEY.

HONESTY is the best policy, says the old proverb; and how many fresh proofs have we of it. I know it is a cold reflection, hardly adapted to "warm weather readings," but as this is the season for dissipation, I think it deserves repetition. When I see a young man, a clerk, with a moderate salary, sporting, day after day, his stanhope, or his tandem—young Jehu, thinks I, you are driving the road to ruin. When I witness the same sporting character, night after night, hastening to the Theatre, treating himself and companions with a ticket to the box—young blade, thinks I, you will soon take quarters in a box, less pleasant than that at the Theatre. When again I behold the same youth—youth in years, but veteran in dissipation—frequenting gambling houses and taverns, with bloated face and bloodshot eye—then, young man, I know that the days of your iniquity are numbered. If you are wise, pause in your career—pause and consider my motto.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

"*Hang together, if you will not hang separately.*"—Richard Penn, one of the proprietors, and of all the governors of Pennsylvania, under the old regime, probably the most deservedly popular—in the commencement of the revolution, (his brother John being at that time governor) was on the most familiar terms with a number of the most decided and influential whigs; and on a certain occasion, being in company with several of them, a member of Congress observed, that such was the crisis, "they must all *hang together*." "If you do not, gentlemen," said Mr. Penn, "I can tell you that you will be very apt to *hang separately*."

"*Have you any thing more of importance to communicate?*"—The editor of the Christian Mirror gives the following as occurring to his correspondent, an aged minister of Maine:

In the early part of his ministry, being in London, and having an hour to spare, he called on the late Rev. Mr. Wilkes, a very devoted minister. Mr. W. received him with the utmost cordiality and courtesy, and entered immediately into appropriate conversation, which was kept up briskly, till the most important religious intelligence in possession of each had been mutually imparted, with appropriate counsel from the elder minister to his visiter. Suddenly there was a pause—it was broken by Mr. W. "Have you any thing more of importance to communicate?" "No, nothing of special interest."—"Any further inquiries to make?" 'None.' 'Then you must leave me—I have my master's business to attend to. Good morning.' Here, says our correspondent, I received a lesson on the propriety of intrusion, and on the most manly method of preventing intrusion.

CANNING.—A treaty having been signed between Great Britain and Sweden, Mr. Canning and Baron Ehrenheim were to receive snuff boxes set in diamonds, of the value of £1000 sterling. Baron Ehrenheim, however, desired the Swedish envoy in London to give the English minister a hint, that he should prefer receiving the value of the snuff box in ready money. In case the English government should be surprised at this uncommon demand, he empowered him to divulge his secret motive to Mr. Canning in confidence, viz. that, as the Swedish province, Bohuslaen, was laboring under a great want of corn, he intended to alleviate it in some way with this sum. Mr. Canning was, indeed, much surprised at this unusual proposal, but having learnt the reason of it he said, 'Probably Baron Ehrenheim is a very rich man to be able to make such a present.' 'Not at all,' replied the Swedish envoy, 'he has nothing but his salary.' 'The nobler the action,' exclaimed Mr. Canning; 'I give you my word his wish shall be fulfilled. But I, too, have a favor to ask—allow me to share in his good action. I entreat you therefore to add the amount of the snuff box which I have to receive from your government, to the sum Baron Ehrenheim has destined for the relief of the province of Bohuslaen.'

The census of the city of Philadelphia is published in the Gazette of that city. The total is 167,620. The population of Philadelphia county is estimated at 195,000. The increase in the last ten years has been 50,000—in twenty years 83,000—in thirty years 114,000—an increase, says the Gazette, which is, perhaps, more rapid than desirable, if due regard be had to solidity of improvements, and the proper formation of moral and intellectual character.

CORN AND COBS.—A western paper says that it has been ascertained that 13 bushels of ears of corn, ground, will afford as much nourishment to hogs and cattle, as nine bushels shelled corn.

The heirs to the estate of the late Francis Lee, of Boston, have bestowed $20,000 from the property, on the M'Lean Asylum for the insane, in which Mr. Lee had been a patient until his death.

DR. JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF A PAPER.—"I never derived more benefit or one more pleasure for the time," says Dr. Johnson, "than in reading a newspaper which has lately been issued from the press. I do really believe that nothing adds so much to the glory of any country as a newspaper. Liberty is stamped legibly upon its pages, and even the fold is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how your country thrives? I point you to the paper. There you shall find a piece, perhaps, under the head of legislature.' Are you fond of Miscellany? Look there! What book can furnish such good accounts of every country—such wonderful, such extraordinary accounts of murder, robbery, accidents, marriages, the sufferings of our Irish, English, and Indian brethren, and many other such things—such good as well as bad between the Romans, Turks, Dutch, &c. Under all these considerations, who is there, in the land of freedom, that will not attend to an object so worthy of their regard."

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

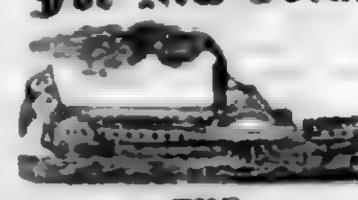
☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 50.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf 30

For New-York.



THE
STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

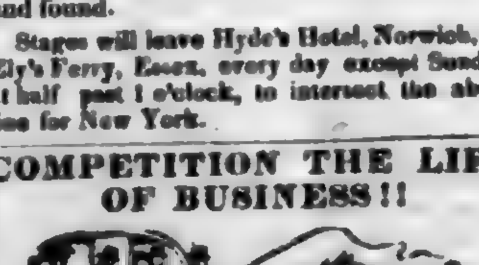
C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!



STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will, by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29] D. RAYMOND.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *of Norwich, Agent of the Protection Insurance Company of* Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE
COURIER OFFICE.

COLORING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

MOSES BRANCH JR.

WISHES to inform his customers and others, that he continues the above business in Montville, one mile south of the Meeting-house, where he solicits their patronage, and flatters himself he shall be able to color any color, to the satisfaction of his customers—not excepting Indigo blue, as he attends to the business in person. None but the best kind of dye-stuffs will be used, and the cloth dressed to order, and in a style that will not fail to please. He will receive cloth at the following places, and return the same without any extra expense, viz.—at the store of Messrs. Gilman & Ripley, and at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, at Mr. Henry Brown's Post Office, Preston City, and at the store of Messrs. S. & J. Vincent, Gale's Ferry. Terms very reasonable.

Montville, Oct. 19th. 3weow30

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 29, 1829. tf 31

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf 10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

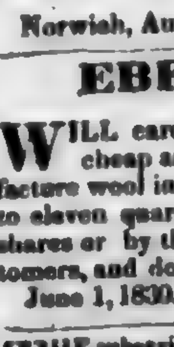
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather,
30 bbls. straights and bank Oil,
Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Oct. 12. 29

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for boats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and *prices,* to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET
AND
CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

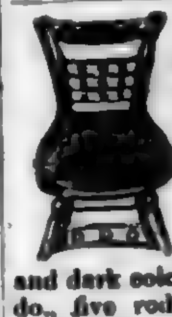
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

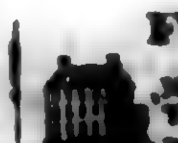
It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill-maker, who has the effrontery to counterfeit every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

FOR SALE,



A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 120 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 2, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Colchester, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

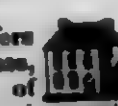
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25 1830. 22

MILL SEAT
FOR SALE.



The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830, 6w31

FOR SALE,
And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

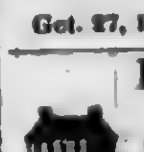
TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the west of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

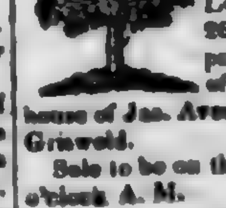
FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 4 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 224, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

NEW FRUIT.

20 boxes, half boxes and quarter boxes Muscatel Raisins, just imported—this day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citron, Oranges, &c. for sale as above.

Oct. 27. 31

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS affected with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and efficacious remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1830.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1829 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a bottle, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 46 Bayard street.

New York, April 2, 1830.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 108 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of this medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON.

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined *Mr. Farr's Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss,* and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaster,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" henbane,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus.

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper-sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Ketchup, Essence Anchovies, India Soy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Aeratus, Copperas, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 6w28

EAST INDIA SWEET MEATS.

1 case, very superior, just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 34. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1658

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair, said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 29. 27

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainfield, containing about 63 acres of excellent land with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25. 1830. 22

MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 2 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

Jan 9. 11

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO

Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church, GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 6w33

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 29, 1830. eow1y26

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

OPPOSITE THE TRADERS BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 20

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Plank, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, nasarene blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.

foot Shetucket street

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to, and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf30

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 30, 1829. tf31

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

NOTICE TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

WANTED immediately a Journeyman at the above business, to whom constant employ, good encouragement and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, at the old stand of Waldo & Davis.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

PENMANSHIP.

J. BURTON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having sold our interest in the Mechanics' Manufactory in Thompson, to Mr. Hezekiah Kelly of the city of New York, hereby give public notice that we do cease to be members of, or holden for the payment of debts contracted by said Mechanics' Manufacturing Co.

THOMAS DIKE,
JAMES DIKE,
JUDE SABIN.

Sept. 27, 1830. 3m27

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglas, Sturbridge, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

For New-York.

THE
STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. THOMAS STOW,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. DANIEL HAVENS.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past Five o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 29

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!

STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will, by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29] D. RAYMOND.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the first of October, a pair of red two years old STEERS—one with line back and line belly, with lop horns.—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HOXSIE TUCKER.

Sterling, Oct. 28th, 1830. 3w31

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike company, that the 4th instalment of twenty-five dollars is laid on each share, payable on the 25th inst.

J. W. KINNEY, Treasurer.

Nov. 4. 33

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of October, a red yearling Bull, no artificial mark. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

OTIS ABELL.

Lebanon, Goshen, Nov. 6, 1830. 33

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches.—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 20

MISCELLANY.

From the New-York Mirror.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A MOMENT.

"The moments are precious, Isabella," urged Deringcourt to the beautiful and timid girl, whose ingenuous countenance wore the mingled expression of tenderness and doubt—when, after a long and agitating interview, he rose to leave her. "The moments are precious! let me have your decision now. You cannot recall the sweet confession you have just made; why then sacrifice to idle ceremony the happiness of both our lives?"

"It will seem so like an elopement," murmured Isabella, deeply agitated.

"Impossible," replied her lover. "We will hasten to your father immediately after our marriage. You are certain of his forgiveness; and who will dare to censure or question what he approves?"

"I wish for his presence," said Isabella more firmly.

"But circumstances are imperious. We must separate, unless you consent to accompany me. The period of my absence is uncertain, and without I am assured of your love, I shall have no wish to return. Any delay will be highly ruinous to my prospects. One word, then: are you mine, or must we part?"

"Give me one moment for reflection," faltered Isabella.

Deringcourt bit his lips in vexation; for he, in common with many others, believed that when a woman loves, she never reflects.

"I believed her too young and too fond to reflect," thought he, as he gazed on the lovely form before him, and tried to read in her beautiful downcast eyes the decision he began to fear. "Your moments are long ones," he said, in a tone of reproachful tenderness.

That tone went to the heart of Isabella, and the promise trembled on her lip, when her eye fell on a letter which had been handed to her just as her lover entered, and which she had forgotten, in the mingled emotions to which their interview had given rise.

"Another moment," she said, "till I read my father's letter."

Deringcourt could scarcely conceal his vexation; he bowed rather coldly, and withdrew to a window, and with his face half shaded by his hand, he watched her countenance, as her eager eye dwelt on the characters. In a minute she was by his side, her eyes beaming with pleasure and her cheeks suffused with blushes.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, "to-morrow my father will be here; he returns sooner than he expected."

Deringcourt endeavored to conceal his vexation and to appear satisfied, but in vain: he tried to resume his tone of tenderness; but the words died on his lips. Isabella looked at him in wonder: she could think of no reason why he should not be as happy as herself. But she was scarcely seventeen, and not skilled in the study of the human heart. She loved deeply, devotedly, and in the mirror of her own pure soul she looked to trace the feelings of others. What girl of seventeen can be expected to study deeper? Deringcourt rallied his spirits, imputed his agitation to surprise, and left her, the happiest of the happy, with a promise to meet her father on his arrival. It was a promise he never meant to keep. Not that he willingly resigned the beautiful heiress, whose innocent tenderness had made no impression upon him; but he knew that from her parent he should never obtain her. He had hoped to secure his prize so firmly, that any interference could be of no avail; and the wealth and fondness of Mr. Hamden was too well known to leave a fear for the future.

"That moment for reflection," he muttered, as he turned his horse from the gate, "has ruined all."

The whole evening Isabella went about the house, carolling like a bird, in the gaiety of her heart. In the morning she rose with the sun, and as she gathered flowers to decorate her apartment, she kept saying to herself, "Who knows but we may induce him to relinquish the journey of which he has spoken? Heavy, business calls him away. My father can, perhaps, prevent the necessity; and, at the worst, we shall only be absent for a short time." And then the thought of her father's loneliness, during her journey, filled her eyes with tears, and her face resembled an April day, half showers, half sunshine.

As the hours sped away, she began to grow impatient for her parent's arrival. Every thing was in order for his reception; the position of his favorite arm-chair had been changed a dozen times; the fairest fruits of autumn placed on a table near it, and she had descended for the third time from her station at the highest window, from whence she could discern him at a distance, when she recollected that the letter might perhaps inform her at what hour he might be expected. She now remembered that she had read only the first sentence; and in her haste to communicate its import, and in the joyful bustle into which the intimation of his immediate return had thrown her, she had neglected to proceed further. Mr. Hamden, after announcing his intention of being at home at the period specified, wrote thus:—

"I am the more anxious to return to you, my child, because I hear, from yourself, that your female visitors have been obliged to leave you; and because I also learn, not from yourself, that you have another frequent visitor, whom their presence would have, probably, kept more at a distance."

Here Isabella's color changed from red to pale, and with an indefinite sensation of dread, she went on:

In short, I understand that you are frequently called upon by the person who made himself so agreeable to us both, during our jaunt to the Springs last summer, and whom with incautious frankness, I invited to visit us. He is a proof, that pleasing behaviour and a graceful exterior may sometimes dazzle the imagination and mislead the judgment. Yet who could without positive proof believe, that, with all that suavity of manner, that easy flow of conversation, and apparently honorable and benevolent feelings, this man has been capable of conduct the most base and cruel; that he is a gamester, and is now on the point of quitting this part of the Union, to avoid the just consequences of his conduct? That such a person should invade the sanctuary of my dwelling to impose on the unsuspecting innocence of my child, in the absence of her guardian, is perhaps, less surprising than distressing to my heart, especially when I reflect that my own easy credulity, by encouraging his advances towards intimacy gave him a sort of right to your regard. The particulars, at which I have hinted, did not come to my knowledge till within three days, and immediately after I was informed, that you received this unmeaning stranger as a frequent guest. I blame not you, my child, I can only hope that the mischief is not irremediable. This letter will be a counterpoise to you, till I can in person, resume that care of you which the urgent call of professional duty obliged me to forego for a season."

Isabella read thus far in a sort of stupified wonder. That Deringcourt was meant, she could not doubt: but that he merited such opprobrious epithets, seemed to her utterly impossible.

"And yet," thought she, "my father would scarcely use no one except on conviction. But he may have been deceived."

This thought restored her wonted energy: the agitating fever of hope succeeded to the chilling torpor which had benumbed her faculties, and though her tears flowed wildly, the illusive flatterer in her bosom would at intervals suppress them; but she neither ascended to the window, or traversed the lawn, to look out upon the road, as in the earlier part of the day; she shut herself in her own room and endeavored to quiet her fears. This was a new and difficult lesson to learn. Hitherto she had never concealed her feelings from her indulgent parent, whose eye she now trembled to meet; and for the first time, fully conscious of the importance of the step she had meditated without his concurrence she felt as if an act of disobedience had already been committed: dreading lest Deringcourt might arrive before her father, her efforts to acquire composure were wholly unavailing, and when at last Mr. Hamden received his daughter in his arms, her agitation quite overcame her, and she fainted.

Mr. Hamden watched her recovery in the deepest alarm, tortured by indefinite fears, yet not venturing to hint an inquiry. On her return to consciousness, he confined his attentions solely to endeavour to sooth her feelings, without adverting to the subject which they both dreaded. But Isabella's eyes were perpetually wandering towards the road. Still he came not. As night drew on, her apprehensions grew to certainty; and, at length, unable to endure their conflicts, her agonized heart sought relief, by confiding its weakness, doubts, and regrets, to that safest of earthly sanctuaries, the bosom of a parent.

As Mr. Hamden listened to her ingenuous, though agitated confession, his bosom swelled, by turns, with indignation against Deringcourt, and gratitude for her preservation; the latter feeling predominated.

"I will leave him, he said, "to the punishment which the disappointment of his schemes, and the reproaches of his conscience will inflict."

Mr. Hamden, too, had a tale to tell, and in the hope of eradicating from the heart of Isabella every vestage of tenderness for the specious deceiver, he communicated its particulars to her. Those details are not necessary to our story. But Mr. Hamden knew enough of the female character to be aware, that to convince his daughter she had been sought more for her fortune than her affection, and that others had shared the worthless homage of her pretended lover, would, by arousing her pride, be the first step towards her recovery. In this he was not mistaken. Yet Isabella's heart had received a severe blow, and time was necessary to complete the cure. We shall not however conceal, that time the universal conqueror, received no insignificant aid from a powerful auxiliary; for about three months after her interview with Deringcourt, she read the announcement of his marriage with a southern beauty of large possessions.

Time stole on, and brought to the young heart of Isabella the balm of "healing on his wing," and found her gradually changing from the blooming and artless girl, to the lovely and finished woman. She was not without admirers. All were charmed by her refined and elevated mind, the grace and sweetness of her manners, and the beauty of her person. There were many who offered their devotions at the shrine of wealth and beauty, and some who paid a more grateful reverence to superior intellect and virtue; but a talisman seemed to protect the heart of Isabella alike from open adulation and silent homage, and she imagined that friendship had to her supplied the place of love. The lingering traces of her ill-placed tenderness and regrets that such tenderness had ever been felt or acknowledged, had early imparted a shade of seriousness to the natural vivacity of her disposition, which while it lent an additional charm to her character, rather added to, than diminished, the depth and fervour of her feelings.

There was one being whom, next to her father, Isabella regarded with the most intense interest; and interest inspired by sympathy, and strengthened by admiration and esteem. In him she found a similarity of tastes and opinions, a sympathy of feeling, an intellect as elevated as her own, a mind improved by study and reflection, and a heart replete with sentiments of virtue and honour, and thrillingly alive to the charm of excellence in another. With such a being, so rarely met with, yet when found so certain of being cherished, Isabella spent the greater portion of that time not necessarily devoted to the claims of general society; and strange as it may seem, though this companion was one of the other sex, one whose lips pronounced the accents of refined friendship, and whose beaming eyes were always telling a tale which woman's heart is seldom slow to understand, Isabella scarcely admitted even to herself that love might possibly lurk beneath the garb of simple friendship. Yet she felt, that for such friendship she would willingly resign the homage of every other heart: perhaps she secretly suspected, that it was their relative situation alone, which precluded, on his part, the indulgence of a warmer sentiment; and that suspicion, while it increased her esteem for him acted as a check upon her own tender feelings; for if his lips were sealed in silence, she as a woman was bound to equal reserve; and while she lamented the waywardness of fortune, and the early and accumulated sorrows which had thrown Horace Linval, a friendless orphan, on the protection and bounty of her father, she rejoiced in the power which wealth gave the latter, of rescuing him from the evils of poverty and obscurity.

Horace Linval was an orphan boy, left at an early age to the protection of Mr. Hamden, who had sent him to a outer state to pursue his studies. Horace left Isabella a playful girl of thirteen; he returned, and found her all that his fancy could paint, or his heart worship, in woman. Though the charm of her society was irresistible, he carefully concealed his real sentiments, lest by aspiring to the love of Isabella, he should lose the friendship of her father, which formed the only charm of his existence.

"I shall betray my feelings," he began to say mournfully to himself, while lost in a painful reverie, he brooded over his hopeless attachment, and dwelt with morbid sensibility on the vast debt of gratitude he owed his benefactor. Yet jealousy inseparable from passionate love, that tormentor of great as well as little minds, stole into his heart, to add one more pang to those he already suffered. While his mind was a prey to these feelings, his manner towards Isabella became variable, and he sought and avoided her society by turns; became wretched when absent from her; yet fitfully abstracted or wildly gay when near her. Isabella perceived the change, and her own heart explained its cause. She deeply sympathized in the silent unhappiness she had been called, and resolved that if a sense of honor kept him silent, he should never endure

the misery of seeing her regard bestowed upon another; had it depended on herself, she would with frankness, have dispelled the cloud of doubt which hung over his mind, and by a candid avowal of her affection, rewarded his attachment.

While the lovers were thus mutually preparing misery for themselves, the father was not blind to their mutual attachment, and felt that by bestowing his child on his beloved and admired protege, he exalted instead of debased her; and he was most happy in having an opportunity of proving the superiority of talent and merit over the distinctions of wealth and station: yet with a father's natural pride, he hesitated, unwilling that his daughter should "unsought be won."

One day during a walk with Isabella, Horace was betrayed in a momentary forgetfulness of his wonted caution. He read in her downcast eye and blushing cheek, what he had before scarcely ventured to hope; yet he left her without an explanation, & retiring to his own room indulged the delightful tho'ts which their interview had inspired. While thus employed, he had sketched the features of Isabella; the eyes were so like hers, the lips so resembling those which ever smiled so kindly on him, that enraptured with his own performance, he raised the little image to his lips—as he did so, he felt a hand upon his shoulders. Horace raised his eyes, and Mr. Hamden was at his side! Overwhelmed with confusion, he left the room without uttering a word.

Isabella was in the garden, and thither he unconsciously went. The moment he saw her, the tide of his feelings became too strong, and he gave way to a burst of uncontrollable emotion. Isabella was soon made acquainted with the cause of his embarrassment—his fear of her father's refusal, and his resolution to leave her, and for ever! His real feelings were for the first time laid open to her view. Horace held out his hand to take hers, in a farewell clasp. One womanish struggle agitating her mind; one moment's hesitation, and her resolution was taken. She deeply felt the importance of that moment, for Horace had turned to leave her.

"Stay! Horace, stay!" Burst from her lips! "you will not scorn the gift because it is offered. This hand is yours!"

Scarcely believing the reality of what he heard, and dreading lest his hopes misconstrued the purport of her words, Horace stood rivetted to the spot. But the blushes and tears of Isabella confirmed his happiness.

After a brief interval, Mr. Hamden sought them.—Well acquainted with their wishes, he avoided any explanation; but placing the hand of his daughter in that of Linval's he bestowed a heartfelt benediction upon his children.

"Horace," said Isabella, after she had been some time a wife, "if I had not caught you at that very moment, you would have escaped me!" And her heart swelled with gratitude as she concluded the sportive sentence; for she remembered that twice in her life she had reason to acknowledge the *importance of a moment*.

From the National Intelligencer.

Translation of a letter from Gen. La Fayette to Gen. Betrand, of this city.

PARIS, Sept. 8, 1830.

My Dear General:

Abundance of news must have reached you through the periodical papers. Nevertheless, I think it will be pleasing to you to receive some written details. You will have received some publications relating to our memorable week. You will also have read an account of the review by the King, in the Champ de Mars, for the distribution of our tri-colored flags to the National Guard. The ceremony was as splendid as that of the Federation of 1790. We had 500,000 spectators; and every one was struck with the celerity with which in less than three weeks we have organized nearly 50,000 men of National Guards—armed, equipped, and filing off like veteran troops. The King handed successively to the General Commander-in chief the forty-eight tri-colored flags, each surmounted with a cock in lieu of the old imperial eagle, and with this motto: "Liberty—public order—days of 27th, 28th, and 29th July, 1830." The Commander-in-Chief took himself the new oath, and had it administered to the National Guard. The colors were intrusted to the flag bearers, selected from among the mechanics who had distinguished themselves in fighting in the barricades. The National Guards are organizing throughout France. We have already 14,000 men for the arrondissement only of St. Dennis and Sceaux.

I send you the order of the day, which I addressed to the National Guards of the kingdom. Next week, a law will be proposed for the organization of the French National Guard. All the citizens will compose the stationary Guard; the young men, the moveable National Guard. From seven to eight hundred thousand fighting men will thus form a good corps of reserve.

You know that some disturbances have taken place in Belgium; they will end, I think, by the separation of that country from Holland, under the same sovereign. We have not interfered, except to signify that we shall not suffer that any foreign army should exercise any right of interference, leaving the nations to manage their own affairs according to their will, but not willing that other governments shall interfere to oppress our neighbors.

I send you an exact account of what has taken place in the Chamber relative to South America and Mexico. You will see that I took care to mark the order of the recognitions already made, and to give to our dear United States the share which belongs to them.

Our republican throne has been recognized immediately by the English Government, and will soon, I hope, be recognized also by the other powers. You will readily suppose that I did not say that *this was the best of Republics*. I do not think so; and the Constitution of the United States appears to me far preferable. But I believe we have done for the best under the present circumstances; and have prepared under a popular throne, all republican institutions.—There are not in France, patriots more sincere and enlightened than the King and his son. I knew them but little before, but they have inspired me with the greatest friendship and confidence; and this sentiment is reciprocal.

Thus, my dear General, is the point at which we have arrived. I do not mention to you some slight disturbances or errors among the mechanics. There is not in all this any ill intention, and reasoning alone has been sufficient to persuade them. After all, most of these slight disorders, of which our adversaries have made so much, have been instigated by disguised enemies; and there have been no real troubles but at Nismes; and the zeal of the neighboring National Guards and that of the Line, under the tri-colored flag, soon repressed them.

Receive the new assurances of my old and constant friendship.

LA FAYETTE.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Mr. John G. Pendergast, painter, of Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y. has discovered a material for mixing paints, which promises to be of immense value. It incorporates completely with linseed oil, and may be used as a substitute for that costly article. The cost of the new material is comparatively trifling, and abounds in almost every part of the United States. Paints are mixed and prepared with it, in the same manner as with linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. The most satisfactory experiments have been made. It produces a smoother and harder surface, answers for any colour and is equally impervious to water. The inventor has obtained a patent, and has already disposed of rights to several of the first establishments in this state. He also introduced his paint in Washington, and had the pleasure of seeing it used on the public buildings in that city.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Nov. 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

By the ship Josephine, Capt. Britton, which arrived yesterday from Belfast, we received Belfast papers to the 15th of October, containing later news from England and the continent. The Josephine sailed on the 16th.

The ship Josephine has performed her voyage in seventy days, twenty-three of which she remained in the port of Belfast—leaving forty-seven days for her passage out and return home.

From the London Courier.

Junction of Belgium with France.—We have received from Paris the following information connected with the affairs of the Netherlands: "M. Gendebien, the gentleman deputed by the Provisional Government of Brussels, to make an offer of an alliance with France, has had interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and others, but has been most unsuccessful. He was informed that, with whatever satisfaction the French Government might view the prospect of increased friendly relations with the Belgians, it would only be as connected with the general tranquility of Europe, which would be endangered by annexing the territory of Belgium to France, or placing it under the especial protection of the latter country."

It was in consequence of the bad success of M. Gendebien's mission, that the Provisional Government of Brussels issued a Proclamation, declaring Belgium an independent State. Under what form of government, and what chief, this state is to be placed, is now the point of interest; the objections, in other quarters, to its being independent, are not, we believe, such as to cause any serious obstacles to the settlement of the question.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

Public attention is much roused in Paris today, on account of an important debate that took place last night, in the Chamber of Deputies, respecting the *total* and *immediate* abolition of capital punishment. The question originated in a motion of M. de Tracy, an enlightened disciple of the La Rochefoucault school, and son of the Count de Tracy, author of several works on Metaphysics. The motion was sent to a Special Committee. The opinion of the Committee was, that the motion ought to pass; but that the question had so many bearings, that the decision of the House ought to be postponed till the next session. The debate took place yesterday. A most remarkable speech was delivered by M. Keratry, a man of a firm, honest mind, and one of our best writers. He proposed as an amendment, that the House should address the Crown, in order to obtain from the King the proposition of a law, abolishing the pain of death for a great many offences, and especially for all political crimes. He was supported by Gen. Lafayette. M. Girod de L'Ain, Prefect de Police of Paris, insisted on total abolition, on the ground of his personal knowledge (having been 20 years a magistrate) of the inefficacy of the punishment of death.—The House admitted, however, M. Keratry's amendment, and an address was agreed upon. The decision on the motion divided the House in the proportion of 229 against 21.—[*Private correspondence of the Courier.*]

THE NETHERLANDS.

There is a great agitation in Holland. They accuse the King of having, by his obstinacy, brought matters to the present crisis. The merchants of Amsterdam, who had offered pecuniary succors to the King, before matters were brought to the state in which they now are, have closed their purses, excusing themselves on the ground, that by the depreciation of the public funds they have experienced great losses.

A letter from the Hague says—The King is in a state of anxiety difficult to describe. He regrets much that matters have been driven to this point. Disturbances have broken out in many cities of Holland, where they have refused to pay the direct imposts.—*Messenger des Chambres.*

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.

The Provisional Government has just appointed a Committee to draw up a Constitution. It consists of Messrs. Van Meenen, De Gerlache, Thielmans, Devaux, De Brouckere, Fabry, Ballin, Zoude and Thorn.

The Central Committe has appointed two notaries and twelve citizens of Brussels to inspect all the places ravaged by the enemy, and to take an account of the injury done to property, and the acts of violence committed against individuals, in order to transmit to posterity the proofs of the unheard-of ravages committed in the city of Brussels by the Dutch troops, under the command of Prince Frederic of the Netherlands.—*Journal Belgique.*

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.

The Prince of Orange reviewed the Municipal troops at Antwerp on Thursday, and was enthusiastically received. Prince Frederic still holds his head quarters at Antwerp. The outposts are at the bridge of Lempte, on the Senne, the advanced guard under the Duke of Saxe Weimar at Malines the reserve at Contigh. The corps of Corte Heylegers occupies Lierre, Westerloo, and his left flank extends towards Maestricht, where it continues with the corps of Gen. Oldeniel. The citadel of Liege has capitulated. The patriot army continues in Brussels, where it is organizing.—The remains of the garrison of Ghent have deposited their arms and marched to Antwerp. The Dutch portion of the province of Zealand, on the left bank of the Scheldt, is in a state of insurrection. The Brabant tri color has been hoisted at Ecloo and many parts of the country called Cassand.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.

The Prince of Orange has issued a second proclamation, published the names of the Provisional Government, all of whom are Belgians, and inviting all the Deputies to the States General belonging to these provinces to meet here, to deliberate on the affairs of the country. These measures seem to give general satisfaction, and have ever been well received in Brussels. Already the Provisional Government of Brussels begins to want unanimity, and it is said that General Van Halen has retired. The Prince of Orange reviewed the local military here yesterday, and was particularly well received. The King's employing the Minister Van Maanen has not been approved of here.

BELFAST, Oct. 14.

The Belgic provinces are now busied in preparing a constitution for themselves.—The proposal from the Prince of Orange has come too late. The Belgians pay no regard to the promise of a House, who first tried to rule them as a province conquered by the sword; and who when the attempt has been thrown back with disgrace on the head that originated it, would now make offers of reconciliation which they cannot withhold. The Prince calls on the Belgians to accept a separate constitution, with himself at their head; they will form a constitution for themselves, but the house of Nassau shall have nothing to do with its formation. The Provisional Government are taking the necessary measures for settling their own affairs. They will have an independent government, whether monarchical or republican. The following decrees of the Provisional Government, are preparatory to the formation of a new constitution:

A commission for framing a project of a constitution is appointed, and in concert with the Central Committee it will immediately enter upon its functions.

It will first of all occupy itself in preparing a new mode of election, to be as popular as possible.

It will present a project of a constitution intended to become, after being submitted to the examination of the National Congress, the fundamental law of Belgium.

The following persons were appointed members of this committee:—M. M. Van Meenen, Governor of Southern Brabant; de Garlache of the court at Liege; Tielmans, advocate; Devaux, advocate; De Brouckere, gentleman; Fabry, counsellor; Ballin, advocate; Toude, advocate; Thorn, advocate.

The Committee Central reserves to itself the power of adding to the commission for framing a constitution the most distinguished men of all the provinces, as soon as it acquires the information that it expects on this subject.

SPAIN.—A letter from Bayonne, Oct. 5, states that Cadiz has declared itself independent of the Spanish Government. The Regency is definitively established at Bayonne. There has been a general assembly of Chiefs. Mina was present, and was generally well received. Valdes and Vigo continue to be strongly opposed, and concord does not exist as it ought to do among those who serve the same cause. Mina, after the special designation of General Lafayette, was proposed as General in Chief, but he is not yet definitively named. The Spanish frontiers are tolerably well supplied with regular troops under General Ivanito, but it is stated that the troops are favorably inclined to the Constitutional party. At Bayonne, the armaments and equipments are carrying on with activity; and the great body of the army of the refugees is getting ready. Madrid is said to be in a very disturbed state.

At Bayonne, the armaments and equipments are carried on with activity, but still all is done in secret. The officers are delaying. Many believe that Ferdinand will abdicate. In the mean time the great body of the army of the refugees is getting ready with activity.

October 5.—It is officially announced that Cadiz has declared itself independent of the Spanish government. This news arrived here last night, and has been confirmed to day. A telegraphic despatch forwards this news to Paris. It is stated that Colonel Pueons, ex-Minister of War, headed the movement. They were, it is added, backed by the military force within the walls of Cadiz.

The London Globe of the 11th of October, says:—"There is no truth in the report of an insurrection at Cadiz. The letters from that port to day, are of the 23d, and from Gibraltar 24th ult. They state that every thing remained tranquil in the south of Spain.

The Dutch troops have left Liege. On the 6th of October 1100 began their retreat to Maestricht. On the same afternoon the citizen soldiers entered Liege, and in the same evening were reinforced by the militia of Verviers. In a few days 4000 National militia would be ready to take the field.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The debts of the house of Vassal amount to ten millions of francs (416,000*l*.) The assets have not yet been ascertained, but there will be a considerable deficiency, because that house had been already twice assisted by its shareholders. Its capital, being divided into 40 shares of 100,000 francs each, has experienced heavy losses since its establishment. Paris will suffer much by the failure.

Other towns of France, especially Havre, Bourdeaux, and Lyons, are likewise deeply compromised by this occurrence; yet Switzerland and other foreign countries must be still more deeply in for it. These statements, however, rest only upon inferences for the balance sheet has not yet been made out.

FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD.—There are 2,500 battalions of National Guards in France—500,000 men have already been armed—300,000 are completely armed and equipped—1700 companies of Sapeurs; 400 of cavalry. The whole presents a force of 1,400,000 men.

The Augsburg Gazette states that fresh disturbances have broken out in the district of Ysenburg—several country residences have been destroyed. It was reported that the Prussian custom houses at Luisen and Eckartsberg had been set on fire, but the reports wanted confirmation.

The Newry Telegraph states that some symptoms of mutiny had shown themselves in the 57th regiment stationed in that town. It arose from a want of music to march to church. The Colonel explained to the soldiers the reason why he had discontinued the music. The inhabitants said they disliked military airs during the hours appropriated to divine service. The men obeyed.

Lord Chesterfield is shortly to be married to Miss Forrester, daughter of Lord Forrester, and niece to the Duke of Rutland.

Sir Frederick Baker, of London, was recently killed by being struck on the head by a flapper of a windmill.

FROM SPAIN.

By an arrival at Boston from St. Sebastian, Spain, Oct. 15, intelligence has been received that the newspaper publications at St. Sebastian had been suppressed by the Spanish government, and Spain was in great excitement; men of character and influence were daily leaving for the frontiers of France; several arrests of influential individuals had taken place at Madrid; and that a Spanish force was collecting at Bayonne, where 12,000 had already assembled, ready to take advantage of the first favorable moment to march into Spain. It was evident that a crisis was at hand, and the Government was taking active measures, fortifying, &c. to meet the threatened revolution.

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain had given birth to a daughter, to the great joy of his Majesty.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Nov. 12.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the ship Brighton, Captain Sebor, which arrived yesterday from London, we have received London papers to the 15th of October inclusive.

The present government of France has been acknowledged by the Pope, and by most of the sovereigns of the states and kingdoms of the continent.

If we were to give credit to the newspaper accounts from the Netherlands, we should be led to conclude that there was a prospect of adjusting the disturbances in that country, by forming a separate kingdom of Belgium, and placing one of the sons of the King of Holland at the head of it. We are not yet satisfied that things can have taken so short a turn, since the last intelligence from that quarter.

A letter from Madrid mentions facts and circumstances, which if correct, go far to convince us that an insurrection may be looked for in that country in a short time. The government have issued a decree of a very sanguinary description, intended to deter all revolutionary movements, but which, from its rashness and violence, is very likely to accomplish the very result which it is intended to prevent.

It is stated that the Emperor of Austria has advised the Grand Seignor to acknowledge Louis Philippe of France, on condition that Algiers is forthwith evacuated. Who the Sultan would have that country handed over to upon the evacuation, is not mentioned; and as the Dey is at Naples, there does not seem to be any authorised agent either of Algiers or of the Sublime Porte, to receive it. The Emperor of Austria may feel mortified to find that the French have conquered the country, and taken possession of its capital, in a few weeks, where Charles V. in the height of his military fame and glory, was defeated, and from which he was expelled with disgrace. We think regenerated France will hold on to the Barbary coast, whether the Grand Seignor acknowledges their new government, or not. And in our view, it is of very little importance to them whether he does or not.

It is stated in one of the London papers, that instead of losing fifty members from the ministerial party in the new Parliament, it is computed by some persons that the Ministry have gained more than thirty.

[Private Correspondence.]

BRUSSELS, Oct 12.

You may be almost confident that the Prince of Orange will be offered the sovereignty of Belgium, with a constitution framed by the present leaders of the revolution. The most violent opposers of this measure openly, are in secret its favorers. To judge from the Courier des Pays Bas, you would suppose that paper hostile to the measure. No such thing. They editorially oppose it, but insert letters and extracts from other papers, recommending it as a necessary for the country's salvation. There is, however, a strong republican party, and strange as it may appear, there is one for calling the Prince of Saxe Cobourg to the throne, but this last party is very small.

The place hunters are hard at work to make the best terms for themselves. The Prince of Orange is to reign over the Belges as a nation, forever separate and distinct from the Dutch, and of course none but Belgians can hold the offices of profit under the new King. Such is the present object of the leaders; but still the consent of the people is to be obtained, and that is not very favorable to the Prince of Orange.

There is in this city a political club, which meets in the Theatre at the Park. Any person may attend, and deliver his opinion, and propose any question, which is debated, and the sense of the meeting is taken on.

This decision, it is said, regulates the actions of the Provisional Government; at least, the people are so persuaded, and they therefore imagine that they have a share in the Government.

General Van Halen has been displaced to make room for M. le Major Goethaels, who is named General of Division, and Chief of the Committee of War.

General Van Halen is named Lieutenant-General, *en disponibilite de service*—a sort of half pay, but with a retiring pension of 10,000 francs with a reversion of 5000 to his widow; in the homely phrase he is laid on the shelf. The ostensible reason is, that he was a foreigner: but the fact is, his place was wanted. It is said he was too violent and arbitrary; but certainly the lax discipline that prevailed in his army (if it merits the name) did not argue much exercise of authority.

You must not be surprised if my information should at any time contradict the official intelligence here, as the latter is designed, in many instances, to mislead.

I cannot yet collect more information than that which precedes, and I am resolved that you shall not complain that I am too credulous: so I like to make diligent inquiries relative to many strange reports here before I narrate them.

HAGUE, Oct. 12.

M. Berlin d'Vaux, the new French Ambassador to this Court, has arrived here: also Prince Troubeskoi, Adjutant General to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

It appears that the party in favor of the Prince of Orange is gaining ground in several parts of Belgium. His proclamation, as private accounts say, has been read with pleasure, by many persons at Brussels, and some of the Journals of that city have published it. At Louvain it is highly approved and at Ghent the people are in general extremely satisfied with it.

The Journal de Grand speaks openly in favor of it.

The Courier de la Meuse, the chief organ of the clergy, has not yet spoken of the plan of giving the sceptre to the Prince of Orange, but has inserted two remarkable articles, showing that it would be unadvisable and dangerous to establish a republic.

The accounts from Antwerp confirm the statement that there is a great party in the south in favor of the Prince of Orange, and that there is more and more reason to hope that tranquility and order will be restored in those provinces by amicable negociations.

We are this moment informed that the Postmaster General has given public notice that the ordinary mails can no longer convey letters to and from the Provinces that have thrown off the legal authority of the King: that the letters already put into the Post office may be taken out on satisfactory proofs being adduced; and that measures are adopted to keep up the communication, by ordinary or extraordinary means, with the places that remain faithful to the King's authority, namely—with Antwerp, Maestricht Luxembourg, and the parts occupied by the army, as well as with France, and other foreign countries.—Hague Journal, Oct. 13th.

From the British Traveller.

LONDON, Oct. 15, evening.

This morning we received the French papers of yesterday, and other papers of the preceding day. They contain no intelligence of moment relating to French affairs beyond what is already known. But if we were to believe the intelligence from Spain—and our opinions we have already stated to be in unison with it—a civil war is approaching very fast. A complete system of terror is put in practice which subjects persons to death implicated in devising plans of establishing a different form of government.—We are told that the effect intended does not work to its purpose; but, on the contrary, the public are indignant at the decree. The King is fearful of the *Royalist* Volunteers. Indeed, he seems surrounded by dangers.

We learn by the accounts from Aix-la-Chapelle, that a division of the Prussian army had passed Cologne, and that a second corps had crossed the Rhine at Coblentz. It was understood an army of observation would be established on the Belgian frontier.

From the Journal du Commerce of Wednesday.

The Prefect of Bouches-du-Rhone has made known that the Consul General of Austria at Marseilles, has received an official despatch, announcing that his Government has recognized that of Louis Philip I. We are not yet in possession of such information at Paris.

From the Messager of Thursday.

A telegraphic despatch, sent by the Prefect of the North from the Lille this day, Oct. 12, announces that the Belgians have refused to admit into their territory the various detachments of volunteers who are endeavoring to effect an entry. Their gendarmerie and the Urban Guard are stationed on the frontiers for that purpose.

From the Constitutionnel of Wednesday.

In the late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Tracy laid the following document upon the table of the President of the Chamber:—

The requiring security from the public journals is suppressed.

Any journal or journals which shall not, within a month from the date of this notice, pay the fine, or fines, to which they may have been condemned, shall cease to exist, and the editor shall be incapacitated from acting as such for any other paper, until the fine has been discharged.

The stamp duty is suppressed—it will be replaced by a patent duty.

The patents will be divided into two classes, according to the amount of annual subscription, viz. 1000 francs for those which require a subscription of 60 frs. and under, and 2000 frs. for all those that may exceed that sum.

The Post Office charge shall be one centime on each small sheet, and two centimes for every large one.

Two amendment having been proposed upon the first article, it is probable that upon the continuation of the debate, it will form the subject of M. Baron's discourse.

Private Correspondence.

MADRID, Oct. 4.

The civil war which threatens us, is approaching fast. The Government, by turns perplexed and uncertain, is now bent on the adoption of a complete system of terror.—This is equally employed against the Liberals and Apostolics. Our Gazette of Saturday contains the most bloody and savage decree, by which his Majesty declares subjected to the penalty of death, any of his subjects implicated in plans directed to the establishment of a different form of government, or to the facilitating to the emigrants the means of accomplishing a similar object, or giving them advice, or any sort of communication contrary to the views of his majesty's government.

The sanguinary decree has produced a very different effect to the one intended by the government. It has been received with scorn and indignation, and works powerfully in the public mind towards the desire of a change.

Last night a dreadful occurrence took place. The Abbot of the convent of St. Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the head separated from the body, and a mattrass over him. He was a moderate man—he was generally esteemed, and had occasionally preserved many Liberals from the Apostolical wrath. He had lately forbid his own friars to say mass, on account of their licentiousness, and it is believed he has been assassinated by them.

The King has lately showed some distrust of the Royalist Volunteers. On the 1st of the month, the anniversary of his sortie from Cadiz, it was customary for them to escort the King during a public promenade. It has not however taken place on the present occasion. The fact is, that he, as well as his Camarilla, are in a most terrific and disturbed state.

Our Captain General has been dismissed. It is attributed to a misunderstanding with the Minister of War.

From the Constitutionnel, Oct. 10.

The general subject of conversation at Florence turns upon the report of a Congress of the different Sovereignties of Italy; it is to meet at Vienna. It is said that the Prince of Salerno has already received orders to attend there on the part of the King of Naples.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Prince of Lucca, are also to be present at the Congress. The Court of Rome will be represented by the Cardinal Macchi, that of Sardinia by the Count Alfieri de Sostego, and the Grand Duchy of Parma and Placenza by the Marquis de Piombino. It was much doubted whether these Potentates will be able to prevent the troubles which threaten their States, unless they make great sacrifices and concessions to the Italians—namely, granting their personal liberty and a free Constitution.

From the Messenger des Chambres, Oct. 11.

A letter from Basse states, that certain signs of excitement had manifested themselves in that city, and that a political crisis is expected in the different cantons of Switzerland.

From the Moniteur, Oct. 10.

The Punishment of Death.—The King has received the grand deputation charged to present him the Address adopted yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies. A great number of members accompanied the deputation. All the Ministers were present to the right and left of the King, who was seated upon the Throne. The President having read the Address which was mentioned yesterday, his Majesty replied:

"Gentlemen—I receive with great satisfaction the Address which you have presented to me. The sentiments to which you give expression have been a long time in my heart.—Witness, from my earliest years, of the frightful abuse of the punishment of death in political matters, and of all the evils which have resulted from it to France and humanity, I have constantly and warmly advocated its abolition.—The remembrance of those times of disaster, and the melancholy feelings which oppress me when I turn my thoughts to them, will afford you a sure pledge of the eagerness with which I shall hasten to lay before you a project of a law conformably to your views. With respect to mine, they will never be completely fulfilled until we have entirely effaced from our code all those rigors and penalties at which humanity, and the present state of society revolt."

The question will now be looked upon by the French people, says the London Sun, as the King's own, as one in which he is himself personally interested; and we doubt not his excessive popularity will enable him to carry it through. Lafayette too is warmly interested in its favor, and his opinions deservedly carry great weight. Still it cannot be denied that a vast mass of the people are bent on seeing the severest measure of justice dealt out to the Ex-Ministers, and that in the event of their disappointment much acrimonious party spirit will be brought into play.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.

The Central Committee has issued a proclamation for the convocation of the National Congress. It is to consist of 200 Deputies, who are to be elected directly by the citizens. Every citizen, 25 years of age, born a Belgian, or naturalized, may be a Deputy, if he reside in Belgium and has paid taxes.

GHENT, Oct. 12.

The Provincial Estates in East Flanders having met yesterday, declared their conviction that the National Congress would soon meet to regulate the destiny of the country, and that East Flanders would, like the other provinces, be represented in it in proportion to its inhabitants.

The Journal d'Anvers remarks as follows:—"The decree by which his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange orders that all acts emanating from him shall be countersigned by the Ministers to whose departments they belong, is a remarkable and important act. It is the constitutional profession of faith of the Prince; it is the frank adoption of the representative government. It announces that a new era commences for the government of Belgium."

Arrests continued to be made in Lisbon, and many persons were hurried to prison, men, women and children.

A letter from Toulon states that the French army in Algiers is to be reduced to 12 or 15,000 men at most. The remainder are to re-enter France. It is said there exists considerable difficulty in finding provisions for a large army in a country not wholly under the control of the French.

Many arrests had recently been made at Madrid. Several failures had taken place, and Spain was on the eve of a revolution.

All the Ministers are said to have tendered their resignations, but the King refused to accept. Thirteen distinguished persons had been banished from Madrid on the 30th, among them the Archbishop of Toledo, and several Counsellors of State, Gen. Carvajal, commandant and inspector general of the Royalist Volunteers, &c. &c.

We have received the following communication from a source on which we rely for the correctness of the facts which it contains. It certainly exhibits, in a variety of particulars, an interesting view of the colony at Liberia.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

LIBERIA.

It is highly gratifying to learn that this flourishing colony is surpassing the most sanguine expectation of its warmest friends. The writer of this was formerly opposed to the Colonization Society, but has been convinced by patient persevering investigation, that it is destined to subserve, most essentially, the cause of humanity, and prove an inestimable blessing to both continents. In addition to a healthy and prosperous population of 2,000 emigrants, two tribes, of nearly 10,000 souls, with their king and chieftains, have placed themselves under the protection of this new republic, taken the oath of allegiance to its government, and requested the extension of its laws among them. Nearly 100 of the children of the principal men have been admitted into the schools of the colony—at once imbibing the principles of civilization and religion, and affording the surest guarantee of their kindly feelings. The territory, purchased by the Colonization Society, extends about 200 miles along the coast, from which that scourge of humanity, the slave trade, has been driven; thus saving annually 10,000 fellow creatures from bondage, and offering a happy asylum to our black population, abundantly large to accommodate the whole.

The climate, although proverbially fatal to the whites, is highly congenial to the black man, and its highly respectable governor, Dr. Mechlin, asserts that for the latter, it is (with due care for a few weeks after arrival) equally salubrious with that of any of our great cities. The soil is extremely fertile, and though the first colonies on this continent were, for a long time dependent upon the mother country for supplies, Liberia within eight years from her foundation, exports annually a larger amount of rich colonial products than the whole sum laid out by her philanthropic founders in rearing this proud trophy of American benevolence and justice to the oppressed and long suffering offspring of Africa. Ivory, gold dust, specie, hides, palm oil, dye woods, and coffee, constitute at present the principal articles exported in exchange for American manufactured goods. One of the colored settlers, who left Philadelphia, seven years since, penniless, has amassed a property worth more than $20,000; and from that port alone eight vessels have sailed for the colony since the 1st of January last. One of them lately brought home a return cargo of $25,000 value, consisting principally of ivory, gold dust, and camwood. The slave holders of Virginia, Maryland, and the adjoining states, encouraged by such a tide of prosperity, which is confirmed by every letter received from these flourishing and grateful people, have offered several thousands of their slaves gratuitously to the Colonization Society, on condition that they shall furnish them with a passage to Liberia; and the inhabitants of Philadelphia, commiserating their friendless condition, have with their characteristic liberality, subscribed recently from 7 to 8,000 dollars, and fitted out at their own expense three expeditions, conveying to the land of their forefathers about 300 emancipated slaves. The Catalonia, just sailed, has taken about 140, and such was the promptitude with which their masters redeemed their pledge, that 200 yet remain at Norfolk, beyond the means of the Society to pay for. If funds are not speedily found to procure another vessel, they must return again into bondage—an event sincerely to be deplored, as the trifling sum of $25 per head will pay for their passage and provisions, and constitute them freemen and freeholders of ten acres each. Ought not New York to provide at least one vessel for these poor people, when Philadelphia has paid for three? It is asserted on the best authority that many more owners would most gladly emancipate all their slaves on condition that means are supplied for their colonization.

By some people at the south the project was at first denounced as a scheme for robbing them of their slaves; at the north it was considered as only a southern plan to make slavery more secure, by sending off the free people of color; by others it was declared to be a wild chimera—a baseless fabric. Regardless of conflicting prejudices the Society have gone on, until they have given to every candid mind a triumphant answer to each objection. It is not reasonable to suppose that the knowledge of these facts has pervaded our wide spread empire, but it is hoped that the patrons of the American Colonization Society will persevere a few years, until their labors are appreciated by the American people and then it cannot be doubted that it will receive their undivided patronage—then shall the conceptions of the philanthropist become matter of record for the historian.

"And Chimborazo, over air, earth, wave,
Glare with his Titan eye, not on a slave."

BY LATE MAILS.

TRIAL OF KNAPP.

On Tuesday last, Joseph Jenkins Knapp was placed at the bar, and after the indictment was read, he plead "*not Guilty*," of being accessary to John Francis Knapp, in the murder of Capt. White.

A jury were empannelled; and after a slight opposition on the part of the prisoner's counsel, to the admission of Mr. Webster as counsel for the State, Mr. Webster proceeded to open the case. After reading the law and stating the nature of the evidence, Mr. W. called on Mr. Coleman to testify what he knew in relation to the case. Mr. C.'s testimony is similar to that given on a former occasion, excepting as to the confessions of the prisoner. The admissibility of these confessions was opposed by the prisoner's counsel, on the ground that they had been made under the influence of hope and fear and promises. The Court adjourned to hear the arguments in favor of their admission the next morning.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY MORNING.—The Court delivered an opinion in favor of admitting the prisoner's confessions, upon the ground, that the pledge of the Attorney General, placed him above all hope or fear, in perfect security—that the influence of hope, which induced the first confessions, had ceased, and there was no motive for him to falsify; indeed, he was safe, only upon a disclosure of the truth. The confessions could not be said to be destitute of credit, because they would have been competent evidence against either of the accomplices, and though the prisoner had forfeited the protection of the Government, he could not retract the confessions, and there appeared no good reason why they should be used against him. The Court thought there was evidence to exclude the verbal confessions, because the prisoner had the promise of Mr. Colman to obtain a pledge for him, but when he obtained the pledge he had got all he wanted or could get; and as it was expressly stated to him, that he must act on his own responsibility, and that the pledge was given on the condition that he acted on good faith; every motive would lead him to tell the truth; but it was still a question for the jury to believe the confessions or not, after weighing the manner in which they were obtained.

Mr. Colman was called. He said the confessions were written by him, and were, as near as possible, in the words of the prisoner. The Attorney then read the confessions which were to the following purport.

FIRST CONFESSION.

I mentioned to my brother, J. F. Knapp, that I would give a thousand dollars if the old gentleman (meaning Capt. White) would die. He asked me why. I told him he had a will, which cut off one side of the family, and that, with the present will, the bulk of the property would go to Stephen White; that Stephen White had injured me in the opinion of the old gentleman, as well as all our family, and I thought it right to get any advantage of him.

I told him jokingly, that the old gentleman [illegible] he wished to go off in a flash. We then considered how the murder was to be done—the old gentleman was never out in the night [illegible] could not attack him in the street—we spoke of attacking him on the [illegible]—Frank said he hadn't the pluck to do it, but he thought he knew who would, and said he would get Frank George and Richard Crowninshield. [illegible] said he got a horse and chaise and went to [illegible] George declined going into the business. Frank reported, but said he would [illegible]

to meet with him any where out of doors.—Frank met Dick by appointment several times, once on the 2d of April. He agreed to meet him on the common. I went myself, and told him how matters stood. I told him that I took the will out of the iron chest,—that it had the key in it—I turned the key and took it out. I told him as my brother had said, that I would give him $1000. Richard showed me the tools he said he should use, one was a club about two feet long, turned of hard wood, loaded—very heavy, I presume it was loaded—turned with beads on the end—the dirk was about 5 inches long in the blade, sharp, having a white handle as I think—I do not know where he got the dagger, but he said he turned the club himself. I asked him if he was going to do it that night. He said no, he did not feel like it, that he was alone, and George had refused to back him—he said he would meet my brother another time. It was past nine o'clock when I went home. I kept the will in my chaise box, wrapped in hay. After the murder I burned it.

My brother said he saw Richard at the bottom of the common, Thursday evening, that he told him the old gentleman had gone up to Mrs. Stone's to take tea. Richard said he would catch him up there, if he didn't come home before dark. He did come home, and they were disappointed. He expected to meet him in Chestnut street. Richard told my brother he would dirk him. I went home Sunday night about dark. Frank came to Wenham Tuesday; I told him my mother Beckford was there and would pass the night. I mentioned to my brother, that he had better tell it to Richard. He said he would inform him. Shortly after tea he left the house in his chaise. My brother made this remark as he started—I guess he'll go to night. Wednesday morning Stephen White's man came up and informed us, that the old gentleman was dead. Mrs. Beckford said she would go directly back with him. My brother came up about noon, and asked if we had heard the news. I told him yes, and how we had heard it. After dinner he told me aside how it was done. He told me that Richard met him in Brown street, in Salem, or near the common, about ten o'clock. Richard left him and went through the front yard, passed the garden gate, pushed up the window, went through the entry up stairs, and into the chamber—that he struck him with the club, turned down the bed clothes, raised the arm and hit him several times with the dirk; he then covered him up and came off. He met my brother again in Brown street, about 11 o'clock. Dick told my brother before he went in, that if he saw any money he meant to take it—my brother asked him if he had got it, he said no, but he had fixed the old man.—This was all I knew till I saw my brother again. I came down to Salem. My brother had seen Richard once or twice. Richard having seen accounts in the papers, said he had stabbed him but four times, and that another person must have been into the chamber, because he did not recollect giving more than four or five strokes at the utmost. Three or four weeks after the murder, Frank and Richard came to Wenham, and staid a little while. I paid him 100 five franc pieces. While Richard was there he told the same story—said that he had done the deed—and he was short of money, and should want more soon—said it was a pity I had not got the right will, and if he had known it had been there he would have got it—said he put the club under the steps of the Branch Meeting house. My brother told me he had looked there for it and could not find it. I wrote a letter to Stephen White, and one to Dr. Barstow, for the committee, which I brought to Salem. The purport was (here the substance of the letters signed Grant, and Claxton, was recited,) they were put into the Post Office Sunday. Mr. Allen came to the house and told me they were put in. I told him I had received an anonymous letter from the Eastward and that was to brush off the effects of it. I know nothing of Chase and Selman connected with the transaction—nor of Palmer.

I have given the foregoing to the Reverend Henry Colman, and I now declare they contain the truth and nothing but the truth. I have had no other promise or inducement than was contained in the letter of the Attorney General, shown to me by said Colman. I declare that no other proposition has been made, and no solicitations offered by any other person. I had also engaged to him to answer any other question which might be asked by any proper authority. I have signed such pages, nine pages in the whole—signed JOSEPH JENKINS KNAPP—attested by Henry Colman, and certified as having been read to the prisoner and sworn to by him, by Gideon Barstow, and Stephen C. Phillips.

Witnesses were here called to identify the letters signed Grant and Claxton, and Joseph Grant, Jr. testified, that he recollected receiving and delivering the letters from the Post Office in which he is clerk. On the morning of their delivery, he put his initials on both.

Dexter said Wm. H. Allen was the best and only proper evidence to identify the letters—he put them into the Post Office, and the government ought to produce him; (he has gone to sea.)

The court said they were sufficiently identified, and the attorney proceeded to read them. (They have been published.)

SECOND CONFESSION.

Another confession was produced, and Dr. Barstow testified that it was signed by the prisoner—he was present and saw the signature. On receiving the first confession they told the prisoner there might be some circumstances he did not recollect, that they wished him to review the matter and they would call again. Mr. Colman being absent he went with Mr. Phillips. No particular conversation occurred at the time.

The confession says—Some time in January last I went into the chamber of Capt. White and opened the iron chest where I saw a paper sealed. I cut the seal with a penknife, and found it to be a will, &c. I sealed it and put it back. The old gentleman had stated before that his will would be found in the iron chest. My brother was not at home at that time. I bought, about that time, some prussic acid, arsenic, aqua fortis, and laudanum. I was told they were good to kill insects on peach trees. I have never used them for a bad purpose. I gave them to Joseph Beckford, and suppose he has got them now. Richard had no light in the house—he put the plank against the window himself—nothing occurred to alarm him—he was not in the house more than ten minutes—he walked home—no wagon was employed on that evening—he melted up the dirk the next morning—he got no blood on his clothes—he did not think there was any on the door, as had been stated—he felt the pulse and found it had ceased to beat.

I dont think my brother was ever at the gambling house at S. Fields. Frank said he slept at home the night of the murder. I took the key out of the chamber door and put it under the covering of the sofa. The Wenham Robbery was a hoax. I dont know the conversation between Frank & the Crowninshields on the 2d of April. It was first proposed to George—George said he would [illegible] stab him in the street, but he would not go into the house. I had only one interview with Richard before the murder. I went to meet [illegible] on Sunday after the murder. Richard had told Frank to meet him on the common; I went and met him. Richard said he did'nt exactly like it that night, for he was alone, and his brother George would'nt back him. I had only one interview with Richard after the murder, which was when he came to Wenham, and stopped about half an hour. Joseph Beckford and W. Davis know nothing at all of the affair. I have had communications on paper in prison, from both George & Richard Crowninshield. They said they tho't Palmer's testimony would not be taken, if it would be, it would go hard with them.—George said they had Palmer locked up in their room; he had been passing counterfeit money. Frank told me several times, I had better let it alone, I told him I had weighed the matter and would run the risk of it.—(Formally signed and certified.)

Mr. Colman identified the club as before.

The Attorney General then said all the evidence on the part of the Government was before the jury, unless some further occasion should arise.

Dexter closed the defence. He argued, that the defence consisted of two branches, and it was to be inquired, first, if John Francis Knapp was a principal—that is, did he aid and abet? for that is charged in the indictment. If he was not a principal, the prisoner must be acquitted, for he is on trial only as accessory to him as principal, and not as accessory to any other principal. He examined the evidence touching the presence in Brown street, with great ability, and contended, that there was not even a presumption that he was there for the purpose of aiding the murderers; but that he was there to learn the result, which involved his life, or perhaps to partake of the plunder which Richard said he should get.

The other branch of the inquiry is, if Frank was a principal, is it proved that Jo. hired and procured him? He said the evidence of Layton was wholly incredible; and that the confessions, notwithstanding the opinion of the court, that they were properly introduced, did not stand on good ground, and could not be credited. This he said was all the evidence to prove that he was accessory at all, and this did not show that he was not accessory to Frank Knapp, but to Richard Crowninshield, for which he was not on trial—that the evidence went to show, that he hired and procured Richard and not Frank, and on any or all these grounds he ought to be acquitted.

The court adjourned till to morrow morning.

From our Correspondent at Salem.

Mr. Webster closed his argument for the government at 12 o'clock this day, in a peroration of surpassing pathos. We know not an instance, when eloquence has been more powerful. The thought, language and manner, equally combined to produce the highest effect upon human mind and human sympathies.

He said the jury should feel compassion for the prisoner—but compassion for his internal rather than his external condition. "It is his greatest misfortune to be what he is, and not to be where he is." He said it was time for him and for his friends to give up the idle pretence of maintaining his innocence—and that it was not the least horrible part of the transaction, that he had given no evidence of repentance,—that his confessions contain no word of penitence.

Mr. Webster's argument was confined, almost exclusively, to a close examination, and application of the law and the evidence. It was the eloquence of reason, not of fancy or passion, and the close contrasted effectively with the previous manner of the argument.

Knapp has been calm and collected throughout, not like an obdurate man, but like one who had come to the conclusion that he had no hope, and could not be affected by the chances of the game, because the result was clearly foreknown. He displays neither hard-heartedness nor imbecility, but a simple quietness of feeling and demeanor.

Mr. Webster closed his argument at 12 o'clock on Friday, when Judge Putnam immediately proceeded to charge the Jury. The Salem Observer, of Saturday says, that it was full clear and impartial. The Jury went out at about two o'clock on Friday afternoon, and came into Court at half past nine on Saturday morning, with a *verdict of* GUILTY. We have not learned that sentence has been passed on him.

GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD was placed at the bar about 3 P. M. on Friday. When called on to plead to the Indictment, he answered with much feeling "*Not Guilty, so help me God!*"

Samuel Hoar and Ebenezer Shillaber, Esqrs. act as his counsel. Mr. Webster is not in this case, and Mr. Davis the Solicitor General, is assisted by Mr. Saltonstall. The Solicitor General opened the case on behalf of the government. He expected to prove that George Crowninshield, the prisoner at the bar, was one of the conspirators concerned in the murder of Mr. White on the 6th of April last, and laid down the law as applicable to the cause in question. Benj White, Dr. Samuel Johnson and Miss Lydia Kimball were then sworn and testified precisely as on the last trial. The court adjourned at quarter after 6 o'clock. *Boston Evening Transcript.*

Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer gives the following statement of the comparative strength of parties in that State as exhibited at the elections in 1828 and 1830.

The votes were in 1828, Jackson 101,652, Adams 50,843. In 1830, Jackson 71,555, Anti-Jackson 66,597, making a nett Republican gain in two years of 44,846!

It also adds that one year ago, the whole vote for Governor was 126,824; Wolf, 76,673; for Ritner, 50,151—majority for Wolf last year, 26,522. This year the majority for the Wolf candidates is only 5,958; nett anti-Wolf gain in one year, 30,564! In making out the above calculation, we have taken the highest candidate in each district, on each side with the exception of the 7th District, where we have put down the average vote of Hiester, Potts, Darlington, and Edwards, on one side, and the average vote of Evans, Boyd, and Dick on the other. Thus it will be seen is giving too much to the Wolf party.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The Committee to make arrangements for celebrating the late revolution in France, met at Tammany Hall last evening. James Monroe, Ex President of the United States, presided. On taking the chair he addressed the meeting at some length, although in a very delicate state of health. He remarked, that the cause for which the people of France had recently contended, and in which they were successful, was of the deepest interest—it was the cause of mankind, and all nations would feel its influence. He alluded to the former revolution of France, a part of which he had himself witnessed, and contrasted the bloody scenes which characterized that event with the humanity of the recent successful one. In both revolutions Lafayette was an actor—in the former, he was sent prisoner to a dungeon; in the latter he had been elected to the highest post of honor, and stood foremost in the affections of the French people; and he trusted his life would long be spared to enjoy so distinguished a place. In the course of his remarks, he hastily recounted the principal events of our own revolution, in which Lafayette bore a conspicuous part; he saw him when he was wounded at Brandywine—was present at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, &c. &c.; and he remarked, there never lived a greater patriot, or one more truly the friend of the rights and liberties of mankind. At the conclusion of his speech, the citizens gave him three cheers.

Daily Adv.

MALTA, (Medit.) Sept. 14, 1830.

The small pox has raged here for four months past. More than 11,000 have been vaccinated; more than 4,000 have had the small pox, of whom more than 500 have died. The new cases of attack are from 35 to 50 a day on average.

The West India Trade.—The St. Andrews, N. B. *Herald*, of October 26, contains some severe strictures upon the British Ministry for their vacillating policy in regard to the Colonial Trade; but the editor says, "We are not prepared to say that the present change if made permanent, would ultimately be injurious to this Colony." He then goes on to state the advantages which the British will enjoy by the opening of our ports, and shows what some of our writers have already shown, that we have only "*caught a Tartar*" by this boasted arrangement. He says:—"The tonnage duty paid on admission to entry in the ports of the United States, is six cents per ton, and on the 1st of April next, it ceases altogether, so that we think it is the fault of the Colonists if they do not monopolize the Plaister trade entirely. It is expected that parliament will lay heavier protecting duties on such articles as those Provinces furnish, when imported into the West Indies from the United States; this would be well enough, if the collection is not, as formerly evaded.

We are persuaded that the Americans will find that they have gained but little by the change. The English West Indiamen, on their triangular voyages, as with us, will enjoy a large proportion of the carrying trade, so that we are confident not a single ton will be added to the shipping of the U. States, as their coasting trade will lose more than the direct trade will gain. The President's proclamation will be a death blow to the commerce of the Island of Saint Thomas, and an Island some what nearer to us (Moos) will participate in its ruinous effects also, to a certain extent.

During the residence of the Duke of Orleans as an exile in this country, he spent a week at Canandaigua in this State, where he was hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. Morris. Mr. John Gregg, a respectable Scotch Gentleman, who had for some time resided in Canandaigua, left there last Spring, on a visit to his native land, by the way of France, and was furnished with a letter of introduction from Mr. Morris to the Duke. On the arrival of Mr. G. in Paris, the Duke had become a King. The letter was however sent up to the Palace, when it was no sooner read than an officer of rank was dispatched for Mr. Gregg who was very kindly received, and on his departure warmly invited to make his home at the Palace on his return from Scotland.—*Journ. of Com.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, NOVEMBER 17, 1830.

The most important foreign intelligence, of a civil nature, is the course taken by the French on the subject of Capital Punishments. The attempt of some was at first the total abolition of the punishment of death, in all cases. This fundamental and radical change in the whole policy and system of French criminal law, was fully and freely discussed. A petition to the king finally passed the Chamber of Deputies for an act providing for the abolition of the punishment of death in most cases, but leaving some of the more enormous crimes for the merited punishment. The king, in reply, expresses his strong approbation of the act presented for his sanction, and it is said that La Fayette strenuously supported the act as modified. It is said that a feeling of humanity towards the late king's ministers has some effect to hurry on these efforts for a milder code, in order to save them, if convicted, from the forfeiture of their lives. These local objects have plainly only accelerated not originated these humane attempts at a less sanguinary system.

The situation of Belgium seems, still to be, in a great measure, uncertain. From the different accounts it may be collected, that the first idea and attempt of the Belgians was to attach themselves to France. Application to the French government was made for that purpose, but they very prudently declined doing any act which might hurry the different nations of Europe into a general war. Their own king is not in the least disposed to recognize their independence. He has issued his proclamation requiring all his faithful subjects to take up arms in defence of his crown and kingdom. The Prince of Orange has offered the Belgians their independence, if they will place him over them as their king, making at the same time very strong professions of attachment. These offers they have declined, having but feeble faith in the professions of those who have so often deceived them. Uncertainty seems still to continue as to what form of government they will finally establish, a monarchy or republic, and if the former, who they will place at the head of affairs. In Spain, matters begin to assume a more serious aspect, and it is very probable that by the next arrival we shall have accounts of a general movement against the government of that kingdom.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.—We notice in the last number of the Connecticut Observer, an interesting account of the Convention of Teachers and other Friends of Education, held at Hartford on the 10th and 11th inst. Noah Webster, Esq. was chosen chairman, and Samuel H. Huntington and Asa Child, Esqrs. Secretaries. An introductory lecture was delivered by Dr. Humphreys, President of Amherst College. In speaking of our School Fund, he expressed his opinion that its tendency had been to impair the interest felt in our schools, and, remarks the editor, "he supported his opinion by considerations which we believe were entirely satisfactory to all. They may be summed up in two short propositions—'It is a law of human nature that men will not make efforts without motives'—and 'Men value that little which costs them nothing.'—Good Common Schools are not to be made merely by money. If Connecticut, said he, had ten more Western Reserves to sell—and should add the avails to the School Fund, it would only increase the plethora that is now so injurious to the system. Some people seem to regard the School Fund as a great water-power that will do the whole work without any oversight—will make good schools and good scholars whether the parents give any attention to the education of their children or not—or whether their children go to school or stay at home. We were highly gratified with the illustration of this subject. It was a happy combination of philosophical principles, sound common sense, and facts in similar cases. But if the school fund is doing mischief, said Dr. H. shall it be given to the winds, or appropriated to some other public object?—By no means. It may be made a great public blessing, if applied as it was intended to be applied—to aid private exertions—not to take the place of them. Let a law pass to raise by tax in each Society at least as much as it receives from the public treasury;—then you may have well qualified instructors—and watchful employers. The lecture was closed with a delicate compliment to Dr. Webster, our venerable and learned Lexicographer. We wish all the people in the State could have listened to the lecture—for we think it would have disposed them to regard favorably the movement begun at Norwich."

Then followed a lecture from Mr. Davis, in the afternoon, and a learned address by Dr. Webster on the English language, in the evening. He was followed by Dr. Olcott, "who read a well-digested and valuable essay on the Location, Structure, Warming and Ventilation of School Houses. The Lecturer applied the strict principles of Chemistry and Philosophy to this subject—while the principles of good, practical, common sense were not forgotten. It was shown that great defects exist on all the points which were discussed. And we believe few who heard the essay, would not respond to the sentiment advanced in it, that there is need of some Howard to take the gauge and dimensions of the miseries inflicted on children, from the contracted size, bad seats, bad air, irregular heat, and miserable location of many School Houses. If parents would attend to these things, they would find their children more ready to go to school—and would have to complain less frequently that their children have no taste for study. As the Lecturer suggested, men, if suspended for hours in succession, in the air on a seat seven or eight inches wide, without any support for the back, as children three or four years old often are on their seats at school, would soon rebel, and physical force alone would keep them in their places. It is too much for human nature to endure in silence. No wonder the child, at the remembrance of yesterday's torments, from being obliged on pain of the master's displeasure to keep his balance, thus 'suspended between the heavens and the earth,' for several hours in succession, goes to school to-day with reluctance, and even with weeping. Let the parent, before blaming him, try the experiment; and if he likes himself to go to school in such circumstances, he may send off the little sufferer with a severe reprimand. We mention this as only one instance out of many which were adduced to show the defects at present connected with school houses."

Mr. Woodbridge delivered a lecture on Thursday, on the introduction of music into common schools, and Mr Evans a lecture in the evening. "The doings of the Convention," the Editor remarks, "we shall notice hereafter. That it will have a good influence on our Common Schools we cannot doubt. We were much gratified to see so large a collection from almost every part of the State. Especially were we gratified to see so large a body of teachers at the meeting. Their attendance and remarks show that however indifferent the mass of the community are to the subject of primary education, a numerous band of teachers in this state are awake to the improvement of schools, and breathe the spirit of the age. We can sympathise with them in the difficulties they meet in carrying forward even the slightest improvement. The apathy of the community is such, in some cases, that the faithful and well qualified teacher is compelled to apply a considerable part of his scanty compensation to the introduction of improvements which he thinks essential. One teacher stated in the convention, that for some time he had thus employed nearly half of his wages. It ought not so to be."

We are very glad to see the spirit manifested on this occasion, and that so many were collected together on this important subject. If the friends of an improved education will shake off their apathy, and proceed actively and confidently forward, we have the strongest hope that the necessary reform in our schools need not be delayed beyond the session of the Legislature in May next.

FOR THE COURIER.

The difference in mankind proceeds more from education and the different principles instilled into their minds while they are yet tender, than from any original difference of conformation. We do occasionally see a mind powerful in itself, break over all obstacles, and outstrip all embarrassments, and meteor-like, shed a radiance on the world, at which all gaze, wonder, and bow. But look at those shining lights: we find that this thirst for knowledge, this curiosity which propelled them, led them to situations where the mental faculties were exercised and strengthened till they were able to penetrate the mysteries of nature, detect the faults in theories, and establish systems based on reason and philosophy. The public are but recently awake to this subject. It has been supposed a man could not arrive at excellence in any branch, unless born a genius; but this age of refinement, has discovered that the mind may be trained by a course of discipline, that at the same time improves the physical powers, cultivates the moral faculties, and enlightens the understanding. At the examination of Miss Curtis's school, the 9th ult. we saw with delight the progress the young ladies had made in the useful branches, and the accurate answers of many in the higher branches, gave evidence of the assiduous, untiring perseverance of their instructress, and the attention and application of the scholars. We hope sufficient encouragement will be given to induce her to continue her school in our village.

Windham, Nov. 13th, 1830.

A Tax of one Cent on a Dollar.—There is no subject more difficult to manage with influence on the great body of the people, than that of taxation. Let any article be headed 'a proposition for a new tax,' and it creates a sort of instinctive hostility. Any proposed measure, no matter what may be its bearing on the public weal—if it be connected with a probable visit from a tax-gatherer, it becomes, as a thing of course, obnoxious, and is opposed if not hunted down. It is no new thing in gone by times, and is expected in the future—but true as the above position may be, it should deter no man from introducing before the public his views in relation to any measure having for its object the well being of the community at large, even if it be connected with a proposition for a new tax. It seems to be an admitted fact, that our *District Schools* are now in a state of retrogression—and it has been stated that in the surrounding sister States, where no general fund exists, the public schools stand on far more elevated ground than with us—boasting as we do once a year, by report of our Commissioner on the Fund, of nearly two millions of dollars. Shall it be said of us, what was said by the historian Tacitus in his time—'nobody seems influenced by any regard for posterity.' Can we, without exerting those emotions which carry perceptibly the blood of the heart to the face, look back on the two centuries which have passed, and beholding the spirit of our ancestors in relation to their successors, stop to count the cost of keeping a *good District School?* Shall it be said of us that the only sacrifice that we are willing to make, in relation to this subject, is that of managing a fund created by a grant confirmed by King Charles the First—a something that fell to us in the chapter of accidents? The spirit of the times is at war with any calculation of dollars and cents, and if there be any State in the Union where it is important to have good schools, it is this—the hive for the great West. No state of its population has sent out so many emigrants, and it may be expected still to send them out; and if our government be of any value—if we wish our free institutions to be perpetuated—if we desire that the memory of these times shall be blessed by posterity—it is our bounden duty to excite the people to zeal in the cause of District Schools—and if the present fund is insufficient to employ competent instructors, let the several districts in the State, take up the subject forthwith, in order to introduce it before the next Legislature with dignity and effect—mongre the budget of a one cent tax. L.

"*Blessed is he that considereth the poor.*"

A correspondent makes this communication, not because he entertains any doubts respecting the benevolence that exists in this Christian community. It has been too often evinced, and actively verified, to admit of doubt. But it is with a view of calling attention to an existing case of a family, whose destitution and indigence—whose disability on the part of the parents, reduced by Providential afflictions, (not by sloth and profligacy) the necessities and helplessness of whose infant children—all, when known, it is believed, demand and will call forth the compassion of the benevolent, in more favored circumstances. I will not be particular, but will mention, that such clothes as are of small value to their possessors, will be very useful for the comfort of four small children, and are very desirable; and that nothing useful in an afflicted family would come to them amiss.

Further information may be obtained by such persons as will take the trouble to call at the house next north of the Episcopal Burying Ground, same side, the north front chamber. When the deserving poor suffer, especially those who belong to Christ's family, it needs only to be known here, to ensure the characteristic regard of Christian benevolence. This is no exaggeration. D.

The New-York Daily Advertiser of Monday says—"The official canvass has not yet been received, and we are therefore unable to state the majority for Governor; but from the returns published in the Argus of Saturday, independent of Albany and Cattaraugus, Throop's majority is estimated at 9944. The above two counties, it is said, will lessen it between one and two thousand votes."

ITEMS.

The Washington Telegraph states that Mr. Clay will probably be elected to the Senate of the United States from Ken., and that Mr. Barbour will be elected from Va. and Mr. Rush from Pennsylvania. That they will be elected if they are set up by their friends, we have no doubt, but as the papers friendly to them do not mention it, we very much doubt whether they are candidates.—We know not what the object of the Telegraph can be in holding them up, unless it is to make a flourish after the elections are over, and proclaim that they could not get elected. It would be perfectly in character with that paper. But in admitting the probability of Mr. Clay's election the Telegraph admits, what it has for some time contended was not the fact, *that Kentucky is opposed to the Administration.* That she will elect a Clay Senator we have had no doubt since we saw the result of the general election.

A man has been fined in Pittsburg, twenty dollars, for horse-whipping Mrs. Anne Royal, so as to draw blood.—The Statesman says, the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge; but it was insisted by his counsel, Mr. Lowrie, that the penalty ought to be light; merely a nominal fine, owing to the bad character of the prosecutrix.

The Baltimore Patriot mentions that the skeleton of an animal, of prodigious size, was discovered about four weeks since, at the Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky. The editor has received the following particulars from a friend, who received them from a gentleman who resides near the Lick:

"There are ten or twelve set of tusks, about four feet long; the claws are four feet long and three broad; the tusks were arranged in circular order, as if by the hand of man—within the circle the bones were deposited, which, when placed together, showed the animal to have been at least 25 feet high, and 60 feet long. The skull bone alone weighed 400 pounds. They were found by a Mr. Finney, about fourteen feet below the surface of the earth, who has refused $5000 for them. The skeleton is said to be complete, saving only one or two ribs."

When and how this animal existed, remarks the above paper, must baffle all speculation. The mammoth himself, so long the wonder of these latter times, must dwindle into comparative insignificance before this new discovered prodigy. If carnivorous, a buffalo would scarcely serve him for a meal; and if granivorous, tons must have been his tender herbage.

A lad named Cheney, who a short time since assaulted another boy named *Partridge* and beat him till he supposed him dead, and then robbed him of his watch and some other valuables, was tried before the Supreme Judicial Court at Dedham on Thursday, and yesterday morning the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. His sentence, we learn, was Death. It is said the jury have signed a petition in his favor.

☞ Our advertising patrons are requested to hand in their favors as early as possible next week.

Lyceum this evening.—Question: Will the opening of the British West India Ports, be advantageous to the Commerce of the United States?

AT a meeting of several gentlemen in Norwich, Nov 16, it was

Resolved to call a County Convention of Teachers and others interested in the subject of education. The convention will meet at the Norwich Female Academy, on Friday, Nov. 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Measures will be taken to make the meeting one of interest and profit to Teachers. Teachers and all interested are invited to attend. We should be happy to see any gentlemen from the adjoining counties, also, who can make it convenient to be with us. 34

WILLIAM PALMER,
THOMAS ROBINSON, } *Committee of Arrang'ts.*
W. HOOKER.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

R. HUBBARD,
(Sign of the Ledger)

HAS constantly for sale, an assortment of Books in the various branches of literature; among which may be found an extensive variety of Classical and School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, Singing Books, &c.

R. H. is agent for the American Sunday School Union, and has on hand as extensive an assortment of Books for Sunday Schools as can be found in this State.

Constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, Writing and Wrapping Papers, of various qualities and sizes.

Blank Books of every description, on hand, or bound to order.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Stationery Articles.
Book binding done in good style.
Cash given for rags.

Subscriptions received for the Spirit of the Pilgrims, American Sunday School Magazine, Sabbath School Treasury, American Monthly Magazine, Journal of Health, and Journal of Law.

Nov. 17. 34

A *steady, capable* woman, that can do house work, is wanted in a small family, with no young children. Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 17. 34

WANTED TO HIRE,

AN active, industrious lad, of good habits and morals, to do chores in and about house. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire of the Printer.

Nov. 17. 1w

WANTED,

A quantity of Chestnut COAL, to be delivered in all this fall, for which good pay will be made.

—ALSO—

A Journeyman Blacksmith—one who is acquainted with making scythes.

REUBEN JUSTIN.

Canterbury, Nov. 3, 1830. 3w34

At a Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, legally warned and held, October, 4th, 1830—

VOTED, That horses, cattle, asses, mules, sheep and swine, be restrained from going at large on the public highways and commons in said Franklin, for the term of one year from the first day of December next, on penalty of fifty cents a head for horses, horned cattle, asses and mules, and twenty-five cents a head for sheep and swine; *Provided*, That each person owning only one cow, may be permitted to let the same run at large, provided such cows are furnished with a bell each. [33

Attest HENRY HAZEN, *Town Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy of record.

Attest HENRY HAZEN, *Town Clerk.*

NOTICE.

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 22d of October, 2 brown yearling Steers, and one red yearling Heifer—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber, prove property pay charges and take them away.

LEBBEUS LATHROP.

Lebanon, (Goshen,) Nov. 12. 34

BLACK and white glazed Pelisse Wadding—Cotton Batting, (made of clear cotton)—for sale by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

H. R. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently returned from New-York, with a large assortment of

NEW
Fall and Winter
GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING—

A handsome assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino and common Circassians,
Merino Gingham, a new article for dresses,
Fine and brown Camblets,
Broadcloths and Habit Cloths,
A large assortment of square and long Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, and Valencia Shawls,
English Merino Shawls, a new and fashionable article,
A very large assortment of new style of Calicoes and Chintzes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Canton Flannels,
A large assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' Gloves,
Elegant new style Ribbons,
Shell Combs,
Superior black silk Velvet, for vests,
Cotton do. do.
Nankeen Crapes,
Fancy and flagg Handkerchiefs,
Thread Edgings and Bobbinett Laces,
Gilt and Prunelle Buttons, Moose, &c.
☞ New Goods expected this week.

Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

OPENING THIS DAY, BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

a fresh supply of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Broadcloths and Kerseymeres, Plaids and Camblets, Merino Circassians, Shawls, Silks, Calicoes, and a general assortment of other goods, which will be sold cheap.

Nov. 17. 34

BROADCLOTHS.

JUST received a good assortment of fresh imported extra, superfine black and blue BROADCLOTHS, together with an assortment of VESTINGS, suitable for the approaching season.

R. H. VAUGHAN.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1830. 3w34

VALUABLE
SCHOOL BOOKS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAVING taken much pains to procure all the most recent and valuable School Books published in this country—he is enabled to offer to school committees, teachers, and others interested in education, a full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, old and new, on good terms.

Among the new Reading Books he will particularly mention the American First Class Book; National Reader; Introduction to do.; National Preceptor; Columbian Class Book; American Reader; Agricultural Reader; Boston Easy Lessons; Leavett's Easy Lessons, &c.

GEOGRAPHIES.—Olney's and Woodbridge's, both new and improved editions; Woodbridge & Willard's Geography; Morse's, Worcester's and Peter Parley's.

ARITHMETICS.—Adams', Smith's, Colburn's, Barnard's, Emerson's, &c.

GRAMMARS.—Smith's, Pond's, Kirkham's, Brown's, Greenleaf's, Murray's, Russell's, &c.

SPELLING BOOKS.—National, Webster's, Elementary, Cobb's, Sears', Bolles', Cummings', Hull's, &c.

INTRODUCTORY BOOKS.—Worcester's Primer; Sherwood's do.; Child's Manual; Blair's First Catechism; Symbolical Primer, &c.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—Union Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vols.; Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible; Malcom's Dictionary; Buck's Theological Dictionary, cheap; Hymns for Sabbath Schools—together with a great variety suitable for a Sabbath School Library.

BLANK BOOKS.—T. R. has a full assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, of the best quality, from the largest size Ledgers and Journals, down to the smallest kind of blank work.

WRITING BOOKS.—Skinner's, Bascom's and others, variously ruled and plain.

Slates; Quills; Pen Knives; Razors; Razor Straps; Silver Pens; Ever-pointed Pencils; writing and wrapping Paper; and almost every article to be found in a Stationer's store.

Nov. 17. 34

FRESH TEAS
AND
FRESH RAISINS.

40 chests hyson skin Tea,
30 half chests young hyson do.
35 do. do. souchong do.
100 boxes bunch, Muscatel and brown Raisins.

All the above articles are of the latest importations, and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

SHOT, SALT, SPERM OIL, &c.

200 bags shot, assorted sizes,
100 bags fine salt,
2000 galls. pure sperm oil,
3000 lbs. pig lead,
1000 lbs. bar lead,
150 casks Norwich cut nails, assorted,
100 boxes New York cylinder glass,
10 do. brown soap
20 do. Colgate's white soap,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

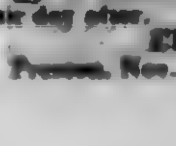
Nov. 17. 34

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the several claims of the creditors to the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that we will meet at the dwelling house of the deceased, in said Franklin, on Monday, the 29th of November 1830, and on the 3d Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our appointment. Six months from the 8th day of November, 1830, is limited by said court for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to us, the commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

THOMAS BABCOCK,
OLIVER JOHNSON, Jr. } Com'rs.

Franklin, Nov. 20, 1830. 3w34

AUCTION.



The subscriber will sell on the 1st day of December next, at his dwelling house—oxen, cows, horses, hay, corn, a wagon, a sleigh, household furniture, farming tools, &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ If said day should be stormy, the first fair day after.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

Preston, Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

POETRY.

DEATH AND THE DRUNKARD.

His form was fair, his cheek was health;
His word a bond, his purse was wealth;
With wheat his field was cover'd o'er,
Plenty sat smiling at his door.
His wife the fount of ceaseless joy;
How laughed his daughter, played his boy!
His library, though large, was read,
Till half its contents decked his head.
At morn 'twas health, wealth, pure delight,
'Twas health, wealth, peace and bliss at night;
I wished not to disturb his bliss—
'Tis gone!—but all the fault was his.

The social glass I saw him seize,
The more with festive wit to please,
Daily increase his love of cheer—
Ah, little thought he that I was near!
Gradual indulgence on him stole,
Frequent became the midnight bowl,
I in that bowl the *head-ache* placed,
Which, with the juice, his lips embraced.
Shame next I mingled with the draught;
Indignantly he drank and laughed.

In the bowl's bottom *Bankruptcy*
I placed—he drank with tears and glee—
Remorse did I into it pour;
He only sought the bowl the more.
I mingled next *joint torturing pain*
Little the less did he refrain.
The dropsy in the cup I mixed—
Still to his mouth the cup was fixed.
My emissaries thus in vain
I sent the mad wretch to restrain.

On the bowl's bottom then *myself*
I threw; the most abhorrent elf
Of all that mortals hate or dread;
And thus in horrid whispers said—
"Successless Ministers I've sent,
Thy hastening ruin to prevent;
Their lessons nought—then here am I;
Think not my threatenings to defy—
Swallow this, this thy last 'twill be,
For with it thou must swallow me."

Haggard his eyes, upright his hair,
Remorse his lips, his cheeks despair;
With shaking hands the bowl he clasp'd,
My meatless limbs his carcase grasp'd
And bore it to the church-yard—where
Thousands, ere I would call, repair.

Death speaks—ah, reader! dost thou hear?
Hast thou no lurking cause to fear?
Hast not o'er thee the sparkling bowl
Constant, commanding, sly control?
Betimes reflect, betimes beware—
Tho' ruddy, healthful now and fair,
Before slow reason lose the sway,
Reform—postponed another day,
Too soon may mix with common clay.

MEDLEY.

From the Massachusetts Journal and Tribune.

HIDING IN THE SAND.—Mortals laugh at the silly bird, which hides her head in the sand, and thinks she is invisible; and yet, morally speaking, it is a habit we every one imitate. The politician says he should be very reluctant to accept of office—that it would be a great responsibility, and break up the certain income from his business; nevertheless, he would not shrink from the call of duty through the voice of his fellow citizens—he is ambitious of emulating the political martyrdom of puritanical times, when men consented to be Governors, though it was so disagreeable, that a tax of ten pounds was laid on him who declined it. Thus men hide their heads under the sand-heap of patriotism, and think they are invisible. "What is the reason the five dollars I sent to the Sandwich Island Missionaries has not been published in the Recorder?" asked a lady with sleek hair, and lip corners drawn down in perpetual contempt of the world. When told that it should be done, she replied, "The only reason I asked, was, that it might not have *arrived in safety*"—and thus she hid her head from observation.

A young lady in Abyssinian gauze and blonde lace is about to marry a rich profligate and gambler; she cuts an early friend, who she declares she has the utmost regard for her; but then her brother is so immoral that self-respect compels her to decline the acquaintance. Thus, under the sand mole-hill of morality, she hides her little head.

But the silliest of all silly birds, which hide their heads in the sand, are your young, undeclared lovers. They profess in such a pretty, sincere way, that they were mere acquaintance—that they never thought of such a thing as being engaged—and their warm deep blush shows how afraid they are of having their veracity suspected. Then they have such a disgust of hearing certain names; and beg you 'For pity's sake to drop that silly subject'—and when it is dropped, they find such a natural and altogether unavoidable opportunity of introducing it again! They have no preference for any body in the world; and if you kindly volunteer to make this known to a certain individual, their cheeks are on fire, and they acknowledge that there are some they like better than others—but then not that *sort* of liking. They declare that an individual they won't, is 'particularly disagreeable' to them, that they 'can't endure to see him come into the room'—and then they sacrifice their candor to a strict sense of politeness, and beg of you not to *tell* that they said so. They cry 'Pshaw!' and 'I do think it is a shame!' and hide their heads with such a clever mimicry of vexation, that they really believe themselves invisible—yet they keep one eye out to see whether *he* is deceived, as well as the rest of the world. He must be a novice indeed that cannot see and catch the bird, which stops to hide her head, when she should be running away.

This is a funny world we live in. All act their parts in the comedy; and every one laughs at his neighbor.—A desert full of birds with their heads chucked into the sand, would form a true picture of the globe. We all, at some time or other of our lives, make our motives more comprehensible by half concealment. Old birds may perhaps find out the truth and give up the trick; but in general they bury their heads deeper than those around them, and chuckle at their own sagacity. I, at this present moment, am not very rich—and I do not wish to be—for I think the rich are very proud, and very stingy, & very frivolous—and I am thankful I am kept out of the way of such temptations. I despise riches, for my part. Industry and economy are a matter of choice with me. *I have high ideas of moral dignity!* Isn't that sand-hill deep enough to hide me?

HEBER ON GOOD ACTIONS.—He had so much pleasure in conferring kindness, that he often declared it was an exceeding indulgence of God, to promise a reward for what carried with it its own recompense. He considered himself as the mere steward of God's bounty; and felt that in sharing his fortune with the poor, he was only making proper use of the talents committed to him, without any consciousness of merit. Once when a poor woman, to whom he had given three shillings, exclaimed, 'The Lord reward you, and give you four-fold,' he said, 'How unreasonable are the expectations of men! This good woman's wish for me, which sounds so noble, amounts to but twelve shillings; and we, when we give such pittance, are apt to expect heaven as our reward, without considering how miserable a proportion our [illegible] actions bear to the eternal recompense we are vain enough to think we deserve!'—*Life of Bishop Heber.*

ABUSE.—Cato the Censor, being scurrilously treated by a fellow who led a licentious and dissolute life, 'A contest,' said he, 'between me and thee is very unequal; for thou canst hear ill language with ease and return it with pleasure; but as for my part, 'tis unusual for me to hear it, and disagreeable to speak it.'

Among many anecdotes of Louis Philip, are the following:

A few days ago, the King having determined to take a walk in the streets without being surrounded by a crowd, came out of his palace at the moment when the corporal of the post was going out to make his round.—'I wish to go with you,' said his Majesty to the commander of the patrole; 'perhaps they will allow me to pass with the National Guard.' The corporal became embarrassed and intimidated. 'Sire,' said he, 'it is he on, I cannot command—you must take my place.' The King consented. He led out, commanded, and returned with the patrole.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The principal of a deputation from one of the departments (the Finistere) was invited to dine with the King. During the dinner, the King conversed freely with the Deputy; and at the dessert the latter, emboldened by the kind manner of his Majesty, inquired if he did not intend soon to visit the provinces of ancient Brittany.—'Yes, very soon,' said the King. 'And you, Madam,' said the Breton to the Queen, 'do you intend to accompany him?' 'I think not, Sir,' replied she, 'for somebody must stay at home to take care of the house.' [Il faut bien, Monsieur, que quelqu'un garde la maison.] *Le Temps.*

A general officer, who had an appointment with the King, entered by mistake a cabinet, in which there were two ladies and some children. One of these ladies asked the general who he wanted. 'I wish to speak with the King,' said the General. 'My husband is just gone out,' said the lady, but it will not be long before he return, and he will then introduce you to the King.' The officer waited a few moments until the husband returned. The husband was the King, and the lady in question was the Queen.—*ib.*

It is stated, in the Paris Annales de Chimie, that a few pinches of the flour of sulphur, thrown at short intervals upon the coals of wood, burning in the fire-place, will speedily extinguish the most raging fire in a chimney.—A wet cloth should be hung before the fire-place. A pound of sulphur has effectually put out, in a few minutes, a fire in a tall chimney, when the flame rose three or four feet above the top.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM
OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP,
the following
DRY GOODS.
Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gro de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crapes,
Superfine jet Bombazine,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, cheap,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Calicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Froggs,
4, 5 and 3-4 black Lace Veils.
Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"
J. Y. NILES
Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.
Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU
HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.
Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.
BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Oct. 5. 28

BROADCLOTHS.
SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by
WM. D. RIPLEY.
Oct. 27. 31

WM. & D. B. TUCKER
HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.
Griswold, Oct. 26, 1830. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.
The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a choice lot of
SUPERFINE
BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.
—ALSO—
An elegant assortment of
VESTINGS,
selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.
ELIHU GALLUP.
Oct. 27. 6w31

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
J. SHEPARD,
Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple
DRY GOODS.
—CONSISTING IN PART OF—
Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.
All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.
Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w29

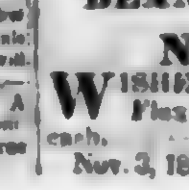
WINDHAM
VARIETY STORE.
WHOEVER pleases to call, will find Goods of all descriptions, to suit the Fancy, Convenience or Necessity.
As Hosiery is the staple commodity of our country, the amount is not limited for that and Sewing Silk, but take all that is offered.
Also—all kinds of country produce.
JAMES PAYNE.
N. B. All accounts due J. Payne & Co. must be settled by the first of Jan. 1831, to save the grasp of the Sheriff.
Windham, Nov. 8, 1830. 33

LATEST FALL FASHIONS,
FROM NEW-YORK.
THE subscriber has just returned from New York, with the newest Fashions for Gentlemen's Coats, Surtouts, Pantaloons and Vests. He solicits a continuance of public patronage. He assures all who may favor him with a call, that their work shall be done in the best style and on the shortest notice.
JOHN FRAZIER.

WANTED,
A boy and a girl, apprentices at the Tailoring Business. Good recommendations of moral character will be required.
Griswold, Nov. 2, 1830. 3w32

ANNUALS FOR 1831.
THE Token; The Atlantic Souvenir; The Youth's Keepsake; The Pearl, or Affection's Gift—for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.
Nov. 3. 32

LAMP GLASSES.
THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, Lamp Glasses of all sizes.
EDWARD COIT.
Nov. 3. [illegible]

HARTFORD ALE.

A new stock fresh and warranted, in barrels and half barrels—now landing and for sale at the lowest prices, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Nov. 3. [illegible]

BEANS & FLAX SEED.
N. GILBERT
WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.
Nov. 3, 1830. 32

NEW BOOKS
RECEIVED AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

Second volume of Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity,
Bickersteth's Christian Student,
Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment,
A new and greatly improved edition of Olney's Geography and Maps,
Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and School Dictionary,
National Spelling Book; Cummings' and Lea's Spelling Books,
Smith's and Barnard's Arithmetic,
Smith's Grammar,
Comstock's Natural Philosophy, &c.
Infantry Tactics: including exercises and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen; for the use of the Militia of the U. States—published by the Department of War,
☞ Tho. Robinson willl receive all the American and foreign Annuals, as published.
Nov. 10. 33

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

The Christian Student, designed to assist christians in general in acquiring religious knowledge. With a list of books suitable for a Minister's library. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth.
Exegetical Essays on several words relating to Future Punishment. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover.
Conversations on the Burmah Mission.—By a lady of New Hampshire.
A Mother's Journal, during the last illness of her daughter, Sarah Chesman—with a Preface by Jane Taylor.
Nov. 10. 33

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,
FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the
COURIER OFFICE.
Sept. 15.

CHEESE.
THE subscriber will buy second quality of Cheese, that is colored in the milk, in good order for shipping.
N. GILBERT.
Nov. 2, 1830. 32

FLOUR.
100 bbls Rochester and Genesee Flour received this day and for sale very cheap by
E. A. BILL.
Nov. 2. 32

SALT, &c.
200 bush. C. Salt, 300 do. T. I. do.
30 bbls. Rochester Flour,
Teas of all kinds.
The above are for sale by
DANIEL B. MINER.
Nov. 2. 32

NEW FRUIT.
20 boxes, half boxes and quarters bunch Muscatel Raisins, just imported—this day received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Also, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citron, Oranges, &c. for sale as above.
Oct. 27. 31

REMOVAL.
HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,
HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.
N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

MUSCAT WINE.
10 boxes of prime quality, just received and for sale by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Nov. 3. 32

CODFISH.
70 quintals Shoal Fish, of first quality just received and for sale by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Nov. 3. 32

PURE
SPERM OIL.
GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.
Oct. 28, 1830. 1f28

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 2, 1830.
THE copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
WILLIAM TUCKER.
DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.

NEW FIRM.
The subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of
E. TUCKER & CO.
will continue the mercantile business at the store in Plainfield recently occupied by the late firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. where they will, the ensuing week, open a fresh supply of new & fashionable Winter Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or credit, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.
They are wanting immediately, 3 or 4000 knots of good blue mixed and white stocking yarn; 400 doz. pair good blue mixed socks and stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.
We would take this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge all past favors, and respectfully to solicit a continuance of that liberal patronage with which the public have hitherto favored us.
DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.
Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1830. 3w33

Steam Boat Hotel.
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*
☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*
JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

GILMAN & RIPLEY
Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.
THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,
200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.
PAINTS, &c.
200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
300 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac.
5 bbls. Alcohol, 60 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.
—ALSO—
300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.
Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.
15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York.
—ALSO—
German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.
—ALSO—
3 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,
—ALSO—
10 hhds. R. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,
For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*
Sept. 28. 27

IRON & STEEL.
GILMAN & RIPLEY
Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,
100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hamenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.
—ALSO—
200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails, assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.
Oct 27, 1830. 31

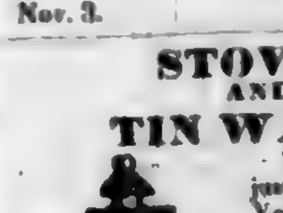
PAINTS, OILS, &c.
White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

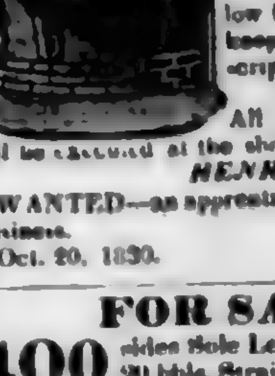
The above articles are just received and for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 27. 18

LEATHER.
500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.
Aug. 24. 28

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE
COURIER OFFICE.

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON
Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.
AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:
BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.
Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vices, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.
DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.
Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal æratus, brooms, seives, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.
Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

SPECTACLES.
The subscriber offers for sale, at his store, next door to Norwich Bank,

A great variety of *silver and steel bowed* SPECTACLES, to suit any age. Likewise superior Glasses, of all ages, which he will put in old frames. Green and Concave Glasses, Goggles, &c.
EDWARD COIT.
Nov. 3. 3w32

STOVES
AND
TIN WARE.

The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a handsome supply of
PARLOR, COOKING & BOX
STOVES,
which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of
TIN WARE.
All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.
HENRY H. ROATH.
WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.
Oct. 20, 1830. 30

FOR SALE,
400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS Jr.
Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.
Nov. 10. 33

LINSEED OIL, for sale at a reduced price at the *Norwich Oil Mill.* Also—FLAXSEED OIL CAKE.
Nov. 9. 33

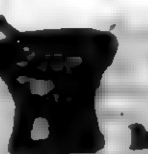
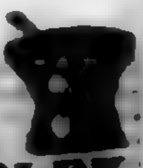
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cghdrops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine-bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate queuine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE Co.
JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.
The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FOR SALE,
A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.
Oct. 6. [illegible]


DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,
OFFER FOR SALE,
200 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	130 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolriand,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
800 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bar. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.
Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergente,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Rolfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fon. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumf ey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC
DETERGENT.
PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.
CERTIFICATES.
NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826
This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.
LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.
NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.
With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.
JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.
Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.
I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.
GIDEON LEE.
Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.
None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, as the directions accompanying each package.
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS
OR FAMILY PHYSIC.
THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.
For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."
The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal so, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The directions around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the wrap on each box, in these words:
TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.
Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase them of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a low price.
It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicines knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long established, valuable medicine—and give encouragement to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.
The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.
CHARLES LEE.
Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. [illegible]

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 35. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1699

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vices, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal eratus, brooms, sieves, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

SHOT, SALT, SPERM OIL, &c.

200 bags shot, assorted sizes,
100 bags fine salt,
2000 galls. pure sperm oil,
3000 lbs. pig lead,
1000 lbs. bar lead,
150 casks Norwich cut nails, assorted,
100 boxes New York cylinder glass,
10 do. brown soap,
20 do. Colgate's white soap,

Just received and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

Nov. 17. 34

PURE
SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. tf28

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT,

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

FRESH TEAS AND FRESH RAISINS.

40 chests hyson skin Tea,
30 half chests young hyson do.
35 do. do. souchong do.
100 boxes bunch, Muscatel and brown Raisins.

All the above articles are of the latest importations, and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

Nov. 17. 34

WINDHAM
VARIETY STORE.

WHOEVER pleases to call, will find Goods of all descriptions, to suit the Fancy, Convenience or Necessity.

As Hosiery is the staple commodity of our country, the amount is not limited for that and Sewing Silk, but take all that is offered.

Also—all kinds of country produce.

JAMES PAYNE.

N.B. All accounts due J. Payne & Co. must be settled by the first of Jan. 1831, to save the Fees of the Sheriff.

Windham, Nov. 8, 1830. 33

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 9. 33

LINSEED OIL, for sale at a reduced price at the *Norwich Oil Mill.* Also—FLAXSEED OIL CAKE.

Nov. 9. 33

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 26, 1830. tf10

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 bbls. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers.
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 40 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, the following

DRY GOODS.

Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gro de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crapes,
Superfine jet Bombazine,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wedding, Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, cheap,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Calicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Froggs,
4, 5 and 5-4 black Lace Veils.

Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 5. 28

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold, Oct. 26, 1830. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a choice lot of

SUPERFINE
BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of

VESTINGS,

selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 27. 6w31

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently returned from New-York, with a large assortment of

NEW
Fall and Winter GOODS.

—AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING—

A handsome assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino and common Circassians,
Merino Gingham, a new article for dresses,
Fine brown Camblets,
Broadcloths and Habit Cloths,
A large assortment of square and long Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, and Valencia Shawls,
English Merino Shawls, a new and fashionable article,
A very large assortment of new style of Calicoes and Chintzes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Canton Flannels,
A large assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' Gloves,
Elegant new style Ribbons,
Shell Combs,
Superior black silk Velvet, for vests,
Cotton do. do.
Nankeen Crapes,
Fancy and flagg Handkerchiefs,
Thread Edgings and Bobinett Laces,
Gilt and Prunelle Buttons,

☞ More New Goods expected this week.

Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

OPENING THIS DAY, BY
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

a fresh supply of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Broadcloths and Kerseymeres, Plaids and Camblets, Merino Circassians, Shawls, Silks, Calicoes, and a general assortment of other goods, which will be sold cheap.

Nov. 17. 34

BROADCLOTHS.

JUST received a good assortment of fresh imported extra, superfine black and blue BROADCLOTHS, together with an assortment of VESTINGS, suitable for the approaching season.

R. K. VAUGHAN.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1830. 3w34

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAVING taken much pains to procure all the most recent and valuable School Books published in this country—he is enabled to offer to school committees, teachers, and others interested in education, a full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, old and new, on good terms.

Among the new Reading Books he will particularly mention the American First Class Book; National Reader; Introduction to do.; National Preceptor; Columbian Class Book; American Reader; Agricultural Reader; Boston Easy Lessons; Leavett's Easy Lessons, &c.

GEOGRAPHIES.—Olney's and Woodbridge's, both new and improved editions; Woodbridge & Willard's Geography; Morse's, Worcester's and Peter Parley's.

ARITHMETICK.—Adams', Smith's, Colburn's, Barnard's, Emerson's, &c.

GRAMMARS.—Smith's, Pond's, Kirkham's, Brown's, Greenleaf's, Murray's, Russell's, &c.

SPELLING BOOKS.—National, Webster's, Elementary, Cobb's, Sears', Bolles', Cummings', Hull's, &c.

INTRODUCTORY BOOKS.—Worcester's Primer; Sherwood's do.; Child's Manual; Blair's First Catechism; Symbolical Primer, &c.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—Union Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vols.; Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible; Malcom's Dictionary; Buck's Theological Dictionary, cheap; Hymns for Sabbath Schools—together with a great variety suitable for a Sabbath School Library.

BLANK BOOKS.—T. R. has a full assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, of the best quality, from the largest size Ledgers and Journals, down to the smallest kind of blank work.

WRITING BOOKS.—Skinner's, Bascom's and others, variously ruled and plain.

Slates; Quills; Pen Knives; Razors; Razor Straps; Silver Pens; Ever-pointed Pencils; writing and wrapping Paper; and almost every article to be found in a Stationer's store.

Nov. 17. 34

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

R. HUBBARD,

(Sign of the Ledger)

HAS constantly for sale, an assortment of Books in the various branches of literature; among which may be found an extensive variety of Classical and School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, Singing Books, &c.

R. H. is agent for the American Sunday School Union, and has on hand as extensive an assortment of Books for Sunday Schools as can be found in this State.

Constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, Writing and Wrapping Papers, of various qualities and sizes.

Blank Books of every description, on hand, or bound to order.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Stationery Articles.
Book binding done in good style.
Cash given for rags.

Subscriptions received for the Spirit of the Pilgrims, American Sunday School Magazine, Sabbath School Treasury, American Monthly Magazine, Journal of Health, and Journal of Law.

Nov. 17. 31

BLACK and white glazed Pelisse Wadding—Cotton Batting, (made of clear cotton)—for sale by *WM. D. RIPLEY.*

Nov. 17. 34

WANTED,

A quantity of Chestnut COAL, to be delivered in all this fall, for which good pay will be made.

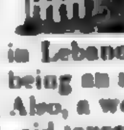
—ALSO—

A Journeyman Blacksmith—one who is acquainted with making scythes.

REUBEN JUSTIN.

Canterbury, Nov. 3, 1830. 3w34

FOR SALE,



About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

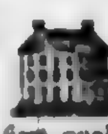
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn.

Enquire of *JAMES LANMAN.*

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,



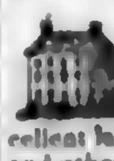
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

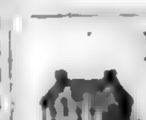
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

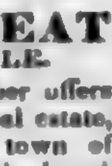
☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25. 1830. 22

MILL SEAT

FOR SALE.



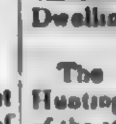
The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,



A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

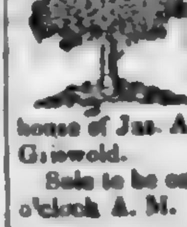
TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Hous, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 20

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Christian Student, designed to assist christians in general in acquiring religious knowledge. With a list of books suitable for a Minister's library. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth.

Exegetical Essays on several words relating to Future Punishment. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

Conversations on the Burmah Mission.—By a lady of New Hampshire.

A Mother's Journal, during the last illness of her daughter, Sarah Chisman—with a Preface by Jane Taylor.

Nov. 10. 33

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

Second volume of Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity,

Bickersteth's Christian Student,

Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment,

A new and greatly improved edition of Olney's Geography and Maps,

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and School Dictionary,

National Spelling Book; Cummings' and Lea's Spelling Books,

Smith's and Barnard's Arithmetic,

Smith's Grammar,

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, &c.

Infantry Tactics: including exercises and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen; for the use of the Militia of the U. States—published by the Department of War,

☞ Tho. Robinson will receive all the American and foreign Annuals, as published.

Nov. 10. 33

PENMANSHIP.

J. BUTTON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike company, that the 4th instalment of twenty-five dollars is laid on each share, payable on the 26th inst.

J. W. KINNEY, Treasurer.

Nov. 4. 33

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of October, a red yearling Bull, no artificial mark. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

OTIS ABELL.

Lebanon, Goshen, Nov. 8, 1830. 33

AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell on the 1st day of December next, at his dwelling house—oxen, cows, horses, hay, corn, a wagon, sleigh, household furniture, farming tools, &c. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ If said day should be stormy, the first fair day after.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

Preston, Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, 1 red two years old steer, of a middling size, marked on the left ear, 2 slits in the end, and a notch in the under side. Whoever will return said steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

NEEDHAM SLATE.

Mansfield, Oct. 26. tf31

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the several claims of the creditors to the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that we will meet at the dwelling house of the deceased, in said Franklin, on Monday, the 29th of November, 1830, and on the 3d Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our appointment. Six months from the 8th day of November, 1830, is limited by said court for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to us, the commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

THOMAS BABCOCK, }
OLIVER JOHNSON, Jr. } *Com's.*

Franklin, Nov. 10, 1830. 3w34

A steady, capable woman, that can do house work, is wanted in a small family, with no young children. Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 17. 34

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the *COURIER OFFICE.*

Sept. 15.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1y.tf11

MISCELLANY.

From the Auburn Free Press.

DISTRESSING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Vale, of the town of Ovid, Seneca Co., died of this awful and distressing disorder, on Sunday, the 31st of Oct. last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate. The particulars, so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows.

Nine or ten weeks previous to his death, Mr. Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining the dog, he was bitten severely on his hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness of Mr. Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of hydrophobia, which was fearful evidence to the wretched man, that he too had within him all the elements of a quick coming and most appalling death. Medical aid was immediately procured, and all known specifics for hydrophobia put in requisition. Eight or nine weeks had passed, and he felt that he was out of danger—felt that the application had had the desired effect; when he learned that the mysterious and maddening agent was at work within him—learned that he must die a mad man! On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had occasion to pour some water into a dish that stood before him, which caused him to shudder and catch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom he exhibited. Doct. Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was called Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr. V. except in the eyes, which were considerably protruded out of the head, very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation, free from pain, and well at heart, until 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and exclaimed to the by-standers, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who from friendship or curiosity remained with him through the night) "Clear the room!" They immediately withdrew, and he was confined in the room alone! Now commenced a struggle, which the pen cannot describe—the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled—gnashed his teeth—frothed at the mouth—and yelled most distressingly. His distorted visage, staring eyes and furious gestures, presented a spectacle, which by those who have witnessed it, can never be forgotten. The first attack continued but a short time, when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come into the room where he was. "Now," said he, "bind me—keep away from me!" Solemn and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where with agonies, and groans, and shouts, too fearful to be told, and too dreadful to be forgotten, he died at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning!

W. G. B.

Genoa, Cayuga Co. Nov. 1, 1830.

NEW ENGLAND.

BY JOSIAH QUINCY.

What lessons has New-England, in every period of her history, given to the world! What lessons do her condition still give! How unprecedented, yet how practical! How simple, yet how powerful! She has proved, that all the variety of Christian sects may live together in harmony, under a government, which allows equal privileges to all; exclusive preeminence to none. She has proved the old maxim, that "no government, except a despotism with a standing army, can subsist where the people have arms," is false. Ever since the first settlement of the country, arms have been required to be in the hands of the whole multitude of New-England; yet the use of them in a private quarrel, if it has ever happened, is so rare, that a late writer, of great intelligence, who has passed his whole life in New-England, and possessed extensive means of information, declares, "I know but a single instance of it." She has proved that a people of a character essentially military, may subsist without duelling. New-England has, at all times, been distinguished, both on the land and on the ocean, for a daring, fearless, and enterprising spirit; yet the same writer asserts, that during the whole period of her existence, her soil has been disgraced but by five duels, and that only two of these were fought by her native inhabitants. Perhaps the assertion is not minutely correct. There can, however, be no question, that it is sufficiently near the truth to justify the position for which it is here adduced, and which the history of New England, as well as the experience of her inhabitants, abundantly confirms; that in the present and in the past age, the spirit of our institutions, has, to every important practical purpose, annihilated the spirit of duelling.

Such are the true glories of the institutions of our fathers! Such the natural fruits of that patience in toil, that frugality of disposition, that temperance of habit, that general diffusion of knowledge, and that sense of religious responsibility, inculcated by the precepts, and exhibited in the example of every generation of our ancestors.

And now standing at this hour on the dividing line which separates the ages that are past from those which are to come, how solemn is the thought, that not one of that vast assemblage, not one of that great multitude who now throng our streets, rejoice in our fields, and make our hills echo with their gratulations, shall live to witness the next return of the era we this day celebrate! The dark veil of futurity conceals from human sight the fate of cities and nations, as well as of individuals. Man passes away; generations are but shadows; there is nothing stable but truth; principles only are immortal.

The great comprehensive truths written in letters of living light on every page of our history; the language addressed by every page of New-England to all future ages is this:

Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.

Men of Massachusetts! Citizens of Boston! descendants of the early emigrants! consider your blessings; consider your duties. You have an inheritance acquired by the labors and sufferings of six successive generations of ancestors. They founded the fabric of your prosperity, in a severe and masculine morality; having intelligence for its cement, and religion for its ground work. Continue to build on the same foundation, and by the same principles; let the extending temple of your country's freedom rise, in the spirit of ancient times, in proportions of intellectual and moral architecture; just, simple, and sublime. As from the first to

This day let New-England continue to be an example to the world, of the blessings of a free government, and of the means and capacity of man to maintain it. And in all times to come, as in all times past, may Boston be among the foremost and the boldest to exemplify and uphold whatever constitutes the prosperity, the happiness, and glory of New-England.

Centennial Address.

GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD.

After the Jury had returned the verdict of Guilty against J. J. Knapp the trial of George Crowninshield was resumed, and Palmer was called, and testified to the same purport as on the former trials. It is only necessary to give that part of his testimony which relates directly to George Crowninshield. He said he was at the house of the Crowninshields eight or ten days, ending on the afternoon of the 3d of April. On the afternoon of the 2d, Frank Knapp and Allen came out there on horse back—they walked away—Frank with George, and Allen with Richard, and were gone some time. After Frank and Allen had left the house, George and Dick came up into the chamber where he was, and George said that Frank wanted him to kill Capt. White—that Frank said Jo wanted him to kill the old man—and Jo had asked Frank to come and make the proposal to George. The reason Jo wanted him killed, as George said he told him, was that he had made a new will, cutting them off from his property—Jo meant to get it at the same time the old man was murdered. George said Frank told him the old man had gone out to his Iron Factory alone, that afternoon. George said Jo would pay $1000, if he would commit the murder. George said Frank wanted an answer, but he told him he could not give him an answer then, but would see him at 8 o'clock that evening, and give him an answer. George then made the proposal, which Frank made to him, to me, and asked me if I would kill the old man—he then added that I was poor and in want of funds, and this would be a good time to supply my wants. Richard said it would be a good time to do it that afternoon, to go out and meet him and tip over the carriage, he was so old it must inevitably kill him. George said I should have, if I would go on, one third—that is, one third of the $1000 Jo was to pay. I told him I shouldn't have any thing to do with it whatever. After that I heard Richard say that story was too foolish to be palmed off upon me. George said he had made April fools of us. Richard observed, not so fast, yesterday was fool's day. George said he had made a fool of himself and laughed. The evening of the same day I saw Frank Knapp again—he came out there between 6 and 7 o'clock—when he returned, he carried Richard with him, he staid about half an hour.

A question, on the admissibility of testimony, was here argued and decided. It was contended, for the prisoner, that there was no evidence to convict him with the conspiracy; that Palmer was to be wholly discredited, and could not be believed; and even if he told the truth, and all he had said was admitted to be true, it only proved that a proposal had been made to George, to which he declined giving an answer at the time, and it did not appear that he had ever assented to the proposal; but he must be proved to have been a conspirator, before the acts and declarations of other parties to the conspiracy, in his absence, could be given in evidence against him. Therefore the declaration of Richard Crowninshield, when George was not present, could not be stated by the witness. After a reply by the counsel for the Government, the Court decided that the evidence showed, (and its credibility was for the consideration of the jury,) that there was a conspiracy, and that it was first proposed to George, and by him communicated to the others. He had acted in furtherance of the conspiracy, so far, at least, as to attempt to procure the murder to be done. It would be for the jury finally to consider whether the evidence would warrant a conviction; but the Court were of opinion that sufficient evidence was in the case to inculpate him, so far that evidence of the acts of the conspirators ought not to be excluded. Palmer went on: Richard went away with Frank, and told me he was going to Lynn Mineral Springs. Frank staid, at that time, about half an hour. Richard came back about eleven o'clock. There was no other conversation at this time. I never heard George say any thing about a dirk; they owned one; George told me, on the 9th of April, they had melted up the dirk, and said a committee had been appointed to search for arms, and it would be suspicious. George said Frank Knapp told him Mrs. Beckford would be absent at the time of the murder. Nothing was said about the keys.

The cross-examination brought out no new facts of importance. Palmer completely discredited himself as far as bad character can discredit a witness. It appeared, that he had been in the Maine State Prison; that he was wandering from place to place without business; that he had passed under false names; that he had been concerned in the matter of stealing some flannels, so far that he could not answer without criminating himself; and that he was at the Crowninshields' house concealed. He said he wrote the letter to Joseph Knapp for the purpose of gaining information that might lead to conviction; for the same purpose he threw aside a hatchet that he saw on the 9th in the machine shop, with the handle sawed off close to the head, thinking it might have been used. He didn't, at that time expect to get any reward. The Solicitor read the letter, and said it was what lead to the detection of the murderers.

Layton told the story of the conversation at Wenham, between Jo. and Frank Knapp. B. F. White, had been told by Mr. Lathrop that Capt. White was at his farm the Friday before the murder, but did not know the fact of his own knowledge. Lummus saw Richard C. at his house before the murder, and once after, when he paid him a five franc piece. Thompson Hart testified as before. Several witnesses proved that shortly before the arrest of the Crowninshields, George had passed a number of 5 franc pieces—and also that 500 had been a short time before paid to Jo Knapp.

Mary Jane Weller testified that George slept at her house, the night of the murder—she heard of it in the morning, and went into the room where he was in bed with Mary, and told him that Capt. White was murdered—he asked, is it a fact?—he didn't appear more agitated than I was—he colored up red, and so did Mary—he staid till the next night at dark. He had brought a dagger there some time before, which witness found under his pillow in the morning. He asked me not to mention the dagger for mercy's sake, and not to mention any thing about him. He stayed because he was sick with the head-ache. He objected to Mary's going to see the the body of Capt. White, I suppose there was a reason for it—and objected to my going because Mary would want to go with me. He did not express any fear of suspicion against him, more than what he said about the dagger. Several witnesses saw George in the streets of Salem on the night of the murder. Here the Government rested.

Hoar did not desire to take up the time of the Court unnecessarily, but he had strong confidence, that the Court would come to the conclusion, that it was not the duty of the prisoner to furnish any defence. Here is certainly not evidence enough to convict him, and he thought the Court would not call for a defence, when there was not a tittle of evidence against him deserving of a moment's consideration. The only piece of evidence which connects him with the conspiracy is that of Palmer, which, as I understand it, proves nothing, and coming as it does, is not of a pin's weight. The evidence touching the 5 franc pieces, taken in connection with their companions, it is idle to pretend is of any moment, and even upon the theory of the government, that they were paid by Joseph Knapp to Richard, it proves nothing against George, for who would be more likely to receive them from Richard than his own brother, if he were the most innocent and honest person in the world, touching the murder. The only testimony then is that of Palmer, and taking it for true, it don't furnish any evidence upon which a conviction could be founded—and if under all circumstances a verdict of guilty be rendered upon that evidence, I should apply with great confidence to the Court to set aside the verdict upon that ground. It would be manifestly contrary to the evidence—and I should be more surprised than I have ever been in all my practice, if such an application should be refused.—Your honors look with other eyes than those of the counsel. It is possible that I as counsel, may not see evidence against the prisoner where it is manifest to the Court, but in my view, to go through a defence, is to occupy the time of the Court for a useless purpose. If our duty requires us to proceed, we shall do as well as we can, in making out the defence to the utmost.—The government have done entirely right to prosecute—I would not be understood as imputing any thing of impropriety to the government officers; but we feel it our duty to submit to the Court, that, after all, there is nothing in the case that calls upon the prisoner for a defence.

The Attorney and Solicitor, both expressed an entire willingness that the Court should take the course suggested by Mr. Hoar, if they thought it consistent with their duty. But they thought it would appear to the Court, that it would not be proper to interfere, in the way proposed, with the peculiar provinces of the jury, which is to decide upon the weight of the evidence. Such a course, though they should be glad if the Court could adopt it, would be manifestly irregular; and as there was some testimony to show a connection with the conspirators, they thought it was not their duty to enter a *nol pros* in this stage, even if they were satisfied there was no probability, or even a possibility of a conviction. The attorney said, however, he should be willing to have the case submitted to the jury under the direction of the Court, without any argument on either side.

The Court decided, that they could not interfere, but would intimate, that though the testimony of an accomplice, especially when implicated, not only in the particular transaction inquired of, but in regard to other transactions of his life, would require strong corroboration, yet it was competent testimony for the jury to receive, and must be decided upon by them. The Court will endeavor to give such instruction as is proper and applicable when the time comes for them so to do, but, at present, they do not think it proper to interfere to stop the trial.

Wilde, Judge, observed—though you have corroborated the accomplice in some facts, not material, yet if you have not corroborated him in the circumstance which inculpates the prisoner it does not confirm his testimony sufficiently. The Attorney, cited an authority on this point and added, but I am not desirous of addressing the jury, if there is not any possibility or probability of conviction in the opinion of the Court. Mr. Shillaber stated, that he would examine two or three witnesses, and leave the case to be closed by the Senior Counsel on Monday morning. He then read the record of the conviction of Palmer in Maine for a felony. The Attorney admitted, that the witness Palmer was the person therein mentioned. Babb testified to the visit of Palmer to his house, and that he passed by the name of Geo. Crowninshield, left a handkerchief in pledge for his bill of 62½ cents, and gave a note signed George Crowninshield for that amount. The Committee has subsequently taken the handkerchief and paid the bill—the note he supposed Palmer stole before he went away that morning, as he never saw it afterward.

MONDAY MORNING.—Mr. Hoar closed the defence of Geo. Crowninshield, with great force, and considerable ability. The defence rested on the ground, mainly, that Palmer was not to be believed—and it was also contended that if he were believed, to the utmost, his testimony did not criminate the prisoner as accessory before the fact.

The Attorney General closed the case on the part of the Government. [It was understood that Mr. Saltonstall would have performed this service, but on being applied to, he declined.]

The Charge by Judge Putnam was, of course, able and impartial, and the Jury retired about 1 o'clock. They returned about 3, with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The moment the verdict was pronounced, there was a great shout on the part of a few spectators, some hisses, and a great deal of applauding. This was soon stopped by the Court. He was set at liberty on that indictment, but held to answer to another, charging him as guilty of misprision of Treason, or the concealment of the knowledge, before and after the fact, with a wicked and malicious purpose. After some little controversy between the counsel concerning the expediency of postponing the trial, the Court ordered it for the 23d inst. The prisoner was then recognized for his appearance to take his trial, himself as principal, and his father as surety, in the sum of $500. It was noticed, that he did not add the former adjuration to the plea of not guilty, and Hoar observed to a gentleman who sat near, I think he may as well leave that off in this case. There can be little doubt of his conviction on this indictment, if he should happen to be about here when he is called for. The amount of bail taken, &c. has excited great astonishment among many people. It would seem to be fixed unaccountably too low, for the very purpose of enabling him to clear the coast. This however is doubtless false, but it seems a most mistaken clemency to allow the shadow of the little end of a chance for such a fellow to escape.

Previous to this, J. J. Knapp had been put to the bar to receive sentence. He is a broken and subdued man. When asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced—he could not answer; and after a repetition by the Judge, he shook his head, but did not articulate. His eyes repeatedly filled with tears, and he tottered, scarce able to support himself from the bar. The sentence is as follows:

JOSEPH JENKINS KNAPP, JR.

You have been regularly indicted, tried, and convicted as an accessory before the fact to John Francis Knapp, in the murder of Joseph White. You have had Counsel assigned at your request to assist in your defence, who have with great fidelity and ability urged all matters, whether of fact or of law, which could be suggested—but after great consideration, the Jury of your own selection have found you guilty: and the Attorney General, in the name of the Commonwealth, hath demanded of the Court that the sentence of the law should now be passed against you. Upon an inquiry in that behalf, you have shown no cause or reason why the Court should not now comply with that demand.

Before we perform that duty, we are desirous of preparing your mind, so far as in our power, to meet the tremendous doom which awaits you.

It is not to aggravate your sufferings, that we address you—for your present wretchedness excites feelings of compassion and not of indignation. But we hope by presenting to your view some of the horrible circumstances which have attended the crime for which you are to suffer, we may lead you to sincere contrition and repentance.

The aged sufferer was a near relative to your wife. She was nurtured at his house, and loved & cherished by him as a child. You were admitted to partake of his hospitality—you availed yourself of the opportunities to visit at the house of the deceased, to prepare the way for the entrance of your hired assassin, to the bed-chamber of the victim. You were for months deliberately occupied in devising the ways and means of his death. Horrible to think! while you were eating his bread, at his own table, you were plotting against his life. The execution of this awful conspiracy spread dismay, anxiety, and distrust through the country. Week after week passed away—and left the dreadful deed veiled in mystery. At length a discovery was made by means almost as extraordinary as was the crime.

If such events had been set forth in a work of fiction, they would have been considered as too absurd and unnatural for public endurance. The story would have been treated as a libel upon Man. Who would have imagined that young, well educated men—having respectable connexions and means of living—could have been found in our cultivated society, ready to join in such a fearful conspiracy?

Who would have imagined that the clue to the discovery should have been given by one wholly unknown to the author and procurer of the murder, and that he himself should have put it into the hands of the friends of the deceased. Who that considers these things will fail to discover an overruling Providence, which baffles all human devices and contrivances to conceal great and deadly crimes.

This murder was done with the greatest secrecy,—in the hour of night,—by the hands of the assassin alone—who escaped from the house without discovery. The knowledge of the crime was confined to the breast of the conspirators. But they could not keep it there. It would come out. And what was done in secret and in darkness is now by the conspirators themselves made manifest to the world. One of these miserable men has perished by his own hand. The arm of justice hath overtaken another, who has suffered an ignominious death, and the same penalty is about to be required of you, who were the abandoned author, contriver, and procurer, of the deed of death. The wicked and profligate will note well these awful events. They will, they must see misery, disgrace, ignominy and death, following in quick retribution for the most secret crimes.

While we present these dreadful events to your consideration, we would earnestly hope that you may be able to offer to the throne of grace, a broken and contrite heart. We beseech you to call to your aid those pious men, whose duty it is to teach the consolations of our holy religion. Under their direction and the assistance of the holy spirit, may you by prayer and penitence obtain the forgiveness of the God of mercy for your offences, and especially for the awful crime for which you are to suffer. Our last duty remains to be performed, which is to pass the Sentence of the Law, for the crime of which you have been convicted, which sentence is, and this Court doth accordingly adjudge, that you are to be taken from hence to the prison from whence you came, from thence to the place of Execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead. And may God, of his infinite grace, have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner was then remanded to the prison.

Boston Evening Transcript.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Nov. 18.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Formosa, Capt. Orne, which arrived yesterday morning, we received our Paris and Havre files both to the 19th of October.

The captain of the Formosa reports that new disturbances had broken out in Paris; but we have no such accounts in our papers.

There were serious disturbances in Dresden, and the police are said to have been quite powerless, but the government depend on the communal guard and expect tranquility will be restored. Some persons implicated were to be tried.

The King of the French has reorganized the committees of primary instruction by a decree.

The Paris, Journal of the 19th states, that while accounts from England mention that Charles X. is about to take up his residence at Holyrood, letters from Vienna affirm that the ex-King and his family have received from the Emperor permission to reside at Klagenfort.

At Quesnet and in several Chateaux of Morbihan are said to be persons who are planning some movement to restore Charles X. A party also exists in Gironde.

The reports received by former arrivals, that Prussian troops had entered into Belgium, is not confirmed—in fact, there was no authority for the report. The London Courier denies that England has been called upon to interfere in the affairs of Belgium.

The Central Committee of Belgium, on the 12th of October, issued a decree for regulating the election of deputies, which is to be held throughout Belgium on the 27th of October.—The National Congress will be held on the 3d of November.

The funeral service of the citizens who fell in the late combats, was performed at Liege on the 14th of October, attended by the civil and military authorities.

The Courier Francais of the 16th says—"We are assured that France, Prussia and Austria have come to an understanding upon the principal points, and will act in concert to accomplish a desirable termination of the crisis which agitates the Netherlands."

The Courier des Pays Bas advises the Prince of Orange to dissolve his pretended government—his pretended ministry—hoist Belgian colors—purge Antwerp and Maestricht of the presence of the Dutch—return himself for a time to the ranks of a private citizen, and permit the province of Limbourg and Antwerp to proceed freely to the choice of deputies in the National Congress.

ALGIERS.

Mortality has ceased among the French troops. The invading Arabs had retired, and a guard of 200 Arabs was organizing for the regulation of the interior. It is proposed to put the territory into the hands of a company of capitalists.

The Bey of Tittery had sent notice to the consuls, that he intended to attack the French troops; but Gen. Boyer sent a detachment to the plain of Mitidjah, and found no opposition.

FRONTIERS OF SPAIN, Oct. 8th.

The success of the Constitutionalists on the frontiers has now assumed a more encouraging aspect, since Gen. Mina has been placed at the head of affairs. Col. Valdes had been acting independently of the rest, at the head of only a small number of officers. On the 3d of Oct. a general meeting was held at Bayonne, where Mina for the first time made his appearance, and by his presence and conversation banished all doubt and hesitation. He was declared chief and centre of operations, and Pastor; Chapalangara and Valdes recognized him as such.—All fears are at an end as to the result of the enterprise.

Detachments of emigrants continued to arrive at Bayonne. Butron, Espinosa, Lopez Banos, and other distinguished officers, were on the ground. A very prudent printed proclamation of Mina has been circulated since yesterday, and the entrance of the Spaniards into their country must immediately take place.

Letters from Madrid of the 4th, state that Ferdinand is preparing for a tour into Old Castile, and on the frontiers of Portugal.—This explains the object of the collection of numerous troops in Old Castile.

The persecution of the French has already commenced in Spain. M. Locabane, a resident of Oberon, has just arrived from Madrid, and hardly escaped the brutality of the populace by flight. He was surrounded and fired at with his wife, with cries of "Death to the French!" He has made a declaration before the authorities of Bayonne, and mentions reports of similar treatment experienced by others of his countrymen.

PARIS, Oct. Oct. 18.

The loan of 5,000,000 of piastres (26,000,000 frs.) contracted by M. Calao, banker, in the name of General Torrijos, has just been ratified by Colonel Pinto, the authorised agent.—*Jour. du Commerce.*

A Paris paper of Oct. 19, contains London dates of the 16th.

The Court Journal says, the British Government had been misled concerning affairs in Belgium, but are now set right. A Belgian agent, sent to London to offer the crown to Prince Leopold, had been unsuccessful.

The four great powers have determined again, in a conference at the Hague, to try to settle the affairs of Belgium by negociation.

The commission on modifications of the fundamental law of Belgium are divided into two parties: one for an entire, the other for a partial separation under the same dynasty.

From the Courier des Pays Bas.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16.

The Central Committee have issued a decree whereby the Royal Lottery is suppressed.

We learn from the Courier de la Sambre, that the Patriotic Union of Namur has voted the exclusion of the House of Nassau from the throne. They are certainly at liberty to pass such votes as they think fit, still they are but votes or wishes, and nothing more. But is it consistent to attempt by these resolutions to fetter the deliberations of the National Congress?

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13.

We learn, upon good authority, that the mission of the Prince of Orange is the result of political negociations. A conference has been held at the Hague, at which the Ambassadors of the four Great Powers were present, when it was resolved to resort for the last time to mild and conciliatory means with regard to Belgium. Upon this decision, the Ministers Van Gobbelschroy and Se la Coste immediately left the Hague. These gentlemen, who are great friends of half measures, now find themselves at their natural element; yet, with all their concessions, they will work no marvels.—The State Committee, charged at present with the legislative provisions and modifications to be made in the fundamental law, is now divided into two sections. One has pronounced in favor of a complete separation, under the same dynasty, and the other for a partial and modified separation. These two sections meet separately. The members from the South no longer attend the meetings of the committee. The Prince de Chimay is on the point of quitting the Hague, because, it is said, he is determined not to be the only Representative of the Belgic Provinces.

It is reported that for the next meeting of the second Chamber, the Deputies of Limbourg and the Provinces of Antwerp alone will be summoned from the Southern Provinces.

The Courier Francais says: "A report was current yesterday, that the Prince of Orange was marching upon Brussels with an army of 20,000 men. This news is not probable. The Prince of Orange, who looks forward to some favorable chance, will not compromise it by such imprudence."

According to accounts from Milan, two Hungarian regiments, which were to have marched from Verona to Bologna, have received orders to proceed to Pavia and Venice.

HAGUE, Oct. 13.

The Prince of Orange went to-day to the quarters of the 8th Regiment of Hussars, which is almost entirely composed of Belgians, and addressed them as follows:

"Officers, sub officers, and soldiers, natives of Belgium—I have been told that the great question now in agitation as to the separation of Belgium from Holland, spreads disquietude in your ranks, and may lead you into error. I have therefore hastened to come to you as one who, at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, helped to win your national independence. At present, my friends, while the question of separation is pending, which will soon be decided, it is desirable that no more Belgian blood should flow. My mission is a mission of peace; let but my appeal, made known to you by my proclamation of the 5th October, be answered, and all our troubles will be at an end, and tranquility will be re-established. Defenders of your country! remain faithful to your colors, and wait with confidence the result of my efforts."

ANTWERP, Oct. 14.

The Prince of Orange went this morning on board the Delphine prison ship to inspect the accommodations of the prisoners. He liberated four, and gave them money, and there is little doubt that the rest will be discharged. Prince Frederick left us to-day for the Hague. All the deputies of the Southern Provinces have been individually invited by the Prince of Orange to repair to Antwerp.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.

The Prince of Orange keeps up at Antwerp his little government, which is without authority, and signs the acts proposed by Messrs. Ursel, Lacoste, &c.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

The failure of the Dutch expedition against Brussels excited much sensation here. The Court at the Hague has demanded from this government, as from that of England, an armed intervention; but neither the one nor the other are disposed to make so serious a movement, without previously consulting the other powers. It would be easy enough for our army to subdue the Belgians, who do not appear united; but such an enterprize might bring about a general war, which, though desired by our young officers, and even by some of our Princes, the king is anxious at all events to avoid. A mission of General Miffling to Paris and London is talked of.

PARIS, Oct. 17.

It was reported on Saturday that the ex-ministers would be removed in the night to the Petit Luxembourg, and that 2400 men, taken from the different legions of the National Guard, were ordered for that service. The truth is, that the prisoners are still at Vincennes, and that some days will elapse before they can be conducted to their new prison.

The guard houses and the stables for the piquets of the National House Guards are not yet finished. The outside of the palisades is covered with placards, demanding the death of M. de Polignac and his colleagues, and in many places it is written on the wall with chalk—Death to the Ex-Ministers.

PARIS, Oct. 18.

Yesterday evening groups somewhat numerous formed at the Palais Royal, and went thro' the neighboring streets, crying "Justice! justice!" The National Guards, having vainly attempted to disperse them by persuasion, patrolled the streets rapidly, by which order was restored.

PARIS, Oct. 19.

A band of some thirty persons, marching three by three, and carrying a tri-colored flag with the inscription, "death to the ex-Ministers," presented itself to-day about twelve, before the Palais Royal. The National Guard took up arms, and the standard bearer and several other individuals were arrested.

This evening frequent assemblages took place in the Courts of the Palais Royal. Cries of "down with the Ministers, the head of Polignac," were uttered. The National Guard cleared the Courts and the gates were closed, and so great was the crowd, that the shops were shut up. The Guard conducted with equal prudence and firmness.

PARIS, Oct. 13.

Yesterday the King, being seated on his throne, received the Pope's Nuncio, who had the honor of presenting his letters of credence. The King afterwards received the Ambassador from the Court of Sweden, who also had the honor of delivering his credentials to his Majesty.

A telegraphic despatch from Lille, received yesterday at Paris says:—The Belgians refuse admission upon their territory to the numerous detachments of volunteers that seek to enter that country. Gendarmeries and Burgher Guards are stationed upon the frontier to carry this resolution into effect.

The Municipal Council of Paris have determined to deliver to such of the inhabitants as are necessitous, tickets, by the production of which at any baker's shop, they may obtain a certain quantity of bread, at prices below those fixed by the Prefect of Police. These tickets will be ready for delivery by the first of November.

From Galignani's Messenger of Oct. 17.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night a very considerable body of workmen of different trades passed through the place du Palais Royal, shouting "Justice! justice! Vive le Roi! Mort a Polignac!" They marched regularly about ten or twelve abreast, preceded by the tri-colored flag. They excited some stir in the National Guards on duty at the Palace, and a great number of persons led by curiosity to the railings. It was reported in the crowd that they came from the Faubourg Saint Martin, and had taken their flag from the Passage du Grand Cerf, singing the Marseilloise all the way through the streets. We also heard that the people in other quarters of the capital had been openly called upon to assemble and demand the punishment of the Ex-Ministers.

On Friday, the Pope's Nuncio and the Minister of Wirtemberg, had the honor to dine with the King, the Queen and Royal Family. The President and Secretaries of the Chamber of Peers were admitted to present the Law Project for securing the recovery of the taxes in arrear. On Saturday the King presided at a Council of Ministers. Gen Lafayette waited on his Majesty to receive his orders for the reviews of the National Guards at Versailles.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the King left the Palais Royal in an open carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of National Horse Guards, for Versailles. In the carriage with his Majesty were the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemour, the Minister of War, Gen. Lafayette, and Gen. Baudrand, aide-de-camp of the Duke of Orleans. Two other carriages were occupied by his Majesty's aides-de-camp. The day was remarkably fine, and a great concourse was attracted from Paris and the environs to witness the review of the National Guards. The men were in excellent order, and his Majesty expressed his satisfaction with their soldier-like appearance. The water works in the park played upon the occasion.

Baron Athalin arrived at Paris on Saturday night from St. Petersburg, and had an immediate audience of the King.

It is said that at a recent Council of Ministers, it was resolved that before the Law Project for the abolition of Death was prepared, the Court of Cassation, and the Royal Courts should be consulted.

A fellow, of the lowest and most ruffianly appearance, was arrested this morning soon after 11 o'clock, in the gardens of the Palais Royal, by a body of the National Guards, for exhibiting a tri-colored flag upon which was inscribed, "Death to the ex-Ministers is declared by the people." He was followed by a number of ragged boys and others. No resistance was offered to the arrest, and the National Guards were repeatedly cheered by the crowds assembled in the gardens and the court of the palace.

We learn from Auxerre, by letters of the 15th inst. that on the previous Monday, a fresh disturbance took place. The populace first attempted to gain possession of the gates of the town, in order to prevent the workmen from leaving it, and to force them to join the riot:—the National Guards took arms, and frustrated the attempt: but being obliged to remain in separate parties at the gates, there were not a sufficient number left in the interior to prevent the multitude from assembling and proceeding to the Corn Market, where they sold, at 8fr. the grain which the preceding market day was at 11fr. From thence they went to several private houses, and committed some mischief. In the evening the town was in a state of great alarm, from the unbridled disorder that reigned. On Tuesday some other private houses were invaded, but happily intelligence of what was passing at Auxerre becoming known at Sens, Villeneuve le Roi, Joigny and Basson, 200 of the National Guards of those places were put in motion under the authority of the Prefect; and arriving on Thursday, and forming with the National Guards and Pompiers of the town a body of 600 men, to whom were added about 50 gendarmes, tranquillity was restored. In the night, 12 of the most violent of the rioters were arrested and immediately conveyed out of the department.

A committee has been appointed to assist the Minister of the Finances in the distribution of the 30 millions which are placed at his disposal, to afford succor to commerce and industry.—The Members are Messrs. Mollien, President; Maillard, Counsellor of State; Gameron, Sanson, Davillier and Cottier.

The Augsburgh Gazette has a letter of the 7th inst. from Frankfort, which mentions a circular having been addressed by a great Northern power to all its Ministers at foreign Courts. This note is said to relate to the affairs of the Netherlands, and to contain a declaration, that the said Power was firmly resolved to maintain, at least in its essential parts, the Treaty of London of 1815, relative to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

The Temps of this morning contains a Lettre Parisienne, of which the following is an extract:—"It is said that the refugees at Lulworth Castle, have sent to Paris the draft of a manifesto, to receive the corrections of the Academicians, which have generally been requisite for the productions of the Court. In this manifesto, the ex King, it is stated, renews the formal abdication of himself and son, but insists upon the rights of his grandson, appealing to all his friends to submit to the course of events, to maintain their position and their faith, and take the oaths imposed on them by force. The writers charged with the task of amending and publishing this document are named. We however, cannot believe that they have accepted an office which is equally ungrateful and dangerous.

A private letter from Vienna of the 9th ult. represents that the Belgian revolution had from the commencement produced a disastrous effect on Austria, particularly on the funds. The reception of the news of the total failure of Prince Frederick's attempt to subdue the Bruxellians, caused them to fall alarmingly.—Since July [illegible] had fallen 20 florins, and there was no prospect of their being likely to rise. The report of a general Congress to be assembled at Troppau, inspired [illegible] encouragement on the people, who have [illegible] enough of them.]

Extract of a private letter of the 9th ult. from Lisbon:—"It is at length known what importance has been the object of such frequent communications within a few days between the Court of Madrid and ours. The question was, the events at Paris, and the means of averting the catastrophe with which Don Miguel's throne was threatened by the result of those events. It has therefore been decided that the Lisbon Government should send to the King of the French an envoy to solicit the recognition of Don Miguel as King of Portugal. This envoy has in fact set out for Madrid, from whence he will proceed to Paris."

It is stated in the Temps of the 13th, that the Government does not intend to bring forward any project for abolishing the punishment of death under two years.

We learn from Bayonne that six Frenchmen have taken passports with the allowance of three sous per league, to return home. It is asserted that Mina has declared that he does not wish for any Frenchmen to share in the enterprise he has in contemplation. Three regiments of cavalry formed of refugees, are about to be organized at Bayonne, under the names of—1 Regiment de la Mort; 2 Regiment de la Patrie: 3 Regiment de l'Union.

According to letters of the 10th inst. from Perpignan, discord prevails among the Spanish refugees on the frontiers. Gen. Milans, although 70 years of age, and paralyzed on one side, has been appointed to the chief command in opposition to Mina, whilst the latter has appointed the Provisional Junta that is to govern Spain in the event of a successful invasion.

Extract of a private letter of the 7th inst. from Madrid: "The liberal spirit which prevails at Cadiz, gives the King and his Ministers the utmost uneasiness; the latter, to tranquilize their master, have got an address presented to him, by a Committee composed of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, one of the King's favorites, the Comte Venadito, and de Guaqui, the Duke de Hijar, an address dictated by themselves to the Municipality and Commercial Junta of Cadiz, professing a devotedness, in which, however, none participate. But whilst the King's hopes are thus buoyed up by protestations of fidelity, there are almost daily combats in the environs of Cadiz, between the Royalist Volunteers and the bands which our Gazette qualifies with the name of robbers, and which are composed of malcontents.

URDOS, Oct. 13.

The 13th, in the evening, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers. Gen. Valdez first entered upon Spanish ground, with a column of 900 men. An invasion is to be made simultaneously, it is thought, from other quarters. General Valdez addressed a proclamation to the Spanish army.

ROME, Oct. 8th.

The Pope was besieged by cardinals, bishops, prelates, and ecclesiastics of all ranks, supplicating the recognition of Don Miguel. He continued inflexible, and had referred the matter to a special commission.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Vermont State Gazette.

VERMONT SENATOR.—To correct any misapprehension that may have gone abroad, as to the political standing of the Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, recently elected to the Senate of the United States by the General Assembly of Vermont, we publish the following

LETTER.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 8th, 1830.

Gentlemen—I have received your letter of the 5th inst. in which you say, that an article has appeared in the Boston Statesman, founded on the authority of a letter said to have been written from this place, stating that I belong to the Jackson party, and representing my election to the Senate as a triumph to that party. I regret extremely that such a letter should have been written, to create misapprehension abroad, or that there should be any occasion for me to notice it; but since the representation has been made and published, not only in the paper referred to, but in other papers, I feel it my duty in this formal manner, to contradict it. It will be sufficient for me to say, without entering into particulars, that I do not belong to the Jackson party, and that in executing the trust reposed in me, I shall be guided by and act in conformity with the opinions and views, known to be entertained by a large majority of the Legislature and people of this State. On no consideration could I have accepted the appointment conferred upon me, if my principles required me to act in opposition to the opinions and wishes of the State I was chosen to represent; and if any one gave me his support, under the impression that I should be guided by the views of a minority of the Legislature and of the people, in opposition to the sentiments of the majority, it is a matter of regret to me that any such misapprehension should have existed.

I am, Gentlemen, with high respect,
Your obedient, &c.
SAMUEL PRENTISS.

TIMOTHY FOLLETT,
R. PIERPONT,
JOHN KELLOGG &
J. COLLAMER, Esqs.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have been favored with copies of the following interesting articles. The letter and the step which it announces on the part of the Duke of Orleans, form a striking incident, and mark strongly the spirit of the times. A letter from General Lafayette of Oct. 8th, to a friend in this city, says: "We had a review on Sunday, in which the Duke of Orleans, Prince Royal, figured as a simple cannonier. His young brothers are also enrolled as simple soldiers in the battalions of the National Guards."

NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.

Order of the Day, Sept. 12th, 1830.

The General Commander in Chief believes that he cannot render more acceptable homage to the sentiments of the King in favor of the National Guard, than by publishing, in an order of the day, the letter with which he was honored after the grand review made by the Citizen King. Influenced by the same motives, the General Commander in Chief hastens to make known to his brothers in arms, not only the wishes, but also the very expressions of the young and patriotic heir to the national throne. Their comment will be found in the heart of the National Guards of the capital and of the whole Kingdom of France.

LAFAYETTE.

PALAIS ROYAL, 11th Sept. 1830.

You will not be surprised, my dear General, at my desire of entering into the ranks of the glorious National Guard, which you have commanded at the two great epochs of our modern history, and the heroism of which you have, each time, so nobly guided. To serve in that guard is the duty of all good citizens; and more than any other do I wish to fulfil it. It is the Artillery of the National Guard that I desire to be enlisted as a soldier, because, in this arm of defence I shall be able to render service without encroaching on my other duties.

I avail myself with eagerness, of the opportunity to renew to you, my dear General, the assurance of all the sentiments which I already entertain towards you, in common with the mass of citizens to which I shall ever be proud to belong.

Your affectionate
FERDINAND PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

Loss of Eighteen British Whale Ships.—Eighteen whale ships, employed in the Davis Straits' fishery, six of which belong to Hull, have been wrecked. The Hull paper says hundreds of persons, particularly females, were assembled in groups, anxiously inquiring for particulars of the fate of their friends.

The ships were compelled to remain 19 weeks in Melville bay by a strong gale, and when they got out and steered to the west, they met [illegible] neither fish nor ice. Capt. [illegible] from Cape [illegible] [illegible] died from [illegible] fatigue. [illegible]

were obliged to travel a great distance over the ice, to effect their escape. The particulars of the loss of the ships, is not given.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, NOVEMBER 24, 1830.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—The proceedings of this extraordinary man, and still more extraordinary Minister, are occupying very generally the attention of the public throughout the country. It is highly amusing to notice the manner in which the intelligence of Mr. Randolph's conduct effects the administration papers. When the intelligence of his strange behaviour first arrived, most of the 'small fry' observed on the subject a most prudent silence. Some, it is true, had the courage to declare that it was a "coalition lie," and that Mr. R. was still at St. Petersburgh, in the highest possible esteem, the mirror of courtesy and the very pattern of dignity and correct deportment—but there were but few who thought proper to deny so roundly what Mr. R's. appearance in person was so soon likely to confirm. Most of them waited for the Telegraph, or some of the "head men," to give the pitch, prepared to unite in harmonious strains under such excellent leaders. But Duff himself was at first dumb on this subject, and preserved a most portentous silence. The Richmond Enquirer took the lead, and ascribed every thing to the failure of the health of Mr. Randolph, which they say "was very much enfeebled by the voyage, and especially by the hot summer climate of St. Petersburgh"—and that before he left the United States, he was authorised to visit the South of Europe for his health. The Telegraph follows this lead, and indorses the last assertion of the Enquirer. "Mr. Randolph was," they say, "authorized by his original instructions to visit the South of Europe, if the state of his health should imperiously require the change." But then comes the Boston Statesman, who has intelligence from a ship Captain from St. Petersburgh, that he did not act so bad as it is said he did. "It is true," they remark, "that Mr. R's. distinguished reputation, united with *his peculiarity of manners*, attracted much notice." "He represented Mr. R. to be in bad health, afflicted with a severe cough, and altogether unable to endure the shocks of a northern winter." The various notices are then all condensed by the Evening Post, and put into a compact form for the use of the inferior brethren, who copy the notice in a most triumphant strain. Now, taking this to be strictly true, it affords a very miserable defence for the administration. It was, it seems, anticipated before he left home that he would not stay at St. Petersburgh during the winter, but that his health would require him to leave for the South of Europe—so that between the being "enfeebled by the voyage" and "the hot summer climate," and "unable to endure the shocks of a northern winter," there would not seem to be any large portion of the year when he could live at the Russian capital. They have only to add that his health would not endure the fatigues of two long land journies annually, and his residence in the south of Europe is made perpetual. We think, however, it is very well, for the honor and interests of the country, that Mr. R. has left St. Petersburgh, instead of remaining to disgrace himself and his country. But it is a very strange state of things, when such a game can be played off before the public by any administration in this country, with impunity.—To send out a sick and eccentric old man, to one of the most important foreign courts, and not only waste the public money, but trifle with the public dignity and honor, from no public but mere party motives of expediency, is plainly without excuse from any thing which has thus far appeared.

But what is the situation of the affairs of this important mission? Are they left under the charge of some experienced and judicious officer? far from it. The whole business rests with Master John Randolph Clay, a lad under age!—The whole matter is ridiculous in the extreme, and would afford an interesting subject for the painter. Indeed we know not a more amusing set of plates than could be made from various scenes which have occurred among the high officers of the country for a short time past. The following is from the Richmond Whig:—

"It may well be doubted, if Mr. Randolph be really more unwell than when he left the U. States: at all events, the inference of his illness from his leaving the Russian Capital, is a *non sequitur*, for we affirm that his previous purpose of doing so, was no secret in this city. He never intended to remain at St. Petersburgh, and the government knew he did not intend it. To take the emolument, and the domestic, but chiefly the *English* credit of the embassage, to exhibit himself in the coteries of diplomacy at London, and then to pass the winter in the delicious climates of Montpelier and Naples, were all the Ambassador proposed to do for himself or others. The disgraceful part played by the Administration in this affair, and by *Mynheer*, is conspicuous and consistent in all its stages. Wiser than Mr. Jefferson, who admitted Mr. Randolph to possess "talents of a certain kind," but who could not be coaxed or bullied into the conviction of his diplomatic abilities, the administration of Jackson not only discovered what his sagacity could not see, but would take no refusal of their proffered kindness from their slave. There is every reason to believe, from Mr. Randolph's own account of the matter, that the Russian embassage was pressed upon him with a fond and pertinacious solicitude, which offended even his sense of dignity which it was incumbent upon a government to observe, and which left him no alternative but acceptance or a breach of politeness. The correspondence Mr. R. carries in his pocket, and as appears, is as ready to display in St. Petersburgh, to all who would read it, as he was in Richmond, and it is meet that these letters inflicting wounds upon the honor and dignity of the country, should become the instruments of punishing their authors. It is in strict keeping, for an administration which stooped from the dignity of the American people to buy the acceptance of their favors from a haughty individual, and the principal of whom was afterwards seen quitting the helm of public affairs, to play the lackey of his envoy, now entering the public prints to apologize for his abuse of their confidence, and even subjecting themselves to the suspicion of not adhering to truth, in order to make that apology more complete. We are well convinced that Mr. Randolph's purpose not to remain at St. Petersburgh was not unknown to the Cabinet at Washington, and the semi-official excuse of sickness to account for his abandonment of his post, even if it have any foundation in fact, is a suggestion of motives which they know to be false.

Mr. Randolph having returned to England, the weight of the Russian Embassage has devolved upon the shoulders of Mr. John Randolph Clay! a lad we believe under age, and if all accounts are true, not of the most shining parts!. Here is a conjunction of things sufficient to raise the risible muscles of the most stoical! The Embassage to the Autocrat of all the Russias, the first power in the world, our chosen Referee in all matters of umpirage, and the power with whom our territorial relations are the most critical, under the sole management and guidance of a youth of [illegible], taken from the uncompleted studies of the grammar school! and that too when Talleyrand is in the field, and the extraordinary events of the year have called from retirement, the diplomatic abilities of all Europe! O rare Administration! We maintained at the time, that however unqualified John Randolph was from constitutional temperament, for the delicate duties of diplomacy, the proffer of the appointment was defensible on the grounds of the eminence of his moral talents & the length of his public services, it was not the tender of the appointment, but the motives of the Administration, founded in apprehension of his habitual opposition and the desire of getting him out of the country, while they seemed to compliment, and hoped to propitiate Virginia—above all, the servile, crawling manner in which they humbled the dignity of the government at the feet of a proud and inflated cynic—these were the considerations which rendered the procedure objectionable. But, what excuse was there for appointing master John R. Clay, to a situation of the greatest contingent responsibility? None—and retributive justice in throwing ineffable ridicule over the Russian Embassage, and those who begat it, and who sustain it, has avenged the wrongs of the country. Master Clay, a youth of 20, Ambassador *de facto*, to the Emperor of all the Russias!!! Think of that, Master Brooke!"

County Convention of Teachers.—It will be noticed that a meeting of Teachers and the friends of education is to be held at the Female Academy on Friday next, at which time it is expected that there will be a general attendance from all parts of the county.—We are extremely glad to notice the measures which are on foot in relation to the improvement of schools, and among the most important and useful of these measures is the frequent meeting of practical teachers and of the friends of education. It presents the most ready mode of collecting information as to the present state of schools, of ascertaining and remedying the defects already existing, so far as they admit of a remedy under our present system. Teachers are enabled to profit by the mistakes or improvements of each other—to examine with accuracy and care the comparative value of different school books, and to obtain such information as will enable them to keep up with the continually advancing standard of education. We anticipate, on Friday, a full and interesting meeting, and presume that the members will find not only Friday, but Saturday both pleasantly and profitably employed.

We learn by a letter from Capt. Geer of the sloop Franklin, which sailed from this port for St. Marys, that Mr. George Billings, of this city, was washed overboard, during a heavy gale, and lost. There were several young men from this city on board of the Franklin, and as we had accounts of severe gales on the southern coast soon after their departure, much anxiety has been felt for their safety. By the following extract from the letter of Capt. Geer, it will be seen that they had a most boisterous passage:—

ST. MARYS, Nov. 5, 1830.

I am very happy to be allowed the privilege of communicating to you my safe arrival here, though after a very tedious and long passage of 22 days, but regret that it is my painful task to advise you of the loss of friend Billings who was unfortunately washed from the jib-boom, during the gale that caused our long passage. The first 3 or 4 days after we sailed from New York the weather was pleasant, until Wednesday the 7th of Oct. a gale commenced from North East and continued very severe until the next Sunday—during which time we were laying to, and spent many painful hours in fear of being cast upon shore, or of being sunk by the severity of the sea. Poor Billings was in the act of securing the jib, on the second day after the gale began, though it was contrary to my advice. It blew so hard I was afraid he might be taken unawares by a sudden sea—and even told him to come in after getting wet by a large sea, before he was swept overboard. We threw overboard a spar and oar, and ropes, but could not get any of them near enough to him to save him. I then saw him swimming a long way off, and launched my boat and thought I would go after him at any rate—but upon reflection was satisfied that I could not get him, and then tried to raise the boat but was not able, it blew so hard. I then lashed it astern, but it was very soon gone, so you can judge a little how hard the gale must have been. We found that we had drifted across the gulph and near to the Bermuda Islands, and of course it took us a long time to get to our journey's end, though I am thankful to get here even at this late period. We got in in good health, and without distress, by being short of provisions and water.

A committee appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies, to examine the grounds of accusation against the late French Ministers, have made a very full and elaborate report, occupying seven columns in the New-York Spectator. Its length prevents our publishing this interesting document entire, but we cannot refrain from making a few extracts. The powers granted to the committee were such as to enable them to make a very complete investigation of the subject. Access to papers in every department of the government and all the offices throughout the kingdom, together with the examination of a vast number of witnesses and the Ministers themselves, have developed a mass of important and interesting facts.—The whole plans and designs of the ministry, from the time of the accession of Charles X. to the throne, are minutely traced, showing a systematic and deliberate attempt upon the constitution and liberties of the country. The acts which led immediately to the revolution are stated as follows:—

"We now approach the moment when the most fatal resolutions are about to be formed; that secret and mysterious power, whose plans appear to have preceded the deliberations of the Council, had now firmly arranged its means of execution. Messrs. Peyronnet, de Ranville, and Chantelauze, seem to agree in stating that it was at a Council held during the first fortnight of July, that the project of the fatal Ordonnances was the first time brought forward for discussion, and on that day no resolution was formed. But we find in a note delivered to M. de Polignac by one of his familiars, on the day when the Ordonnances were published, that this coup d'etat entered into the system which had presided at the selection of the Council. 'The 26th of July,' it is said in this note, 'is the development of the idea of August 8; it is an irrevocable coup d'etat; the King in drawing the sword threw away the scabbard.'

This baleful design, gentlemen, therefore, was now about to be put into execution; according to Messrs. de Peyronnet, de Ranville, and Chantelauze, it was only broached at a first meeting, specially called for that purpose; it was fully entered into and discussed for a long time in a second council, which was held a few days after, under the presidency of the King. It first met with two opponents, Messrs. de Peyronnet and de Ranville; this appears from their examination; however, M. de Peyronnet, apprehensive that the avowal of his opposition to the Ordonnances would be prejudicial to such of his colleagues as had fully adopted the principle, left it to be guessed rather than avowed, that he had personally combatted them. The same opposition manifested itself in the Council at which the King presided, most feebly perhaps on the part of M. de Peyronnet, but with all the vehemence of his character on the part of M. de Ranville, who has even written to M. Courvoisier, to make him acquainted with his opposition. This again is what may be inferred from the answer of this Ex-Minister, although M. de Peyronnet, in what concerns him, continues to express himself with the same reserve.

These details, gentlemen, it was necessary to state to you, not that they diminish the responsibility of the two opposing Ministers, for, from the moment they signed those fatal Ordonnances, they took the responsibility upon themselves; but, because, if the fact of this opposition be true, they have a right to see it recorded in this report. You know of what provisions the system is composed. An Ordonnance pronounced the dissolution of the Chamber before it had assembled—a kind of attack which, being directed against the national representation, tended to destroy it; the Crown attributed to itself a right, with which the Charter has not invested it, namely, that of qualifying the operations of the Colleges. This first step taken, it is conceivable, that if Ministers had consulted the same Colleges, they would not have obtained elections more favorable. Another Ordonnance annulled our Electoral Laws; substituted for them another system, a monument of deception, and it may be said of madness, for there was madness in supposing an intelligent and enlightened nation would consent to submit to it. By this system the number of deputies was reduced from 430 to 258. The Arrondissement Colleges were limited to present candidates; the violation of the secrecy of votes was legalized; and lastly, the formation of the lists deprived of the salutary intervention of the Royal Courts, was entirely left to the arbitrary will of the Administration. Such was the system which Ministers had the presumption to impose upon France. A second attempt followed, not less characteristic than the first; a violation of the Act of the Charter which prohibited the organization of the Electoral Colleges, otherwise than by laws, and which did not allow the Crown to revoke by Ordonnance a law enacted by the three Powers of the State. A third Ordonnance convoked the new Colleges for the 6th and 18th of September, and the Chambers for the 28th of the same month.

But as all these measures would have been without effect if the periodical press had been able to discuss them, a fourth Ordonnance revoked the laws which consecrated its liberties. The provisions of that of October 21st, 1827, were revived, that is to say, on every periodical journal was imposed the condition of not appearing without authorization, and to this rigor were added, the principles of the most odious of spoliations; it was declared that the presses and type of the journals surprized in violation of the Ordonnance should be seized or *destroyed*.

The recommendation of the committee is, that they be impeached before the Chamber of Peers.—The report concludes as follows:

Thus, gentlemen, it results from the long investigation of your committee:

That the project of the counter-revolution which was put into execution in the days of July, had long been contemplated, especially since the accession of Charles X. to the throne; that since that time this project was successively resumed or suspended as the state of public opinion in France inspired fear or hope; that the Ministry of August 8 was especially formed with a view of accomplishing the projected designs; that this Ministry, of which the Prince de Polignac was the soul, was engaged from that time in fulfilling its mission; that after having experienced a modification in November, 1829, and another in May following, it concerted a plan of violence and threats in order to obtain electors favorable to its views; that this criminal attempt not having the desired result, it resolved to induce the King to pronounce the dissolution of the Chamber before it was assembled, which was to quash unconstitutionally the operations of the colleges; that by Royal Ordonnances it changed the electoral system established by law and the legislation upon the periodical press; that it thus violated the constitutional charter, disturbed the internal peace of the country, provoked the citizens into civil war, and distributed considerable sums to animate the soldiery against them; that the President of the Council especially rendered himself the instigator of this intestine war by the nomination of the Duke de Ragusa to the command of the first military division, by putting Paris in a state of siege, and by measures taken for the employment of the armed force against the people, before any provocation.

All these facts constitute the crime of High Treason, as it is set forth in the 56th Article of the ancient Charter. France has afforded proof of long suffering. She had need to show in the face of the world the picture of her grievances against a Government that is no more. A grand national act is now looked for. It is for the first time that you are about to exercise a right, inherent in your nature of impeaching guilty Ministers before the Chamber of Peers. The country, by your intervention, is about to demand justice on the men who have violated the laws and troubled the peace which it enjoyed. But it is not France alone that is in expectation. All the nations of Europe, with their eyes fixed on our Revolution, are waiting in their turn to judge us upon ascertaining the use we make of a liberty so happily recovered; if we be wanting in justice and firmness, they will be afflicted, for they admire us. Justice, and not vengeance. Such is the cry that issues from every heart. Vengeance, unworthy of a great nation, belongs to the times of darkness and barbarism; justice, the triumph of right over that which is usurped, of reason over crime, attests, when it is circumscribed in just bounds, the progress of enlightment and morals.

What other people than the citizens of Paris, the *elite* of France, has given proofs of so advanced a state of civilization? What other people can show that it knows better how to draw the distinction between justice and vengeance, to respect every right, to succour even in the midst of carnage a fallen enemy, to avoid every excess, and after victory to return to its occupation without any other reward than the satisfaction of having saved their country?

Ah! this people endowed with so many virtues would be offended were it imagined that they required any thing beyond justice! All France will wait for it with calmness, confidence and dignity. You will demand this justice, and the Chamber of Peers, whose independence is a condition of its existence will fulfil its high commission.

FOR THE COURIER.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

How alarming the sound, and how destructive are the consequences, not only of property, but often of lives! One of the advantages of a city government is, that we have extended means of preventing as well as extinguishing Fires: and I believe there is no city in this State that has been more liberal in providing the means for extinguishing, and for enacting by-laws, the enforcement of which would in all probability prevent fires, than the city of Norwich. Among the valuable of the by-laws, if attended to, is the one that requires the Senior Warden in each ward, once a year, in the months of May and November, to examine houses in their wards, and see that there is a sufficient number of buckets, and that every thing in and about houses and stores is as the law requires, and if deficiencies are found, report the same forthwith to the City Attorney.

Winter is close at hand. The danger is tenfold.—Stove keepers are putting their stoves and pipes up. Many of them, if properly examined, would be condemned—in many house or adjoining buildings, would be found ashes in wooden boxes or casks, and in many houses would be found a deficiency of buckets. It is said that the Fire Wardens have not attended to these duties—at least, none has called to examine my premises, for the last year. If I had the power, I would enforce the law. It confers a great favor on the whole community. OBSERVER.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Mary arrived at New-York on Friday evening, from Cork, bringing papers to the 21st Oct. of that city, containing Liverpool dates of the 19th and London of the 18th. These papers furnish the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, forbidding the meeting of the Anti-Union Association, and Mr. O'Connel's letter to the people of Ireland on that subject. There appears to be a great excitement among the people of Ireland, respecting a project for their separation from Britain; and the government seem to regard it with some alarm.

Dublin, Oct. 13.—The repeal of the union is the subject which is every day more and more talked of in all circles here, it has caused a restlessness in the minds of the people of this country that was not exceeded in the most agitating times of the Catholic question. Within the last day or two a notion has gone abroad that the Duke of Wellington is favorable to the measure, and that he is anxious to ascertain the feelings of the country upon it. This, however, is discredited by men of sense, but the rumor will have a powerful effect upon the multitude. Mr. O'Connel, who, I need scarcely observe, is a leader on this question, has written several letters descriptive of the means by which the union was effected, and pointing out the good that would follow its repeal. These letters have been widely disseminated, and have had the effect of rousing up a bitter feeling in the minds of the great bulk of the population against the English nation; and a determination to seek for a dissolution of the link that connects the parliaments of the two countries. The following passages, which I extract from a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connel at Killarney, on Thursday last, may be taken as a specimen of the language used by him when alluding to his favorite topic:—"This is no time for the unmeaning courtesies of life. As well might we lull on Vesuvius when the earth groans beneath, and thunders roll above. The work of fate—the business of the world goes on. Arouse, men of Ireland, arouse! A great secret has been discovered. The soldier has sunk into the citizen. The guard and support of tyranny have reeled away from it, and turn to the people. The bands of infants have shivered despotism, and its guards have recoiled in contemptuous disgrace before liberty. The people are not now the taunted, despised, oppressed things they were..... Fifteen thousand bayonets were arrayed against the people of Paris; the unarmed mass of the population, headed by the boys of the Polytechnique School, rushed upon them and overthrew them. The triumph was still greater in Belgium..... We will have a bloodless revolution in Ireland. Your country has been reduced to a pitiful province—happiness and health have fled from her—she has been driven to madness by the want of her parliament. We have already wrung emancipation from England—who will lie down to repose while more remains to be struggled for? We are bowed down with taxes, and yet the very commissioners who collect them are Englishmen, and Irishmen are not thought fit for the lowest situation. Until we have a domestic parliament, we cannot prosper; there is no sympathy, no regard for Ireland, in the British parliament. Why should the repeal of the Union be difficult? Why should the example of emancipation be lost upon us? Men of sense, arise! Arise, men of virtue! A mighty tide is rolling on, with the ark of the people's liberties on its bosom. The materials of mind are abroad. The solid march, the compacted mass of the people cannot be turned back."

Meetings became numerous and frequent, and the subject was exciting the attention of all descriptions, religions and political opinions. At length, on the 18th of Oct. the following notice appeared in the Dublin papers:—"Gentlemen of all persuasions having intimated their wish to form a Society for Legislative Relief, there will be a meeting held on Tuesday, at the Parliamentary Office, to make the necessary arrangements. The chair will be taken at half past 1 o'clock. Tickets, one shilling each, to be had at the door.—N. B.—A strong wish has been expressed to call the Society 'The Anti-Union Association,' which will be then discussed." The publication of this notice was no sooner known at the Castle, than the following proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant:

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the tenth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for the Suppression of dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland," a power is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor, or Governors of Ireland, by his or their proclamation or order, to prohibit or suppress any association or assembly, or meeting of persons in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, or any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or any part thereof, under any name or pretext, or device whatsoever.

And whereas, it hath been made known to US, that an association or assembly, or meeting of persons is formed or is about to be formed in the city of Dublin, under the name of the Irish Society and Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Association.

And whereas, we deem the existence of the said association, assembly, or meeting of persons to be dangerous to the public.

We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress the same, do hereby, prohibit the meeting of the said association, assembly, or meeting of persons, and all adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meetings of the same or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever, and being determined and resolved strictly to enforce the law and the penalties thereof, against all persons offending in the premises, do charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and all other magistrates, officers, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law, in preventing the meeting of said association, assembly or body of persons, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid. Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 18th day of Oct. 1830. By his Grace's command. H. HARDINGE.

Mr. O'Connell's Letter to the People of Ireland.

The Proclamation signed by Sir Henry Hardinge, an English officer, holding a situation here, and paid with our money, prohibits a society, which has as yet no existence, from meeting. This act is according to law—that is, there is a statue in force enabling this Englishman to prevent Irishmen from consulting together, in order to obtain legal and constitutional relief.

The Proclamation will, of course, be obeyed—readily obeyed. That obedience does not alter the nature of the conduct of those who prevent Irishmen from meeting, but it is essential to our future success implicitly to obey this proclamation. There are but three things which can impede the now certain repeal of the Union.

The first is bigotry. By religious animosity we are degraded and divided. The enemies of Ireland will endeavor to excite it again. It is their old game; I am convinced the endeavor will now be futile.

The second is—the organization of secret societies and administering of illegal oaths. I learn from undoubted authority, that this attempt is on foot—I call on the people, as their friend—I warn them to avoid every illegal society, and every oath whatsoever.

The third is—an attempt at force or violence.—The Anti-Unionists would be annihilated if there was any attempt made to achieve it by force. Upon this point I desire to be most emphatic. Irishmen! No man but a bitter enemy of Ireland will think of using force or violence. I think I can confidently pledge myself that the Union cannot last, unless some attempt be made to dissolve it forcibly.

Any effort of that kind would disgust all good men. No man of honor or conscience could [illegible] so absurd and wicked an effort.

We cannot fail to succeed, if we wait for the peaceable and moral combination of the people. It will require time, and the absence of unreasonable terror to combine them. The animosities of religious discord are too recent, not to demand patient consideration, in order to prevent their interfering with the progress of that legislative independence which the virtuous and the good of all classes and persuasions will certainly achieve, unless prevented by the folly or the crime of some of the people.

Patience—patience—obedience to the law—but the more firm determination on that account to await the season which is approaching, and in which our country will become triumphant, by the peaceable, orderly, and kindly combination of all her people.

Your obedient Servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.
Merrion-square, 19th Oct. 1830.

ITEMS.

REPUBLICANISM.—Warren R. Davis, Esq. a member of Congress from South Carolina, in a late dinner speech, says he has "no attachment, nor love, nor veneration, *for the Federal Union, the Federal Constitution—it is all a splendid failure*." What an overcoming exhibition this of political sagacity, and devoted patriotism! There has been nothing to equal it since the days of Arnold. If Mr. Davis will send his speech to any of the European Courts, we will warrant him a peerage and a pension.

The Georgia Courier says no one will be so capable of filling the Speaker's Chair, in the next Congress, as John Quincy Adams. "As the nation does not want a mere party man in that office, and if Mr Calhoun's opinion of Mr. Adams is true, that if there is an honest politician in the country that man is Mr. Adams, we shall look for a sacrifice of party predilections, and the elevation of this distinguished Statesman to a station which long experience qualifies him so eminently to fill."

NEW MODE OF DISUNION.—Five or six counties of Western Virginia, comprising 50,000 inhabitants, have commenced operations to separate themselves from Virginia, and unite themselves to Maryland. They are determined to pursue this project till they succeed.

OHIO.—The Chilicothe Evening Post of Oct 6, gives the official returns from all the counties in Ohio, by which it appears the majority of Gen. M'Arthur, the Clay candidate, is 2400 votes.

The brig Emily, at Norfolk, from Rotterdam, brought despatches to the government, said to be important, and supposed to relate to the subject of the boundary controversy, submitted to the King of the Netherlands.

The President has conferred on the Rev. Mr. Colton, late editor of the Washington Chronicle, the commission of Chaplain in the Navy, and in consequence he has left Washington, where he was universally esteemed, for Pensacola.

Doctors Hubbard and Knight, of New-Haven, made an incision in the windpipe of a daughter of Mr. James Williams of East-Haven, two and a half years old, and with a probe removed a part of a chesnut, with which she was choaked, and thus saved her life.

The family of Lafayette is one of the most ancient in France. In 1422, the Marquis Lafayette defeated the Duke of Clarence at Baugé, and by his victory preserved his country from the Dominion of England.

Mr. Randolph said to John at their parting, "My remains will be sent to Virginia, in spirits. Bury them under the old oak, on my plantation. Turn my head to the east, I wish to look eastward."

Married,

At North Bennington, on the 18th inst by the Rev. A. B. Collins, Capt. LATHAM H. BROWNING, to Miss EMELINE WHEELER, daughter of Mr. Amos Wheeler.

Died,

In Sterling, BENJAMIN, son of John Gallup, Esq aged three years and six months.

At Franklin, Aug. 27th, 1830, Mr. GEORGE W. LADD, aged 25. Sept. 7th Mr. JAMES CALKINS, aged 72. September 22d, Mrs. LUCY, wife of Mr. Henry [illegible], aged 35 years. Sept. 26th, Mrs. ABIGAIL SCOTT, Relict of Mr. Joseph Scott, aged 82 years. Oct. 3d MARY H., daugh. of Elijah J. Backus, aged 10 weeks. Oct. 16th, CHARLOTTE BLACKMAN, aged 61 years.—Nov. 5th, Mrs. MARY ARMSTRONG, wife of Mr. Lee Armstrong, aged 31 years. Nov. 14th, VERA ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Tilden, aged 14 months.

At Springfield, Mass. Oct. 25th, suddenly, Mrs. ANNA HYDE, wife of Mr. Elijah Hyde, aged 62 years.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

The Norwich Lyceum will meet on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at which time the following question will be discussed: "Has the education of the community as a whole been benefitted by private schools?"

Our citizens generally and those strangers interested in education, who may be in town at that time, are particularly invited to attend.

Nov. 24.

AGREEABLY to the notice in the Courier of last week, the Convention of Teachers will meet for business at the Academy, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. An introductory address will be delivered at 11 o'clock by Rev. D. Hemenway. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, addresses may be expected from Mr. Holbrook and Mr. Rand, of Boston, and some other gentlemen in this vicinity; and then will be some recitations by a few of the classes in the Academy. Mr. Holbrook's apparatus for schools will also be exhibited and explained. In the evening the Lyceum will meet at the usual place, and the following question will be discussed: Has the education of the community as a whole been benefitted by private schools?

WILLIAM PALMER, *THOMAS ROBINSON,* *W. HOOKER,* } *Committee of Arrang'ts.*
Norwich, Nov. 23, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Post Rider on the East Haddam route, takes this method to inform his customers, that the year for which he contracted for papers will expire on the 8th day of December next, and requests all persons who have taken papers of him, to pay the amount due on that day, at the several places where the papers were left, as per contract. All those who neglect this notice, may expect costs.

JABEZ MAYNARD.
East Haddam, Nov. 19, 1830. 35

NOTICE.

THE second term of Mr. Button's Writing School, will commence on Monday, the 29th inst. at the District School House in Chelsea, at 6 P. M.

Nov. 24. 35

SCHOOL.

AN experienced Schoolmaster is wanted to take charge of a district school in this place, to commence on Monday, the 29th Nov. inst. A person thoroughly qualified, will meet with liberal encouragement by immediate application to the subscriber.

ROYAL JENNINGS.
Willimantic, Nov. 23, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Norwich Temperance Society will be held on Monday evening, the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. at the Conference Room. The friends of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the President.
Norwich, Nov. 22, 1830. 1w

ALL persons indebted to John P. Huntington, whose accounts and notes are due, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

Nov. 23. 35

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate, all the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, as assigned to his creditors, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at S. Gallup's Auction Room, (if not sold before at private sale,) consisting of sundry articles—dry goods and ready made clothes; two box stoves and pipes, and the equity of redemption on the house in which said Lathrop lived, in East Chelsea.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.
Norwich, Nov. 23, 1830. 3w35

MACHINERY.

SIX new LOOMS, made after the most approved patterns, and well finished—just received and for sale by

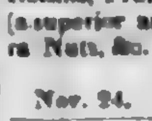
SMITH & GODDARD.
Nov. 22. 3w35

FRESH FRUIT.

THE subscribers have just received an entire new stock of Fresh Fruit, such as Rasins, Prunes, Figs, Citron, Madeira Grapes, (a superior article,) Almonds, Filberts, Madeira Nuts, &c. &c. which will be sold very low.

GALLUP & CULVER.
Nov. 24. 3w35

WINES.



1 pipe old Lisbon Wine,
½ pipe old Madeira do.
1 pipe Sicily do.
Malaga, Colmenar, Port, &c., warranted very low, superior articles,
For sale by
E. A. BILL.
Nov. 23. 35

LUMBER.

200,000 feet merch. and refuse pine Boards & Plank,
100,000 feet clear do. do.
100,000 feet Hemlock and Spruce do. do.
150,000 feet do. do. Timber,
100,000 feet do. do. Joist,
40,000 feet long Clapboards,
30,000 feet patent do.
10,000 feet whitewood Boards,
600,000 pine and cedar Shingles,
For sale at the lowest prices by
J. P. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 24. 34

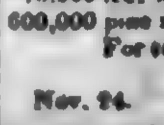
FLOUR, &c.

150 bbls. Rochester, Genesee and New York Flour, just received,
20 boxes No. 1 scaled Herring,
For sale by
E. A. BILL.
Nov. 24. 35

BROOMS! BROOMS!

600 [illegible] Brooms,
300 flat do.
200 Brushes,
Just received and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
Nov. 23. 35

For New-York.



[illegible] Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Friday, 26th, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Nov. 24. 1w

MORE
NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED BY
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Just received an additional supply of Winter Goods, viz.

French, English and American Prints,
Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
Merino and common Circassians,
Blue, brown and plaid Camblets,
Flannels; colored Cambrics,
9-4, 10-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts,
Irish Linens,
Flemish Sheetings, 2¼ yds. wide,
White, black and scarlet Merino Shawls,
Valencia do.
6-4 black and scarlet Thibet Shawls,
Camels' hair and silk fancy Hdkfs.,
English, India, Flagg and Bandanna do.
Linen cambric Hdkfs.,
Changeable Silks and Changeable Bonnet Ribbons,
Cambrics and Muslins.

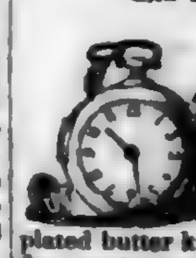
All the above will be sold as cheap as any offered in this market.

Nov. 24. 35

NEW GOODS.
EDWARD COIT

Has just returned from New-York with a large addition to his former stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Hardware,*

—VIZ.—



Gold and silver watches, gold seals and keys, elegant ear rings, breast pins of new patterns, very rich, gold, jet and pearl shirt studs, *Silver Spoons* of all sizes, silver and plated butter knives, Britannia tea and coffee pots in sets, plated and brass candlesticks, tea trays, black and cream colored ground and very fine quality, *Knives and Forks* of all sizes, a very large assortment of pen and pocket knives, fine scissors & shears, parlor bellows and hearth brushes, *Brass Andirons* of all sizes, very cheap and handsome, and irons.

COMBS.

Elegant carved and plain shell combs.

Silver and steel Spectacles of all ages, a large assortment of fowling guns, rifles, pocket pistols with flint and percussion locks, gun trimmings, percussion caps by the 1000, knitting pins, sewing needles of all sizes, &c.

Nov. 24. 3w35

NEW GOODS.
R. W. ROATH

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Hardware, &c.

A general assortment of percussion, flint, double and single, twisted and barrel Fowling Pieces.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Music and Musical Instruments.

All kinds of watches, music boxes, &c. repaired at short notice.

Nov. 24. 3w35

GRINDSTONES & LIME.

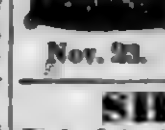
8 Water Grindstones,
6 tons small Grindstones,
100 bbls. Thomaston Lime,
50 do. Providence do.
For sale by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 24. 35

STOVES.

FOR sale two handsome large Stoves, suitable for a church or a factory.—Enquire of

HORACE COLTON,
or THOMAS ROBINSON.
Nov. 22. 35

COTTON.



100 bales prime Upland and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale low by

SMITH & GODDARD.
Nov. 23. 3w35

SHOE SPRIGS.

½, ⅝, ¾ inch. Shoe Sprigs, *by the pound*, Wood Saws, with and without frames—for sale at

THAMES Co.'s *Hardware Store.*
Nov. 22. 35

CORDAGE.

50 coils tarred Cordage,
25 do. White Rope,
10 doz. Bed Cords,
50 do. Clothes Lines, &c.—for sale by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 24. 35

COMBS.

A new supply of Shell Combs, just received and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Also—a few pieces Merino Cloths, particularly cheap.

Nov. 23. 35

NOV. 24, 1830.

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,
EXTRA CLASS NO. 22, FOR 1830,

Draws at Hartford this day. Capital prize $40,000, one hundred prizes of 1000.

Whole tickets $16, shares in proportion.

ONLY $1 FOR A WHOLE TICKET
IN
CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 21—EXTRA,

To be drawn at New London next Saturday. Capital prizes $2000, 1000, &c. &c.

Whole tickets $1, halves 50 cts.

The drawing of the
CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 9—EXTRA,

"For the erection of a Bridge at Enfield Falls," will take place in this city Dec. 9.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	10	of	[illegible]	
1	of	2,000	30	of	[illegible]
1	of	1,300	30	of	[illegible]
1	of	1,000	30	of	[illegible]
2	of	800	30	of	[illegible]
2	of	600	80	of	[illegible]
2	of	500	100	of	[illegible]
10	of	300	2000	of	[illegible]
10	of	200	12000	of	4

Sixty numbers—ten drawn ballots.

Holders of packages of tickets are warranted to draw one half. Tickets $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

FOR SALE AT THE
CONNECTICUT LOTTERY OFFICE,
(formerly Rossiter's.)

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

35

WANTED,

100 cords [illegible] good [illegible] length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Flour Tierces, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.
Nov. 24. 35

POETRY.

From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1831.

MORNING AMONG THE HILLS.

How beautiful is this sweet repose
Of nature 'mid her mountain solitudes!
How cheering to the heart that covets rest,
The cooling freshness of the morning hour,
In quiet and seclusion, while the mists
Yet hang upon the brow of the hills,
And clothe the verdant foliage with a veil
Of light and airy texture. There's a soft
And gentle flush upon the ambient air,
Which tells the holy hour when day and night
Have met and kissed each other; and the pure
And hallowed fragrance, that breathes all around,
Betrays where dawn has dallied with the rose,
And danced among the scented clover tops.
The flowers uphold their cups of nectar'd dew,
A morning offering to the glorious sun,
When he shall rise in beauty to receive
The tribute they have glean'd from moonlight hours,
And night's refreshing vapors. Not a sound
Is heard amid the quiet of the scene,
Save the blithe chirping of the joyous birds
That nestle in the thickets, and are forth
At the first blush of dawn, as if they were
The happiest of all creatures, drinking in,
From nature's purest fount, the draught of life
Unmix'd with care's alloy. The river too,
Whose bosom is tranquillity, glides on
As silent as a fay at midnight's hush
Among the dreaming flowers. Its waves are still,
So still and calm they scarcely seem to flow,
As if indeed the water spirit's wand
Had charmed them into slumber, deep and pure,
Such as the sinless creation held
When night was in the heavens. Along its banks,
The towering rocks, and foliage-covered hills,
And bright green trees are shadowed with a true
And faithful portraiture, as though a scene
As fair and beautiful had framed itself
Beneath the lucid waters, on whose breast,
Emblem alike of peace and poetry,
The white plumed swan glides peacefully along,
And scarcely stirs the stream in which she laves.
All things conspire to harmony; the air,
The earth, the waters, every element
Is redolent of purity and peace,
As if in this retirement nature ne'er
Had known the marring blight that waits upon
Her fairest and her loveliest. Oh the bliss,
The dear delight of unadulterate scenes,
Where, in the deep seclusion of the wild,
Quiet dwells, with soft and gentle power,
Like dew, upon the landscape. Could men know
The real estimate and worth of peace,
How much of happiness is in that word—
Of happiness, the boon for which he seeks
With such a thrilling ardor—scenes like these
Would have a lovelier charm, and nature's walks
Would own a fresh enticement, that should woo
His steps from riot, revelry and noise,
To dwell among the woodland haunts, where birds
Mingle their carols with the early breeze;
Or lead him, 'mid the rich perfume of flowers,
To drink enjoyment from her fairest fount,
Where morning wakes among the dewy hills.

MEDLEY.

Calumny.—There are many men who think themselves just, because they pay their debts and perform their contracts. They would not wrong another to the value of a penny, as far as his pecuniary interest is concerned; but as to a dearer possession, one that money cannot buy or replace, one above all price and comparison, these *just* men have no such scruples. They attack the character, through the medium of calumny, or will listen to a lie to give it currency, if they have not the genius to invent it. The injuries they inflict by innuendo, or even silence, when a calumny is started by others, are the more grievous because the law affords no remedy.

The Millennium is promised and will come—but nothing less than a miracle, foretold for a succession of ages, can make men live together, not only in peace, but in concord. As man's nature is evil, a natural state with him is a state of war. He follows the bent of his disposition to inflict suffering on others, differently at various stages of civilization. The savage, who is but one remove from the brute, before reason has instructed him in more efficient ways to torture, knocks his enemy on the head. But to the revenge of the man of refinement, life is not a sufficient gratification; he must have what is dearer to his victim than life—he must have his good name, and his self-respect. He follows his bent with a vigilance that never slumbers; he omits no opportunity to sow his slanders in the field of public uncharitableness, where a truth is choked, and falsehood spreads and flourishes.

The municipal law makes it the highest crime against the peace of society to take the life of man—and so it is—but many a murderer, spotted though he be with blood, has not so defiled and degraded his moral and manhood, as the slanderer, who believes himself to be a just man.—*Palladium.*

Growing Rich by Mistake.—The following extract is taken from the Williamstown Advocate. The anecdote of Lord Timothy Dexter is familiar to New Englanders. He was emphatically a man who blundered into wealth. Another story is told of his making a spec by mistake.

"A mechanic whom he had employed to build a ship informed him that materials were wanted for stays. As whalebone was used for making stays for the ladies, Lord Timothy naturally supposed that was the article wanted for the ship. He accordingly purchased all the whalebone to be found in the market; but unluckily it was not the material wanted, and he had it lying on his hands. But here again his good star prevailed. Whalebone soon came into great demand, and Lord Timothy having a monopoly, sold it at a large advance, and thus realized a handsome sum out of the mistake.

"How often, on the one hand, do we see the brightest prospects of the sober and industrious blasted by sickness, mildew, storm, or fire; while on the other, riches are poured into the lap of such as live in comparative indolence. Of this latter class was the self-styled 'Lord' Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport. He was probably as destitute of foresight as any man could be and carry on business; having accumulated a few hundred dollars, he asked advice of some traders as to the best way of turning it to advantage. They told him to lay it out in warming-pans, which he was assured would find a ready market at a high price in any of the West India Islands. These Islands, as every body knows, lie nearly under the equator, and enjoy perpetual summer—a cargo of warming pans, therefore, according to all human probability, would be about as likely to sell with profit there, as would a cargo of ice in Nova Zembla. Relying, however, on the good faith of his advisers, Dexter purchased and shipped his warming-pans. They arrived in the sugar season, and the pans were sold for ladles, and their lids for skimmers, at about 200 per cent. advance on the cost. By a series of similar speculations, Dexter acquired a princely fortune, which of course he attributed mainly to his own superior sagacity and industry."

An Illegal Voter.—We have been told that a man during the recent election, presented himself at one of the polls in this city, and demanded the right of suffrage. The managers had no objections to him, but a by-stander who was on the opposite side of the question, objected to his voting because he had cross-eyes! A third person asked him why he questioned a person's vote because he could not see straight ahead? 'Why,' answered the other, 'because we want [illegible] eyes him before he can vote.'—*Balt. Minerva.*

The best Companion.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; above all of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

A smart young chap who lives 'down east,' gives the following account of his first 'venture' after arriving in Boston. 'Nothing happened worth mentioning on the road, [illegible] till next morning after I got here, and put up in Elm street. I then got off my watch pretty curiously, as you shall be informed. I was down in the bar room and thought it well enough to look pretty considerably smart, and now and then compared my watch with the clock in the bar, and found it as near right as ever it was—when a feller stept up to me and says he, and ask'd how I'd trade? and says I, for what? and says he, for your watch—and says I, any way that will be a fair trade. Upon that, says he, I'll give you my watch and five dollars. Says I, its done. He gave me five dollars, and I gave him my watch. Now, says I, give me your watch, and says he, with a loud laugh, I han't got none—and that kind a turn'd the laugh on me. Thinks I, let them laugh that lose. Soon as the laugh was well over, the feller thought he'd try the watch to his ear—why says he, it don't go—no, says I, not without it is carried—then I began to laugh—he tried to open it and couldn't start it a hair, and broke his thumb nail into the bargain. Won't she open, says he? Not's I know on, says I, then the laugh seemed to take another turn. Don't you think I got off old Brimstone pretty well considering?'

Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of avarice; but not so of economy. The man who is economical, is laying up the permanent power of being useful and generous. He who thoughtlessly gives away ten dollars when he owes a hundred more than he can pay, deserves no praise—he obeys a sudden impulse, more like instinct than reason; it would be real charity to check this feeling; because the good he does may be doubtful, while the injury he does his family and creditors is certain. True economy is a careful treasurer in the service of benevolence; and when they are united, respectability, prosperity and peace will follow."

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO

Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church, GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞ Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 6w33

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

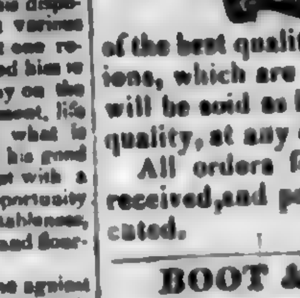
Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

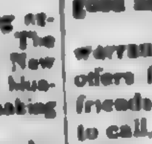


BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, Londonsmoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 13. 29

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

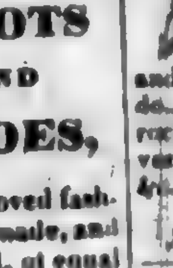
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 21—

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 26, 1829. tf31

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN BAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $150,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 31

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS affected with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1828.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1826 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Dott, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some persons laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely affected with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

Joseph Brewster, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the cover drug on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

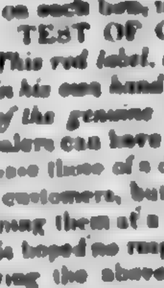
Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

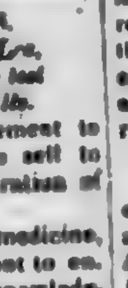
The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test,* may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rob[illegible]
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. colomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
300 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. red valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
300 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
200 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Reiff's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. [illegible] "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dunsley's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh. drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humull,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Domenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by Bela Farr, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a *perfect self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

Troy, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

Troy, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss,* and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of Hallock & Moore will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house on Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

NOTICE.

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 9th of October, 2 brown yearling Steers, and one red yearling Heifer, [illegible] about either of them. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEBBEUS LATHROP.

Lebanon, (Goshen,) Nov. 22. [illegible]

Steam Boat Stage Line.

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglas, Sutton, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New-York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞ Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

For New-York.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON.

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Hayes.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

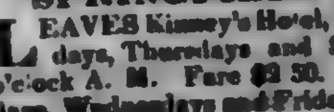
Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.



SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

At a Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, legally warned and held, October 4th, 1830—

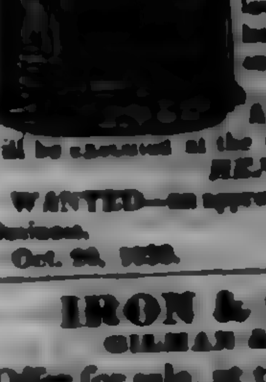
VOTED, That horses, cattle, asses, mules, sheep and swine, be restrained from going at large on the public highways and commons in said Franklin, for the term of one year from the first day of December next, on penalty of fifty cents a head for horses, horned cattle, asses and mules, and twentyve cents a head for sheep and swine; *Provided,* That each person owning only one cow, may be permitted to let the same run at large, provided such cows are furnished with a bell each.

Attest Henry Hazen, Town Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of record.

Attest Henry Hazen, Town Clerk.

STOVES AND TIN WARE.



The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a handsome supply of PARLOR, COOKING & BOX STOVES, which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of TIN WARE. All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. BOOTH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 26, 1830. 29

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, flat,
Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Shapes,
Crowbar Moulds, Anchor do.
Band Iron,
English Blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Hallock, [illegible] and other brands,
German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
[illegible] Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Bolts, Rings and Finishing [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Trunks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 36. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1700.

OPENING THIS DAY, BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

a fresh supply of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Broadcloths and Kerseymeres, Plaids and Camblets. Merino Circassians, Shawls, Silks, Calicoes, and a general assortment of other goods, which will be sold cheap.

Nov. 17. 34

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

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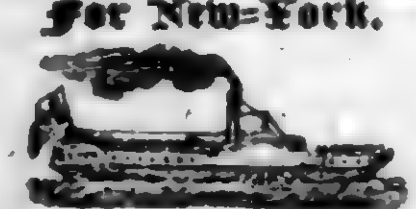
THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

For New-York.



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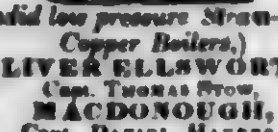
CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 9

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.



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CAPT. DANIEL HAVENS.

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Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

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Hartford, July 1830. 20

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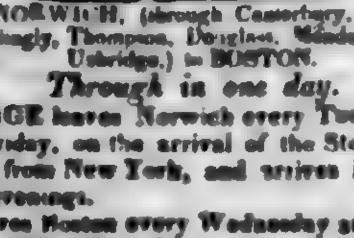
N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 31

Steam Boat Stage Line,



From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞ Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,

Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eowly26

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO

Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church, GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

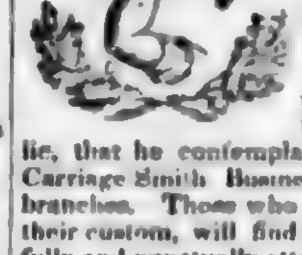
Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞ Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 6w33

LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Black smith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, magazine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,

foot Shetucket street.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

SIX new LOOMS, made after the most approved patterns, and well finished—just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 22. 3w35

FRESH FRUIT.

THE subscribers, have just received an entire new stock of Fresh Fruit, such as Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Citron, Madeira Grapes (a superior article,) Almonds, Filberts, Madeira Nuts, &c. &c. which will be sold very low.

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 24. 3w35

ALL persons indebted to John P. Huntington, whose accounts and notes are due are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

Nov. 22. 35

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich, Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 153 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Norwich Plainfield, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

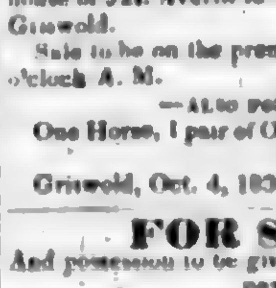
A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown.

Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 19th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

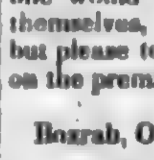
One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,



A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

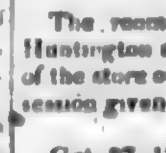
The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

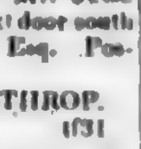
CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

MILL SEAT

FOR SALE.



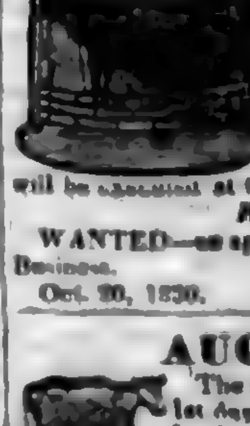


The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

STOVES AND TIN WARE.



The subscriber has just returned from New York with a handsome supply of

PARLOR, COOKING & BOX

STOVES,

which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of

TIN WARE.

All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20, 1830. 30

AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell on the 1st day of December next, at his dwelling house—oxen, cows, horses, hay, corn, a wagon, a sleigh, household furniture, farming tools, &c. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ If said day should be stormy, the first fair day after.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper	Rosin,
Bronze,	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing as the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1828.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish those sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view, of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 28

NOTICE.

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 22d of October, 3 brown yearling Steers, and one red yearling Heifer—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEBBEUS LATHROP.

Lebanon, (Goshen,) Nov. 13. 34

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate, all the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, as assigned to his creditors, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at S. Gallup's Auction Room, (if not sold before at private sale,) consisting of sundry articles—dry goods and ready made clothes; two box stoves and pipes, and the equity of redemption on the house in which said Lathrop lived, in East Chelsea.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1830. 3w35

NOTICE.

THE second term of Mr. Button's Writing School, will commence on Monday, the 29th inst. at the District School House in Chelsea, at 6 P. M.

Nov. 24. 35

COMBS.

A new supply of shell Combs, just received and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Also—a few pieces Merino Cloths, particularly cheap.

Nov. 23. 35

BROOMS! BROOMS!

600 round Brooms,
700 flat do.
200 Brushes,

Just received and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 23. 35

A steady, capable woman, that can do house work, is wanted in a small family, with no young children. Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 17. 34

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Post Rider on the East Haddam route, takes this method to inform his customers, that the year for which he contracted for papers will expire on the 8th day of December next, and requests all persons who have taken papers of him, to pay the amount due on that day, at the several places where the papers were left, as per contract. All those who neglect this notice, may expect costs.

JABEZ MAYNARD.

East Haddam, Nov. 19, 1830. 35

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the several claims of the creditors to the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that we will meet at the dwelling house of the deceased, in said Franklin, on Monday, the 29th of November, 1830, and on the 3d Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our appointment. Six months from the 8th day of November, 1830, is limited by said court for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to us, the commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

THOMAS BABCOCK,
OLIVER JOHNSON, Jr. } Com'rs.

Franklin, Nov. 10, 1830. 3w34

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 25, 1830. tf10

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. [illegible]

MISCELLANY.

EXAMPLE OF A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

The religion of the Gospel is the only antidote for the evil inflicted by the malignant passions of men. It is the grand restorative of the disturbed soul.—The following fine example of its power is from the letter of a minister in America, to a minister in England, dated Boston, October 1796, and inserted in the American Baptist Magazine of last month. The writer is now probably in his grave.

I remember, in the congregation where I now labored, one of my hearers once told me a story of another, but begged I would say nothing about it.—This, by the way, is a vile way: I gave full credit to the report; this, by the way, was wrong. I felt much hurt on the occasion, and expressed myself with some degree of asperity. This was soon carried to the offender, and lost nothing of the asperity in its passage. Reports which tend to mischief are like snow balls, the farther they roll the more they gather. The offender was in his turn offended; he spoke also with asperity; said "he would be no man's slave, he was not accountable to any man, he would go no more to the meeting," &c. &c. Soon, very soon, was all he said communicated to me. I was assuredly right, and would let him see that I would not be his slave; nay, I would not be his servant; I would call no man master on earth; I had but one master. This gentleman was one of the first characters in the meeting; he was not at the meeting the next Sunday; I was not sorry; I secretly hoped he would never be there again. The storm began to thicken—the parties began to form; some affirmed that he was very censurable; others thought that I was as much so: I should have gone to see him in the first instance; and talked to him, not of him. I soon found I was wrong: but the difficulty was, how to get right. Observe, not to know what was right, but to bring myself to do what was right.

You must know when I first set out on my present mode of life, my gracious Master provided me a tutor, who was to accompany me as a Mentor. I could not see him, but I could very sensibly feel his reproofs, and understand his admonitions. He advised me to retire with him a while; I felt my face glow at the motion; I knew what it was for; I dreaded the severe account I was going to be brought to; but there was no avoiding it; with trembling dread I retired. "Come," said my Mentor, "sit down." I began—he certainly was wrong. "Stop," said my Mentor; "it is you I have now to deal with; you have done wrong—you, who by precept and example ought to lead in the way of peace."—But I ought to exhort and reprove and rebuke.—"Stop, Sir," said my Mentor, "and call to mind that the snuffers on the altar should be of pure gold. Reproofs and rebukes come with a very ill grace from an offender." An offender! "Yes, an offender, and of the worst cast; an offence in you, and of this nature, is peculiarly offensive. Suppose any of your hearers in like circumstances—what advice would you give them? Suppose them offended by a brother—you would advise them to be calm, to suspend their judgment, to seek an opportunity alone with the supposed offender—address him in the language of love, of charity—hope it was not so bad as was expected—at least, you would hope the intention was not bad, &c. Thus you would have advised your hearer; but thus you have not done. You have by your conduct, in this instance, injured your cause, injured your Master's cause, and perhaps made wounds that may never be healed. You know not, at this moment, what this once kind friend is suffering; what his dear wife, his venerable parent, each of whom having a regard for both, can say nothing, but must suffer in silence. Oh! you have done wrong."

The tears gushed into my eyes; I tho't of praying. "No," said my Mentor, "not yet; you should first do right. Go and acknowledge your fault." I cannot. "You must, indeed you must." But he will treat me roughly. "You deserve it, you must bear it; you will at least have the pleasure of knowing you did all you could, in your present circumstances, to repair the wrong you have done. When thus you have done, should you not meet forgiveness and reconciliation from him, you may apply to your offended Master, and peradventure you may find forgiveness and reconciliation from him." I went out with an aching heart, experiencing the full force of that truth, as I went along, "The way of the transgressor is hard." I arrived at his dwelling; I entered his doors, but oh, with what different sensations, when unconscious of offence; oh, how painful is a guilty conscience! I found him reading; he did not lift up his head, he did not speak: I could not. His dear companion blushed, she trembled, and spoke. However, he read on. I attempted once and again to bring out what my Mentor charged me to do. I failed. At length, for I must come to it, I said, with a faltering voice, You are justified, sir, in your conduct on this occasion; I deserve it all, and all this, yea more, I can bear, with much more ease than I can the reproaches of my own heart. I am come to give this troubled heart some ease, sir, by acknowledging my error; I have done wrong, sir, in taking up a report of you, or saying any thing about you to any but yourself: I beseech you forgive me, and was going to add———; but he got up, his countenance suffused with tears, tried to speak, but could not; he gave me his hand, however, and it was filled with as warm a heart as ever beat in a friend's bosom; it has never cooled since, though this was many years ago. On my return I was congratulated by my kind Mentor, and then poured out my soul to my heavenly Father, whose consoling message was: "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

Ascent of Mount Blanc, by Lieut. Wilbraham.—*Geneva, 12th August.* 1830.—Since the year 1827, no traveller has ascended to the summit of Mount Blanc. It was once more reserved for one of our countrymen, and Lieut. Wilbraham of the Goldstream Guards, has accomplished this perilous enterprise. Out of forty guides, there were but six who would consent to accompany him. The party started at seven o'clock in the morning on the 2d inst. with a beautiful sky over their heads; traversed the glaciers of Bossons and Racconez without any occasion of using their ladders; nor did our countrymen even feel the want of crampons (foot-irons) in his course. Thence they crossed the snowy regions to the *Grand Mulet*, which they reached at two o'clock in the afternoon; and while making preparations for their night's lodging, an enormous goose flew over their heads, close to the summit of Aiguille du Midi, and amused the party for some time by careering from rock to rock. They say that no sight can equal the splendor of the sun's decline and the moon's rising in those regions; and the loneliness of the night was not disturbed by any intrusion, save the thundering report of the avalanches which burst down into a valley on their left. At the station they had selected for their slumbers they found the remains of a bottle of brandy, which had been left by the party who made the ascent in 1827. At half past two in the morning of the 3d, Mr. Wilbraham, with his companions, was on his legs again, and he now felt his respiration impeded; they pushed forwards, and after four hours climbing, arrived upon the great plateau; the snow was in a hard and solid state; but another four hours' of painful ascent was to be achieved, and they were frequently compelled to delve steps in the almost perpendicular walls of ice, which they had to climb. Our intrepid countryman, however, was by this time so thoroughly exhausted, as to find it necessary to make repeated halts; but these were never of long duration, and he still refused any assistance from his guides. At forty minutes past eleven he had the gratification to gain the summit; but no sooner had he stepped upon it, than he sunk down in a state of stupor: after he had slumbered for eight or ten minutes, his companions roused him, and he remained for about the same space of time contemplating the sublime expanse of the [illegible] round him. The thermometer stood at zero; the platform, he estimated to be about one hundred and twenty feet long, and fifty broad; and while resting there a butterfly was flying around them. At noon the party began their descent; the sun's powerful rays had loosened the snow and rendered it slippery, and some of the chasms were become exceedingly perilous to cross; but, in spite of these obstructions, they left Mont Blanc rapidly behind them, and reached Chamouny, without a single accident, at half past eight in the evening.—*Athenaeum.*

From the Oxford, N. C. Examiner.

"FARMERS' ARITHMETIC."

Profit of Agriculture.—If the great Franklin had ever lived in the country, his observing eye would have noticed, and his discriminating judgment have solved the following difficult problems:

1. Farmers are more [illegible] than any other class of the community; they pay nearly the whole expense of the State Government; are sometimes oppressed by the onerous measures of the General Government, and by the commercial regulations of foreign nations; never have much money, yet every industrious, prudent farmer grows rich!

2. The poor laborer receives but [illegible] cents to a dollar a day, yet remains poor; the farmer earns his seventy-five cents a day, and grows rich!

3. Merchants, Physicians, Lawyers, and others, [illegible]

expenditure thousands per annum, and die poor, while the Farmer scarcely receives as many tens, yet dies rich!

How are these strange results produced? All calculations in dollars and cents fail to account for it. Those who are determined to bring every thing to the standard of dollars and cents, pronounce agriculture to be wholly unprofitable, when the fact that nearly all the wealth of the country has been obtained by agriculture, stares them in the face. In the opinion of these calculators, agriculture is the proper pursuit of such only as have not sense enough to pursue any thing else.

The mischief which such calculations are doing in our country, first induced me to call the public attention to the *Farmer's Arithmetic*. But having been more accustomed to handling the plough than the pen, I am altogether unable to do justice to the subject. If some able hand would take it up, dispel the mist now resting on the subject, and show us clearly the whole truth of the matter, it would be sufficiently good to compensate the labors of the ablest patriot.

When the mechanic lays down his tools, and the professional man is idle, they are sinking because their expenses are going on and their profits suspended.—Not so with the *farmer*; while he sleeps, his crop grows and his stock continues to increase, and when he spends a social evening with his neighbor every thing continues to advance. The *Farmer's Arithmetic* shows that the farmer grows rich by saving while others continue poor by spending. Others have first to make money and then give it for meat, drink and raiment, while the farmer obtains all these at home. If he wants a fat lamb or pig, he has it without losing a day or two in trying to buy one. If he wants a new coat, the industry of his wife supplies it. In short, he wants but few, very few things which he cannot obtain on his own farm. Why, then, should the farmer repine because he has not the money to buy abroad? or measure his wealth by comparing his money with that of others, who must give it all for things which he has without buying? Surely a farmer may without a sigh resign to others the gaudy fabrics of foreign artists, while he is clothed by the labor of the hand that sooths his cares, and strews with pleasure his journey through life. When I see a farmer appear in company genteelly dressed in homespun, I think of Solomon's description of a good wife—'*her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders*,' and most cordially do I congratulate the possessor of such a prize.

JACK PLANTER.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

"The election of Ex-President Adams to represent the people of Plymouth District, Mass. at the next congress, is an extraordinary incident in our history. It is not indeed extraordinary that he should be *elected*, after consenting to be a candidate—for who would not be proud to be represented in Congress by a man of so much political experience, wisdom and integrity?—but the *fact* that an Ex-President of the United States should become the representative of a small District in a single State—this, we say, is extraordinary, and illustrates in a striking manner the genius of our civil institutions. In some points of view the event has its parallel in the acceptance, by Ex-President Monroe, of the humble office of Justice of the Peace: but that being a station which calls for no intermingling with politics—no return to the duties of ordinary legislation—the present case involves a different principle, and is without a precedent in the history of the country.

"Ex-President Adams has been called an aristocrat by his political opponents, who by constant repetition have partly brought the nation to believe it. How will they reconcile their creed with the voluntary descent from the high elevation which the Chief Magistracy of the Nation has given him, to the comparatively insignificant station of Representative to Congress? In his reply to the solicitations of his constituents, asking him to become a candidate, he says—'If my fellow citizens of the District should think proper to call for such services as I may be able to render them, by representing them in the 22d Congress, I am not aware of any sound principle which would justify me in withholding them.' Neither are we, i. e. if his private feelings interpose no obstacle to such an appointment. These, without doubt, he has a right to consult, having served his country in all the gradations of civil office, up to the highest which it is in the power of the people to bestow. The election of such men to our National Legislature, would give dignity to its character and wisdom to its deliberations. In the present crisis of our affairs they are eminently needed, and the more so, because from many districts of our country, it is not the most honest, the most capable, the most intelligent citizens who are elected, but those who are the best acquainted with the art of political juggling."

FOREIGN.

From the New York Spectator, Nov. 24.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Minerva, Capt. Hussey, arrived last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. in company with the packet ship York. By this arrival we have London papers the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th ult. The intelligence contained in these papers, wears an important and ominous aspect—particularly from France. The Spanish Refugees have made their first demonstration, and have been signally defeated. Disturbances have broken out in Kent. But we will treat of these matters separately and in detail. And first of

FRANCE.

The tone of the various letters and other advices from Paris is not exactly the same; but there is a general agreement as to the prominent facts, which renders it very evident that the present government treads a volcano. The latest Paris date is Oct. 22; but there is in fact no later news than down to the evening of the 21st. Cobbett's Register of the 23d, contains, in a postscript, the following extract from a letter written by his son, in Paris, on the 21st:—

"Lafayette has lost his popularity and influence with the National Guard, who have the charge of the prisoners. These guards are demanding *their elections* of their officers, and, preparatory to the great office, they will make sure of the *right man*. Last night, at the Palais Royal, after the King came from Versailles, the people sang the Marseillois Hymn, and called for the King, when he came to the balcony, they cried '*A mort les ministres*.' After that they went to another place, where there are chairs, and some of the best singers got upon them.—They sang the Marseillois, *with their hats off*, about fifty times, and every time, cried '*Mort aux Ministres*'—'*La tête de Polignac et de Peyronnet aussi*,' and kept up the concert till a late hour. That is 'Death to the Ministers!' 'The head of Polignac and Peyronnet also.'"

Upon this letter Cobbett himself remarks: "I have no doubt at all, that if the new government *do not change its course quickly*, it will be tumbled down. It is clear that the lives of these vagabonds (the ex-ministers,) is *not all*. The people are discontented with *the whole thing*. They find that they have accomplished *no real* change. The cry for the heads of the tyrants is, in fact, *a cry for a republic*. This is plain truth; and we are convinced of it the better."

On the 21st, English Sovereigns were at 22 sols premium—upon which fact Cobbet remarks—"The French funds will become nothing in less than a year."

The Chamber of Deputies, which adjourned to the 10th of November, is convoked for the 3d, by letters addressed to each of the members at their own homes. The number and urgency of the affairs with which the Chamber will be occupied, render it desirable that the recess should be as short as possible. Of the 140 elections, 110 will take place on the 27th and 28th of Oct. They will then be terminated by the 3d of Nov. and the greater part of the new members will have arrived by this time.

From the Moniteur of Oct. 21.

Last Sunday, at the time of the grand review of Versailles, the number of flags being found insufficient, at the moment that the turn came to the National Guard of Meudon, this guard [illegible] permission to pass and practice its flag itself, at the Palais Royal. It came this afternoon, preceded by its band, and drew up under the windows of the King. His majesty descended accompanied by his two elder sons, and by Gen. Lafayette; he himself presented the flag, and the battalion defiled before him. The king pronounced, on this occasion, some of those words which impress themselves so deeply on the hearts of those who hear them; and the troops and spectators replied with the most lively acclamations.

After the disturbances of Monday night, 150 individuals were arrested and conducted to the Prefecture of the Police. Forty seven have already been before the Procureur of the King. The interrogatories are being completed.

From a Correspondent of the London Morning Herald—Paris, October 21.

Tranquility has been restored, and confidence is returning; but the crisis is but postponed. After effecting the revolution of July last, the people retired from the scene, leaving the subsequent arrangements to those whom they deemed more competent to the task. Led to believe that manœuvre and trick were about to be used to screen from justice the Ministers who had signed the ordonnances which had provoked the revolution, the same men re-appeared on Monday night last, and proved unequivocally that they were as capable of a new effort as on the evening of the 27th July. Persuaded that there was no intention to cheat justice of its victims, they once more retired. Having been an eye witness of the whole of the transactions, I can aver that the persons held in check by the immense military force arrayed at the Palace Royal during the last two nights, were not the men of whom I have above spoken, and who effected the revolution. The French Government must take care to keep good faith with the people. No cause for doubting their sincerity must be afforded by Ministers. I am sure they are frank and single minded, but they must not only be pure, but unsuspected. If their purity and impartiality shall remain unquestioned—if the confidence of the people be once more reposed in them, I shall still rely on the justice, perhaps the magnanimity of the men of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July: but if the slightest appearance of shuffling be perceived or imagined among them, I shall apprehend much worse than the immolation of four victims. While I state that the men of the Faubourgs have not appeared at the Palais Royal since Monday night last, I cannot suppress the facts that assemblages of the people took place in the Faubourg St. Antoine last night; that, instead of dispersing when called upon to do so by a patrol of the National Guard, they surrounded the latter and would have disarmed them, but for the opportune arrival of another body of National Guards. You may expect, from time to time, to hear that commotions of the disaffected succeed in producing temporary or local excitement; but you may rely upon it the mass of the people are disposed to wait the issue of the trial. What the issue they contemplate is, you may conceive. From this very unpleasant topic I turn to one not less painful—the slaughter of the Spaniards and Parisians who entered Spain last week, which was announced yesterday evening by the Messager des Chambres. The accounts of this disaster, rest, it is said, on a despatch received by M. Aguado. Hopes are entertained that it is incorrect; at least that the extent of the misfortune is exaggerated. On general principles the Parisians would lament this discomfiture and destruction of men seeking to free their country; but they would have also peculiar and private reasons for sorrow, should this melancholy intelligence be confirmed. A considerable number of Parisian students, who had fought so gloriously and successfully in the cause of liberty in Paris, having at their own expense proceeded to the confines of Spain, to join the brave Spanish Refugees, entered with them, and have, it is reported, been cut off to a man.

The news from Belgium is of a cheering description. The King's speech, on opening Parliament, will, it is expected, be still more satisfactory to France. There are in progress very large speculations, for a rise is expected to take place in the French Funds on receipt of that document, and which we shall have this day week. It is quite evident that one obstacle in the way of a good understanding between the two Governments, is about to be removed by the withdrawal of the principal part of the French army from Algiers. The unequivocal declaration of France, that she seeks not to retain her African conquests, will, it is believed here, form a striking paragraph in the forthcoming speech of William IV.; but other circumstances may arise to defeat those hopes.

Exchange, Oct. 21st, Three o'clock.—The Funds have opened, and up to this time remain at prices below those of yesterday, owing, as is said on Change, to the large sales made by English proprietors, who, having taken alarm at the proceedings of the people in the early part of the week, are about to return home.

Every thing remains perfectly tranquil up to this moment, and will so for yet many days.—The military force employed at the Palais Royal will not be diminished. Last night I thought it was more considerable than on any preceding one, although without any apparent reason.—Vast crowds were present; but nothing like disturbance occurred. The 31st regiment reinforced the National Guards, and remained during the most part of the night.

Four o'clock.—The depression above noticed continued up to the termination of business, owing to various circumstances, one of which is the fall on your Exchange, which had been, no doubt, partially produced by the events in Paris. The news from Luxembourg, too, is looked upon as alarming.

The transfer of the ex-Ministers from the Castle of Vincennes to the Petit Palais du Luxembourg, (announced to take place this day) has had its influence too.

The Three per Cents have closed at 64 30; the Five per Cents at 95 25.

The Morning Herald gives the following editorial view of the preceding accounts—presenting them in the fairest light of which they are susceptible:

The intelligence in the French papers is of importance. Paris, so lately a prey to commotion, which seemed to threaten at one time to compromise the very existence of the Government itself, is now restored to the most perfect quiet and obedience to the law. This happy result is the joint fruit of the devotion and vigor of the National Guard, and the personal firmness of the King. The crisis was by all accounts, one which required all the energies of the friends of order and the existing state of things. For several days, indeed from the day that it became generally known that the Chambers, the Ministry and the King had declared themselves friendly to a mitigation of the punishment of the ex-Ministers, a feeling had begun to develope itself among the populace at Paris, strongly deprecatory of the contemplated indulgence. This feeling found its first vent through the revolutionary journals: then it was proclaimed through the occasional cries of "Mort aux Ministres!" from small assemblies of the people, but at length it became the cry and rallying word of the mob of the capital.—Tumultuous movements were the consequence, and in the streets of Paris, which have so lately witnessed the overthrow of a monarchy by similar instruments, they became a matter of deep concern, and no small alarm to the Government. Upon the nights of Sunday and Monday last, the populace assembled in great numbers in the courts of the Palais Royale, and under the very windows of the King. They did not conceal that their object was to overawe the government, and deter it from pursuing the course of mercy which it has prescribed in the case of the unfortunate inmates of Vincennes. The authorities were then taken by surprise and did not immediately take repressive measures; but upon the night of Monday, the National Guard, the great bulwark of good order, as well as the liberties of France, interposed, and completely dispersed the disturbers without much resistance. These latter then took the road to Vincennes, but were diverted from their attack against the prisoners by the firmness of the Governor of the Castle, and eventually dispersed themselves. Since that night there has been no serious disturbances. The King, throughout these trying circumstances, has shown himself worthy of the high office to which he has been called. Though himself the creature of popular choice, he has not been intimidated by popular clamor, but has distinguished between the sense of the nation and the noise of factious discord. He has refused to accept the resignation of two of his Ministers, who wished to relieve him of the unpopularity of their names, and other measures, lest it should seem unbecoming, or yielding to the mob, and has placed himself at the head of the National Guard, determined to enforce the respect due to his office at all events. The King has triumphed, and the popular party is weakened; but the advantage of a victory, which, under other circumstances, a monarch might take for enlarging his prerogative, cannot be apprehended in these, as the National Guards, while they constitute his strength, are also a guarantee that he does not abuse his power. Upwards of 200 of the mob are in the hands of the police, and among them is said to be a number of the family of Prince Metternich. It was said that agents of the ex-monarch were the principal promoters of these disturbances. The National Guard was about to be further enlarged, so as to embrace every Frenchman at all removed from the ranks of the poor. The Chamber of Peers were to meet on the 11th of next month, and it was understood that the trial of Polignac and his fellow prisoners would be proceeded in without delay. With respect to Spain, the accounts in these papers are unfavorable to the Constitutionalists. The Queen of Spain had presented Ferdinand with a daughter, born on the 10th of October, and which received the name of Maria Isabella Louisa. The child is also styled "Princess of the Asturias," which shows that the King is determined to treat the Salique law as of no force, and to exclude his brother Don Carlos from the succession. This gives great offence to the Carlists. Disturbances were said to have taken place in Silesia.

From the Gazette de France of Friday, Oct. 22.

The theatre at Bordeaux is almost entirely deserted in consequence of the financial crisis which spread distress and misery among all classes of society.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Messager des Chambres of Friday, Oct. 22, contains the following item, which, if true, shows that the Belgic revolution was still in successful progress.

A telegraphic despatch, sent to the Government by the Prefect of the North, on the 19th, states,

The Belgians occupy Antwerp. All Belgium is now free from the Dutch troops.

Movements of the Spanish Refugees.—The Paris papers of the 21st contain the following bulletin from the Liberating Army in Spain.

On the 14th October, at 3 o'clock, the brave Col. Valdes marched into Urdach, with a force consisting of 400 men. He was received throughout the country with shouts of "Liberty forever!" and the acclamations of joy at his approach were unanimous. On the 15th he reached Zugaramurdi, where he met with the same reception. The inhabitants display in every direction the greatest enthusiasm at his arrival. A detachment marched towards Vera. Upon its arrival the inhabitants hastened to crowd around the "liberating soldiers," and the most cordial feeling of fraternity exists between them.

In consequence of the vast number of patriots who have just joined the corps of the refugees, Col. Valdez has been obliged to devote the entire day to the organization of the force now under his command. He will resume his march upon Yrun on the 17th. His glorious enterprise could not commence under more favorable auspices: and they presage a decided victory.

All good Spaniards, anxious to contribute their aid for obtaining the liberty of their country, are hastening to quit France, and range themselves under the banner of the intrepid Valdez.

The signal has been given. Spain summonses all its children to its deliverance, and no doubt they will not be deaf to its voice.

Zugarramurdi, Oct. 16.

From the Courier Francais, Oct. 21st.

There is much talk at the Exchange of a telegraph despatch, sent from Bayonne by the Sub Prefect, announcing in substance that the corps of Gen. Valdez, amounting to 800 or 900 men had been surprised and completely defeated, 50 only having escaped to take refuge in France. It is probable that there is some exaggeration in this account, and that it has been got up to favor some speculation in the public funds. It is not impossible, after the late events at Bayonne, that the Sub Prefect would not be favorably disposed towards the Constitutionalists, and that he may have received too credulously the first vague rumors which came to the frontiers.

The truth appears to be, that on the 16th Valdez occupied the villages of Urdache and Zugarramurdi. Eight hundred royalist troops were four leagues distant, and made no offensive movement. On the 17th a skirmish took place between Valdez and the royalist troops; about 30 of the Constitutionalists fled to the French territory, which they soon quitted to rejoin their companions at Zugarramurdi.

The hostile conduct of the Marquis de St. Priest towards the country, has received a recompense at the Court of Ferdinand. The Prince has heaped honors and pensions upon the Ambassador, who was unwilling to mount the national cockade. He has conferred upon him a peerage, with the title of Duke of Almazan; and, notwithstanding the penury of his Treasury, he has given him a pension of 6,000 piastres (30,000 francs) and a command, 6000 reals in value, nearly 15,000 francs.

Upon the foregoing statement, one of the Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald writes as follows, on the afternoon of the 21st:

"The news so industriously circulated yesterday by the banker of the Court of Spain, respecting the arrival of a telegraphic despatch, announcing the destruction of the Spanish Constitutionalists under the command of Valdez, is entirely false—no telegraphic despatch of this nature having reached government yesterday. The Moniteur of this day relates it only as a report circulated, and by no means as a despatch that had arrived. There is, however, some levity on its part in countenancing such a report. The Constitutionnel and Le Temps alone had the good sense of refraining from the the announcement of this false despatch.

But this morning a real telegraphic despatch arrived, which announces Mina and other Spanish chiefs having entered the Spanish territory. Valdez still preserves his position at Zugarramurdi. Forty men of his column returned to the French territory to provide themselves with arms they stood in need of, and which they could not procure in Spain.

Gurrea was to have entered on the 17th by way of Jaca. Milans, Baiges, Gross, and San Miguel, were to have entered Catalonia at the same time. Thus, is the invasion completed. The efforts of all Spaniards are going to concur in the liberation of their native country. All the Journals of Paris have suffered themselves to be mystified by the impostors of M. Aguado.

The two last preceding extracts corroborate each other; but the following article being later, seems to put the matter at rest. It is published in a postscript of the Morning Herald, from the *Messager des Chambres* of the 22d.

It was for the good of the Spanish Constitutionalists that we yesterday pointed their discords, and that we preached union to them.—Wishing heartily the progress and triumph of their cause, we should have desired, for the moment, that they had renounced establishing it by violence, being well assured that the majority of the public mind in the Peninsula is little disposed to adopt their full extent. Tied by diplomatic engagements, shrinking from the idea that its condescension might occasion a civil war in a neighboring country, which it would be difficult to check afterwards, in the midst of the effervescence of passion amongst the various parties, the French authorities had given orders to stop the refugees on this side of the frontiers. But all those means to save them from the blows that were to strike them were useless. The town of Bayonne had almost experienced an insurrection of its inhabitants and of the National Guards, against the authorities both civil and military.

The gate of the Marien Promenade was opened, the Spanish Liberals precipitated themselves through that outlet, went to form a junction at Ville Franche, and on the 14th crossed the frontiers at Ainhue, led by Valdes and Vigo, from 800 to 900 men in number. Events have sadly confirmed both our anticipations and our fears. After some success, which inflamed their hopes, this troop has been surprised and destroyed. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne states that scarce 50 men have escaped from the disaster. May such a lesson not discourage the refugees, but make them feel the necessity of moderation and concord; may it teach them to concert their measures better, to secure to themselves support in the interior, and prepare the elements of success by the communication of ideas and sentiments! They will then, perhaps, meet with more sympathy in their, own country, and, perhaps, as we said yesterday, the measures found to be necessary will soften calamities, and reconcile all parties.

The defeat of Valdes is confirmed by the news received to day, but it is said that Mina is determined upon entering Spain in order to collect the remnants of the division of Valdes, or to penetrate still farther into the country, with more numerous and better disciplined forces or finally to counter-balance, by this demonstration, the moral effect produced by a first check. Valdes (who was said to have been taken or killed) succeeded in making his escape, with a few of his men. It is to be hoped that this chief will, for the future, yield to the old military experience and personal consideration of Mina.

French Celebration.—At Birmingham, England, the inhabitants celebrated the recent revolution in France by a "political Union" dinner. The dinner was served up in Mr. Beardsworth's Repository, and 3,700 persons sat down under one roof. There were present 50 professional singers. Many speeches were made, and many toasts drank: among them we notice the following:

"Our brethren of the United States of America, who following the example of their noble ancestors, have laid the solid foundation of the liberties of the world."

"The cause of liberty all over the world."

"The patriotic Editors of the Public Press at Paris, who first resisted the arbitrary Ordinances of the tyrant Charles the Tenth."

The London Morning Herald of the 15th ult. contains the following copy of a hand-bill, circulated in Brighton and London in large numbers, during the night:—

"Englishmen.—The time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to exert yourselves in the cause of Liberty. A standard is about to be reared, around which, we feel assured, thousands and tens of thousands will flock.

"Our country is overrun with military, police, excise officers, &c. &c. These must and shall be done away with.

"Our blood will flow, but it will flow in the cause of Liberty; better to die in that cause than live slaves. Englishmen, be united, firm and steady.

"A Republican."

BY LATE MAILS.

A gentleman of respectability, and a particular acquaintance of Mr. Randolph, called on him in London, and was, of course, shewn the correspondence which took place on his appointment. The first letter is unofficial from Gen. Jackson, inquiring whether Mr Randolph would accept an appointment to St Petersburg. The second is the reply of Mr. Randolph, declining, on principle, all government appointments, and closing with a declaration nothing would induce him to accept the appointment unless it were accompanied with permission to stay at St. Petersburg no longer than he should find it convenient; the other portions of time to be spent in the South of Europe. The third document is the official letter of Mr. Van Buren, written immediately after, confirming the appointment on the terms specified by Mr. R. and adding that a sloop of War would remain at his disposal, to transport him wherever he should direct.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

New York, Nov. 27.

The Celebration of yesterday went off, as far as we have learned, without accident, and with as much spirit as a deferred ceremonial under the skies, still inauspicious, could be expected to do. The Firemen, as usual, distinguished themselves by their good taste in adorning and displaying their respective badges and beautiful engines—and they were well aided on this occasion by the firemen from Brooklyn, who headed the division and did justice to their station. The Frenchmen and descendants of Frenchmen constituted a very imposing body—they were marshalled by six or eight of their countrymen, fully equipped in the uniform of the National Guard, and some among them shewing by their easy and gallant bearing on horseback, that it was not then for the first time that the war horse and the sabre were familiar to their hands. The French Consul and his suite marched directly after the Tri-colored standard, which was borne alternately by two brothers, who in other days had seen it streaming to many triumphs and some reverses, and one of whom witnessed and bled for the Imperial Eagle's last fatal flutter on the field of Waterloo. The delegates from the Albany Military Association, and the officers of New York Infantry in full uniform, and amounting in number to between 2 and 300, were very conspicuous. Columbia College, with its President, Professors and Students, marched under a banner prepared for the occasion, presenting a medallion of Lafayette, with a Greek legend, importing "The glory of this man shall be forever." The butchers and the cartmen, all mounted, showed very well, and must together have numbered between four and five hundred men, besides the stages on which were borne the emblems of their calling. The steam boat builders, engineers, &c., with a steam boat called the Fulton raised on wheels, and [illegible] the machinery, and, above all, its bell, going the whole time, seemed an object of general interest. The House Carpenters, Tanners and Curriers, Bakers, Carvers and Gilders, Saddlers, Tobacconists, and we know not how many other trades and professions, all with some devices, or emblems of their respective vocations, attracted attention; but the *Press* especially, to the agency of which so much is due of what has occurred in France, and is occurring in favor of popular rights, fixed all eyes; and as it went, the following ode, written for the occasion by *S. Woodworth*, at the request of the Printers of New York, himself being a Printer, was struck off and freely distributed:

TUNE—*Marseille's Hymn.*

I.

O'er regal domes, renown'd in story,
The trinal banner proudly waves;
And France resumes the march of glory,
Her gallant sons no longer slaves.
With tyrants vainly had they pleaded—
But when the PRESS in thunder spoke,
It burst their chains with lightning-stroke,
And peace and liberty succeeded.

Chorus.

Then swell the choral strain,
To hail the blest decree;
Rejoice! rejoice! the PRESS shall reign,
And all the world be free.

II.

All hail, renown'd chivalric nation!
Land of the olive and the vine;
Inspired with kindred emulation,
Our bosoms glow with joy like thine.
Columbia's grateful sons can never
Forget that in her darkest hour
She owed to Gallic arms the power
To disenthrall her PRESS for ever.

III.

The day which saw the sceptre shiver'd,
And hailed Columbia truly free,
From every hireling foe delivered,
We consecrate to joy and thee:
For tyrants tremble now before thee,
And a *free* PRESS, the beacon-light
That burst upon oppression's night,
Has spread eternal glory o'er thee.

IV.

Thy chartered rights, with lawless daring,
Beneath oppressors' feet were trod,
Till started despots heard, despairing,
The people's voice, the voice of God!
Their sovereign will was loudly spoken—
The PRESS proclaimed it to the world—
Till Freedom's ensign waved unfurl'd,
And Gallia's galling chains were broken.

V.

Thy gallant band of youthful heroes,
Roused by their bleeding country's prayers,
Undaunted hurl'd on ruthless Neros
The vengeance due to crimes like theirs.
Too late they see their fatal error—
Their hireling guards by thousands fall—
The PRESS resigns its types for ball,
And despots fly the scene in terror!

VI.

Their deeds shall live in deathless story,
And song preserve their chaplets green,
Yet still the brightest rays of glory
Circle one godlike brow serene.
'Tis his, whose youthful valor aided
Columbia's cause, when hostile bands
Were laying waste her fairest lands,
And all her blooming hopes had faded.

VII.

Immortal LAFAYETTE, we hail thee;
The friend of equal rights on earth;
Though servile tools of kings assail thee,
Columbia knows and owns thy worth.
The first of heroes, best of sages,
The glorious chaplet thou hast won,
Disciple of our WASHINGTON,
Shall bloom like his for endless ages.

Chorus.

Then swell the choral strain,
To hail the blest decree;
Rejoice! rejoice! the PRESS shall reign,
And all the world be free!

A barouche, in which *Williams*, the only survivor of the captors of Andre,—*Enoch Crosby*, the original *Harvey Birch*—*Anthony Glenn*, an officer of the Revolution, bearing the identical standard of the United States, which was hoisted by him immediately on the British evacuating the city in 1783,—and *Alex. Whaley*, was a great attraction: and these veterans seemed cheered and gratified by the attentions of which they were the objects. After them came Mr. *John Van Norsdale*, on horseback. On the evacuation of the city in 1783, Mr. Van Norsdale pulled down the British flag, and ran the halliards with which Mr. Glenn hoisted the American standard.

The officers of the Army and Navy, headed by Gen. Scott and Com. Chauncey, walked together; and among the troops, with which the procession closed, we observed a detachment of Marines of very soldierly appearance and deportment. A uniform company, from Newark, N. J. as we understood, in blue with white bell buttons and blue pompoon, also attracted notice by their good marching and alignment. The division of artillery commanded by Gen. Morton, surrounded by a numerous staff, closed the procession.

The whole mass began to move before 11 o'clock, and by one the head of the long column had reached Washington Square, where, on a stage erected for the purpose, Messrs. Gallatin, Hertell and Hone, the Ex President, Mr. Monroe, on account of the bleakness of the day, being unable to take his seat there—the Marshal, the Orator of the day, the reader of the Address, the Committee of Arrangements, the officers of the Army and Navy, and as many of the officers of the militia as could find place were placed. At this moment when the spacious area of the square was completely thronged, the wide streets around and without the palings were equally filled, and the range of marble houses on the south side of the square was alive from every window and in all their balconies, with well dressed females, displaying in every variety of ingenious combination, the colors of the day; while the exterior of the houses were festooned with flags—the *coup d'œil* was very striking—and a bright sun alone was wanting to give full effect to the scene.

Handsome Present.—Mr. Rhind, our Minister to the Porte, is said to have been presented by the Sultan with four Arabian studs of the finest breed. This is a noble, but it may be a tantalizing present—for how could Mr. R. accept them—for the Constitution says, that "No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, shall, *without the consent of Congress*, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or Foreign State."—Will Congress permit Mr. R. to retain his Arabian Studs—or will they go into the usual place of deposite for presents, the Department of State?—It now abounds with superb snuff boxes, swords, guns, medals, &c.—and will the horses take the same direction—or how are they to be kept?—*Richmond Compiler.*

Novel Incident.—At the Park street Church last evening, when the Rev. Dr. Beecher rose to commence his sermon on Political Atheism, he was interrupted by a person named Gooch, who is, we understand, an Inspector of the Customs, rising from his seat and addressing the preacher: "Before your Honor proceeds, I should like to ask one question," (a short pause, during which there was some agitation occasioned by so novel a proceeding, when the speaker resumed) "I should like to know whether the discourse is to be extemporaneous or whether you intend to publish it. If it is to be extemporaneous, I am prepared to take notes of it; if it is to be published, I shall not give myself any trouble about it." The Rev. Clergyman very properly declined replying, and having requested his audience to be seated, commenced his discourse, which he was permitted to conclude without further interruption.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Simsbury Copper Mine.—It seems that the dismal cavern, which has been so long a terror to evil doers, and a sinking concern the State of Connecticut, is now expected to be converted to a valuable purpose. We understand that a company of gentlemen in the city of New-York have purchased the mine of the State, and have procured two skilful miners from England to examine it, who have given it as their opinion, that it contains a rich and extensive bed of copper ore, which will yield 80 per cent. Such is the confidence of other judges in the wealth of the mine, that the purchasers have had several offers for their bargain. The company intend to employ a capital of $40,000 in smelting works, etc. upon the spot. It is an old legend in Hartford, that when this mine was first discovered, many years since, equally high expectations were entertained as to its products; and that a quantity of ore was brought to Hartford and put into a boat, to transport it to some smelting works. The next morning, the boat and ore were missing, and no trace of either could then or has ever since been found. It was supposed the boat must have been taken out into the river by some unknown persons, and sunk. For this reason or some other, the project of working the mine for copper, was abandoned.—*Springfield Republican.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Jefferson County and the city of Louisville, (Ky) to appoint Delegates to the Kentucky Convention which is to be holden at Frankfort, on the 6th of December, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That our delegates be, and are hereby instructed to propose and vote for the appointment of Delegates to a National Convention friendly to the election of H. Clay, to be holden in the City of Washington, at some suitable period:—

"Be it further *Resolved*, That our Delegates be, and are hereby instructed to propose and vote for an Address in the said Convention, to our political friends in all the States of the Union, recommending a similar proceeding on their part."

With the National Journal we concur in the opinion that the proposition of the above resolutions should be immediately acted upon. We have numbers already, sufficient, if duly organized, to hold in check the united strength of the Jackson party. But we want concert—union—a thorough and perfect understanding of one another. There is no method of effecting this desirable, and in fact, indispensable union, which has a greater prospect of success, than that of a Convention emanating directly from the people. And such a Convention, in our opinion, should be called together as soon as practicable.

What do we gain by longer delaying the great national movement, which must sooner or later be made? The people are awakening to the subject all over the country—public opinion is rousing itself up in the majesty of its undeniable power—the tide of Jacksonism is no longer the popular one—but, with all these cheering manifestations of the onward progress of correct principles, there is at the same time a manifest disorder and confusion in our gathering party—an evident intermingling of local considerations, and unfounded and dangerous jealousies, with the great and important question, for which we are contending. Let us then meet each other—face to face—the Southron and the Yankee and the son of the "great West"—all who are friendly to the triumph of republican principles, in the election of Henry Clay—all who are opposed to the grinding system of proscription—the extravagant waste of the public money in the reward of partisans—all who value the reputation of our country, and who cherish the hope of preserving our free institutions in their unsullied purity, for the generations to come.

We do hope therefore that this proposition will be immediately met by the cordial approbation of the friends of Henry Clay.

N. E. Weekly Review.

Mr. Charles Jarvis, writes to the Editor of the New England Farmer, from Ellsworth, Me, Nov. 16, 1830—

"Though not immediately connected with agriculture, yet conclusive as to a fact highly interesting to it, whether the use of ardent spirits is necessary for laborers, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that this past season from the 25th of July to the 25th of October, I was concerned in the execution of a contract for the making of 19 miles of the U. S. Military Road between Bangor and Houlton; that we had on an average about 40 men employed, about one half were our own countrymen, and the other half Irish; that our labor was of the hardest kind and most trying to the constitution, at least one third part of our men half leg deep in mud and water, digging drains; that we slept on the ground with only a few boughs under us, a blanket over us with no other shelter than a camp, the roof of which was so leaky that after every rain we were compelled to hang our blankets out to dry; notwithstanding this mixture of our own countrymen and the Irish who are thought not to accord, not a cross word was spoken in our camp. Notwithstanding the severity of the service to which we were exposed, only equal to six days of a man were lost by sickness, and both these facts are to be attributed to the fact, that not one drop of any ardent spirit was brought into our camp. After this, let no advocate of Rum say that it is necessary to keep out the cold or to ward off the effects of exposure to dampness and wet.

We shall be at work on the same road next year from the first of June to the last of September. We shall want as many hands as we had the past season; we will give them as much as they want to eat, Coffee and Tea three times a day, plenty of hard work, their cash, when their work is done, but not one drop of Rum. Those who want to engage on these terms may apply to the subscriber at his camp on the Military Road between the Molunkus and the Fork of the Mattawamkeag.

From the National Journal, Nov. 26.

A letter from "Washington" published in the Richmond Enquirer, says, in reference to Mr. Randolph's behaviour—

"There has been nothing in his conduct which the President disapproves."

It has been established beyond all reasonable doubt, that Mr. Randolph has committed acts of eccentricity—to give them the mildest appellation; which are injurious to the character of our country. We are now told, on authority, that "there has been nothing in his conduct which the President disapproves."

It is evident that as Mr. Randolph has left St. Petersburgh, the special objects for which he was commissioned are left in charge of a youth without experience, or the weight which years give to talent, and consequently the interests of our country are placed in jeopardy. We are now told that "there is nothing in his conduct which the President disapproves."

Rumors, corroborative of each other, inform us that Mr. Randolph exhibited to the American Captains his correspondence with our government, and showed that this mission was forced on him, and that he was left at liberty to travel where pleased, at the public expense.—And yet we are told that "there is nothing in his conduct which the President disapproves."

We say nothing of the eccentricities with which he stands charged. But we would ask if there is not, in what is known, sufficient evidence to prove that the President has determined not to disapprove of any thing which Mr. Randolph may do or say.

Is this [illegible] deportment the result of fear or of love?

From the Delaware Patriot, a Jackson paper.

"*Thomas Jefferson, on the present Cabinet.*" The following circular is copied from the Baltimore Republican, the original draft of which, made by Mr. Jefferson, is in the possession of the editor of that paper. It appears to have been intended by him for the head of each department and to be addressed to its subordinate agents. At this particular moment, [illegible] voice from the grave, [illegible] to the case of the present [illegible] and Cabinet. Every line of it conveys a [illegible] rebuke to our [illegible] and coming as it does, from Thomas Jefferson [illegible]

we should hope it might be the means of correcting the abuses to which it alludes, if indeed any could have that effect upon men, who have so openly and shamelessly sinned against decorum and the good sense of the people. A copy of it ought to be laid on every Secretary's table and sent to every other officer 'holding his appointment under the authority of the President directly.'

"CIRCULAR."

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in elections of the public functionaries, whether of the General, or of the State Governments. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of governments, and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the executive of the Union to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. This I am instructed therefore to notify, to all officers within my department, holding their appointments under the authority of the President directly, and to desire them to notify to all subordinate to them. The right of any officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen, is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall it have any effect to his prejudice: but it is expected that he will not attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and his duties to it."

PROFITABLE COWS.—Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, of Wethersfield, took the first premium recently at the Hartford exhibition of cattle, for having produced two cows, yielding, in butter, milk, &c. the following result, from the Doctor's statement.

In May, 110 lbs. 2 oz.; June 109 lbs. 11 oz.; July, 73 lbs.; August, 80 lbs. 8 oz.; September, 101 lbs. 8 oz.; October, 81 lbs. 12 oz.—total 578 lbs. 9 oz.

On the 1st of September, another cow was added, which, including what was made the last week in April, to wit 21 lbs. would make 697 lbs. 9 oz. in six months.

Besides all this, milk and cream have been sold to the amount of $3, and a family of 16 persons furnished with milk and cream, worth at least $1 a week, at 4 cents a quart, and pork fed to the amount of at least $1. Not a pound of butter was sold for less than one shilling per pound.

Butter,	$100
Milk, &c. sold,	3
Milk used in the family,	26
Pork,	15
	$144

The cows were fed on grass only after the middle of May, before which time they had grown hay and two quarts of meal a day.—One cow is 6 years old the other 5 years—one is half blood Devonshire, the other common stock.

The calves from three cows sold in the Spring for	$15 75
	14 00
Whole product,	$159 76

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 1, 1830.

The Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education, notified for Friday last, was held according to notice, in the Female Academy, and was very fully and respectably attended. We were happy to see so large a number of Teachers from the different towns in the county, and the interest apparently manifested by them in the objects of the meeting. The day was fully occupied by the interesting business on which they were assembled. The general sentiments which prevailed, may be in a measure gathered from the account of the meeting inserted below, and we trust much advantage may result from the measures adopted. Certain we are that much benefit has actually been received by most of those present at the meeting, in any measure connected with schools. The morning was spent in the discussion of various resolutions. The address of Mr. Hemenway, in the afternoon, is said to have been extremely sound, practical and interesting. The illustrations in the use of the black-board were also very perfect, and such as must have satisfied every one of the importance of this valuable auxiliary in instruction. These, together with the discussion of some resolutions, occupied the afternoon. This terminated what was strictly called the "Convention," and a strong desire was universally expressed for another meeting at an early period, and measures taken for calling one.

A crowded audience assembled in the evening at the Lyceum Room, to hear the discussions as to the effect of the multiplication of Private Schools upon the cause of general education. The question was ably examined, and the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of so far elevating public schools as to render private schools unnecessary. The interest taken at the meeting throughout the whole day, and the spirit which prevailed on the subject of education, indicated strongly the interest which the community are beginning to take in this matter—and we doubt not that this interest and spirit have been materially increased by this meeting.

Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education at Norwich.

According to notice, a large and respectable meeting of school teachers and others interested in education, took place on Friday morning, 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, in the Female Academy. F. A. Perkins, Esq. was called to the Chair, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Bliss of Jewett City, Mr. D. C. Comstock was chosen Secretary, and an executive committee appointed, consisting of Rev. Mr. Bliss, Rev. Mr. Hemenway, Rev. Mr. Palmer, Dr. Hooker, and Mr. Robinson. The names of members being received, the convention agreed to spend some time in free conversation on the existing state of schools. After an interesting statement of these by several able and experienced teachers, Mr. J. T. Eaton, (one,) and after appropriate remarks, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we consider it of the first importance, that in communicating instruction, attention be given to the simple elements of knowledge,

Which, supported by Rev. Mr. Hemenway, and Dr. Hooker, was passed. The following was offered by Rev. Mr. Bliss:—

Resolved, That we regard the introduction of simple apparatus for illustration, of very great utility,

And after remarks by him and several other gentlemen, was passed into a resolution. Mr. Gilman then presented the following:—

Resolved, That in our opinion some of the principles of infant school instruction may be introduced with benefit into common schools,

Which, after being discussed by several gentlemen, was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned till two o'clock.

At two o'clock the convention assembled again according to adjournment, and listened to an address by the Rev. Mr. Hemenway. On motion of J. A. Rockwell, Esq., the secretary was ordered to present Rev. Mr. H. the thanks of the meeting, and request a copy of his address to be printed. The convention were then gratified with an interesting exhibition of the method of studying Geography on the black board, as practised in Mr. Hemenway's school, and also, of a like manner of studying Arithmetic and Grammar, with a display of apparatus used in infant schools, and such as is employed in illustrating the sciences of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. On motion of Rev. Mr. Bliss, it was

Resolved, That it is desirable to have at least one model school in each school society, in this county, the present season.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Paddock, it was

Resolved, That we approve of the plan, which has been proposed, of petitioning the Legislature to require a tax from each school society equal to the amount of money received from the school fund.

On motion of Mr. Sam'l Palmer of Montville, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to petition the Legislature to make such an alteration of the law, in relation to examining committees, as will require the appointment of a committee in each county, of — men, of liberal education.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hemenway it was

Resolved, That it is expedient that an association of teachers be formed in each school society to meet from time to time, for mutual improvement.

On motion of Mr. S. Palmer it was

Resolved, That the executive committee be requested to call a future meeting when they deem it expedient.

The convention was then delighted with a fine specimen of singing by members of Rev. Mr. Hemenway's school, and adjourned sine die.

By order of the convention,
D. C. COMSTOCK, Sec'y.

The plan in relation to our Common Schools, which originated in one of the School Societies in this town, has met with almost universal approbation throughout the State, and with the active and hearty support of some of the most respectable of our newspapers.—It has received the sanction of the experienced and practical men, assembled in the Convention at Hartford, and has not that we are aware, met with any *direct* public opposition. No man has been bold enough to declare before the public that our present common schools do not require reform—that they have declined and need some permanent and effectual remedy for radical defects in the system. The only quarter from which any thing like opposition has appeared, is from a writer of two articles, one published in the Middlesex Gazette, and the other in the Connecticut Observer, both advancing substantially the same sentiments. The writer seems to object to the remedy proposed, principally on the ground that it does not go far enough. Now we shall certainly not contend with any person who wishes to bring about still farther and more important reforms in our system, if they think such efforts are called for and practicable—we would not in the least obstruct or thwart any such design, but wish them most heartily success. But it is very strange that the real and sincere friends of improvement should object to a measure whose tendency is acknowledged to be salutary and important, because they think that other improvements might be superadded to the one proposed, in no degree inconsistent with it, but on the contrary materially promoted and aided by it. Those who are anxious to bring about any measure, and agree in the main general principles, will never quarrel about the details.

But it is said that this measure will only increase the evil of the School Fund, and perpetuate the inertness and inactivity which now prevails—or rather, by the increase of funds, increase the evil. We do not think the school fund an evil—we have never regarded it other than as an honor to the State, and capable of the most essential service. That its tendency, under existing circumstances, has been to produce inertness and indifference in the community cannot be denied. The evil is not, and never has been, that we have had too much money from the School Fund, but that the community have been led to believe that what was utterly inadequate for the support of the schools was entirely sufficient. The effect, if the sum had been less, would have been the same, and the fund would have been as much relied upon, and would be no more relied upon if the fund had been doubled. So that this evil would not be increased by the increase of the fund—but an advantage would plainly accrue in the superior compensation to instructors, and of course their superior qualification, or the longer continuance of the schools, or both—which would be a positive and great advantage. So that if the object of the "Norwich plan" was only to double the amount of money, it would be entitled to the serious and universal support of the friends of a more complete and perfect system of common school instruction. But the great and the only great advantage of this plan has been lost sight of, or slurred over unheeded, although so fully and forcibly presented in a variety of forms and by various persons, and never more forcibly and accurately than by the Connecticut Observer a few weeks since. We mean the operation of a tax imposed by a small community upon themselves, in invariably producing, in every part of the community, a strong interest in the subject for which the tax is laid. It is the very benefit of this measure that it does not dispense with efforts for further and valuable improvements, but it requires these efforts, and its tendency is to call them forth—and then if any one wishes to have the schools kept throughout the year, as the writer seems desirous that they should, he can come forward with much brighter prospects of success than he can now; for then he would find the community awake and ready to listen to him, and to approve or reject his measures as they might think proper, but prepared to act one way or the other. The idea that a tax imposed upon a school district, will induce them to rely upon the money raised by it as of itself sufficient without their care, and they will not see that it is well applied, is an idea, to say the least of it, quite original.

But it is said that the power now exists in school societies to tax themselves for the support of schools, and that some have tried it and abandoned it.—We think the writer is mistaken, for we believe that neither school societies nor school districts have any power to tax themselves, except to build and repair school houses. It cannot then be *legally* exercised—and we have never known it in any instance in *fact* exercised, by either the one or the other. But if his premises were true, his conclusions do not follow: because, although in a district or society a majority may be able to discontinue a system of taxation for the support of schools, when it is left at the option of the district or society to tax themselves or not—yet it by no means follows that its operation has been bad. It would be far more natural to ascribe it to a disposition on the part of those having no children in the schools not to pay money for the public good. And it is another great advantage of the plan, that it is compulsory on the district or society, not optional.—There is another idea suggested by the writer, which we are not sure that we understand—that is, that the proposed plan encourages avarice in the people. We had supposed that the principal opposition would arise from avarice, for the very tendency and necessary operation of it will be to encroach upon the hoards and habits of avarice. An avaricious man does not willingly trespass upon his treasures to aid in a public object. We have occupied a larger space than the general arguments of the writer deserved—but the temperate and courteous manner in which they are written seem to deserve a respectful notice. If we have misunderstood the sentiments of the writer, or mis-stated his opinions, we shall be glad to be corrected.

The twenty-second Congress will commence its session next Monday. The members are already wending their way to the Capital.

FOR THE COURIER.

It needs no gifted ken of prophecy to discover that the present is an eventful crisis in the history of the world. Bonaparte once said, that in future "a Revolution in France would be a Revolution in Europe." How true was his prediction! The flames kindled in the city of Paris have gleamed upon distant countries, and in the streets of Brussels has been re-acted the tragedy which has already spilled the blood of thousands, and which may deluge the plains of Europe with blood. The spirit-stirring Marseillois Hymn is chanted in foreign languages, and is awakening the oppressed of every land from their slumbers. War, in its direst forms, sits brooding over Spain, Portugal, and even England also. England, though she boasts of her liberty and happiness, is laboring under evils of a most alarming nature. Too long has she contested, with an iron sceptre, the lives and liberties of the "sons of the Emerald Isle;" and they are rising in their might to proclaim and avenge their wrongs. The smooth surface of the sea is no certain sign that all is calm and tranquil within its bosom. The storm and the tempest may slumber for a while, but only that they may collect their energies and break forth with overwhelming power. A volcano is at work, which, sooner or later, will desolate the smiling villages and splendid cities beneath it. Power, which for so many centuries of time has been the handmaid of tyranny, must now be turned into new channels. The *few* have ceased to reign, and their sceptre is transferred into the hands of the many. It is impossible for a reflecting mind not to behold the operations of an Almighty hand in the events now transpiring on the continent of Europe. No doubt the struggle will be desperate—men will contend fearfully to maintain their long enjoyed triumph—but in vain—the hour of retribution has come, and they must submit to their just punishment. The final result of this mighty contest must be peace—universal peace! We may not live to behold the day, when the noise of battle shall cease from off the face of the earth "and the nations shall learn war no more"—but that happy day is most assuredly to dawn upon the earth, and that at no very distant period. How happy for our country that the ocean rolls between us and the scene of fearful, deadly strife! But let us not feel too secure. Let us remit no exertions to preserve our own liberties, which were bought with blood. A republican government, though it may be the best, yet it is the most difficult to be preserved from injury, of any form of government whatever. A sense of the care necessary to preserve it is ever becoming, to all who are interested in their personal welfare and in that of their country.

American Sunday School Union.—Extract of a letter from the Corresponding Secretary, to an individual in this city—dated, Philadelphia, November 16.

"The constantly increasing interest with which the great enterprize of the Society is viewed by its numerous friends, is a sure pledge that means will be furnished to accomplish the work. We see, in all this movement, the hand of God,—and that he still has purposes of mercy towards our land. In the name of the Board I present you our cordial thanks for your kind services, and through you, the numerous generous individuals who have contributed to this good work. We have fifty Missionaries and Agents in the Valley, and a good supply of Books for the present, and we hope to have many more of both in the spring."

Third Annual Report of the Female Auxiliary Tract Society of Norwich, presented on the 10th Nov. 1830.

The amount received into the Treasury, as the last year's annual collection, was $28, 70. Of this sum, $11, 98 was expended in procuring Tracts for annual subscribers, and the remainder for Tracts for the monthly distributions in our own vicinity. We have thus appropriated the sum usually given as a donation to the Parent Society, to our own use, and many other Auxilliaries, it is believed, have pursued the same course; by which the Parent Society has been left in a degree unaided, to sustain its arduous and increasing labors in the destitute parts of our own land and in heathen countries.

When we consider the claims devolving upon us at home and abroad, we regret to find that there is wanting, among many, that spirit of eager solicitude for the glory of God and the good of souls, which rests not itself nor gives heaven rest until the blessing be obtained. Various excuses are urged for this indifference, to some of which we would be thankful to God that he has, in his blessing upon our labor the past year, afforded us the most conclusive and animating replies.

There are some who withhold their contributions on the ungenerous plea, that the Tract cause is merely a speculative pecuniary concern, the funds of which are swallowed up by its various agents and officers, who can never be satisfied, but like the devouring grave, continually cry, "Give, give." To this we reply, that the concerns of the American Tract Society are conducted by an Executive Committee, publicly elected at its anniversary, consisting of men of the most unspotted integrity, and of high standing not only as men, but as christians. That committee perform all their arduous duties, without any pecuniary compensation whatever. All the agents of the society are appointed by this committee, act under their direction, report to them their proceedings, and receive from them such compensation as they judge necessary.—Every cent received and expended by the Society, is scrupulously laid before the public in their annual report, with the sources from which it is derived and the objects to which it is applied. This institution has the unbounded confidence of all who will acquaint themselves with its management, and is above suspicion. All its proceedings are before the public, & challenge investigation. Shall we, then, be moved by the surmises, loosely and vaguely expressed, of those who will not inform themselves, and who, perhaps there is too much reason to fear, throw them out, merely as an apology for their backwardness to aid so benevolent and useful a design. * * * * *

With regard to the Monthly Tract Distribution, which has now been in operation 16 months, the uniform testimony of our Distributors is, that it is a work of increasing gratification—the tracts are received with increasing interest, and in some of the districts a state of feeling different from what it first appeared is evidently manifest. From the various reports of Distributors we might collect testimony of this kind to a great extent, but will copy the report of only one whose language may serve as the general expression of all—of all at least who have performed their duty in a proper manner, for it is a fact that should weigh with emphatic force upon the minds of all, that in those districts where the duties of a Distributor have been most faithfully discharged, the good effects are most plainly visible.

"On recalling my first month's visit," observes this Distributer, "and comparing the state of feeling then manifested, and the general reception of the tracts at that time with the present, I see reason for much encouragement in this work, and for believing that this humble instrumentality has already exerted a happy influence. One woman who, on my first visit expressed her unkind feelings very freely in concealed personal reproaches and bitter invectives against the conduct of christians, received my last call with evident solemnity, and expressed a wish that she possessed the comforts of religion and was prepared for death. Another, who at first received my tracts and calls with repulsive looks, lately wept when urged to attend to the concerns of her soul. Another for six successive months refused the tract, and I hesitated whether it were best to call again. Yet hoping that the Holy Spirit had designs of mercy for her and might have disposed her mind to receive it, I called, and the Tract was accepted. One man, who at first did not want the tracts himself, but permitted his little daughter to take them, has since appeared pleased to receive them, and hearing a month ago that I had been through the neighborhood, neglecting him, and fearing that I had forgotten him, sent to me in the evening for a tract. Violent prejudices against christians have in some cases evidently diminished. The subject of religion has been brought to mind monthly in families where otherwise it would perhaps never be thought of. Opportunity has been afforded for administering to the temporal and spiritual wants of the sick. Neglecters of public worship on the Sabbath have been induced to a more regular attendance, and a number of families, before either indifferent to the subject or directly opposed to it, have been persuaded to place their children under a course of Sabbath School instruction. I would be thankful, adds this Distributor, for these undeserved encouragements. Yet I feel that the great object of the distribution has not been obtained—viz: the regeneration of souls. Minds have been in a degree enlightened—but what is this if the immortal soul perish in its sins? Oh! the soul that never dies! I feel condemned before God and my companions in effort, that I have felt and prayed and exerted myself so little for the salvation of those I have visited—and desire to unite with them in humble prayer, that a spirit of more grace and supplication may be poured out upon us, and we be better prepared for our future labors."

Note.—We are happy to add, that since the presentation of this report, this Society has forwarded a donation of $30 to the Parent Institution.

ITEMS.

Mr. Nathan Haley, a native of Stonington Conn. whose relatives were distinguished in repelling the attack of the British in the last war, has been highly commended by Count de Monstier, Colonel of the National Guards at Nantz, for having in the late Revolution "greatly contributed, with the Artillery Company of the National Guards to which he belongs, to overthrow the mad and culpable projects of Gen. Despinois."

Lorenzo Dow lately preached three sermons at Jacksonville, Il. At the second, promised that his next should disclose a conspiracy against the liberty of this country. Having then called together all the alarmists about 'Church and State,' he treated them with an account of the designs and doings of the Jesuits.

A child about four years old was lately burnt to death in Rochester, N. Y. from her clothes taking fire, while playing near some shavings in the fire place. There was no one present except the mother, who was so completely *intoxicated* as to be beyond the power of extinguishing the flames.

Nationalities.—Cobbett says—"In France they have, *national guards, national songs, national colors, &c.*; but in England every thing is, "his most gracious majesty's: nothing national but the national *debt*."

A letter from Paris, dated 7th ult. states that a large party of American gentlemen, with their ladies, had been invited to the palace of Louis Philip, who, with his Queen, gave them a very flattering reception.—Gen. Lafayette prepared the list of invited guests, at the express desire of the King.

The Charleston City Gazette gives a favorable account of the success of the new Locomotive Engine on the Charleston Rail Road. It is computed that the engine will carry four times its own weight, four tons, with a moderate pressure of steam, at a speed averaging from 25 to 30 miles an hour. "Such at least," the Gazette remarks, "has been the amount of its speed, during the course of the experiments already made."

A writer in the Boston Gazette says—"A letter now before me, asserts that Indigo has been favorably effected in the Havre markets by the fact, that of *one million* of men to be enrolled as troops in France, 400,000 are to be clothed in blue—added to this, Saltpetre and other munitions of war, have advanced greatly in price, and are becoming objects of speculation, not only on the Continent but in England. The funds too, the most certain indication of change, have fallen so much that the Rothschilds are said to have lost 15 millions of francs (near $3,000,000) by one stock bargain; and the credits of the stock jobbers all over Europe are lessened, and in many instances doubted—and well they may be, for a war on the Continent would produce such a fall in funded property, as to endanger or ruin many of the houses who speculate in the funds now justly deemed the most wealthy."

Stages.—It is stated that the Union Line of Stages running between Baltimore and Washington City have carried upwards of *thirteen thousand* passengers within the last six months.

Deaths by Steam Explosion.—It is stated in Silliman's Journal, No. 39, that one thousand and five hundred persons have been destroyed in this country, by explosions from steam boat boilers.

Greenland Fishery.—Extracts of a letter received in Salem, dated London, Oct. 14, 1830.—The result of the Davis' Straits Fisheries has been most unfortunate, eighteen ships totally lost, and the remaining seventy-two had taken only ninety-seven Fish or about 3000 tons oil. The usual quantity has been 12000 tons; the consequence has been an advance of £4, to 7 per ton on all kinds of Oil; Greenland is 40l. to 44. The stocks are very low, and a further advance is looked for. The German ports have usually taken 3 to 4000 tons of oil from this country.

Tallow has advanced to 20s. 6d.

It is positively asserted that Mr. Randolph has abandoned his Russian mission, and reported that Mr. John A. Hamilton, of New York, (son of the general,) has been invited to accept it, but that he would decline the appointment. Mr. Woodbury, one of the senators of the United States until the 4th of March next, from New Hampshire, has also been spoken of.

Ascent of the Falls of Niagara?—and not by 'brigs of a peculiar construction' the frames of which were to have been sent from England early in the late war!

The schooner Winebago, captain Bill, has made a voyage from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, in the state of New York, to Cleaveland, in Ohio, on Lake Erie, with a cargo of salt and merchandise, and returned with a full cargo of wheat. She did not ascend the Falls of Niagara, but, by the Welland canal, ascended and descended from the level of one lake to that of the other, the difference of elevation being 330 feet. She passed the canal without difficulty, drawing 7 feet 2 inches of water. The canal is not quite finished, but when finished will have a foot more of water, which will be abundantly sufficient for sloops navigating the lakes. Oswego is 150 miles from Albany canal navigation. Buffalo, on the Erie, is 360 miles distant.

☞ We thank "A subscriber" for the very full and interesting history of the Mohegan Indians. It is a more complete and better account of that tribe, we believe, than has ever been published, and we shall insert it next week with much pleasure. Our columns were so far engaged as to prevent its insertion this week.

Married,

At Lebanon, by the Rev. Edward Bull, Henry Slade, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of [illegible], N. Y. to Miss [illegible] A. Maxwell, of Lebanon.

In this city, on the 25th ult. by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Thomas Lathrop to Annette Williams.

Died,

In Griswold, on the 24th ult. Miss Sarah P. Burnham, of Springfield, Mass. aged 20 years.

The subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to the Ladies of his congregation, for yet another very grateful expression of their christian friendship and benevolence, viz. the subscription of Fifty Dollars to constitute him a Director for life of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

ALFRED MITCHELL.
Norwich, Nov. 29, 1830.

NORWICH LYCEUM & MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Directors of this institution have made an arrangement with Dr. Hooker to deliver a course of Lectures during the present winter.—The Introductory Lecture will be given on Wednesday evening of next week, at 7 o'clock. Subject, "The education of Mechanics," to which the mechanics and citizens generally are invited to attend.

T. ROBINSON, Rec. Secretary.
Dec. 1. 1w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A meeting is requested this evening, at half past 6 o'clock, at the City Hall, of all citizens interested in the mail and post office accommodations in the city. The business is important.

Dec. 10. 1w

NOTICE.

THE quarterly meeting of the Mechanics' Society of Norwich, will be held at their hall, This Evening, at half past 6 o'clock.

EDWARD COIT, Sec'y.
Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

THE Board of Relief of the town of Norwich will meet at the office of James Stedman, in said town, on Monday, the 7th December next, at 9 o'clock A. M.; at Kinney's Hotel, in said town, the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN LATHROP,
JAMES STEDMAN, } *Board of Relief.*
JOHN BREED,

Dec. 1, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Tracy & Mory, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

CYRUS TRACY,
WM. MORY.
Canterbury, Nov. 8, 1830. 3w36

NO FICTION!

THE subscribers will make a different arrangement in their business on the first of January next, which will make it necessary for all persons indebted to them by book accounts, to call and settle the same previous to January first, 1831. All persons indebted will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

They have for sale a full and complete assortment of GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH, or exchanged for white and mixed stocking yarn, men's and boys' mixed stockings, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, pork, lard, butter, skim cheese, wood, boards, shingles, black sewing silk, &c.

STORRS & CO.
Plainfield, Central Village, Nov. 29. 4w36

TAKE NOTICE

ONCE for all, that I, *George O. Goodwin*, do call upon all who are indebted to me, either by book or note, to settle the same by the 10th of December. Those who do not call upon me by that date, will please to call upon J. A. Rockwell, Esq., where they will find their long standing accounts.

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830. 36

REGISTERS
FOR 1831.

GREEN'S Connecticut Annual Register, for 1831, per dozen, or single, for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

CONNECTICUT STATE
REGISTERS,

AND all kinds of Almanacs for 1831—for sale in large or small quantities, at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

THE Betrothed of Wyoming—an Historical Tale—just published and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 1. 1830. 36

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.
Plainfield, Oct. 28. 36

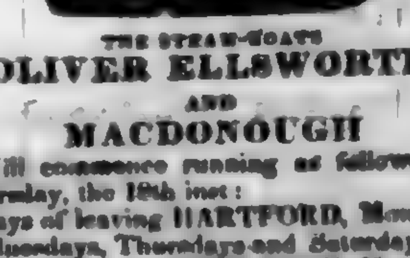
20 doz. Lamp Glasses,
6 do. low priced Suspending Lamps,
10 gross No. 3 and 4 Lamp Wicks,
Just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
Nov. 26. 36

GOSHEN BUTTER.

40 kegs N. Y. Goshen Butter, a first rate article for family use—for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

DAILY LINE DISCONTINUED,
AND
FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR,
MEALS EXTRA.



THE STEAM-BOATS
OLIVER ELLSWORTH
AND
MACDONOUGH

Will commence running as follows, on Thursday, the 18th inst:

Days of leaving HARTFORD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Days of leaving NEW YORK, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, viz:

The *Oliver Ellsworth* will leave Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Macdonough* will leave Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, Agent.
Hartford, Nov. 12, 1830. 36

FOR SALE,

10 or 12 cwt. Wool, of fine quality, and in good order.
Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 1. 36

NEW GOODS.

A handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, recently received and for sale at a moderate advance for cash, at the store of *ERASTUS COIT.*

Dec. 1. 4w

NORWICH, Dec. 1, 1830.
FRESH TEAS, WINES, &
SUPERIOR
FAMILY STORES,
For sale constantly by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE.
Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.
Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.
Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, [illegible], Claret, Malaga and Corsica.

FRUIT, &c.
Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Sultana and Smyrna Raisins; Zante Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; West India Sug; Essence of Anchovies; Chillie Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Catsup; Salled Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.
Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponaceous compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.
Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.
Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug, Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's, Storm's and Billings' fine in small papers, and in bulk.

SUGARS.
White and brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, for a dish of tea.

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Knapp's sponge and Lee & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick, Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers, Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. 1f36

PAPER-HANGINGS
AND
BORDERS.

THO. ROBINSON has just received a new supply of Paper Hangings and Borders, which, with the variety of patterns before on hand, makes his assortment very complete.

Dec. 1. 36

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED
LOOKING GLASSES.
—ALSO—
CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,
SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a new supply of Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs of all sizes, of new and handsome patterns, Brass Jamb Hooks, Curtain Pins, Brass Candlesticks and Lamps, Coal Pokers.

Fire Fenders made of any size, to order, with or without brass balls.

EDWARD COIT.
Dec. 1. 36

POTASH & SAL ÆRATUS.

50 bbls. Potash,
10 do. Sal Æratus,
For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*
Nov. 30. 36

SKIM CHEESE.

THE subscribers will buy, if delivered soon, 3000 lbs. Skim Cheese, if well cured.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Dec. 1. 36

100 bush. Ship Stuff, an excellent article for new milch cows—for sale by
LATTHROP & CHAPMAN.
Dec. 1. 36

NEXT MONDAY
CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 17—EXTRA.

Is to be drawn at Stafford. Capital Prizes—$10,000, 3000, 2000, 1500, 1400, 1300, 1064, 1000, &c. &c. &c. Tickets $4, shares in proportion.

The drawing of the
CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 22.

"For the erection of a Bridge at Enfield Falls," will take place in THIS CITY, on Thursday, Dec. 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Sixty numbers—ten drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
$10,000 capital prize—3000, 1380, 1000, 2 of 800, 2 of 600, 2 of 500, 10 of 200, 10 of 200, 10 of 150, 30 of 100, together with a great number of 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, &c. &c.

Packages of tickets or shares, are warranted to draw one half. Wholes $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

For sale in all the variety of numbers, at
CONNECTICUT LOTTERY OFFICE
(formerly Ramsdell's.)
Dec. 1. 36

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
120 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil.
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

POETRY.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poem, which, says the Edinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the Odes of Lewis de Leon:—

Oh let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, like its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day,
Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That, into one engulphing sea,
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble riv'lets lowly glide
To that sad wave,
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place!
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all those glittering toys are brought
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here?
Dreams of sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear!

Long ere the lamp of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away;
Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair;
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned decay,
The step that rolled so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome and wo
When age comes on.

FOR THE COURIER.

STANZAS.

Why have ye gathered, ye pale band of weepers?
Ye stand o'er the ashes of one who has gone—
Where is he now—he lies with the sleepers
Low in the dust 'neath his monument stone.
Deep in the grave they have laid him forever:
When shall we meet him on earth again?—never!
But when the sweet ties of our life-bondage sever,
Then we shall meet him again, at the Throne.

There we shall sing of the love that aboundeth—
Shout hallelujahs forever to God;—
Peace to his dust, till the last trumpet soundeth,
Rest him in hope, for his pilgrimage 's trod;
Aye, his journey is done and he sleepeth in quiet;
No longer he hears the loud laughter of riot—
Blessed be his grave as ye slowly pass by it,
For light on the sleeper's breast rest the green sod.

Lightly pass on—lest he wake from his slumbers,
Lightly—ye tread on the grave of the just—
Tune ye your harps to funeral numbers,
Sing ye a requiem over his dust—
Over his ashes the mourners are kneeling,
Low sounds his dirge—while the hot tears are stealing
Down their pale cheeks—the pure gushes of feeling—
As from the deep fountains of sorrow they burst.

ISIDORE.

MEDLEY.

A Party at Count De Tracy's.—As we passed thro' the ante-chamber, and entered the first saloon, I was surprised to catch the sound of, what the prim brothers of the lady in Comus, too precisely call 'ill managed mirth'—mirth which exploded in joyous peals of laughter, coming from the hearts of the youthful.—The room was almost impassable. Its centre was occupied by a circle of young persons of both sexes, (the grand children of De Tracy and Lafayette) with their friends; among whom were some juvenile Americans. In the midst of this group stood Lafayette, legislating for some complex case in the law of forfeits, for which purpose he had been called away from another group in a distant part of the room, composed of Benjamin de Constant, the Ternaux Perriers, Monsieur Victor de Tracy, and other notables of the cote gauche of both chambers; whose conversation was not in the least disturbed by the joyous party, no less intent on their small plays, than the seniors were on the great game of political life, which they were discussing. My own dear little relation, who accompanied me, was received into this happy party, as though she had been as old a friend of its members as her aunt; and I left her, in a moment, as busily occupied in the mysteries of le mot a double sens, as if the acquaintance of a minute had been the friendship of a century. Oh! youth, youth!

"Give me back, give me back, the wild freshness of morning. Its tears and its sighs are worth evening's best smiles."

The Count de Tracy was seated between two extremely pretty and fashionable women. Several distinguished foreigners were dispersed through the room. The Count's excellent daughter, Madame George Lafayette, presided at the tea table; and the Madame Victor de Tracy, his daughter in law, was doing the honors to some female strangers in another part of the saloon. The assemblies of Monsieur de Tracy, which occur weekly during the season, are among the most select and remarkable in Paris.—*Lady Morgan's France in 1829-30.*

Fiddle Rosin.—Isaac, or Iky Sparks as he was commonly termed, lodged on one occasion in a house with a Scotch doctor, who amused his leisure hours by learning to play the fiddle. These gentlemen, it must be remarked, were not upon the most amicable terms; the Scotchman turning up his nose at Sparks as a "vagabond piecactor;" and the latter retorting by calling him a "legal vampyre," since he lived by the death of other people. The doctor made it an invariable rule to rise at day light to practice, about which time the convivial Mr. Sparks was getting into his first nap. As their rooms were adjoining, it was a necessary result that Sparks lost his sleep; and soon it became another, that he should meditate revenge. He did not like to leave the house (perhaps he could not;) but he resolved, if possible, to expel this fiddling Macbeth "who murdered sleep," and was instrumental to his annoyance. One morning he heard Mr. M'Intosh, the doctor, desire Judy, the servant, who waited on both of them, to go out and buy a pennyworth of rosin for his "feedle;" as she passed his door, he called her in, and enquired her errand. "Sure I'm going to get some ros'n, Mr. Sparks, for Mr. M'Intosh's fiddle." "Ros'n, ros'n, you creature!" said Mr. Sparks, "and isn't ros'n you are going to ax for, Judy, arrant nonsense?" "Arrah, Mr. Sparks!" "Ros'n's Latin, my jewel: the shopkeeper won't understand you!" "Latin! och sure, Mr. Sparks, I know nothing of Latin; will your honor tell me what I am to ax for?" "Say you want a piece of stick brimstone, darling; that's English to spake, and good Irish in the bargain." The girl complied with his directions, procured the brimstone, and returning, to Mc. M'Intosh, presented it to him." "You b——!" exclaimed the Scotchman, "What ha' ye brost he'?—what do ye ca' this?" "Brimstone, sir?" "Brimstone! did I na send ye for roos'n?" "Please your honor and so you did; but Mr. Sparks told me that brimstone was the raal thing to ax for." Foaming with rage, away flew the doctor to Isaac's room, (who was listening to the result) and demanded of him how he dared to interfere with another person's affairs, and alter his commands to the servant? "Why Mr. M'Intosh," said Isaac cooly, "what did you send for?" "Roosin sir—roosin for my feedle." "Well," replied Sparks, "I always thought brimstone was roosin for a Scotch Fiddle."—*Bernard's Recollections.*

The New-York dandies wear shirt collars and ruffles made of paper. The ruffles are plaited with irons made for the purpose, and look as well as cambric ones. They can wash but a day; and are bought for half a cent a piece.

In a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Dwight from Constantinople, to a friend in Utica, N. Y., he states that our cotton goods are in good reputation in that place—so much so, that the English actually put American stamps on their goods to sell them to better advantage.

It is stated in a London paper that Mr. Stephenson, proprietor of the Rocket Engine, traversed the whole length of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 32 miles, in 30 minutes, on a wager of 1000 Guineas, which he won.

An act has passed the legislature of Vermont repealing the act incorporating the grand chapter and grand lodge of the state of Vermont—without opposition, the masons generally voting for it. The proceeding appears to have had its origin in a spirit of conciliation.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

R. HUBBARD,

(Sign of the Ledger)

HAS constantly for sale, an assortment of Books in the various branches of literature; among which may be found an extensive variety of Classical and School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, Singing Books, &c.

R. H. is agent for the American Sunday School Union, and has on hand as extensive an assortment of Books for Sunday Schools as can be found in this State.

Constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, Writing and Wrapping Papers, of various qualities and sizes.

Blank Books of every description, on hand, or bound to order.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Stationery Articles.
Book binding done in good style.
Cash given for rags.

Subscriptions received for the Spirit of the Pilgrims, American Sunday School Magazine, Sabbath School Treasury, American Monthly Magazine, Journal of Health, and Journal of Law.

Nov. 17. 34

NEW GOODS.

EDWARD COIT

Has just returned from New-York with a large addition to his former stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Hardware,*

—VIZ.—

Gold and silver watches, gold seals and keys, elegant ear rings, breast pins of new patterns, very rich, gold, jet and pearl *shirt studs, Silver Spoons* of all sizes, silver and plated butter knives, Britannia tea and coffee pots in sets, plated and brass candlesticks, tea trays, black and cream colored, ground and very fine quality, *Knives and Forks* of all sizes, a very large assortment of pen and pocket knives, fine scissors & shears, parlor bellows and hearth brushes, *Brass Andirons* of all sizes, very cheap and handsome, and irons.

COMBS.

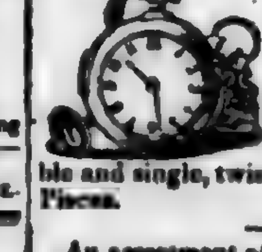
Elegant carved and plain shell combs.

Silver and steel Spectacles of all ages, a large assortment of fowling guns, rifles, pocket pistols with flint and percussion locks, gun trimmings, percussion caps by the 1000, knitting pins, sewing needles of all sizes, &c.

Nov. 24. 3w35

NEW GOODS.

R. W. ROATH



Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of *Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Hardware, &c.*

A general assortment of percussion, flint, double and single, twisted and barrel Fowling Pieces.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Music and Musical Instruments.

All kinds of watches, music boxes, &c. repaired at short notice.

Nov. 24. 3w35

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice lot of

SUPERFINE

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of

VESTINGS,

selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 27. 6w31

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM $4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and *prices*, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 13. 29

CAPS,

FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAVING taken much pains to procure all the most recent and valuable School Books published in this country—he is enabled to offer to school committees, teachers, and others interested in education, a full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, old and new, on good terms.

Among the new Reading Books he will particularly mention the American First Class Book; National Reader; Introduction to do.; National Preceptor; Columbian Class Book; American Reader; Agricultural Reader; Boston Easy Lessons; Leavitt's Easy Lessons, &c.

GEOGRAPHIES.—Olney's and Woodbridge's, both new and improved editions; Woodbridge & Willard's Geography; Morse's, Worcester's and Peter Parley's.

ARITHMETICS.—Adams', Smith's, Colburn's, Barnard's, Emerson's, &c.

GRAMMARS.—Smith's, Pond's, Kirkham's, Brown's, Greenleaf's, Murray's, Russell's, &c.

SPELLING BOOKS.—National, Webster's, Elementary, Cobb's, Sears', Bolles', Cummings', Hull's, &c.

INTRODUCTORY BOOKS.—Worcester's Primer; Sherwood's do.; Child's Manual; Blair's First Catechism; Symbolical Primer, &c.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—Union Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vols.; Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible; Malcom's Dictionary; Buck's Theological Dictionary, cheap; Hymns for Sabbath Schools—together with a great variety suitable for a Sabbath School Library.

BLANK BOOKS.—T. R. has a full assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, of the best quality, from the largest size Ledgers and Journals, down to the smallest kind of blank work.

WRITING BOOKS.—Skinner's, Bascom's and others, variously ruled and plain.

Slates; Quills; Pen Knives; Razors; Razor Straps; Silver Pens; Ever-pointed Pencils; writing and wrapping Paper; and almost every article to be found in a Stationer's store.

Nov. 17. 34

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

WOOL CARDING,

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

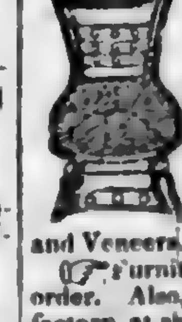
TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

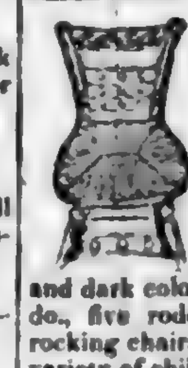
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 22

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

MORE NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Just received an additional supply of Winter Goods, viz.

French, English and American Prints,
Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
Merino and common Circassians,
Blue, brown and plaid Camblets,
Flannels; colored Cambrics,
9-4, 10-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts,
Irish Linens,
Flemish Sheetings, 2¼ yds. wide,
White, black and scarlet Merino Shawls,
Valencia do.
8-4 black and scarlet Thibet Shawls,
Camels' hair and silk fancy Hdkfs.,
English, India, Flagg and Bandanna do.
Linen cambric Hdkfs.,
Changeable Silks and Changeable Bonnet Ribbons,
Cambrics and Muslins.

All the above will be sold as cheap as any offered in this market.

Nov. 24. 31

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts; lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings. Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vises, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal æratus, brooms, seives, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
13 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

800 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

GRINDSTONES & LIME.

8 Water Grindstones,
6 tons small Grindstones,
100 bbls. Thomaston Lime,
50 do. Providence do.

For sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 35

STOVES.

FOR sale two handsome large Stoves, suitable for a church or a factory.—Enquire of

HORACE COLTON,
or THOMAS ROBINSON.

Nov. 22. 35

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently returned from New-York, with a large assortment of

NEW

Fall and Winter GOODS.

—AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING—

A handsome assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino and common Circassians,
Merino Gingham, a new article for dresses,
Fine brown Camblets,
Broadcloths and Habit Cloths,
A large assortment of square and long Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, and Valencia Shawls,
English Merino Shawls, a new and fashionable article,
A very large assortment of new style of Calicoes and Chintzes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Canton Flannels,
A large assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' Gloves,
Elegant new style Ribbons,
Shell Combs,
Superior black silk Velvet, for vests,
Cotton do. do.
Nankeen Crapes.
Fancy and flagg Handkerchiefs,
Thread Edgings and Bobbinett Laces,
Gilt and Prunelle Buttons,

☞ More New Goods expected this week.

Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

LUMBER.

200,000 feet merch. and refuse pine Boards & Plank.
100,000 feet clear do. do.
100,000 feet Hemlock and Spruce do. do.
150,000 feet do. do. Timber,
100,000 feet do. do. Joist,
40,000 feet long Clapboards,
30,000 feet patent do.
10,000 feet whitewood Boards,
600,000 pine and cedar Shingles,

For sale at the lowest prices by

J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 34

FRESH TEAS AND FRESH RAISINS.

40 chests hyson skin Tea,
30 half chests young hyson do.
35 do. do. souchong do.
100 boxes bunch, Muscatel and brown Raisins.

All the above articles are of the latest importations, and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

WINES.

1 pipe old Lisbon Wine,
½ pipe old Madeira do.
1 pipe Sicily do.
Malaga, Colmatar, Port, &c.,

warranted very low, superior articles,

For sale by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 23. 35

SHOT, SALT, SPERM OIL, &c.

200 bags shot, assorted sizes,
100 bags fine salt,
2000 galls. pure sperm oil,
3000 lbs. pig lead,
1000 lbs. bar lead,
150 casks Norwich cut nails, assorted,
100 boxes New York cylinder glass,
10 do. brown soap,
20 do. Colgate's white soap,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

COTTON.

100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale low by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 23. 3w35

SHOE SPRIGS.

⅜, ½, ⅝ inch. Shoe Sprigs, *by the pound*, Wood Saws, with and without frames—for sale at

THAMES Co.'s *Hardware Store.*

Nov. 23. 35

CORDAGE.

50 coils tarred Cordage,
25 do. White Rope,
10 doz. Bed Cords,
50 do. Clothes Lines, &c.—for sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 35

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. tf29

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

FLOUR, &c.

150 bbls. Rochester, Genesee and New York Flour, just received,
20 boxes No. 1 scaled Herring.

For sale by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 24. 36

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 27. 30

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold, Oct. 26, 1830. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

JUST received a good assortment of fresh imported extra, superfine black and blue BROADCLOTHS, together with an assortment of VESTINGS, suitable for the approaching season.

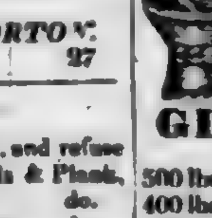
B. E. VAUGHAN.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1830. 3w34

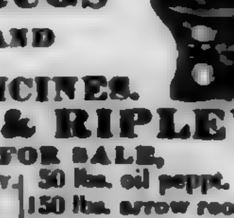
BLACK and white glazed Pelisse Wadding—Cotton Batting, (made of clear cotton)—for sale by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	100 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrisns,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
300 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	20 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	30lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Reffe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fine. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
	Steers' do.
Thompson's eye water,	Wine bitters,
	Itch ointment
Charlton's do.	Calver's corn plaister,
Turlington's balsam,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Butt's American balsam,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Bateman's drop,	Extract Humull,
GenuineHull's physic,	" " butternut,
Sanford's bark,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Godfrey's cordial,	Hydriodate "
British oil,	Sulphate quenine,
Haarlem do.	Elaterium & Croton oil,
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Ashtree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hammer'd [illegible] and which brands
German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
300 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

300 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
[illegible] Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

Wood Saws, ... sale at ... THA... Nov. 23.

... warranted very ... For sale by ... Nov. 23.

W... 100 SHIP KNEE... mostly square. Some Floor Ti... cash will be pai... Nov. 24.

POTASH ... 50 bbls. Po... 10 do. ... For sale by ... Nov. 20.

SKIM... THE subscrib... soon, 3000 ... cured. LA... Dec. 1.

100 ... article ... sale by ... LA... Dec. 1.

BRASS ... THE subscrib... supply of ... Tongs, of all ... Irons, Brass ... Candlesticks ... Fire Fenders ... & Tailors' ... Dec. 1.

FOR s... suitab... Enquire o... Nov. 22

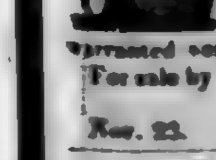
20 ... Just receiv... Nov. 26

GOS... 40 ... Dec. 1, 18...

10 ... Enquire of ... Dec. 1

SIX new ... approve... just received ... Nov. 22.

50 ... coils ta... 25 do. ... 10 doz ... 50 do. ... JO... Nov. 24.



NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 37. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1701

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, &
SUPERIOR
FAMILY STORES,
For sale constantly by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLOTE.
Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.
Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.
Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Colmasar, Claret, Malaga and Corsica.

FRUIT, &c.
Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Sultana and Smyrna Raisins; Zantee Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; fine India Soy; Essence of Anchovies; Chillie Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Capsup; Sallad Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.
Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponacious compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.
Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.
Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug. Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's Storm's and Billings' fine in small papers, cut and in bulk.

SUGARS.
White and brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, for a dish of tea.

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Knapp's sponge and Lee & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick; Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. tf36

STOVES.
FOR sale two handsome large Stoves, suitable for a church or a factory.—Enquire of
HORACE COLTON,
or THOMAS ROBINSON.
Nov. 22. 35

20 drs. Lamp Glasses,
6 do. low priced Suspending Lamps,
10 gross No. 3 and 4 Lamp Wicks,
Just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
Nov. 26. 36

GOSHEN BUTTER.
40 kegs N. Y. Goshen Butter, a first rate article for family use—for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Dec. 1, 1830. 36

FOR SALE,
10 or 12 cwt. Wool, of fine quality, and in good order.
Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 1. 36

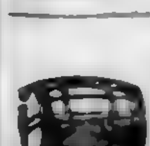
MACHINERY.
SIX new LOOMS, made after the most approved patterns, and well finished—just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
Nov. 22. 3w35

COTTON.

100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale low by
SMITH & GODDARD.
Nov. 23. 3w35

SHOE SPRIGS.
½, ⅜, ⅝ inch. Shoe Sprigs, *by the pound*, Wood Saws, with and without frames—for sale at
THAMES Co's *Hardware Store.*
Nov. 23. 35

CORDAGE.
50 coils tarred Cordage,
25 do. White Rope,
10 doz. Bed Cords,
50 do. Clothes Lines, &c.—for sale by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 24. 35

WINES.

1 pipe old Lisbon Wine,
½ pipe old Madeira do.
1 pipe Sicily do.
Malaga, Colmasar, Port, &c.
warranted very low, superior articles,
For sale by
E. A. BILL.
Nov. 23. 35

WANTED,
100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.
—ALSO—
Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.
SAMUEL STORY.
Nov. 24. 34

POTASH & SAL ÆRATUS.
50 bbls. Potash,
10 do. Sal Æratus,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Nov. 30. 36

SKIM CHEESE.
THE subscribers will buy, if delivered soon, 3000 lbs. Skim Cheese, if well cured.
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Dec. 1. 36

100 Bush. Ship Stuff, an excellent article for new milch cows—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Dec. 1. 36

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.
THE subscriber has just received a new supply of Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, of all sizes, of new and handsome patterns, Brass Jamb Hooks, Curtain Pins, Brass Candlesticks and Lamps, Coal Pokers.
Fire Fenders made of any size, to order, with or without brass balls.
EDWARD COIT.
Dec. 1. 36

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON
Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.
AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:
BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Oznaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton wadding, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furniture, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.
Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vises, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweesers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.
DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.
Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal æratus, brooms, seives, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.
Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

FLOUR, &c.
150 bbls. Rochester, Genesee and New York Flour, just received,
20 boxes No. 1 scaled Herring.
For sale by
E. A. BILL.
Nov. 24. 35

GILMAN & RIPLEY
Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.
THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,
200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.
200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sanna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.
—ALSO—
300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.
Oct. 27, 1830. 31

BROOMS! BROOMS!
600 round Brooms,
700 flat do.
200 Brushes,
Just received and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
Nov. 23. 35

GRINDSTONES & LIME.
8 Water Grindstones,
6 tons small Grindstones,
100 bbls. Thomaston Lime,
50 do. Providence do.
For sale by
JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 24. 35

FOR SALE,
400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS Jr.
Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.
Nov. 10. 33

COMBS.
A new supply of Shell Combs, just received and for sale by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Also—a few pieces Merino Cloths, particularly cheap.
Nov. 24. 35

MORE
NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED BY
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Just received an additional supply of Winter Goods, viz.
French, English and American Prints,
Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
Merino and common Circassians,
Blue, brown and plaid Cambletts,
Flannels; colored Cambrics,
9-4, 10-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts,
Irish Linens,
Flemish Sheetings, 2¼ yds. wide,
White, black and scarlet Merino Shawls,
Valencia do.
8-4 black and scarlet Thibet Shawls,
Camels' hair and silk fancy Hdkfs.,
English, India, Flagg and Bandanna do.
Linen cambric Hdkfs.,
Changeable Silks and Changeable Bonnet Ribbons,
Cambrics and Muslins.
All the above will be sold as cheap as any offered in this market.
Nov. 24. 35

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"
J. Y. NILES
Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.
Oct. 26. 31

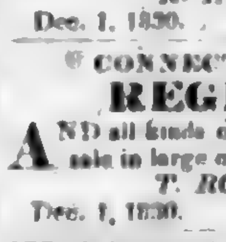
NEW GOODS.
A handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, recently received and for sale at a moderate advance for cash, at the store of *ERASTUS COIT.*
Dec. 1.

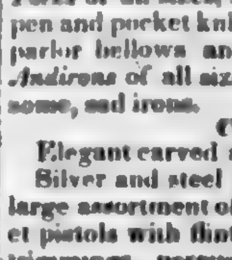
PAPER-HANGINGS
AND
BORDERS.
THO. ROBINSON has just received a new supply of Paper Hangings and Borders, which, with the variety of patterns before on hand, makes his assortment very complete.
Dec. 1. 36

REGISTERS
FOR 1831.
GREEN'S Connecticut Annual Register, for 1831, per dozen, or single, for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
Dec. 1. 1830. 35

CONNECTICUT STATE
REGISTERS,
AND all kinds of Almanacs for 1831—for sale in large or small quantities, at
T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.
Dec. 1, 1830. 36

THE Betrothed of Wyoming—an Historical Tale—just published and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
Dec. 1. 1830. 36

NEW GOODS.
EDWARD COIT
Has just returned from New-York with a large addition to his former stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Hardware,*
—VIZ.—

Gold and silver watches, gold seals and keys, elegant ear rings, breast pins of new patterns, very rich, gold, jet and pearl *shirt studs, Silver Spoons* of all sizes, silver and plated butter knives, Britannia tea and coffee pots in sets, plated and brass candlesticks, tea trays, black and cream colored, ground and very fine quality; *Knives and Forks* of all sizes, a very large assortment of pen and pocket knives, fine scissors & shears parlor bellows and hearth brushes, *Brass Andirons* of all sizes, very cheap and handsome, sad irons.
COMBS.
Elegant carved and plain shell combs.
Silver and steel Spectacles of all ages, a large assortment of fowling guns, rifles, pocket pistols with flint and percussion locks, gun trimmings, percussion caps by the 1000, knitting pins, sewing needles of all sizes, &c.
Nov. 24. 3w35

NEW GOODS.
R. W. ROATH

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of
Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Hardware, &c.
A general assortment of percussion, flint, double and single, twisted and barrel Fowling Pieces.
—ALSO—
An assortment of Music and Musical Instruments.
All kinds of watches, music boxes, &c. repaired at short notice.
Nov. 24. 3w35

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Tracy & Mory, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.
CYRUS TRACY,
WM. MORY.
Canterbury, Nov. 5, 1830. 3w36

NO FICTION!
THE subscribers will make a different arrangement in their business on the first of January next, which will make it necessary for all persons indebted to them by book accounts, to call and settle the same previous to January first, 1831. All persons indebted will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.
They have for sale a full and complete assortment of GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH, or exchanged for white and mixed stocking yarn, men's and boys' mixed stockings, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, pork, lard, butter, skim cheese, wood, boards, shingles, black sewing silk, &c.
STORRS & CO.
Plainfield, Central Village, Nov. 10. 4w36

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE
COURIER OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

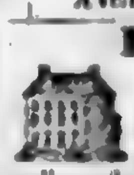
About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.
DENISON WATTLES.
Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 132 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.
Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.
ASA WITTER.
Aug. 31. 19

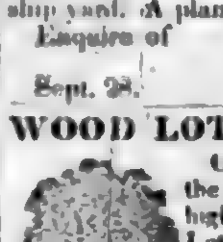
FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st Society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.
AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.
Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*
Aug. 10th, 1830. tf31

FOR SALE,
A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*
Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

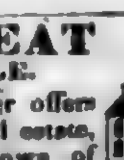
FOR SALE,
ON CREDIT,
A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn.
Enquire of
JAMES LANMAN.
Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.
Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.
—ALSO FOR SALE—
One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep
ELISHA TYLER.
Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,
And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.
TO LET,
The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.
CHARLES LATHROP.
Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

MILL SEAT
FOR SALE.


The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.
DANIEL HERRICK.
Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,
A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.
—ALSO—
The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.
EDWARD CLARK.
Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

TO LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, or frames and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.
☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.
JOSEPH B. PALMER.
Aug. 25 1830. 23

TAKE NOTICE
ONCE for all, that I, *George O. Goodwin*, do call upon all who are indebted to me, either by book or note, to settle the same by the 10th of December. Those who do not call upon me by that date, will please to call upon J. A. Rockwell, Esq., where they will find those long standing accounts.
Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830. 36

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

THE MOHEGAN INDIANS.

A large debt of gratitude is due from the people of Norwich, and of other towns bordering on the Thames, to the remaining fragment of the Mohegan Tribe, once a powerful Indian nation, the original owners of the soil. *Uncas*, their chief, who lived in the neighborhood of Fort Hill, or Mohegan Hill, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect, exhibited his friendship to the Whites, or the English as they were called, as early as 1637, by accompanying them with his warriors in Mason's celebrated expedition against the *Pequods*. For forty years he rendered the English important services, until his death, about the year 1680. As early as 1640 he granted many of his lands to the governor and magistrates of the Colony. In 1641 he granted to Henry Whitefield and others certain lands east of the East River, near Guilford. The town of Norwich was at this time a part of Mohegan. But in June 1659 a deed of it, about 9 miles square, was given by Uncas and his two sons, *Owaneco* (or, as he was sometimes called, *Oneco*) and *Attawanhood*, to Thomas Leffingwell, John Mason, Rev. James Fitch, and thirty-two others. Leffingwell had brought supplies to Uncas, when besieged by the Narragansets in his fort at Mohegan, in return for which service and in consideration of about 70l. this valuable tract was given. In 1660 Mr. Fitch, with most of his church and congregation, removed from Saybrook and settled Norwich. Of this settlement the Mohegans were for years the defence, keeping out scouts and spies, and in times of danger building their wigwams near the town. It is highly honorable to Mr. Fitch, that he was not regardless of their spiritual interests. He studied their language, and preached to them the gospel; and exerted himself in various ways for their welfare. He died at Lebanon in 1702, aged 80 years.

So powerful was the Mohegan Tribe, that in 1645, when the great battle was fought with *Miantonimoh*, sachem of the Narragansets, *Uncas* had under him about 400 warriors. The whole number of Mohegans must therefore have been, at that time, about 1,600. Their numbers, however, soon dwindled. In 1680, the General Assembly estimated the number of fighting Indians in the Colony at about 500. The proportion of Mohegans is not known. In 1705, the Mohegan warriors were only 150, one hundred of whom had been in the actual service of the country in that year. The number was the same in 1725. In 1774 there were in the Colony 1363 Indians, of these 842 lived in the County of New-London; viz. at Groton 186, Lyme (Nehantick) 104, Killingworth 14, New-London (Montville) 206, Norwich (Bozrah) 61, Preston 30, Saybrook 4, Stonington 237. About the year 1786, a few Mohegans removed, with Rev. Samson Occum, to Brotherton, Oneida County, N. Y. The number of individuals remaining at Mohegan in 1799, was only 84, divided into 34 families—a part consisting of only one or two members; their names and numbers were as follows:—Henry Quaquaquid 2, Moses and Hannah Mazzeen 2, Ezekiel Mazaeen 5, John Tantequiggen 3, Martha Johnson 1, Lucy Tocommon 1, Isaiah Hoscoat 2, Josiah and Anne Hoscoat 2, Robert Ashpo 3, Hannah Ashpo (Samuel's widow) 1, Andrew Ashpo 3, Jenne Ashpo 3, Noah Uncas 3, Benoni Occum 3, Jonathan Occum 1, John Uncas 1, Hannah Uncas 1, Elizabeth Uncas (John's widow) 1, Elizabeth Uncas (Samuel's widow) 1, Eunice Occum (sister of Samson O.) and her mother 2, Joseph Shentup 4, Joshua Shentup 5, Henry Shentup 2, Moses Shentup 2, Hannah Shentup and her daughter 2, Martha Tantequiggen 4, John Cooper 4, Jacob Cooper 2, John Cooper jr. 2, David Tantequiggen's children 2, Solomon Cooper 2, John George 1, Eliz. Cooper (Sam's widow) 1, Great Lucy Cooper and her daughter 2, Simon Jorjoy 1, Joshua Cooper 5, Joseph Johnson 1, Ann Robins 1—in all 84.—At present, 1830, the number of Indians at Mohegan is between 60 and 70, and 13 scattered. This diminution of the once powerful Mohegans, is to be ascribed, in part at least, to the Indians well known love of *occapee* or *strong-water*, which they easily obtain in consequence of the cupidity or wickedness of the whites. Temperance and industry would save the remnant of this tribe. Happily a spirit of benevolence towards these Indians, manifested in the proposed erection of a small church on Mohegan hill, and also in the arduous toils of a sabbath school, has been recently awakened, which augurs the most beneficial and important results.

There is ground of encouragement to christian efforts at Mohegan. The great obstacle, arising from pagan prejudices and the jealousy of the sachems, which at first existed, is now removed. In 1674 Mr. Fitch wrote as follows:—"Since God hath called me to labor in this work among the Indians near to me, where indeed are the most considerable number of any in this colony, the first of my time was spent upon the Indians at *Moheek*, where Uncas and his son, and Wanuho, are sachems. These at first carried it teachably and tractably; until at length the sachems did discern that religion would not consist with a mere receiving of the word, and that practical religion will throw down their heathenish idols, and the sachems' tyrannical monarchy; and then the sachems, discerning this, did not only go away, but drew off their people, some by flatteries and others by threatenings; and they would not suffer them to give so much as an outward attendance to the ministry of the word of God. But at this time some few did show a willingness to attend. These few I began meetings with about one year and a half since. The number of these Indians is now increased to above thirty grown persons, men and women, besides children and young ones."

There have been periods, when the power of religion has been felt at Mohegan, and there have been among these Indians Christians and Christian Ministers, worthy of honorable remembrance by our churches. It is an interesting fact, that in 1770, of the Indians, about 180 in number, residing at Groton, 44 were able to read and 17 were members of the church.

Samson Occum, the most distinguished Indian preacher, and the first who ever visited Great Britain, was born at Mohegan about the year 1723, and died at New Stockbridge, near Utica, in the State of New-York, in July, 1792, aged 69 years. He wrote the following brief account of himself:

"I was born a heathen and brought up in heathenism, till I was between 16 and 17 years of age, at a place called Mohegan, in New London. My parents lived a wandering life, as did all the Indians. They chiefly depended upon hunting, fishing and fowling for their living. They strictly maintained and followed their heathenish ways, customs and religion, though there was some preaching among them.—Once a fortnight, in the summer season, a minister from New-London [probably Mr. Jewett] used to come up and the Indians to attend; not that they regarded the christian religion, but they had blankets given them every fall of the year; and for these things they would attend. When I was about 10 years of age, there was a man, who went about among the Indian wigwams, and whenever he could find the Indian children, would make them read; but the children used to take care to keep out of his way; and he would catch me sometimes and make me say over my letters. But all this time there was not one amongst us, that made a profession of Christianity; neither did one cultivate our land, nor kept any sort of creatures except dogs, and dwelt in wigwams.—These are a sort of tents, covered with mats of flags. And to this time we were unacquainted with the English tongue in general, though there were a few who understood a little of it. When I was 16 years of age, we heard a strange rumor among the English, that there were extraordinary ministers, preaching from place to place, and a strange concern among the white people. In the summer, ministers began to visit us and preach the word of God; and the common people also came frequently and exhorted us to the things of God, which it pleased the Lord, as I humbly hope, to bless and accompany with divine influences to the conviction and saving conversion of a number of us—amongst which I was one, that was impressed with the things which we had heard.—These preachers did not only come to us, but we frequently went to their meetings and churches. After I was awakened and converted, I went to all the meetings I could come at, and continued under trouble of mind about 6 months; at which time I got me a primer, and used to go to my English neighbors, frequently for assistance in reading, but went to no school. And when I was 17 years of age, I had, as I trust, a discovery of the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, and was enabled to put my trust in him alone for life and salvation. From this time the distress and burden of my mind were removed, and I found serenity and pleasure in serving God. By this time I just began to read in the New Testament without spelling—and I had stronger desire still to learn to read the Word of God, and at the same time had an uncommon pity and compassion to my poor brethren according to the flesh. I used to wish I was capable of instructing my poor kindred. I used to think, if I could once learn to read, I would instruct poor children in reading, and used frequently to talk with our Indians concerning religion. Thus I continued till I was in my 19th year. By this time I could read a little in the Bible. At this time my poor mother was going to Lebanon, and having had some knowledge of Mr. Wheelock, and learning he had a number of English youth under his tuition, I had a great inclination to go to him and to be with him a week or a fortnight; and desired my mother to ask Mr. Wheelock, whether he would take me a little while to instruct me in reading. Mother did so, and when she came back she said Mr. W. wanted to see me as soon as possible. So I went up, thinking I should be back again in a few days; when I got up there he received me with kindness and compassion, and instead of staying a fortnight or three weeks, I spent four years with him. But out of these four years I lost just about one year; and at the end of four years I overstrained my eyes to such a degree, I could not pursue my studies any longer."

After this, in the winter of 1747-48, he kept a school in New-London; soon he went to *Montauk*, on Long Island, where he kept school among the Indians 10 or 11 years. During this time he conducted public worship three times every Sabbath and every Wednesday evening, reading the scriptures and expounding in the Indian language. He not only officiated as minister, but was also a kind of legal adviser and magistrate among the Montauks. He also often preached to the Shinecock or Yenecock Indians, distant 30 miles. He invented the following method of teaching children the alphabet: he glued the letters to small chips of cedar, [A] [B] &c. and put them in order on a bench, and then pointed to the letter and bid the child take notice of it, then required him to bring the letter named, and keep sending till the right letter was brought. Afterwards all were jumbled together, and the children were required to set them in alphabetical order. Thus they found pleasure in learning. During a remarkable revival among the Montauk Indians, many were converted.

During this period Mr. Occum lived in a house, covered with mats of flags. His abode was changed twice every year, for the convenience of being near the planting ground in the summer and the wood in the winter. He was very industrious, not only keeping school, but planting and cultivating his own corn, potatoes and beans; providing food for his family also with his fish-hook and his gun. The feathers of the fowls he killed "more than paid for his powder and shot." He also bound old books for Easthampton people, made wooden spoons, stocked guns, and worked on cedar to make pails, piggins, churns, &c. In 1757, he was examined by a number of ministers, at the Rev. Solomon Williams', Lebanon, and they were satisfied, and concluded to ordain him at a subsequent time. He was however ordained as a minister of the Gospel by the Presbytery on Long Island, August 29, 1759. From this time he was a regular member of the Presbytery, and attended their meetings. He occasionally preached at Mohegan, and in other parts of the country.

In 1765, Mr. Wheelock, for the purpose of promoting the interests of Moor's Indian Charity School, at Lebanon, (now Columbia) sent Mr. Occum and Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of Norwich, to Great Britain. Between February 16, 1766, when he preached his first sermon in England, and July 22, 1767, when he left that country, Mr. Occum preached in various parts of the kingdom, to thronged houses, between 3 and 400 sermons. His visit to Great Britain had an important bearing on the establishment of Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, whither Dr. Wheelock removed Moor's school from Lebanon.—After his return he sometimes resided at Mohegan, and preached there; he was often employed in missionary labors among distant Indians. In 1786 he removed to Brotherton, near Utica, New-York, in the neighborhood of the Stockbridge Indians, who were of the Mohegan root, and who formerly lived at Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and had been taught the christian religion by Mr. Sergeant and his son and President Edwards. At New Stockbridge, as has been mentioned, Mr. Occum died in 1792, nearly 70 years of age.

It would be very surprising, if the flattering attentions which Mr. Occum received in England, should not have some effect on his Indian mind to awaken the emotions of pride and to render him discontented with his previous mode of living. There is no doubt that he, in a few instances, was betrayed into excess or intemperance; but then he humbled himself and reformed. On the whole, he must be deemed a memorable monument of Divine Grace among the Mohegans. Dr. Dwight says, that Mr. Occum preached to "astonished audiences. Few persons had believed that an Indian could preach with intelligence and propriety; and multitudes regarded the fact with a kind of rapture. I heard Mr. Occum twice. His discourses, though not proofs of superior talents, were decent; and his utterance in some degree eloquent. His character at times labored under some imputations.—Yet there is good reason to believe, that most if not all, of them were unfounded; and there is satisfactory evidence, that he was a man of piety. By a respectable clergyman, of the presbytery of Albany, I have been informed, that he was regularly received into their number; that he was esteemed by them a good man and a useful minister; that he was unexceptionable in his life; and that he was lamented and honored at his death."—(*Dwight's Travels*, II. 112.)

Joseph Johnson was another Mohegan Indian, of greater talents than Mr. Occum, a faithful preacher, and a more memorable instance of the renovating power of God. He was born at Mohegan about the year 1750, and was educated at Mr. Wheelock's school. At the age of 15 he was sent as a schoolmaster to the Six Nations of Indians in N. Y., & was there 2 years. Afterwards "he wandered," as he says, "up and down in this delusive world." Returning from a whaling voyage in 1771, he repaired to his farm at Mohegan, and there, in a time of sickness brought on by his vices, he became a Christian convert by reading the New Testament and Baxter's Saint's Rest. He seems to have experienced the truest and deepest conviction of sin. Afterwards he was licensed to preach, and was for years a Missionary in the State of New-York. Some of his manuscript sermons are well written and able.

Mr. Johnson resided among the Six Nations, as a missionary, in 1776, in which year he received from Gen. Washington a letter, dated at Cambridge, 20th February, in which Gen. Washington says, "You can tell our friends that they may always look upon me, whom the whole United Colonies have chosen to be their Chief Warrior, as their Brother; whilst they continue in friendship with us, they may depend upon mine and the protection of those under my command. Tell them that we don't want them to take up the hatchet for us, except they choose it, we only desire, that they will not fight against us. We want, that the chain of friendship should always remain bright between our friends of the Six Nations and us. We recommend you to them, and hope by your spreading the truths of the Holy Gospel among them, it will contribute to keep the chain bright."

Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Mohegan, was, I suppose, the father of Mr. Joseph Johnson, the Missionary.—He was an active officer in the French war of 1757. In this year, Aug. 2d, he received at the camp at fort Edward, a commission from Lt. Col. John Young of the Royal American Regiment, under Maj. Gen. Daniel Webb, to command a scout of 26 Indians, and to proceed to Lake George and Ticonderoga. In a letter to his "dear and loving wife," dated Fort Edward, Aug. 19, 1757, he says—"The French have taken our Fort at Lake George, and killed and carried captive a great many Indians. But none of our Connecticutt are taken this time." He says also, with apparent piety, "I pray God to preserve me from all evil, from sickness, and from the danger of the enemy; and, if it be his [illegible], return me in safety to you and my friends."

John Cooper, the richest man among the Mohegans, possessing a yoke of oxen and two cows, was in 1800 their religious teacher.

The Royal family of Uncas is, I believe, now extinct. The inscription on the stone of [illegible] Uncas, the first Grand Sachem, "the glory of [illegible]," is well known; though I think the "[illegible]" [illegible] to later children of Mohegan, of a different [illegible]. *Owaneco*, his eldest son, commanded a party in an expedition against the Narragansetts, in 1676. John Uncas was the grandson of Uncas. [illegible] the son of John, died in 1741, in his 28th year. Pompey Uncas, son of Benjamin and Ann, died in 1780, in his [illegible] year. *Elizabeth Joquib*, daughter of [illegible] great grand child to the first Uncas, died in 1772, [illegible]. *Elizabeth Borbet*, great grand child of Uncas, died in 1781, aged 14 years. [illegible] descendant of Uncas died in 1728, aged 82 years. [illegible] dignities [illegible]; the glory of time [illegible]—and among the Mohegans there have been eminently pious men—will be eternal.

A Parsimonious Man.—The man who is little in little things, is a hard and [illegible]. [illegible] matters of small moment that he is known to his servants; and what need they care for his generosity [illegible], when he is hard on them! [illegible] about bits of wood, [illegible] in the act of [illegible] about brooms, severe in exacting [illegible] of toil from those he employs, [illegible] a parsimonious man, let him give his money to public [illegible] as much as he pleases. It is by his daily conduct and habitual expenses that his character [illegible] for generosity or parsimony [illegible].—There may be other reasons for [illegible] into benevolent schemes [illegible], but [illegible] truly generous, [illegible] the [illegible], and [illegible] the sufferings and the deserving, though unseen of others. The man [illegible]

who is readier with a sermon than with a sixpence, to the mendicant at his gate; who is so pious himself, that he is afraid of encouraging profligacy, by giving alms to beggars of suspicious morals; who elists his table lest excess of creature comforts should beget pride and lasciviousness in his household; austere and harsh to his dependents, lest by mildness he might make them forget that they are servants; may be a very respectable sort of person, and of good repute to the world; yet he is but an indifferent Christian, let his attendance at church or at a meeting-house be as punctual as it may.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT STATE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Gentlemen:—Your readers need not be informed that the Indian Question, as it is familiarly called, has been deeply interesting to the American public for more than a year; and that it was particularly so during the whole of the last session of Congress.—This subject does not directly affect the private concerns of our citizens, nor does it bear immediately on the foreign relations of our country; nor ought it to be entangled with the wishes and designs, the hopes and fears, of political intriguers, or partisan editors. No other subject, so far removed as this is from the ordinary causes of excited feeling, has taken so firm a hold of the public mind and the public conscience, since the United States became a nation. This general interest can be accounted for in no other way than by supposing that a large portion of our inhabitants, including many of the most intelligent, virtuous, and public-spirited men in the community, are seriously apprehensive that justice is to be trampled on, humanity outraged, and the national character deeply stained, by the treatment which the defenceless tribes upon our borders are to receive at our hands.

The Indians are now, if compared with ourselves, a feeble race of men. They are far removed from the populous parts of our country. They have but scanty means of access to the minds and hearts of our people. Ignorance of their condition casts an obscurity over their rights and claims. They have no patronage to bestow, no votes to give or withhold, no resources adequate to even a moderate and stinted defence of their righteous cause. Their opponents can wield a great patronage, have many votes to give, and hold a great political power at their disposal; and all the ingredients of influence thence resulting is exerted to stifle inquiry, to misrepresent the character and claims of the Indians, and to make their cause appear despicable and hopeless.

Yet, though their cause labors under all these disadvantages, the people of the United States generally, so far as correctly informed in regard to fact, are on the side of the Indians. The cry of the Indians has been heard; their claims are thoroughly understood by many; and all fair-minded, honorable men, by whom these claims are thus understood are extremely desirous that the Indians should receive that protection, which our nation has solemnly, and many times, covenanted to afford.

Another session of Congress is approaching; and it seems proper to enquire, *what is the present state of the Indian Question? and what are the people of the United States bound to do in regard to it?*

I propose, Messrs. Editors to answer these two inquiries, in two essays; and as but a single number will be devoted to each, I respectfully solicit the attention of yourselves and your readers to a discussion of so moderate a length on a subject, which, however it may be disguised for a moment, will at last be universally acknowledged to be one of momentous import.

To ascertain *what is the state of the Indian Question?* it will be necessary to bear in mind the following particulars.

The present Chief Magistrate of the United States, soon after entering upon the duties of his office, gave the Cherokees and the other southwestern tribes to understand, that they must submit to the laws of the States in their neighborhood. While he professed a willingness to extend his protection to these tribes, in some undefined manner, and to some uncertain extent, he implicitly and repeatedly declared that he could do nothing, which should interfere with State law: or should imply that the separate States have not the absolute and uncontrolled power of legislating over Indian tribes, residing on their original territory, if that territory happens to fall within the chartered limits of any State. Of course, the President must have assumed the power of suspending the law of Congress, *regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes*; a law, the principal provisions of which, have been in force since the year 1790, and which now stands on the national statute book unrepealed. If the right of the States to legislate for the Indians, be admitted, it is absurd for the General Government to talk of protecting them, in any respect whatever.

The President has not only supposed himself invested with the power of suspending or repealing laws, but has, in the case of the Cherokees, suspended the intercourse law, which had been made perpetual for their benefit by an express treaty stipulation. He has also assumed the power of vacating treaties, on the ground that all his predecessors in office, and every Senate of the United States, had transcended their constitutional authority.

The fact that the President has theoretically and practically assumed the power of suspending or repealing a law of Congress, which had been enforced by every one of his predecessors, and the power of vacating treaties, which had been uniformly held sacred by them, is one of the most remarkable things which have taken place since the origin of our Government. How very remarkable it is, may be seen by any one who reflects, that the Constitution has given the President no power to pronounce an existing law unconstitutional, much less to repeal or suspend a law. He does not embody in himself all the legislative and judicial functions of the Government.

The interpretation of laws, and the power of deciding as to their constitutionality, belong to the judiciary, by which branch of the Government these powers have exclusively been exercised. Even in hereditary monarchies wherever there is anything like a limited government, the King cannot abrogate, alter, or suspend a law. The King of England, for instance, has no power of this sort. The representatives of the French people inserted in the recent charter a declaration, that the King should *never suspend the operation of a law*, and this was one of the first and one of the most important additions which they made to the old charter.

Such being the known opinions and conduct of the President, the Indian bill passed at the close of the last session of Congress. The act would be perfectly harmless, were the execution of it confided to a Chief Magistrate, who entertained the views of General Washington and Mr. Jefferson, in relation to this whole subject. It recognizes the national character of the Indian tribes, and expressly guards against the violation of treaties. Yet, both its friends and its opposers knew very well, that the Indian tribes were denationalized by those State laws, with which the President had said he could not interfere, and that, under the operation of these State laws, every treaty, though made for the very purpose of protecting the Indians, would become a dead letter. I speak of the friends of the bill generally. There may have been a few who voted for it, in the belief that it would be impossible for the President to disregard the plainest stipulations of treaties, under the auspices of an act of Congress, which expressly guarded their sanctity.

The effects of this act of Congress, have been precisely such as its opposers predicted they would be. The Indians have all been told, that the opinions of the President, as they had been previously stated and explained, are approved by Congress, and that now there is certainly no alternative for these tribes, but a removal beyond the Mississippi, or subjection to the laws of the States.

Attempts to negotiate with the Southwestern tribes have been renewed under the auspices of the Indian bill. The Cherokees and Creeks have refused to treat. The Chickasaws have agreed to remove, provided a tract of country can be found, which shall be satisfactory to them—a condition which they do not believe it possible for the United States to comply with. The Choctaws have recently signed a treaty, under the very urgent influence of the Secretary of War, with the law of Congress, as explained by him, and all the laws of the State of Mississippi, and all the unknown power of State legislation, suspended over them; the whole forming a system of duress, which the Choctaws could not withstand, and which is equally unjust to them, and dishonorable to the country.

When the Indian bill had passed, the Cherokees, then at Washington, employed legal counsel. Now, for the first time since this controversy arose, they availed themselves of professional aid.—Mr. Wirt, long and advantageously known to the American public as an eminent jurist and a powerful advocate, was engaged by them to defend their cause, and to take proper measures for bringing it before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The announcement of this advance in the controversy was received with tokens of high gratification. The sad countenances of the Cherokees were universally lighted up. All friends of the Indians, and all who love to see justice administered with an equal hand to the weak and the strong. To the Supreme Court the Constitution has assigned the duty of deciding questions, which arise in regard to the meaning and effect of treaties, and in regard to the constitutionality, as well as the meaning and effect, of laws enacted by Congress, and by the Legislatures of the several States. If the Indian Question can be fairly brought before this tribunal, and deliberately argued and adjudicated there, the public will undoubtedly be satisfied with the decision. If, however, there should be unavoidable delay in obtaining the judgment of the Court, so that the Cherokees cannot avail themselves of that legal protection, to which they believe themselves entitled, and which has been solemnly guarantied to them by the sovereign authority of the [illegible], it will be matter of deep sorrow and regret to [illegible], and may prove fatal to their cause.

[illegible] after Mr. Wirt was employed as counsel for the Cherokees, he prepared for their use and guidance a written opinion, embracing all the material points of difference between them and the State of Georgia. In this opinion, which was drawn up with great ability and candor, and sustained by unanswerable arguments, the following positions are established, viz:

1. That the Cherokees are a sovereign nation.
2. That the territory of the Cherokees is not within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, but within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation.
3. That, consequently, the State of Georgia, has no right to extend her laws over that territory.
4. That the law of Georgia, which subjects the Cherokees to the jurisdiction of that State, is unconstitutional and void.
5. That improvements, for which individuals among the Cherokees have received a compensation from the United States, in consideration of their emigrating to the country on the Arkansas, do not pass to the United States; much less does the soil, on which these improvements are found, pass to the United States for the use of Georgia, but these improvements and the soil belong to the Cherokee nation. And,
6. That the President of the United States has no constitutional power to fix the boundary between the Cherokee nation and the State of Georgia.

In these positions, many of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States have fully and deliberately concurred. Indeed, it may be doubted, whether a lawyer of any reputation can be found, who will seriously undertake to controvert them. I do not learn that any answer has been attempted.

If any confidence can be given to the opinion of Mr. Wirt, thus expressed and published in the view of the whole civilized world; an opinion, which, as Mr. Wirt very well knew, must inevitably either elevate or depress his own character, as a professional adviser, and a man of intelligence and integrity; an opinion formed under circumstances of peculiar responsibility to his clients, whose dearest interests are involved in the issue: if any confidence is due to the opinions of many other eminent jurists in our land—men of experience and sagacity, neither seeking nor holding public office, not entangled with political parties, but looking at the subject only as connected with the permanent interests of the country; if any credit can be yielded to the solemn asseverations of some of the ablest and most respected members of both houses of Congress; or to reasonings, which have been pronounced unanswerable by men of great intelligence in Europe and America or to the declarations of dispassionate and patriotic citizens, many of whom regard the matter in the single light of common sense and common honesty; if these things, or any of them are worthy of consideration, the people of the United States are soon to decide a most extraordinary question. It is—*Shall our nation violate its faith?* The question is no less than this.—It cannot be made less. No sophistry can disguise it. No art can conceal it. No party clamors can drown the voice of reason and conscience, which incessantly cries, *Beware of National Perjury.*

The question, then, for our young and boasted Republic to settle, is, shall we deliberately make up our minds to forswear ourselves? Shall we calmly, and coolly, and after many months for consideration and reflection, proclaim to the world, in the face of heaven, that we deem very lightly of our faith; and that we can break treaties by scores and by hundreds, without a pang, and without a blush? Shall we, the People of the United States, who formed all our constitutions of Government; who do not forget that we govern ourselves; and who expect our will, and not the will of a few privileged men, to be obeyed; shall we perpetrate an act, which combines all the baseness and guilt of the meanest fraud, the most barefaced falsehood, and the most deliberate perjury?—Shall we perpetrate such an act, while, in all our intercourse with foreign nations, we are talking of justice, and honor, and integrity? and are demanding in a high tone of morality, as if conscious of rectitude, that all our rights should be admitted, & all our claims should be regarded as unquestionable? Shall we perpetrate such an act, by encroaching upon the rights of the weak and defenceless, merely because *they* are weak and *we* are strong? Shall we do this with reference to the descendants of men, who listened to the persuasions and entreaties of our fathers? who consented to a peace at the earnest solicitation of Washington and other worthies and heroes of the revolution? who received from Washington, as Chief Magistrate of the newly formed Union, the very first pledges of the pure and uncontaminated faith of the rising Republic? and who accepted our solemn guaranty, as the great equivalent for large and rich domains, which they relinquished to our expanding population? After expressing, for forty years, our determination to abide by these very engagements; after repeating and reaffirming these engagements by the mouths, and under the seals of all the venerable and honored men whom we had selected as most worthy to hold the highest offices in the state; shall we suddenly have the hardihood, the audacity, the impudence, to absolve ourselves from all the obligations, which rest with such accumulated weight upon us? Was the man of probity and honor ever transformed, all at once, into a knave, a swindler, a case-hardened villain, taking no pains to hide his villany? Was it ever heard of, that a chaste matron became, all at once, regardless of common decency? The Romans had a maxim, *Nemo repente fit turpissimus.*—And shall we, in this early age of our growing nation, after exhibiting to the world most illustrious examples of public virtue, suddenly cast away, as a worn out Government, all regard to our national character, all respect for ourselves, all consideration of our permanent interests, and all fear of God, the Avenger of the oppressed?

Is it possible that the people of the United States should hesitate on this question? No; they would not, if they saw that this was the question distinctly proposed to them, that they must answer it; and must be held responsible to the world for the answer. The danger is not, that a majority of the people will decide wrong, with a full understanding of the case; but that apathy will prevail; and the question will be decided the wrong way by interested voices, and by those who are beguiled by interested voices; and thus the character of the country will be lost before the country is aware of it.

The alarm should be sounded by all who can write, and by all who can speak; an alarm more earnest and thrilling than would be required to guard against the approach of an invading army, the breaking forth of a pestilence, the conflagration of fifty cities, or the loss of half the property in the nation. If property only were destroyed, after the lapse of a few years the loss would not be known, and posterity would neither see nor feel it. But the loss of character is irreparable. Who would not rather have a son or a brother deprived of his last farthing, with his reputation uninjured, than see him placed in a pillory for manifest fraud and wilful perjury, though he might console himself, in his infamy, with the wealth of both the Indies? The ordinary calamities of life are soon past and forgotten; but the deep wound of a ruined character—the ruined character of a nation—after ages are gone, is just beginning to show how disgusting and intolerable the gangrene is.

If this nation, the People of the United States, shall commit, or, which is the same thing, allow their public agents to commit an act of flagitious and enormous wickedness, in a perfectly plain case, and without any excuse or palliation, the disregard of public morals and public decency will be more shameless, the injury done to weak and unpitied tribes more wanton, the disgrace brought upon the cause of free government more deep and more extensively pernicious, and the guilt incurred more frightful and appalling, than it is in the power of language adequately to describe.—History furnishes no parallel case of palpable injustice and cruelty, committed or allowed, by the mass of the inhabitants of a great country, after ample time for deliberation.

A thousand voices ask, What can be done to avert the evil? Is the case without remedy? Can we find no place for repentance, though we seek it carefully with tears?

These questions have been already answered, in effect, by the public doings of various assemblies of our fellow citizens, in different parts of the country; but it may be a matter of convenience to have the answers embodied in a single paper. This I shall attempt in my remaining number. WILLIAM PENN.

IRELAND.

A late number of the London Times has an article on the condition of Ireland, from which we make the following extract:—

Now, however, it need not be disguised that the question of repeal of the Union has been broached in every part of Ireland,—has met crowds of partizans among all classes of her inhabitants,—is pushed with characteristic activity, subtlety, and success, by Mr. O'Connell and a crowd of indefatigable coadjutors, and must of necessity move onwards to a crisis which, skilfully or rashly seized will perpetuate the United Kingdom or destroy it. So much is wrong in Ireland, that the relations, between rich and poor in Ireland, that every evil, however remote from those relations, may nevertheless be brought to bear upon them, and sensibly to aggravate their pressure. So a multitude exasperated by hunger may hope that every approach to change will tend to alleviate the pangs which overpower them; and problems, which perplex the minds of statesmen, may thus come to be determined by the empty stomachs of the poor. We beg to repeat, that in our humble opinion too much attention cannot be bestowed by the King's Ministers and by Parliament on the nature and progress of this growing spirit on the other side of the Channel; nor can any measures too early or too decidedly be employed for the frustration of its objects.

The Gazette de France remarks that France, within the last forty years, has tried every kind of government, except the *Federal Republican*, to which the current is now setting with the most irresistible force.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

From the New York Daily Advertiser of Dec. 2.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Our city was much excited yesterday by a report that several sailors had been taken up at Gravesend, Long Island, charged with an atrocious act of piracy and murder, off our coast, and conveyed to the jail at Flatbush, Kings county. In order to ascertain as many facts as possible, we proceeded to Brooklyn last evening, and were politely furnished by Mr. Clements, the Editor of the Long Island Patriot, who was present at the examination at Flatbush, with the following facts:—

Only one of the four persons in prison have been examined. The remainder we understand will be examined this day.

John Browning, one of the prisoners, on being sworn, stated that he was born in Cumberland county, England, that he was a sailor on board the brig Vineyard, Capt. Thomber, of Boston, from New Orleans, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, and fifty thousand dollars in specie for the United States Bank and a draft of fifty thousand dollars for Stephen Girard of Philadelphia; that there were nine persons on board the Vineyard, including the captain and crew; that the vessel sailed from New Orleans on the 8th or 9th of November—[on turning to our N. Orleans papers, we find that the Vineyard cleared on the 7th Nov.]—that the vessel was commanded by Capt. Thomber; the name of the mate was Roberts; that the crew consisted of six whites and one black, one of the whites a boy. About a fortnight before the murder, one of the hands, Charles Gibbs, came to witness, and told him that the ship had specie on board, and that it would be a good chance to kill the Captain, and take possession of the vessel. Witness refused to join in the affair, and heard no more about it—supposed no one thought of it nor that Gibbs was serious in his proposal. On the night of the 23d of November, while off the light house—[supposed Sandy Hook]—he was aloft fixing the sails, and on coming down, he heard a cry "*the brig is ours.*" Immediately on his stepping on deck, Gibbs came to him and told him that the brig was theirs. Browning asked where the Captain was—Gibbs answered that he was overboard. "Where is the mate?" asked the witness. Gibbs replied, "he is also overboard; we have killed them both."

The crew then proceeded to divide the money, and put into two boats, the jolly and the long boat. They then examined the papers, and burnt them all, including the paper money, except five dollars, which the steward put into his pocket—then scuttled the brig, and at 12 o'clock on Sunday night last they left her, after setting fire to the cabin.—Witness saw her burn and sink before they had proceeded far from her. A gale soon after commenced blowing, and before they could reach the shore [the witness was in the long boat] they were compelled to throw overboard forty thousand dollars. The jolly boat, containing three men, (two guilty and one innocent person, was lost in the gale, with the specie and three persons.

The others, four in number, on board the long boat, landed at Gravesend, Kings County, Long-Island, and after burying nearly all the money they had with them, went to the house of a Mr. Leonard, and offered him one hundred dollars to take them to Brooklyn. At this moment, Browning, the witness, told Mr. Leonard, of the transaction in which they had been engaged. Hearing this, Hazell, one of the ringleaders in the affair, took Mr. Leonard aside, and told him that Browning was drunk, and was not to be minded—that he knew not what he said. After this declaration, Mr. Leonard took the boy, one of the crew, into another room, and questioned him as to the truth of what Browning had said: the boy confirmed Browning's statement. All four were then taken, and lodged in the jail at Flatbush.

We learn further that Captain Thomber was killed by a blow on the head, with a pump-break. The blow was repeated twice, and he never spoke after the first stroke. Stewart Church, one of the four in prison, is said to have inflicted the blows. This murder took place on deck. The mate was below at the time, and on coming up was knocked down into the cabin, where he was struck several times, and was then thrown overboard before he was dead.

The men when taken up had but a few hundred dollars about their persons. It appears from Browning's statement that they had buried their plunder in the sand; that he buried about 700 dollars, wrapped up in some clothes, among which was a red shirt.

We also understand, that the four men in prison had first undergone an examination before Justice Van Dyke, at Gravesend, and the fact there came out that they had buried their treasure, and it is supposed it was searched for by certain persons and found after Browning's statement, made at Flatbush, of where it was buried. Officers were out last evening in pursuit of suspicious persons.

It was also reported last evening that between 3 and 4,000 dollars had been recovered.

We understand the Vineyard was insured in various offices in this city for upwards of 30,000 dollars.

From the Daily Advertiser of Nov. 3.

We yesterday gave the testimony of Browning, one of the persons at present confined in the jail at Flatbush, charged with piracy and murder. The following additional particulars we copy from the Commercial Advertiser, of last evening:

Flatbush, half past twelve.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. John Brown, Inspector of the American Insurance Company; and Capt. Samuel Dayton, inspector of the Ocean Company, were despatched to Flatbush, to attend the examinations on behalf of their respective Companies. After Browning had been examined, these gentlemen, accompanied by an officer, proceeded down to Barren Island, in search of the money said to have been buried in the sand. They found the place, according to the description given, with the corresponding marks, but not a dollar of the money was found—indeed this was not expected, as the place had been previously visited by order of the magistrates, one of the prisoners being taken along to designate the spot. The house of Johnson, the only man living on the island, was then searched from garret to cellar, and nothing was found but what he (Johnson) showed them:—This consisted of eleven Mexican dollars; a five dollar bill of the U. S. Bank; a sword cane, a spy glass, and a silver watch, which Johnson stated the sailors to have given him to pay for bringing them off the Island. They also gave Johnson some clothes and bedding, wet and dirty, which the Inspectors left. It was dark before the Inspectors left Flatbush, and they arrived at Barren Island at about 9. They left at about 12 o'clock, bringing Johnson and wife, the only persons living on the Island, along with them to Flatbush, and leaving a guard at the house.

This morning at half past 10 o'clock, Robert Dawes, one of the crew of the Vineyard, a good looking young man, of 18 or 20 years of age, was brought up before the Judges of the county, assembled at the Court House, to pursue the examination. The prisoner stated that there were six of them shipped at New Orleans, on board of the brig Vineyard, exclusive of the captain, mate and cook. The captain's name was Wm. Thorby, and that of the mate William Roberts. [Here he was informed that he need not say any thing to criminate himself, as the examination might be used against him.] He replied that he wished to tell the truth, and just as it was.] Does not recollect the day they sailed. When about five days out, as he was at work, steward came forward, and told them that there was money on board. The crew, consisting of Charles Gibbs, A. Church, and the steward, then determined to take possession of the vessel. They asked Jas. Talbot if he would join them. He said no, as he did not believe there was any money in the vessel. They concluded to kill the captain and mate, and if Talbot and Jack Browning would not join them, to kill them also. The next night they talked of doing it, and got their clubs ready; but Dawes dared not say a word, as they declared that if he did, they would kill him; but as they did not all agree, some thinking they would not kill two shipmates (Talbot and Browning), it was put off. On the 22d of Nov. they concluded to kill the captain and mate that night, and got ready; but they did not do it, and it went off again. But on the night of the 23d, between twelve and one o'clock, to Dawes was at the helm, saw the steward come up with a light, and a knife in his hand. He drew the light and seizing the pump break, struck the Captain with it over the head or back of the neck. The captain was sent forward by the blow, and hallowed ho! and murder, once.—Charles Gibbs and the cook seized the captain, one by the head and the other by the heels, and threw him overboard. Atwell and Church stood at the companion way, with clubs, to strike down the mate, when he should come up. As he came up, and inquired what was the matter, they struck him over the head. He ran back into the cabin, and Charles Gibbs followed him down; but as it was dark, he could not find him. Gibbs came on deck for the light, with which he returned. Dawes' light being taken from him, he could not see to steer, and he accordingly left the helm, to see what was going on below. Gibbs found the mate and seized him, while Atwell and Church came down and struck him with the pump break and a club. He was then dragged upon deck; they called for Dawes to come to them, and as he came up, the mate seized his hand, and gave him a death gripe. Three of them then hove him overboard, but which three Dawes does not know.

The mate was not dead, but called after them twice while in the water. Dawes says he was so frightened that he hardly knew what to do. They then told him to call Talbot who was in the forecastle saying his prayers—he came up & said it would be his turn next—but they gave him some grog, and told him not to be afraid, as they would not hurt him, if he was true to them—he should fare as they did. One of them got drunk, and one became crazy. After killing the captain and mate, they set about overhauling the vessel, and got up one keg of Mexican dollars. They then divided the captain's clothes and money—about forty dollars, and a gold watch. Dawes and Talbot and Browning were allowed [illegible] as they did. They told him to steer for Long Island. On the following day they divided several bags of specie, amounting to five thousand dollars each. They made bags & sewed the money up. After this division, they divided the remainder of the money without counting it. On Sunday, when about 15 miles S.S.E. of Southampton Light, they got boats out, and put half the money in each. They then scuttled the vessel and set fire to it in the cabin, and took to the boats. Chas. Gibbs, after the murder, took charge of the vessel as captain. From the papers they learnt that the money belonged to Stephen Girard. With the boats they made land about daylight. Dawes and his three companions were in the long boat. The others, with Atwell, were in the jolly boat. On coming to the bar, the boats struck.

In the long boat, they threw overboard a trunk of clothes and a great deal of money—all but about $6,000. The jolly boat was foundered; they saw the boat fill, and heard them cry out, and saw them clinging to the masts. They went ashore on Barren Island, and buried the money in the sand, but very slightly. They saw a gunner, and asked to be shown where they could get some refreshments. They were taken to Johnson's where they staid all night. Dawes went to bed about 10 o'clock—Jack Browning sat up with Johnson; and in the morning, told Dawes that he had told Johnson all about the murder. Johnson went in the morning with the steward, for the clothes, which were left on the top of the place where they buried the money. Does not believe they took away the money. Dawes says he is 18 years old this month—is a native of Lancaster, Eng. where his parents both lived. He has sailed with Church and Gibbs before. When they called the gunner to them, he was not on the island at the time, but came off to their assistance—Gibbs told the gunner that they had left the brig William four days ago—that he was the mate of that vessel—that the captain and a part of the crew had been drowned in another boat.

After the murder, Dawes discovered that a part of the plan of Atwell, Church and the Steward, was to have killed him and thrown him overboard; but Gibbs kept his spirits up more than any of the rest, and said as he was an old shipmate they should not hurt him. The murderers kept him [illegible] hard at work, and they were below eating and drinking, nuts, oranges, &c. living on the fat. The man who was gunning, they left shooting. He was a large man, with a snug pea jacket. Johnson brought them off the island to Mr. Leonard's tavern at Gravesend—where they sent for magistrates, and they were taken into custody. When the officers were coming, the steward (a black) run off into the woods. The spy glass left at Johnson's belonged to the ship—the watch belonged to the mate, and was taken by Gibbs. It was a week or ten days before the murder that Dawes heard of it. But he was jammed between two mirals.. Had he said a word, his own life, and Jack's, and Talbot's, besides the captain's and mate's would have been also taken. They had nothing to defend themselves with. The captain and mate were two as firm fellows as he ever knew.

The captain and all hands were strangers to the vessel—the captain and mate were Free Masons, and Gibbs says he belonged to New York. Had it not been for the steward, the deed would never have been done, and had it not also been that Gibbs was a good navigator. The steward had seen them put the money on board—none of the hands knew of it until told. There were no arms on board, save a few boarding pikes, and a small field piece. The examination of Dawes closed at about half past 12 o'clock.

Thomas J. Wansley, says he is a native of Delaware and will be 22 years of age on the 8th Dec. inst., On being told by the court that he need not answer any questions tending to criminate himself, and that he would be allowed the aid of counsel, he replied that "he wanted no other counsel than his own conscience!" He stated in reply to the question of the court, that he shipped in New Orleans on the 6th of November as cook and steward. Five or six persons struck the mate; but did not know who gave the fatal blow. There was a combination previously entered into to kill the captain and mate. Two persons were then proposed, but cannot say who was the first to suggest it. The combination was formed ten days before the murder. The time agreed upon was not specified, but the place was. Cannot say whether it was the man that was lost that originated the plan. The object of the combination was the money.

Question by the Court.—Did you communicate to the rest of the crew the fact of the money being on board of the brig? Ans. He gave the information of the existence of the money, but did not ask the others to combine. Did not know of the combination until it was formed. The place first designed for the scene of the murder was a little north of Cape Hatteras.—Did not strike both the mate and captain. Did not say he struck either.

Question.—Who threw them overboard? No answer.

Q. Was he present when the captain was murdered? A. Was on deck and saw it.

Q. Did he offer to assist the captain, or was he willing that he should be murdered? A. He did not offer to assist the captain, because he did not call upon him.

Q. Was he in sight of him? A. Yes.

Q. Was he standing by when the mate was murdered? A. No.

Q. Where was the mate? A. Below.

Q. Did he see him brought up murdered? A. Yes.

Q. Was he dead when thrown overboard? A. Does not know—thinks he was not, but was so near there was no *fun in it*.

Q. Did he go below for the money? A. His business was below, but that he was then employed on deck washing away the blood.

Q. Who was appointed to take charge of the vessel? No answer.

Q. Was the name [Gibbs] already given right? No answer.

Q. Did he assist in counting the money? A. When the money was divided each took his share.

Q. What was done with the money after he had received his share? A. It was kept on board until the attempt to land, when part of it was thrown overboard on account of the state of the sea.

Q. Where was the money thrown overboard? A. About three quarters of a mile from the shore, on a sand bar outside of the inlet.

Q. How far was it from the place where they landed that the money was thrown overboard? A. About a mile and a half.

Q. How much did they throw overboard? A. The better part, or half, of $28,000.

Q. What was his proportion? A. About $7,000.

In answer to some further queries, he replied that the money was put up in bags, boxes, and trunks—it was not all thrown over at the same time, but they threw it over as they went along. Was in the long boat, which bore a sail.

The vessel was scuttled by Atwell, but did not say who set fire to her. The money was buried but did not say where. He did not pay for his lodging, &c. on the island—the others did. Was told the money belonged to Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia.

At this stage of the examination, the Marshal, Thomas Morris, Esq. entered, and presented a requisition from the District Court for the removal of the prisoners to this city, where they will undergo a re-examination and trial. The examination of Gibbs is consequently postponed. We apprehend nothing new from his testimony, as the examinations above given embrace what we should suppose to be a complete detail of all the transactions.

We mentioned yesterday, that the men in prison, after landing, went to the house of Mr. Leonard, at Gravesend. On Wednesday, Mr. L. made affidavit of the fact before Judges Hubbard and Terbune.—The following is the affidavit, viz:—

Samuel Leonard, being duly sworn, says, that on the 29th day of November last past, four men came to his house, in the town of Gravesend, in said county, and one of them engaged him to take them down to Brooklyn for $6. That after getting nearly ready to do so, one of them, who was called Jack by the others, and who since has called his name John Browning, said they should go no farther, that they were murderers, and had murdered the captain and mate. This deponent says that the said man called Jack, spoke these words to a man who called himself Charles Gibbs, and a colored man who calls himself Thomas Williams. That the other person of the four calls himself Robert Dawes; and that he also said that what the man Jack had said, was true. And this deponent further says, that soon after this conversation, the man who calls himself Charles Gibbs, asked deponent to step aside with him, and hurried him to carry them to Brooklyn, and offered him $100 to do so. And this deponent says that it was mentioned among the said four persons, that they had been on board the brig Vineyard of Boston. SAM'L LEONARD.

The brig Vineyard, Thornbur, master, is announced in the New Orleans Price Current of the 13th November, as having cleared on the 5th of that month for Philadelphia, with a cargo of 113 bales of cotton, 113 hhds. of sugar, and 54 casks of molasses.

The four men from the brig Vineyard, who have been under examination for several days past for piracy and murder on board of that vessel, were yesterday forenoon re-examined before Judge Betts, Judge of the United States District Court for this District.—They severally acknowledged the murder of the captain and mate, and gave essentially the same account of the matter that we have already published. They were all committed for trial. The declarations of all the men except Gibbs have been already published. His examination took place for the first time before Judge Betts, who prohibited the publication of it.

We understand that the jolly boat, which was said to be swamped, and the men who were in her to have been drowned, has been found, with a small sum of money in her. The whole amount thus far recovered is about $2400.

It now appears pretty evident that of three of the crew, viz. Henry Atwell, Talbot, and Church, who were in the jolly boat, were drowned. The remaining four, who are now in custody in this city, are Thomas J. Wansley, who was steward and cook; Charles Gibbs, John Browning and Robert Dawes. The first of the [illegible] first is a light colored man; about [illegible] years of age, born in Delaware; the second is from Rhode Island, aged [illegible], and the two last are Englishmen, one of whom, Browning, about 44, and Dawes, about 18 years of age.

It appears from an examination of the lad Dawes, that there was a schooner, with two hands on board, lying near Barren Island, where they first landed; and from the testimony of others, that the money was thrown overboard from the boats in boxes and bags, so that it is possible a portion of it may be recovered.—The amount supposed to be lost from the two boats, is about 40,000 dollars.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv. Dec. 4.*

Mr. Henry Wardell, wreck-master at Long Branch, called upon us and made the following statement of facts.—[Gaz.]

On Tuesday evening, the 23d ult. during his absence from home, two rough-looking sailors came to his house on the Beach, and requested his wife to furnish them with some refreshments, at the same time stating that they had belonged to a small oyster schooner which had been run down by a brig and sunk, that the captain was drowned, and they made their escape in the jolly-boat. As they appeared to be intoxicated, Mrs. Wardell declined giving them any thing, on which they retired. Mr. W. returned at 7 o'clock, when his wife mentioned the circumstance to him. The next morning he was informed by some of his neighbors, that the two men were seen about day light, walking along the beach towards Barnegat; and in going to his stack yard in the morning, he discovered that they had pulled some hay from one of the stacks on which they slept. Several days after, Mr. W. learned that the men landed in a jolly-boat, about half way between the Hook and the Highlands, and that they stopped on the way to his house, at Mr. West's, who keeps a tavern near the Telegraph, in whose charge they left the boat. Mr. Casler, keeper of the Light-House on the Hook, subsequently informed Mr. Wardell, that the jolly boat was handsome and well built, and he supposed she might have belonged to a large [illegible] schooner. Mr. W. did not learn that they had any money. The boat is still in the possession of Mr. West, from whom further information may be obtained.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Dec. 3.

The Albany Argus of Wednesday, contains the official canvass of the votes given at the late election in this state for governor. The amount of votes for the different candidates, is 251,535. Of these, there were for Throop, 128,842: for Granger, 120,361; for Williams, 2,332. In 1828, the whole number of votes for governor was 276,083. Of course, there were given this year 24,548 votes less than there were, two years ago. The majority for Throop over Granger, as given in the Argus, is 8,481. By correcting the errors in the account, we make it 8,481. This mistake in the footing however is of no moment. By adding the votes given for Williams to those for Granger, the whole amount for both candidates is 122,693: which being deducted from the votes for Throop, reduces his majority over both, to 6,148.

Allowing the number of electors in the state to have been no larger this year, than it was two years ago, it may be taken as matter of fact, that 24,548 *persons staid away from the polls*, who if a candidate had been held up with whom they were contented, would have attended, and given their votes. That those persons, had they voted on the present occasion, would not have voted for Mr. Throop, we believe to be certain. We come to this conclusion on the general ground, that the party which held him up as a candidate, are too well drilled and disciplined to have any portion of their forces stay at home. It is not only certain then, that Mr. Throop has not been elected by a majority of the electors, but it is an undoubted fact, that a large majority of the people of the state are opposed to the party of which he is the representative, and if they had been united in the late election upon any candidate in opposition to him, he would have been defeated by a majority of nearly twenty thousand. And if we make a reasonable allowance for the increase of the number of electors, during the last two years, that majority would have been greatly enlarged. The whole number of votes in 1826, was 195,850. The increase of votes in the year 1828, over the amount in 1826, was 80,724. If we allow only one quarter of this number for the increase in the last two years, it will enlarge the majority against Mr. Throop to more than forty thousand.

We make these statements merely for the purpose of shewing what might have been done at the late election, by those who are opposed to the policy and principles of those who control the affairs of the state; and what may be done at a future election, if such a union could be accomplished.

"*The Dying Mr. Randolph.*"—On parting with Juba, John Randolph gave him directions how and where to bury his master—"under the oak tree with his head to the East that he might look to the West." Juba has gone to Roanoke, and instead of finding his master's remains, he will find the old fox still cutting his capers in London and Paris, with no more idea of dying than he had twenty years ago. We all recollect the crocodile tears he shed so long ago as when he called old Mr. Tim. Pickering to his bed side and took a parting, dying man's leave; and when last in Congress in one of his "fanfaronades" he screamed out—"I am suspended by a hair—I can hardly catch another breath." Members flocked round supposing he was about to depart for the "world's last hope." But it seems that he not only lived out the session; but actually flourished away afterwards in the Virginia Convention and from thence proceeded on his mission to Russia where, after disgracing himself and his country in the most shameful manner, and pocketing $20,000 of the People's money and putting the Government to an equal expenditure in sending him there, we find him in London, ready for some new exploit to signalize himself at the expense of his country. And yet he can find those bad enough to palliate his conduct, and a President to give him a Mission that was refused by a Jefferson and a Madison! Have we not fallen upon evil times!—*Balt. Patriot.*

Republicanism.—It is gratifying to the old friends of Republicanism to find themselves now advocating the very measures *Jefferson* contended for—*the protection of our interest against British competition.* It is yet more gratifying to find Ex-President Madison, the luminary of Republicanism, advocating the very principles *Webster contended for*, in the "great debate," and boldly stemming the advances of *Nullification* in the first Review of our country (the North American.) And, as if all this were not enough to prove him our friend, the advocate of a common cause with us, we find him at the polls, throwing his vote for Mr. Barbour (the *reformed* Minister.) With Jefferson we are advocating a protecting system—with Madison warring with nullification—with Clay, Wirt, Barbour, rebuking the administration for its unprecedented inconsistency, anti-republicanism, and proscription? Our torches are kindled by such fires, and *they* must be extinguished, before they will cease to radiate their light.—*Portland Advertiser.*

TRIAL OF GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD,

For Misprision of Felony.

At the opening of the Court, George Crowninshield was placed at the bar, and his trial under an indictment for Misprision of Felony commenced. The Solicitor General, Daniel Davis, Esq., and Asahel Huntington, Esq. County Attorney, appeared for the Government, and Ebenezer Shillaber, and John Walsh, Esqrs. as Counsel for the defendant. The indictment contained two counts. 1st. Alledging that R. Crowninshield, Jr. and J. J. Knapp, Jr. formed a conspiracy to murder Capt. Joseph White, and that the defendant was acquainted with all the facts. The 2d count alleged, that the murder had been perpetrated by Richard Crowninshield, Jr. & J. F. Knapp, as principals, and J. J. Knapp, Jr. as accessary before the fact, and that the defendant was privy to the whole transaction, and did not disclose it. After examination of witnesses and argument of Counsel, Judge Putnam charged the jury, who retired at about half past 7, P. M., and at 8 o'clock returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. George Crowninshield was then discharged without day.

The following is an extract from a letter published in the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington, Nov. 26.

"I avail myself of the afternoon mail to say, that although the period for the meeting of Congress is near at hand, a very few members have yet arrived. The first business which it is supposed will come before the Senate is the impeachment of Judge Peck, for which purpose the Chamber is "gorgeously prepared." The Secretary of War appears to have a great press of business upon him, if one may be permitted to judge from the placards posted at the door and left upon the table in his audience room. I have had occasion to call upon the honorable Secretary since I have been here, and for that purpose have attended three days, and it was not until yesterday that I perceived a notice posted on one of the door cheeks, informing that his honor could not be seen after 12 o'clock, (he reaches his office but a short period before that time and it would outrage etiquette to call on him elsewhere.) On a slate, lying upon the circular table, was the following comprehensive sentence:—"My time is so occupied, and will be, for some days, that I cannot see persons, except it be, on important and pressing business. J. H. E. Nov. 18."—I had not before noticed these lines upon the slate, although from their date, a week old, and not being able to form an idea how the Secretary was to know whether my business was "important and pressing," unless I was to inform him, I withdrew.

You may depend on it that Jackson and Van Buren are much chagrined at the most humiliating and disgraceful termination of Randolph's mission. They parry, as well as they can, the jibes and jeers of friends and opponents, by tossing it to the account of his ill health, but when told that he is not yet "under the oak tree," and will not be yours to come, and that his "church yard cough" is a [illegible]

[illegible] twenty years [illegible] General and Mr. Van [illegible] a down [illegible] the subject. The General takes [illegible] quick as powder when a little pushed. [illegible] has held up in bold relief, "[illegible] for the place," a [illegible] George Kremer," who was an original Jackson man and is about the only one of the creatures of the Hero who has not been rewarded. Although a [illegible] character and the butt of all circles, he would [illegible] the character better than Kendall and [illegible] better at Court. He has a strong [illegible] though rough and uncultivated, which, occasionally, has been put to a good use. One thing is certain, his stiff back'd democracy, would never allow him to come down upon "his marrow bones" before any Potentate on earth.

Mr. Henry Banks, of Virginia, but now in Kentucky, has published a singular address to the public. Among other things, he states that he is going to Washington this winter, to tell Gen. Jackson one truth. And what, dearest reader, do you think this truth is?—It is this:—Mr. Banks says that Amos Kendall has been rewarded with an office worth 3000 dollars a year, for writing a series of papers in favor of Gen. Jackson's election, under the signature of "*Philo Jackson.*" And besides obtaining the pecuniary reward, Mr. Banks intimates that such was the excellence of these writings, that for producing them, Kendall has been favored with the appellation of "*the Heaven born clerk*". Now Mr. Banks declares that he wrote every line of those numbers, and he is going to Washington to tell the President this fact, and to expose the imposture of Amos. *N. Y. Spectator.*

Working men's colony.—A Society has been formed in Wheeling, Ohio, for the purpose of forming a settlement in Illinois. The plan is to buy a county of the U. S. at one dollar the acre, one fifth paid down, remainder in four annual instalments; one township to be asked of Congress, in addition, for a school fund. All merchandise brought into the settlement to be deposited in one store-house, and sold at a profit of 25 per cent; from these sales it is calculated a revenue, will hereafter accrue of $740,000 per annum. This revenue is to constitute the fund of a Bank, in which each settler is to be a stockholder, in proportion to the amount of his purchase. A city is to be laid out on the plan of Philadelphia; lots are to be reserved for school houses, churches, the former to be maintained at the public expense. Plantations of mulberry trees are to be provided.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 8, 1830.

WILLIAM PENN.—That able and indefatigable friend of the Indians, who has, under this signature, succeeded in arousing the public attention and indignation to the wrongs of the oppressed Cherokees, has again appeared before the public, in two articles on the interesting theme. In the first, he enquires into the present state of the Indian question—and in the second, what the people of the United States are bound to do in regard to it. The first of these articles will be found in another part of this paper, and contains a brief and interesting history of the events which have taken place within a year past. He deprecates all attempts to make this a party question, and deprecates any discussion which places it upon that basis. He justly considers it one of great national interest, and quite as important to us as to the Cherokees. The Cherokees will, by being driven from their present country, become a scattered and broken people, and their collective national capacity must cease and they return to the debased and degraded savage state from which the efforts of the benevolent have been to an important degree successful in rescuing them. But the stain which will, by such a perfidious course, be cast upon the character of this country, by a faithless disregard of treaties, would be of more permanent injury to us than any which can be inflicted upon the Cherokees. To the details of the bill which passed during the last session, if it be carried into execution in good faith and with a proper regard for the rights of the Indians, the writer justly considers that there could be no objection. But from the declared opinions of the President, the conduct of Georgia, and known wishes of the Cherokees, it was well understood that the more voluntary removal of the Indians was not the design of the framers or supporters of the bill.

The writer justly considers that if this matter was understood, in all its important bearings, by the people of this country they would not suffer the claims of humanity and of national honor to be disregarded. It demands [illegible] perceiving the [illegible] towards the Cherokees, they would arouse and speak in a language which would be understood by those in power.

Our readers will find the whole article able & eloquent. We think there is every reason to hope that at the approaching session of Congress, instead of following up the measures of last session, the members will be disposed to retrace their steps, and not lend their sanction or countenance, much less their assistance, to the persecution of a poor and powerless people.

WM. COBBETT.—This disorganizing, unprincipled, and talented individual, who seems particularly in his element in times of great commotion, has written a very inflammatory letter to the French people, encouraging the disaffected in their thirst for blood, and their unnatural cry for the death of the ministers. If this were all, it would not be worthy of any serious notice, although the death of the ministers would affect unfavorably the credit of the French, who have gained universal good will in this country and elsewhere, for their extraordinary and praiseworthy moderation thus far in the [illegible] of the Revolution. But it is the evident wish of Cobbett to stir up a bloody and protracted civil war—to [illegible] an attempt at overturning the present government & the establishment of a republic. "A copy of the address," he says "will be in the hands of Lafayette by Sunday or Monday. I shall get the address translated into French; shall sell it at my shop for 2d. or 10s. a hundred. So that any body may take it to Paris in great numbers. I shall, if possible, have it for sale at my shop on Monday next, or on Tuesday next at the latest. Thus it is that I have put my feather in the scale of real liberty, against a bloody tyranny."

In the present inflammatory state of public feeling in Paris, a man of the art, and talent, and utter recklessness of Mr. Cobbett, may do incalculable injury. The following is the close of the address:—

"That they [the ministers] will not go unpunished is we hope, certain, though we perceive that all sorts of means are put in motion for the purpose of preventing it. We see the preparations going on at the Luxembourg; we see the efforts of the Paris press, and of the English villains who write from Paris, and who are hired and paid to deceive you and us. We see that there are great men who would set you to kill one another in order to save the lives of these atrocious murderers. We behold, however, with great pleasure, that you are resolved that the miscreants shall die; that they shall not live to laugh at the tears of the widows and the orphans of Paris. We see, and we see it with deep sorrow, that there is ONE MAN, in whom [illegible] we all confided, on whose long tried patriotism we all relied, whose name is supposed to induce you to abandon your claim of justice! [illegible]

[illegible] against the people justice to them demands the [illegible] and justice be obeyed." And was he desti[tute] of "humanity," were wisdom and patent consider[ation] and wisdom wanting in his mind and habits; had [he] been a heart so gentle as that of Louis Philippe; did [he] sign that death warrant without shedding tears; did [the] acts of rigid justice touch the people of America to be [for]gotten? Oh! for the honor of the cause of freedom, [let] not the name of Lafayette traverse the Atlantic [illegible] with those of Jews, jobbers and aristocrats, [illegible] to rescue from justice the murderers of men con[tend]ing for their rights!"

ADDRESS

BEFORE THE NEW-LONDON COUNTY CONVENTION OF TEACHERS, NOVEMBER 26, 1830,

BY REV. MR. HEMENWAY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—It is no affectation of [mod]esty, which induces me to avow, that it would have been very grateful to my own feelings, had the duty of addressing you on the objects of this meeting, devolved upon some other person, whose situation would enable him to do better justice to the subject, than I can possibly hope to do. The occasion is one, which, in my view, sustains a very intimate connection with the temporal and eternal welfare of the children and youths, who now cheer our firesides, and the generations who shall succeed them;—a very intimate connection with the present and future character of the nation. Responsibilities, therefore, commensurate with the high interests involved, rest upon those whose influence shall give direction to our deliberations.

Our elevation as a people, in point of privilege, is a theme of very frequent and very general celebration. It is the topic which often enlivens the social circle. It is [fou]nd in the public newsprint, in our halls of legislation, and the sacred desk even is not a stranger to loud encomiums upon the character and prospects of our country. And, truly, gentlemen, we do stand in this respect upon an eminence. Grant, if you please, that some other countries possess a territory as widely extended as our own—that they claim a soil as exuberant and delight themselves in a climate as salubrious as ours—that they calculate even more largely upon the treasures entombed in the bowels of their earth—that they are girt about with seas as broad as those which encircle us, and are furnished with equal facilities for internal communication—yet, where is the revolution done the sun shed his benign influence upon a nation so blessed in its social and literary, its civil and religious privileges as ours? Where the country, which guarantees in so equal degree the security of person and property? Where the people, who, while they abound in the comforts and even luxuries of life, enjoy such a freedom from the evils arising from the extremes of great wealth and deep poverty? Where the people, among whom the principles of liberty and equality are so well understood and practically enjoyed? Where the nation in which stations of influence, of emolument and honor are equally free of access to all classes of society? Where [is the] nation, that surpasses ours in the general intelligence of its population, and supplies greater facilities for the intellectual and moral improvement of all its citizens? Where the country, in fine, that furnishes, in greater profusion, all the elements which constitute the perfection of human happiness? And it is suitable that our privileges should be the subject of frequent commemoration. It would be ingratitude to the Author of every mercy, to forget or suffer the bounties of his hand to remain uncelebrated. They should be celebrated to inspire in our bosoms emotions of thankfulness to Him, and to the instruments through whom he conveys to us our blessings. They should be celebrated, to cherish in us a proper sense of the responsibility with which their provision is associated, and excite to greater efforts to perpetuate and extend them.

The question naturally suggests itself, in this connection, what causes have operated to raise us to this enviable height? for, obviously, the same causes, which have operated to elevate us, continuing to operate with suitable vigor, will secure to us the permanence of that elevation. We extend our vision across the Isthmus, which separates us from the Southern half of our hemisphere, and a state of things presents itself far different from that which exists among ourselves. Anarchy, instead of civil quietness—licentiousness, instead of rational freedom—ignorance, instead of general intelligence—insecurity of person and property, instead of security—vice, instead of virtue, are unhappily prevalent. The light of our example has, indeed, partially fallen upon them and prompted efforts at imitation—efforts, however, which do not yet realize the happy fruits contemplated. They have struggled for freedom for a longer period—they have made a greater sacrifice of life and treasure than did our fathers. Their object is still unattained. The desired boon that [still] eludes their pursuit. Where must we look, for the cause of this difference? In all that relates to natural advantages, they share an equal liberality at the hand of Providence with ourselves—in many even a greater. Taken in the whole extent of their territory, they inhale an atmosphere as healthful as our own. A reward as rich invites the labor of the husbandman. Treasures more abundant are buried in the bowels of their mountains. An ocean as safe and rivers as broad, furnish the inducements to commercial enterprise. It is not, then, to the physical arrangements of Providence, that we are to seek the cause of this difference. Human agency is here to be recognized. The difference of moral condition in the two countries is to be accounted for by the difference of character and difference of objects, in those who planted the first permanent settlements. Let all the circumstances of their first settlement be reversed—let the enlightened and conscientious and pious pilgrims have been cast upon their coasts, and let the avaricious and bloodthirsty Montezumas and Pizarros have landed their hordes upon ours, and the whole social and literary and civil and moral conditions of the two countries would have been reversed.

Our ancestors were men of enlightened wisdom and benevolent views. They had imbibed the spirit of freedom, ere they formed the resolution to forego all the endearments of country and encounter the dangers of the seas and the depravations and toils of the wilderness. They had learnt the worth of the immortal principle in man. In arranging the details of their new community, their first business was to provide for the development of this principle in their offspring. They established schools. They made permanent provision, in their political enactments, for the instruction of all the children and youth of the community. In the spirit of true christianity, they cheerfully consented to assist in bearing each others burdens. They made annual assessments upon the property which each one possessed, for the purpose of opening schools, to which all children, whether rich or poor, should have free access. It is impossible duly to appreciate the magnanimity of our ancestors in this enactment, unless we can transfer, in imagination, all the changes which two centuries have wrought in the condition of the country. They could not then boast of a commerce whose sails whitened every sea and wafted to their shores the treasures of every ocean and every clime. Their eyes were not delighted with the sight of numerous manufacturing villages scattered over the face of the country, nor was the industry of their habit alleviated by the streams of [wealth] which they produce. The ten thousand influences of [illegible], which greet us on every side, existed with them merely in anticipation. They were planted in the midst of a wilderness, three thousand miles from the abodes of civilization. They were subjected to severe toils to secure for themselves even a precarious subsistence. And in addition to this, there was the danger and the expense of frequent, and some times, long continued warfare with a savage enemy. It was a sentiment of principle—it was a magnanimity of soul—it was self-denial, which is too seldom found in their descendants of the present day, which, in the midst of so much to absorb thought and contribute, did exhaust resources, could find time to adopt and means to carry into successful operation the noble system of general education, which they adopted. And it ought to cover with confusion the face of every man, who, enjoying the security for which their wisdom had laid the foundation—possessing the numerous advantages which now exist for obtaining the means of subsistence, and the increased facilities which the increase of population afford for the only support of schools—complains that he is not able, even by his own unaided efforts, if need be, to furnish his children with a good common education.

Our ancestors understood the principles of liberty and the foundations on which alone those principles can be [sustained]. Intelligence, combined with sound moral prin[ci]ple, is the only basis, on which free institutions can permanently stand. *An ignorant community cannot be a free community.* Address the history of the world, and point me to a single instance of a nation of degraded intellect, which has aspired and attained to the lofty height of rational freedom. In the brightest days of Greece, such was the state of refinement among the common people, that they could detect in their public speakers, the slightest deviation from propriety of speech, and a trivial inaccuracy of expression has blighted in her orators the proudest hopes of success. If you would bring down the eagle which now so proudly soars in your political heavens or drive him in disgust to other climes, dry up the sources of intelligence in the country—obstruct the numerous channels through which knowledge flows to all grades of society.

Our fathers have bequeathed us the legacy of free institutions—a legacy, to obtain which cost them sacrifices that were life-enduring, which proved the strength of their sinews and the courage of their hearts—a legacy, whose worth is not to be estimated by all the treasures which the earth conceals. They have made us this bequest that we should preserve and improve upon it.—They have laid the foundations of our prosperity—but like every thing human these foundations are liable to decay. They require to be defended against the frosts of winter. They need to be fortified against the violence of the mountain torrent.

We assemble not to-day, therefore, to decry our system of common schools. We meet, the rather to commemorate the goodness of God, that he inspired our fathers with wisdom to devise, and resolution to carry into execution, a system so fraught with blessings to their posterity; and to congratulate ourselves that we are permitted to trace our lineage to so worthy an ancestry. We come not together to lay *new foundations* for our intellectual workshops—but to build on those already laid. We need not seek a warrant for our convention in the actual deterioration of our common schools. It is not necessary to prove the objects of general education to have occupied in the public mind a less prominent place of late years, than in some more remote periods of our history. There is no occasion for exhibiting humiliating comparisons of the character of our schools in different places. If we admit that our schools exhibit all the symptoms of health and vigor, that they have ever done—that they engross as much of public interest as in former years—that the schools with us are only displayed to better advantage, by a comparison with those of other states and other places—the question still remains, Is the condition of our schools still unsusceptible of improvement? Is it impossible and even undesirable that they be brought still more near to the bosom and the interests of every parent and every citizen? Are those fountains of light emitting their beams with all the constancy and effulgence which it is possible they might do? Do these sources of knowledge, yield plenty in as rich abundance and of as vigorous a growth as the exigencies of the nation demand? Unless there be given to these interrogatories a decisive affirmative, then we have a warrant for our present consultations. Then it is the duty of every parent, as well as every citizen, to enquire what can be done, and what he himself can do? What salutary measures can be taken for the benefit of our schools? Then, there is need of mutual intercourse and combined effort among the friends of education.

Do we impeach the wisdom or the motives of those, who have gone before us, when we say that it is possible, yea more, that it is certain, that our schools are susceptible of improvement? Our fathers laid the foundation—they commenced the superstructure—but did they carry it to that height—did they bring it to that perfection which it is possible and highly desirable that it should be brought? Would they themselves put in a claim to this distinction? Were they past improvement in the knowledge of physical science? Have their children no advantage of them in their acquaintance with the laws of chemical affinities & combinations? Did they understand the tremendous power of steam, and its application to a thousand purposes of comfort and wealth? Did they know the process of annihilating space & bringing the extremes of our widely extended territory almost within speaking distance? If then, new principles have been developed in physical science—principles which serve to multiply a thousand fold the products of human industry and increase the means of subsistence and happiness—is it detraction, on the one hand, or arrogance on the other, to cherish the belief that there may have been or may be developed also new principles of mind—principles, by which its advances in knowledge may sensibly be promoted? Is it presumption to suppose that there may be devised more successful methods of imparting instruction to children, and thus increasing the productiveness of our schools?

But, leaving these suppositions to be disposed of by each one as he may judge proper, this fact precludes controversy—there is an almost simultaneous movement, in different states and in different parts of the same state, upon the subject of common schools, and a distinct avowal of the almost unanimous conviction of the most enlightened part of the community, that there exists in them lamentable deficiencies. This avowal does not proceed from one quarter simply. It does not respect that part of the common school system which provides for its pecuniary means, though the particular mode by which funds are supplied may have its influence to increase or diminish these defects. We have the avowal from enlightened men at the South and West where common schools have been left, to too great an extent, with other adventurers, to provide for themselves. We hear it from New-York, where the funding and taxing system is combined—from Massachusetts, where their entire support accrues from an annual public tax—in Connecticut, where a princely fund supplies entirely their pecuniary means—from Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont. The complaints, in their essential features, are not very dissimilar, from whatever quarter they proceed, though the causes of complaint may exist in different degrees of rankness in different places.

The appropriations for the support of public schools are made in most cases upon a scale far too limited. The proceeds of the school fund, in our own State, the last year amounted to 76,000 dollars, or 90 cents to the scholar—that is, Connecticut with 85,000 children, of an age as contemplated by the statute, to receive the benefits of the public school, appropriates a sum but a little larger, for their instruction, than the single city of Boston, whose whole population does not reach 60,000, expends annually, for the support of her public schools. Ninety cents on a scholar, in a district of sixty, yields fifty-four dollars. If now you divide one-fifth of this sum for the benefit of a summer school, it gives you, for this purpose, a fraction less than 11 dollars, and for a school in winter, a fraction more than 43. This amount, if you pay your male instructor the rate of 10 dollars and your female at the rate of six, per month, will furnish a school for a very little more than 4 months. About 8 months of the year your school house stands useless, and the children of the district are free to range where they list. Add to this evil another, the frequent change of teachers, consuming a no small portion of the short period for the teacher to become acquainted with his pupils, on the one hand, and the pupils with their teacher, on the other, and it requires but a moderate acquaintance with the character of children and the downward tendencies of human nature to predict what will be the consequence. Very much that is gained during one season of the schools' continuance is lost before the recurrence of another. By increasing your appropriations for schools, only ninety cents on the scholar, a sum that is expended by almost every parent, in useless, if not positively hurtful gratifications for each child, and you secure the advantages of a school for nine months of the year.

The wisdom of our legislature, if I rightly understand their enactments, has not made any provision for a district to assess and collect a tax for the support of a school. Individuals may, if they please, establish private schools, providing for the compensation of a teacher, as they may mutually agree. But, in this case, a large number of children, whose parents find themselves unable or are not willing to bear their portion of the expense, may be denied its privileges. Would not the legislature consult the best interests of the state, and secure the gratitude of succeeding generations, by enacting that there shall be raised yearly, in each school society, a sum equal, at least, to that received from the general fund for the benefit of common schools. Is it objected that those in this case will be required to pay, who receive no benefit? This is impossible. The education of the community is a public advantage. Every individual, whether he has children to enjoy the privileges of the schools or not, receives his remuneration. By elevating the standard of intellectual attainments, do you not elevate the tone of moral sentiment, and dry up the sources of crime? Do you not increase the security of person and property? Do you not forestal, in a very great measure, the evils of pauperism? Do you not thus diminish the pecuniary burdens of society? It is, in fact, simply conservating, to the noble purpose of enlightening the mind—inducing self-respect—promoting a spirit of laudable enterprise, and raising to stations of usefulness and credit, the amount, which must, otherwise, be expended in supporting the objects of your munificence, as culprits in the penitentiary, or paupers in the almshouse. *Economy*, then, comes forward herself, with a plea for the increase of the means of intellectual improvement. But were it not thus, do not citizens in other states subject themselves to this sacrifice of pecuniary interest? & do we claim less of public spirit than they?

A misjudged economy is exhibited in the character of most school houses. The expense of providing suitable apartments for a school, is a tax that occurs, ordinarily, but once in a long period. By a small additional expense, a house can be built, commodious in its size and in its internal arrangements, and calculated, by the neatness of its style and execution, to improve the taste, and promote habits of neatness and order. While, that has studied the motions of his own mind, at all, but must perceive its happy influence upon the minds of the occupants of the house, in fostering a contented and cheerful disposition? Instead of this regard to the comfort and cheerful habits of the pupils, most of our common school houses would excite nothing more naturally than gloominess and disgust. In providing the apartments for schools, most school districts limit themselves to the smallest amount of space that will possibly receive the anticipated number of scholars. We have not, indeed, heard of an instance in our own country, which literally corresponds with the case of the Greek schoolmaster, who found it needful, so limited were the dimensions of his school room, to arrange the little urchins on rows of shelves, along the sides of his apartment. But we have seen near approximations to this.

Another very general and very serious evil, is the dearth of well qualified instructors. Very few young men enter upon the business of teaching as a profession. They cannot do it, such is the scanty reward held out to them, unless they can, at once, make up their mind to endure, their whole lives, in addition to the toils of a most laborious and thankless employment, all the evils of the most perplexing poverty. What young man, who has enough of enterprise to render him a successful teacher, will or indeed ought to do this? It cannot be expected, till all the principles of human action are changed. Talent, like all other commodities, will find its way to the best market. So long as there are other pursuits, which, while they do not impose so heavy a tax upon the energies of the mind and body, and those even more largely in the public estimation, proffer competence and independence, our youth of talent and enterprise will follow them. They may consent to turn aside to the business of teaching for a short period, till they can establish themselves in their usual, in some other employment. But they will not aspire to those attainments, which are essential to success. They will not possess that esprit de corps, which in other professions contributes so much to their respectability and efficiency. You may preach to them the obligations of morality.—You may portray the unhappy consequences, to the objects of their care, and to the interests of civil community, of an unfaithful discharge of duty. But you do it to little purpose, and you will continue to do it to little purpose, so long as human nature continues what it is, while you withhold from them a reasonable compensation. If you would inspire your servant with zeal in the promotion of your business, you must convince him, by deed as well as word, that you regard the business of moment. Make him feel that it is his interest to secure your favor. The source of this evil is to be traced farther back than to teachers themselves. It is to be sought in the stinted liberality of those who employ them, and whose duty it is to afford them a generous reward.

It is complained again, that school committees, even where such committees are constituted by civil enactments, are remiss in ascertaining the qualifications of candidates, who present themselves for the office of teachers. Teachers are selected by districts, and they are approved by examining committees, from other considerations than the public good. Family interest, or the preponderance of a political or religious party, or a sordid parsimony, designate the individual who shall teach the school, without any regard to his fitness for the station. And the persons who are to decide upon his qualifications, have not enough of independence to place their veto upon such a perversion of the public bounty; or they are themselves implicated, in whole or in part, in the unhallowed motives which have brought him before them. Then the visiting committee is delinquent in visiting the school. And can it be expected that, when parents do not deem the education of their children of sufficient importance to warrant any pecuniary sacrifice on their part—when they have not enough of interest in the prosperity of the school, and the improvement of their children, to entice them to the school room, for this is one of the evils complained of, and one of no trivial magnitude—the indifference of parents to the success of the school—can it be expected that school committees, who have themselves, in many cases, no direct personal interest in the character of the school—who receive no remuneration for their sacrifices of time and their trouble—will be faithful? Can you rationally anticipate that the servant, who labors without reward, will bestow upon your interests a more watchful attention than yourselves?

What, with the scanty appropriations for their support—the unsuitable apartments for their accommodation—the incompetency of teachers—the unfaithfulness of school committees, and the neglect of parents—it is confessedly a fact, that many of our common schools are in a very languishing condition. They subserve but very imperfectly the important objects for which they were instituted. We do not say they are entirely useless; but we do say that they are far less efficient than they they should be. Spelling and reading, and writing, a little geography and grammar, and arithmetic, is all that is professed to be taught in most cases, and not one of these branches is taught effectually. Take the scholars, as they rise in many schools, and they will be found radically deficient in spelling—the apparently most simple of all school exercises. They may, indeed, be able to spell a multitude of high sounding words, as they are arranged in the spelling book—words, the meaning and proper use of which they do not understand at all—but require them to give their own thoughts in their own language on paper, and you will find them deficient in the simplest elements of orthography. If the object of reading be to give to the language and sentiments of an author their proper emphasis, and full force, how little is accomplished in this department! Let your children, in their ordinary conversation, use the inflections and apply emphasis as they do in their school exercises, and you would be affected by the consequences. Children, in their exercises at school, discard nature wholly. They assume a manner altogether constrained and unnatural—and fortunate is that child, beyond most of his fellows, who does not find, in more advanced life, that it requires much time and great effort to correct what is positively offensive in his habits.—Arithmetic, as it is usually taught in our common schools, is a mere mechanical business. While the pupil has his book in his hands, and one example wrought out under each rule, he will probably give you a correct answer. But take from him his book—give him a question, and require him to assign it to its appropriate rule, and give you the answer, and he is at a stand. The same is true, to a very great extent, of the other studies named.—There is not enough of simplification in the methods of instruction. Children are required to exercise the memory in learning names, while they are receiving no knowledge. This it is, that often creates a disrelish for books, and the business of the school room. Children are inquisitive. They have naturally a thirst for knowledge. This every parent knows, from the ten thousand questions which they are hourly propounding. They are as richly susceptible of pleasure, upon the solution of their queries, though not, perhaps, in an equal degree, as a Newton, upon the discovery of the most abstruse principles of his principia. But they require ideas, in order to experience pleasure; names simply will not afford it. In our methods of teaching, the memory is too much exercised, the understanding too little. There is not enough connecting of cause and effect. There is not enough of reasoning. The mind is not educated. Its powers and susceptibilities are not in their proper proportions developed.

It has been observed that, in most cases, in our common schools, scholars become stationary in improvement, and this long before seasons upon school cease. For successive seasons, after this, they are present in the school room, and go through essentially the same studies, and understand them as imperfectly at last, as in years previous. There is an actual loss of months, of not years, of most invaluable time. This loss is to be set down, in most cases, to the score of imperfect, if not radically erroneous methods of instruction. Could the pupil have enjoyed the privileges of judicious training, at the outset, and during the first stages of his journey, he might in the same time, and at the same expense, and with incomparably more pleasure to himself, have travelled a far greater distance on the road of science, and been still full of vigor to persevere. In our arrangements, therefore, we do not require of the parent to relinquish a much greater, if, indeed, any greater amount of the productive years of his child, while it is our object to elevate him much higher in the scale of intellectual attainments.

And there are special reasons, why the character of our common schools should be raised above the standard of former years. The standard of a liberal education, and professional attainments is greatly elevated. In many branches of study, young men are required to be as well versed, to entitle them to an admission to college now, as twenty years since to entitle them to a bachelor's degree. The character of our private schools is greatly improved, and is constantly improving. To preserve that equality of rank, which is so desirable, if not absolutely essential in a free government, the character of public schools, those nurseries where the many are to be trained to think and act, must also be raised. There is no true republican but must deprecate, as the source of unnumbered evils to a nation, the existence of two orders—the patrician and the plebian—and what more natural introduction to such a state of things can you name, than to neglect the interests of general education?

We are a growing nation. We are multiplying with unparalleled rapidity, in numbers, in wealth, in luxury, in all the elements which have combined to annihilate the energies of ancient republics, and involve them in an inglorious end. As the temptations to vicious practices increase, the citadel of virtuous habits must be doubly fortified. As the tide of corruption swells, the counter current of purity must receive an accession of strength.

The American family are destined, at no very remote period, to outnumber every family upon the earth.—Within fifty years, her population has increased fourfold. At the expiration of fifty more years, a period which some of the present school teachers will survive, and a period, at which the burdens of society will rest upon some of the children, who now compose our schools, we shall number at the same ratio of increase, *fifty millions*. In another fifty years, two hundred millions. And in another, or in one hundred and fifty years, a period sixty years less than that which has elapsed since our pilgrim fathers first set foot on Plymouth rock, eight hundred millions. In one hundred and ten years, a period at which some of our children's children will still be active members of society, our census will embrace three hundred and eighty-seven millions, exceeding, by eleven millions, what has hitherto been considered the incredible population of China. And shall this mighty mass of intellect be enlightened? Shall this vast multitude of immortal beings delight themselves in the blessings of free institutions? This must depend, under God, upon the manner in which we, and those who succeed us, discharge our duties to our country. Knowledge must grow with our youth: the safeguards of our virtue must strengthen with our strength. If, through the remissness of the present generation, the waves of ignorance be suffered to break in upon and inundate the land, and the floods of licentiousness to succeed, they will produce a devastation, which ten generations cannot remove. But we will not give indulgence to the suspicion of such an issue. We will cherish the confidence, that, through the favor of heaven, the spirit that is now awake in the land shall not sleep, until light shall have penetrated all the recesses of darkness. In former years, Connecticut has been distinguished for the effulgence of her light.—The sons and the daughters whom she has sent out, have been her epistle of commendation, wherever they have gone. She still possesses the facilities to equal, if not to surpass her sister states, in the intelligence of her population. Will she be unfaithful to the trust reposed in her? Will she be cruel to her children? Will she be an enemy to herself?

We would direct the attention of our readers to the brief but full and interesting history of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, on our first page. It is written by a gentleman who, although not resident in this town, has had access to valuable sources of information, the accuracy of which is unquestionable. The information contained is not merely of present interest, but of permanent value, and ought to be preserved. Such a plain statement of facts is calculated to make the people of this town perceive and acknowledge the "debt of gratitude" which they owe to the Mohegans—and we hope that they will endeavor, by improving their present condition, to repay them for the benefits conferred on our ancestors.

Strawberries in December.—We were last week presented with a dish of large ripe Strawberries, from the garden of Col. Samuel Tyler, of this city. They grew in the open air, without any peculiar care at cultivation or any protection from glass, and notwithstanding the sun had not shone for eight or ten days during their growth, they were fully ripe and of as good flavor as many we get in June. We tender our thanks to Col. Tyler for this interesting present, and assure him that the contrast between the inspection of "frost" and the inspection of a fine dish of Strawberries, in December, was extremely grateful to our eyes.

We find the following notice of a small book recently printed by us, in a late number of the New-York Observer, and embrace this opportunity again to recommend the work to the Christian community here, from whom it seems not thus far to have met with the attention it deserves:—

The Great Question Answered,—or a Scriptural Answer to the Question, How may I know that I am an adopted child of God? by Nathaniel Dwight, 12 mo pp. 98.

The question which is discussed in this little treatise, may well be denominated great. It is practically interesting to every individual. The object of Mr Dwight's work, is to enable the pious reader to answer it correctly and in a manner satisfactory to himself. In composing this object, he employs a large share of ingenuity and practical wisdom. His plan is, in general, to exhibit the rules of holy living, in connection with the conscious operations of a Christian spirit. The reader is constantly referred to his own experience for the application of the argument. The style has the merit of being lucid and nervous, without aiming at elevation: while the train of sentiment is every way suited to the subject. In short, this little volume deserves to be ranked with those practical works, which should have a place in the library of every Christian family.

ITEMS.

From an extract of a letter, published in the National Journal, and dated Raleigh, Nov. 20th, it appears that a Van Buren party is organizing itself in North Carolina, in opposition to the re-election of General Jackson. At the last Legislative elections, attempts were made to arouse old party prejudices—but without success. It is said that the next U. S. Senator from that state will be in favor of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency.

Mr. Rowan, Senator from Kentucky, on his way to Washington, was considerably injured by the overturning of the stage. He was compelled to return, and was not expected to be able to proceed again for some weeks.

It appears by the late Florida papers, that Col. Achilles Murat, (son to the ex-King of Naples) who had taken up his residence at Tallahassee, was about taking his departure for France, his native land, on hearing of the Revolution there; but he signified his intention of returning to this country again in less than a year, unless circumstances rendered it necessary for him "to rally round and support the present government of France." As the father of Col. Murat was shot, through the perfidy of the Neapolitan government, it is possible the young hero has an eye to the throne of this Kingdom, should the present revolution in Europe extend to Naples.

Gustavus Marigny has been killed at New-Orleans, in a duel with young Lanusse. They fought ten minutes with the small sword, then resorted to pistols, exchanged shots without effect, and again renewed the small sword. After a few thrusts they were both wounded, Lanusse dangerously and Marigny mortally. He died a few moments after receiving the wound.

Specie.—The New-York Journal of Commerce says—It is estimated, by those who understand such matters, that the Banks in that city have now on hand seven millions of dollars in specie, and it continues to flow in from all quarters. The vaults are already overflowing, and some of the Banks will soon be compelled to rent larger accommodations, in which to store their redundant barrels of dollars. The legal interest on this mass of idle capital, would be almost half a million annually.

We learn by an arrival at Philadelphia, from Matanzas, that the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Sanborn, from Bath, (Maine) was fired into from the fort at Matanzas and struck by a 28 pounder, which wounded the mate and two seamen. The U. S. ship Natchez, J. W. Newton, commander, was investigating with the Governor of the place, into the causes which induced the officers at the fort to fire into an American vessel.

There is much truth in the annexed extract from one of Jefferson's letters:—

"Although we have in the old countries of Europe the lesson of their experience to warn us, yet I am not satisfied we shall have firmness and wisdom to profit by it. The general desire of men to live by their heads rather than by their hands, and the strong allurements of great cities to those who have any turn for dissipation, threaten to make them here, as in Europe, the sinks of voluntary misery."

Married,

In Colchester, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. Shubael Gallup, of the house of Gallup & Culver, of this city, to Miss Sarah Maria Isham, daughter of Col. John Isham, of the former place.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, by Rev Alfred Mitchell, Rev. Wm. Allen, D. D. President of Bowdoin College, Maine, to Miss Sarah J. Breed, daughter of the late John Breed, Esq. of this city.

Died,

In this town, on the 25th ult. Mr. Cary Throop, aged 65 years.

In Montville, on the 17th ult. Frederic, son of Mr Benjamin Rogers, aged 21 months.

In Voluntown, on the 29th ult. much lamented, Stephen Kinney, Esq. Judge of Probate for the District of Voluntown, aged 50.

In Preston, on the 19th ult. Miss Julia Ann Morgan, aged 16 years, daughter of Mr. Daniel Morgan.

A CARD.

The children of the late Mr. Cary Throop, deceased, return many thanks to their friends, for their liberality and kindness to them in their late afflictions.

NORWICH LYCEUM & MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Directors of this institution have made an arrangement with Dr. Hooker to deliver a course of Lectures during the present winter.—The Introductory Lecture will be given this evening, December 8th, at seven o'clock.—Subject, "The education of Mechanics," to which the mechanics and citizens generally are invited to attend.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Relief of the town of Norwich will meet at the office of James Stedman, in said town, on Monday, the 13th December inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.; at Kinney's Hotel, in said town, the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN LATHROP,
JAMES STEDMAN,
JOHN BREED, } *Board of Relief.*

Dec. 8, 1830. 1w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who are indebted to the subscriber for three months' newspapers, and more, that they are requested to settle them by the 15th December inst. without fail.

OLIVER CLARK, Post Rider.

Dec. 6, 1830. 37

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. HAZEN respectfully informs the ladies & gentlemen of Canterbury, Poquetannuck, Preston, & Plainfield, that his schools for instruction in manners and dancing, will commence at Canterbury, on Tuesday, the 1st, at Mr. Spicer's hall; at Poquetannuck on Friday, the 3d, at Mr. Chapman's hall; at Preston on Tuesday, the 14th, at Mr. Thurston's hall; and Plainfield, at Col. Eaton's hall, on Friday, the 17th of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for ladies, and at 6 for gentlemen. Terms for tuition twelve afternoons and evenings, $2 50, with a deduction of 25 cents on each scholar, where more than one attend from a family.

Norwich, Nov 25th 37

VIOLIN STRINGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store Violin Strings, of all sizes, of the best quality. Also, Bass Viol, and Violoncello strings in full setts.

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 8. 3w37

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,

A System of SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, chiefly derived from Malte Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of instruction. By S. G. Goodrich.

This Geography is illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nine new maps, charts and tables.

Dec. 8. 37

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion. By James Douglas, Esq.

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; 2d volume.

The Child's Picture Defining, and Reading Book. By T. H. Gallaudet.

The Bible Class Book, designed for Bible Classes, Sabbath Schools, and Families; prepared for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, by N. A. Fiske and J. Abbott, Professors in Amherst College.

Dec. 7. 37

NOTE & LETTER PAPER.

Just received and for sale at

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

WHITE, blue and rose, plain and gilt edge Letter Paper,

White, rose, blue and cream colored, plain and gilt edge Note Paper.

—ALSO—

Constantly for sale, at the manufacturers' cash price, all kinds of Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Dec. 8. 37

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Just received at

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of new Books suitable for Sabbath Schools.

Dec. 8. 37

VALUABLE ALMANAC.

Just published and for sale at

THO. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1831. This Almanac contains more than three hundred duodecimo pages, and embraces a complete statistic account of each of the States, and of the several kingdoms of Europe. Price one dollar.

Dec. 8. 37

NEW FRUIT.

30 boxes bunch Muscatell } Raisins,
5 kegs " }
10 drums Figs,
300 lbs. Almonds, soft shelled,
100 " " paper do.
300 " Madeira Nuts,
200 " Filberts,

Just received and for sale lower than usual, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

LUMBER, COAL, &C.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

100,000 feet clear Plank, Bds., Timber, Joist and Clap-Boards,
150,000 feet merch. do. do. do. do. do.
50,000 do. Refuse Boards,
20,000 do. Patent clear & merch Clap-Board,
15,000 do. Geo. pine & spruce flooring, 1 1-4 inch,
10,000 do. Hemlock do.
10,000 do. Spruce Boards,
50,000 do. Spruce Joist and Timber,
10,000 do. white wood Timber, Plank & Bds.,
5,000 do. Cherry and Maple,
300,000 Pine and Cedar Shingles,
50,000 Pine and Spruce Lath,
100 tons Lackawanna, Schuylkill, and Newcastle Coal,

Providence Lime, warranted new and first quality.

Dec. 8. 37

ALE.

40 bbls. Newburg Ale—for sale by FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 8. 37

CHEESE.

3000 lbs. Raymond's celebrated Cream Cheese, now on hand and is offered at prices satisfactory, by GALLUP & CULVER.

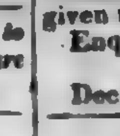
Dec. 8. 3w37

GOSHEN BUTTER.

15 firkins on consignment, consequently will be sold low for cash, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

FOR SALE,



The House, Barn and three acres of Land, situated on Bean Hill, where Mr. Andrew Yates Austin now lives. Possession given the first of April next.

Enquire of A. H. BIRCHARD.

Dec. 8, 1830. 3w37

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate, all the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, as assigned to his creditors, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at S. Gallup's Auction Room, (if not sold before at private sale,) consisting of sundry articles—dry goods and ready made clothes; two box stoves and pipes; and the equity of redemption on the house in which said Lathrop lived, in East Chelsea.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1830. 3w35

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of Dec. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Cary Throop, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Thomas L. Throop, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 37

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1300 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 16, 1830. 1yeti

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830.

For New-York.

[illegible] on Thursday, [illegible] o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to [illegible] & Norton.

Dec. 7th. 37

POETRY.

From the New England Weekly Review.

THE DYING CHILD.

Ah, look thy last, fond mother—
On the beauty of that brow,
For death's cold hand is passing o'er
Its marble stillness now;
Those silken eyelids weighing down
Upon the glazed eye,
Are telling to thy breaking heart,
The lovely one must die.

Yes, mother of the dying one,
The beautiful must go;
The pallid cheek, and fading eye,
And trembling lip of snow,
Are signets from the hand of Death,
When unseen angels come
To bear the young and beautiful
To their own happy home.

That soft white hand within thy own,
May never more entwine
Its arms around the mother's neck,
Like tendrils of the vine—
Those still, cold fingers never more
Along thy forehead fair,
Shall dally with the raven curls
That cluster thickly there.

The flashes of its speaking eye—
The music of its mirth—
Shall never more make glad the hearts
Around the parents hearth;
Then look thy last, fond mother—
For the earth shall be above,
And curtain up that sleeping one,
The first-born of thy love.

But let thy burning thoughts go forth—
And pray that thou may'st meet
That sinless one, where worlds shall bow
Before the judgment seat;
And pray that when the wing of death
Is shadowed on thy brow,
Thy soul may be beside the one
That sleepeth near thee now.

GOOD SIGNS.

Where [illegible] grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;
Where church-paths are with frequent feet outworn;
Law court-yards weedy, silent and forlorn;
Where [illegible] foot it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people, a well-governed state.

MEDLEY.

[Translated for the N. Y. American.]

THE FIRST SHOT.—*An Historical Fact.*

——— Mais aux ames biens nées
La valeur n'attend pas le nombre des années.
Le Cid.

"By Jove," cried little Jules, one bright morning in July, "if I only had a gun,"—and he pushed away with indignation the chesnut ringlets that clustered round his youthful forehead, struck the table with his clenched fist, his young blood boiling in his veins at the sight of friends and brothers murdered in cold blood: then he approached the window, and leaning his smooth and burning cheeks against the panes, which shook with the firing of the royal troops, his eyes filled with tears of grief and indignation as he beheld the terrible massacre in the street, and gazed on the results of a monarch's stupidity and a court's corruption. "Mamma, mamma!" he exclaimed, "only look: there are some poor fellows carried on a litter; they must be dead or dying." "Oh my God! Jules, come from the window." "And look, there are some who have just fallen, bruised and wounded. By Jove, if I only had a gun." His mother, alarmed at Jules' extreme agitation, drew him from the window and endeavored to divert his mind; but he escaped from her kind solicitude, ran up the stairs, four steps at a time, up into the garret, where, among other antiquities, he found an old and rather rusty musket: and little Jules clapped his hands in ecstacy and exclaimed, "By Jove, I have got a gun at last." It was rather heavy, for so youthful and inexperienced an arm; but what is impossible to a generous and intrepid heart, though it beat in the bosom of a boy of twelve? Little Jules raised the musket which just suited him, stepped down stairs with his precious burden, 'pædé suspenso,' for fear of alarming his anxious and watchful mother. But when Jules got into the street, he found his rusty and heavy musket not loaded. Luckily, as he thought, a grocer's store stood next to his mother's house; he ran into the shop and exclaimed; "Do not be alarmed, I am your friend Jules; load my gun, good fellow, and make haste; by Jove, I will give it to them yet." "What!" cried the astonished grocer, "you too?" "Load it, load it, and don't talk to me," replied Jules. "But you are too young to fight," remonstrated the friendly grocer; "they will kill you Jules: do you not hear the cannons, and the dreadful firing? just listen."—But Jules stamped his foot and answered only, "By Jove, old man, do not chatter so, but load my gun;" and the grocer finding all entreaties vain, did as he was commanded, and loaded the gun. Jules, after casting one lingering and affectionate glance at the windows of his mother's house, rushed into the street, already strewed with dead bodies. "Oh my God!" he murmured to himself; though even at this dreadful sight the courage of the boy failed him but for a moment. Just in front of him was a regiment of the king's household troops. An officer in glittering uniform, with a drawn sword, and threatening gestures, was leading them on to a new and ruthless charge.—Jules gazed for a moment at the terrific scowl, and imperious voice, with which the officer encouraged the massacre, and murmured once more to himself, "By Jove, I have got a gun!" He posted himself behind a low wall, rested his musket on the top of it, took a long and deliberate aim, and fired. The officer in brilliant uniform fell from his horse, shot directly through the heart. Jules rushed into his house, ran to his mother's room, and told her in triumph how he had killed "his country's foe." And the trembling mother pressed him in silence to her beating heart; and had engraved on the old musket these few but expressive words: "*Paris, July 28th, 1830.*"

From the N. Y. Standard.

The Book of Entries.—The following occurrence, which took place some months since in Philadelphia, came under our individual notice. Two Irishmen, fresh from the land of shillelah and shamrock, had a dispute; one of them having sued the other before a magistrate in the city, for a balance of debt. Each party produced his bill, and each party brought the other in debt to him.

Magistrate.—My friends, it is impossible to decide as yet for either of you. Here are only your two bills, without a particle of evidence to support them.

Plaintiff.—But I'll shwear to my bill your honor, I'll shwear to it—I'll fix the spalpeen!

Mag.—Yes, but you cannot swear to this mere bill—if you had any book of original entry, and could swear to it, it might make some difference.

Pltff.—Faith your honor, an' I've just got that same—and if your honor will wait a bit, I'll run and fetch it.

Mag.—Where do you live?

Pltff.—By the Water Works, your honor.

Mag.—Then let the case stand adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when you must both appear for the decision.

Accordingly, at 4, P. M. down came the defendant with his friends, for each had mustered his forces, and down came also the plaintiff and his partisans, and the plaintiff *with his front door on his back!* Swaggering into the office with an air of confidence, he set it down with a bang on the floor and spoke—

Pltff.—*There*, your honor—is'nt *there* an original book of entries?

Mag.—Yes, and beats all the original books of entry that I ever heard of before. But will you be qualified to it?

Pltff.—That I will sir. (He was sworn.)

Mag.—Now explain it—for I cannot read it, now you have it here.

Pltff.—Why you see your honor, is'nt there the strait strokes where I charged him. Is'nt *that* original now?

Mag.—Well, and the *other marks*?

Pltff.—What! the round O's? Sure, [illegible] that the round dollars that I gave him credit for every time he paid me?—An' if your honor will just count, you'll find how many more strait strokes is there, than there is round O's and that is just the balance he owes me—*is'nt* that original now?

The defendant having nothing to show, judgment was entered against him as it appeared on the book. But nothing could exceed the mirth of the crowd, for the office was by this time full, when the plaintiff, having received his money, marched off in triumph, with his *original book of entries* on his back. D.

The Working Classes.—Political humbugs when they find votes valuable, make a great display of affection for the Working classes generally. This end gained, they pass out of memory and are seen no more. The true patriot and reasoning politician, appreciates their value differently. He terms them, and they are properly termed, though not often treated so the bone and sinew of a country. *Goldsmith's* Deserted village though the emanation of an imaginative man, affords an honest illustration of this truth in the following graceful passage. He does not refer, as it will be seen, to a brawling and drinking, but a hard working and thinking populace. A class of people who labor for, and appreciate properly the liberties they enjoy.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and Kings may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

DAILY LINE DISCONTINUED,
AND

FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR,

MEALS EXTRA.

THE STEAM-BOATS

OLIVER ELLSWORTH

AND

MACDONOUGH

Will commence running as follows, on Thursday, the 18th inst:

Days of leaving HARTFORD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Days of leaving NEW YORK, Mondays Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, viz:

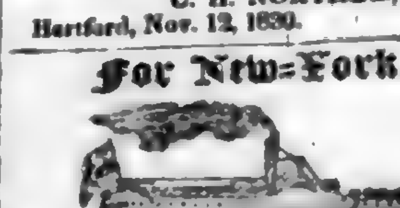
The *Oliver Ellsworth* will leave Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Macdonough* will leave Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, Nov. 12, 1830. 36

For New-York.



THE

STEAM BOAT FANNY,

CAPT. DAVISON,

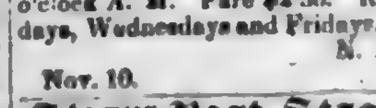
RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2



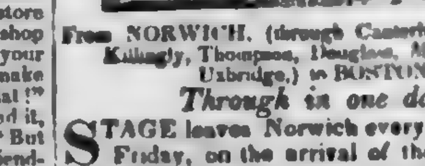
SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

Steam Boat Stage Line,



From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetuck et street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The great est exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and paymen of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms o Insurance, application may be made to the a bove named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

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THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.
[illegible] street.

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting principle.* They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1828.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,
Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 38

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

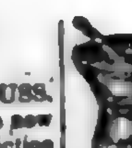
I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
400 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' palmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jasuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cghdrops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Culver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potah,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blisteredSteel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hassenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hassenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast steel. &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES,

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

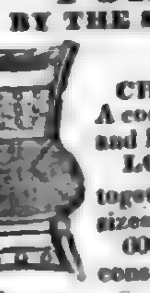
SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,



CABINET
AND
CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms, as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

LUMBER.

200,000 feet merch. and refuse pine Boards & Plank,

100,000 feet clear	do.	do.	
100,000 feet Hemlock and Spruce do.		do.	
150,000 feet	do.	do.	Timber,
100,000 feet	do.	do.	Joist,

40,000 feet long Clapboards,
30,000 feet patent do.
10,000 feet whitewood Boards,
100,000 pine and cedar Shingles,

For sale at the lowest prices by

J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 34

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—HATS supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

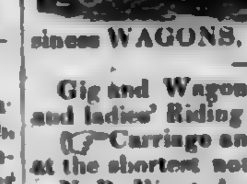
BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO



Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

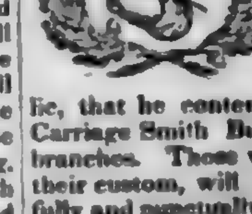
Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 6w33

LOOK AT THIS!

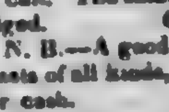


The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. He friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

FRESH FRUIT.

THE subscribers have just received an entire new stock of Fresh Fruit, such as Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Citron, Madeira Grapes, (a superior article,) Almonds, Filberts, Madeira Nuts, &c. &c. which will be sold very low.

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 24. 3w35

ALL persons indebted to John P. Huntington, whose accounts and notes are due, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

Nov. 23. 35

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 38. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1702

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion. By James Douglas, Esq.

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; 2d volume.

The Child's Picture Defining, and Reading Book. By T. H. Gallaudet.

The Bible Class Book, designed for Bible Classes, Sabbath Schools, and Families; prepared for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, by N. A. Fiske and J. Abbott, Professors in Amherst College.

Dec. 7. 37

NOTE & LETTER PAPER.

Just received and for sale at

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

WHITE, blue and rose, plain and gilt edge Letter Paper,

White, rose, blue and cream colored, plain and gilt edge Note Paper.

—ALSO—

Constantly for sale, at the manufacturers' cash price, all kinds of Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Dec. 8. 37

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Just received at

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of new Books suitable for Sabbath Schools.

Dec. 8. 37

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON,

A System of SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, chiefly derived from Malte Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of instruction. By S. G. Goodrich.

This Geography is illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables.

Dec. 8. 37

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yr11

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. HAZEN respectfully informs the ladies & gentlemen of Canterbury, Pequetonnock, Preston, & Plainfield, that his schools for instruction in manners and dancing, will commence at Canterbury, on Tuesday, the 1st, at Mr. Spicer's hall; at Pequetonnock on Friday, the 3d, at Mr. Chapman's hall; at Preston on Tuesday, the 14th, at Mr. Thurston's hall; and Plainfield, at Col. Eaton's hall, on Friday, the 17th of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for ladies, and at 6 for gentlemen. Terms for Canterbury twelve afternoons and evenings, $2 50. with a deduction of 25 cents on each scholar, where more than one attend from a family.

Norwich, Nov. 25th. 37

VIOLIN STRINGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store Violin Strings, of all sizes, of the best quality. Also, Base Viol, and Violoncello strings, in full sets.

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 8. 3w37

NO FICTION!

THE subscribers will make a different arrangement in their business on the first of January next, which will make it necessary for all persons indebted to them by book accounts, to call and settle the same previous to January first, 1831. All persons indebted will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

They have for sale a full and complete assortment of GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH, or exchanged for white and mixed stocking yarn, men's and boys' mix d stockings, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, pork lard, butter, skim cheese, wool, boards, shingles, black sewing silk, &c.

STORRS & CO.

Plainfield, Central Village, Nov. 29. 4w36

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of Dec. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Cary Throop, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr Thomas L. Throop, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 37

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Tracy & Mory, is this day, by mutual consent dissolved.

CYRUS TRACY,
WM. MORY.

Canterbury, Nov. 5, 1830. 3w38

REGISTERS

FOR 1831.

GREEN'S Connecticut Annual Register, for 1831, per dozen, or single, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

CONNECTICUT STATE

REGISTERS,

AND all kinds of Almanacs for 1831—for sale in large or small quantities, at

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

THE Betrothed of Wyoming—an Historical Tale—just published and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

FOR SALE,

10 or 12 cwt. Wool, of fine quality, and in good order.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 1. 36

MORE

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Just received an additional supply of Winter Goods, viz.

French, English and American Prints,
Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
Merino and common Circassians,
Blue, brown and plaid Cambletts,
Flannels; colored Cambrics,
9-4, 10-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts,
Irish Linens,
Flemish Sheetings, 2¼ yds. wide,
White, black and scarlet Merino Shawls,
Valencia do.
8-4 black and scarlet Thibet Shawls,
Camels' hair and silk fancy Hdkfs.,
English, India, Flagg and Bandanna do.
Linen cambric Hdkfs.,
Changeable Silks and Changeable Bonnet Ribbons,
Cambrics and Muslins.

All the above will be sold as cheap as any offered in this market.

Nov. 24. 35

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

A handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, recently received and for sale at a moderate advance for cash, at the store of *ERASTUS COIT.*

Dec. 1. 36

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

THO. ROBINSON has just received a new supply of Paper Hangings and Borders, which, with the variety of patterns before on hand, makes his assortment very complete.

Dec. 1. 36

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers.
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal; scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac.
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Locker,
10 bbls. Glue.
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf.
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

NEW FRUIT.

30 boxes bunch Muscatell } Raisins,
5 kegs " }
10 drums Figs,
300 lb. Almonds, soft shelled,
100 " " paper do.
300 " Madeira Nuts.
200 " Filberts,

Just received and for sale lower than usual, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

ALE.

40 bbls. Newburg Ale—for sale by FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 8. 37

CHEESE.

3000 lbs. Raymond's celebrated Cream Cheese, now on hand and is offered at prices satisfactory, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 18, 1830. tf31

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton wadings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, mufflers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vices, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal æratus, brooms, seives, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hassenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel. &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

SKIM CHEESE.

THE subscribers will buy, if delivered soon, 3000 lbs. Skim Cheese, if well cured.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Dec. 1. 36

100 bush. Ship Stuff, an excellent article for new milch cows—for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Dec. 1. 36

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a new supply of Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs of all sizes, of new and handsome patterns, Brass Jamb Hooks, Curtain Pins, Brass Candlesticks and Lamps, Coal Pokers.

Fire Fenders made of any size, to order, with or without brass balls.

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 1. 36

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timber, good size for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

POTASH & SAL ÆRATUS.

50 bbls. Potash,
10 do. Sal Æratus,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Nov. 30. 36

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

NORWICH, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, & SUPERIOR FAMILY STORES,

For sale constantly by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLOTE.

Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.

Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.

Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Claret, Malaga and Corsica.

FRUIT, &c.

Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Saltana and Smyrna Raisins; Zante Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; fine India Sog; Essence of Anchovies; Chillie Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Capsup; Salad Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.

Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponacious compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.

Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug, Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's, Storm's and Billings' fine in small papers, cut and in bulk.

SUGARS.

White and brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, for a dish of tea.

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Knapp's, sponge and Lee & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick; Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. tf36

FOR SALE,

The House, Barn and three acres of Land, situated on Bean Hill, where Mr. Andrew Yates Austin now lives. Possession given the first of April next.

Enquire of A. H. BIRCHARD.

Dec 8, 1830. 3w37

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

20 doz. Lamp Glasses,
6 do. low priced Suspending Lamps,
10 gross No 3 and 4 Lamp Wicks,

Just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 26. 36

GOSHEN BUTTER.

40 kegs N. Y. Goshen Butter, a first rate article for family use—for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

GOSHEN BUTTER.

15 firkins on consignment, consequently will be sold low for cash, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

THE GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

LUMBER, COAL, &c.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

100,000 feet clear Plank, Bds., Timber, Joist and Clap-Board,
150,000 feet merch. do. do. do. do. do.
50,000 do. Refuse Boards,
20,000 do. Patent clear & merch Clap-Board,
15,000 do. Geo. pine & spruce flooring, 1 1-4 inch,
10,000 do. Hemlock do.
10,000 do. Spruce Boards,
50,000 do. Spruce Joist and Timber,
10,000 do. white wood Timber, Plank & Bds.,
5,000 do. Cherry and Maple,
300,000 Pine and Cedar Shingles,
50,000 Pine and Spruce Lath,
100 tons Lackawanna, Schuylkill, and Newcastle Coal,

Providence Lime, warranted new and first quality.

Dec. 8. 37

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which is all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

MISCELLANY.

THE CAST OFF LEATHER APRON.

Those who are at all acquainted in the pleasant village of Fairtrade, must have noticed, in a central part of it, a large three story house, now mouldering to decay—but which, once, in lofty pride overshadowed the most modest and humble tenements in the neighborhood. There is nothing remarkable or uncommon in a three story house, merely as such; but with the one we have mentioned is connected a tale, and with the tale a moral, which may be of use to those who are ambitious of stepping out of the walks of life for which nature and education have fitted them, and who are vainly desirous of forgetting the humble but honest means by which they have risen to wealth and respectability.

Fritz Pigeon began life in the capacity of a blacksmith. At the close of his apprenticeship, his whole possessions were comprised in his "freedom suit;" and he was obliged to labor as a journeyman, to earn money sufficient to set himself up in business. Ambitious of appearing before the world as a master mechanic, he contented himself with a very humble stock of materials in the other; and an old anvil, two or three hammers, a pair of broken winded bellows, and a few pounds of iron, were all he had to begin with. But Fritz was noted for his industry and economy. The sparks began to raise from his forge before the stars had gone out in the morning; and the sound of his hammer continued in the evening after the village around was buried in silence of sleep. Fritz was besides a complete master of his trade. No son of Vulcan could turn his iron on the anvil with more dexterity, or play the hammer with more decided or proper effect. With such assiduity and such habits as these, Fritz soon began to rise from this low estate, and in a short time fairly shook hands with poverty—that is to say, he was clear of debt, and procured him a good set of tools, a handsome stock of iron and steel, and had money before hand. He spent nothing unnecessarily, laid nothing out in fine clothes, and evidently regarded his leather apron as the most becoming part of his apparel. He married a wife as industrious and economical as himself, and though children flocked in upon them, they nevertheless in the course of time rose to absolute wealth.

Industry always deserves, and wealth usually commands respect.—On both of these accounts it was fully accorded to Fritz Pigeon, and his family. He was regarded as an industrious and thriving man; as one who had raised himself from the lowest poverty to be the richest among his brother mechanics; and honest and family was respected accordingly.

Fritz had hitherto occupied a moderate size, but very convenient house, and as well calculated to insure the comfort of his family, as one of three its size. But alas for the influence of immoderate desires!—Fritz in an evil hour resolved on pulling down and building bigger—Accordingly materials were procured and workmen employed at great expense, and a house three stories high and every way three times as large as necessary to accommodate his family, was erected in its stead. Superb houses demand costly furniture, and a great deal of it; and neither Fritz nor his family deemed nothing that a mansion with as fair an outside, should be wanting in its interior decorations. In short, there was not a house in all the village of Fairtrade, which could equal that of Fritz Pigeon, in the richness of its outer, or the costliness of its furniture. During the building of this house, the neighbors of Fritz, and especially his brother mechanics, while glancing at the work, would frequently indulge in such expressions as these:—"Pride will have a fall—Neighbor Pigeon is becoming rather disordered in his upper story—It's a wonder if the top of his house don't find the bottom of his purse" and they finally called the house by the name of "*Pigeon's Folly.*"

But where is the use of a fine house and costly furniture, if one cannot exhibit them to fine company. He thought his wife, and so thought his whole family. Parties must be given; and none but the "first" in the village of course could be admitted into any thing like a fashionable fête. Mechanics were wholly out of the question, as Fritz Pigeon said, and never invited into "good society."

Fritz Pigeon now began to be ashamed of his occupation, and to regret that he was ever bred a blacksmith. If he was ashamed of it his wife and daughters were still more so, and would have given all the silk in their wardrobes if the stain of charcoal had never come over the hands of Mr. Pigeon. But as the past could not be recalled, it was resolved that no time should be lost in wiping out the stain for the future. Accordingly, the leather apron of Fritz, in which he used to glory, and to which he owed all his present consequence, was cast aside to worn; the anvil was heard to sound no longer; the very shop itself was razed to the ground, and every trace of it removed from sight—in a word, Fritz Pigeon set up for a gentleman.

But it is the misfortune of those who quit their own sphere, and creep a place in a higher, to feel insecure in their new station; to imagine that every body considers them as intruders, and under these impressions, to take all imaginable pains to prove their claims to the rank they have but lately assumed. They are apt to launch into a sea of extravagance, in dress, furniture, and equipage; and not only so, but exhibit a haughtiness of carriage which has no parallel among those whose claims to superior rank are less likely to be disputed. They endeavor, especially, to separate themselves as far as possible from their former associates, and those whose rank they have endeavored to shandon, but the appearance of intimacy or even of friendly recognition, should be construed into an actual judgment of equality—they are constantly acting on the defensive, and betray their origin by their over anxiety to conceal it.

This was precisely the case with Fritz Pigeon and his family. Every nerve must be strained to make a show. Their former acquaintances must be abandoned of course. "It is very vulgar," said they, "to associate with mechanics!" "Lor!" said Miss Pigeon, "that any lady should presume to think of going into good society with their hands befouled with the dirt of the shop!" But the shop, like the evil genius of Brutus, was ever ready to appear to them at Philippi. The sound of the hand struck them dumb, the grating of a file set their teeth on edge; and the very mention of a leather apron threw them into hysterics. The youngest child was once the innocent cause of great mortification to the elder part of the family, and drew upon itself a severe chastisement for its infantile thoughtlessness. It was in "good society," and the child said, "pa, pa, why don't you wear your leather apron as you used to do, and?"——"Shah!" said Fritz, stopping the child's mouth with his hand, "what's the child dreaming about? as sure as I am alive, the child is crazy; here do take it out of the room, Mrs. Pigeon." The good lady did so she was requested, but in no gentle manner, for she nearly jerked off the poor child's arm. The Miss Pigeons blushed and sighted, and endeavored to draw off the attention from the unlucky child, by making observations about the weather; asked the gentleman's opinion of the last novel, and whether they were fond of music—all of which subjects had been two or three times discussed before. As for the offending child, it was sent to bed without supper, and the next day severely birched for its innocent mention of the leather apron.

At length Fritz Pigeon and his family contracted so great and such a morbid sensibility on the subject of his former occupation, that the very sound of an anvil half a mile off, or a sight of a leather apron on one of their industrious neighbors, was found to be an insufferable annoyance—they would fain have had every blacksmith banished beyond sight and hearing.

From the extravagant mode of living, and the great expense of supporting his gentlemanly pretensions, the affairs of Fritz became embarrassed. He was daily running in debt, suits were entered against him, executions were levied on his property, his costly furniture was sold, one article after another, by the sheriff; and at last the house was brought under the hammer. Fritz was allowed a week's time to procure and move to an humble dwelling; but on the last day previous to his expected departure, a strange noise being heard by the family in the upper part of the house, search was made, and lo! in the corner of the room lay Fritz Pigeon with his head closely enveloped in his cast off leather apron, on removing which he was found to be black in the face, and the vital spark extinguished.

How the leather apron came to be preserved, after the transformation of its owner and his consequent antipathy to every thing connected with his former occupation, was at that time, and continues to be even to this day, a matter of wonder in the village of Fairtrade. But so it was—as if the badge of his early prosperity, which was cast off and despised, should still continue an existence only to become the instrument of his death.

GOV. POPE AGAINST THE BACHELORS.—Governor Pope, of Arkansas, lately delivered a speech at Washington in that territory, in which he discoursed upon the importance to a new country of early matrimonial connections! The following is an extract. It is a queer speech, containing some truth and some nonsense.

If the single men and bachelors would marry, and do their duty to God and their country, the territory would soon become a State without the aid of strangers. In a country where the means of subsistence are so easily procured, there is no apology for remaining single. Many gentlemen are reluctant to encounter the trouble and expense of a wife and family, but a man who will not hazard much to make himself and a fine girl happy, can hardly be relied on to meet the toils and perils of war, when his country is in danger. Permit me to tell you gentlemen, that the ladies are ardent in their attachments, and grateful for a faithful return; and if a husband will only prefer the company of his wife to the grog shop, gaming-table, or other places of idle amusement, and convince her that she is, of all things, nearest his heart, she will work her fingers to the quick to sustain him, if he should be a little lazy and worthless. Woman is the best gift of Heaven to man, and he that does not accept it hardly deserves a seat in Heaven. I have (could the Governor) passed two days in this town, and rarely encountered by the appearance of a lady. It seems to be a town of bachelors. On Saturday, he supposed the ladies were too much occupied with their domestic concerns to be visible, but hoped that on Sunday he would see, in this respectable, wealthy, and populous county, a numerous assemblage of both sexes at church, in the town or near it; but to his surprise, he was informed, on Sunday morning, that there was no preaching in town or neighborhood, and that the preachers rarely come to Washington, because there were so few ladies in the place. The Governor said the idea was novel to him, but, on reflection, he did not censure the preachers, for how can they expect that the glad tidings of the gospel will penetrate the hearts of sinners who are insensible to the charms of women?

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE.—As our journal has an extensive circulation among men of business, and especially among young men who have recently embarked in the career of active life on their own responsibility, a few words of advice to this class of our readers will not be deemed out of place at this time. To commence business, or in the common phrase to set up for ourselves, is to commence the world anew. Before this beginning is made, we are either engaged in the acquisition of an adventure that will suit us for professional life, or in the employment of another for the purpose of fitting ourselves for the duties of manhood. We then see without a family, without those responsibilities which the contraction of debt incurs, and not subject to the fluctuations of the market, the failure of banks and other establishments in which men of business are interested to a prostration of our prospects and a loss of our capital.

We then think little of the struggle which is going on, from day to day, in the out-door world, for gain; of the duplicity and treachery that are resorted to among men, for the purpose of accumulating wealth—of the difficulties which many hourly encounter, in order to keep their credit good, and have their name accepted in banks—of the privations and misery which beset many of our fellow creatures, who have entered boldly and rashly upon the career of life, and have become bankrupt and a prey to villains. We dream little of these things in the day-day of youth, in the hours of courtship, in the seasons of gaiety and pleasure. But soon the dream ends. We find that we have grown up, and must take part in the great drama of life. Our parents, if we have any, call us to their quiet chamber, tell us that we must now put on the mailed manhood and struggle for ourselves. They warn us to beware of the storms and quicksands that are in the career of a young adventurer, and our heart is immediately on the turbulent sea of business.

It requires a firm hand, a quick eye, and a strong heart, to bear us along that sea safely. Our former pleasures, on the one hand, calling us away from the counter and the desk, and the allurements of vice which are spread out in abundance to entrap the weak and unwary, are powerful on the other hand.

Nothing, we are certain, is more important, than the conduct of young men when they commence the world. They must not rely by themselves and studies to their respective vocations, but they must shun the ways of intemperance, the society of the idle, and all associations with the dishonest and the dishonorable. They have then to commence the formation of a new character—a character for probity and energy; one that shall win for them a name among the affluent, and place in high places; a name that they may transmit with honor as an inheritance to their children.

Let us look around us, for a few moments, upon those who a few years ago started out to struggle with those believes! Let us examine the career of those who have prospered with honor, and those who have sunk into poverty and ruin, and are crushed with disgrace. What have been their different modes of conduct?

Congressional.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, states that a large proportion of the members of Congress were present on Monday. In the Senate Gen. Smith, of Maryland took the chair. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker Stevenson was absent on the first day, but took the chair on Tuesday—when the President laid before both Houses the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

With a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom; we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and correspondent effects upon the genius and laws of our extended Republic.

The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collision serve only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable.

It is in the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. In congratulating you, my fellow citizens, upon an event so auspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying, as derived from this proud characteristic, under the favor of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge a comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence and energy, with which they are administered, from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by an heroic moderation which has disarmed revolution of its terrors. Notwithstanding the strong assurances which the man whom we so sincerely love and justly admire has given to the world of the high character of the present King of the French, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the proud appellation of Patriot King, it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne—the paramount authority of the public will—that the American people rejoice.

I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the date of my last communication, on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important particulars.

An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American Colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted discussion, and has been the subject of no less than six negociations, in a manner which promises results highly favorable to the parties. The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the United States. But we have contended, and with reason, that if, at any time, Great Britain may desire the productions of this country, as necessary to her colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and further, that it is making an invidious and unfriendly distinction, to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against those of the United States.—Antecedent to 1794, a portion of our productions was admitted into the colonial islands of Great Britain, by particular concession, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage; this being a privilege reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and theirs brought to us in return. From Newfoundland and her continental possessions, all her productions, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which, in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms. By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding 70 tons burden, and upon the same terms as British vessels, any productions of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate; that is, that American vessels should land their return cargoes in the United States only; and, moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton, either from those islands, or from the United States, to any other part of the world. Great Britain readily consented to expunge this article from the treaty; and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either by treaty stipulation or concerted legislation, having failed, it has been successively suspended and allowed, according to the varying legislation of the parties. The following are the prominent points which have in later years separated the two governments. Besides a restriction whereby all importations into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own products carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own. On the part of the United States it has been contended, 1st, that the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations, in preference to separate legislation: 2d, That our productions when imported into the colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of her other colonial possessions; And, 3d, that our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous trade between the United States and different parts of the British dominions. The first point, after having been, for a long time, strenuously insisted upon by Great-Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July, 1825; all vessels suffered to trade with the colonies being permitted to clear from thence with any articles which British vessels might export, and to proceed to any part of the world, Great Britain and her dependencies alone excepted. On our part, each of the above points had, in succession, been explicitly abandoned in negociations, preceding that of which the result is now announced. This arrangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negociation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favorable to this country than any on which it ever stood; and our commerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations. That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse; its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdict under all the expense & inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been insupportably onerous, had it not been, in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasions in the mode of making the transhipments at what are called the neutral ports. These indirections are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honorable competition only, and preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances. When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not been any thing in the acts of the two governments which requires secrecy, it was thought most proper, in the then state of the negociation, to make that communication a confidential one. So soon, however, as the evidence of execution on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall be laid before you, when it will be seen that the apprehension which appears to have suggested one of the provisions of the act passed at your last session, that the restoration of the trade in question might be connected with other subjects, & was sought to be obtained at the sacrifice of the public interest in other particulars, was wholly unfounded; and that the change which has taken place in the views of the British Government has been induced by considerations as honorable to both parties as, I trust, the result will prove beneficial. This desirable result was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and confiding provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, by which our ports were, upon the reception and annunciation by the President of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part: pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing by her act of Parliament, in 1825, a restriction then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the U. States to the colonies—a restriction which she required and expected that we should abolish. Upon each occasion, a limited and temporary advantage has been given to the opposite party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with the restoration of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate establishment of the trade upon fair principles. It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you that this negociation has been, throughout, characterized by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability, is a duty which I shall deem it a privilege to discharge. Although the result is, itself, the best commentary on the services rendered to his country by our Minister at the court of St. James, it would be doing violence to my feelings were I to dismiss the subject without expressing the very high sense I entertain of the talent and exertions which have been displayed by him on the occasion.

The injury to the commerce of the United States resulting from the exclusion of our vessels from the Black Sea, and the previous footing of mere sufferance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government, and several endeavors have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acquire for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negociation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black Sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negociation as originally contemplated.—It was therefore persevered in, and resulted in a treaty, which will forthwith be laid before the Senate. By its provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black Sea, including the navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favored nations. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negociation, that, by the construction put upon that treaty by Turkey, the article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States. No means will be left unemployed on my part to promote these salutary feelings, and those improvements of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled by extreme indisposition to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion, of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

If, as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health will be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that in the mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprized, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which $650,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliations upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity among the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance in this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negociations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remain to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever ready to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our demands upon others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by; and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations, can fail to place them ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are our claims upon France for spoliations upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain, together with embarrassments, in the commercial intercourse between the two countries, which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, which has been so long in suspense, as well as the final settlements of limits between ourselves and that republic; and, finally, the arbitrament of the question between the U. States & Great Britain in regard to the N. Eastern boundary.

The negociation with France has been conducted by our Minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects, to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favorable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter pretensions, to which the U. States could not assent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late Government. The negociation has been renewed with the present authorities; and sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more not to have it in my power, yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this Government an urgent duty.—The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have been heretofore set up with regard to the liability of the existing Government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has had, and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon them. From its satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm and cordial friendship, but a progressive development of their relations, may be expected. It is, therefore, my earnest hope that this old and vexatious subject of difference may be speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should govern a just and magnanimous nation, is alike warranted by the character of the French people, and by the high voucher we possess for the enlarged views and pure integrity of the monarch who now presides over their councils; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality.

The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought to the view of that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and propriety; and the strongest assurances have been received of their early and favorable consideration.

The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fairly before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterized those before announced. Recent events have doubtless served to delay the decision, but our Minister at the court of the distinguished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favorable, and, as I hope, lasting change, has been effected in our relations with the neighboring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate and unfounded suspicions in regard to our disposition, which it became my painful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed, and the government of Mexico has been made to understand the real character of the wishes and views of this in regard to that country. The consequence is, the establishment of friendship and mutual confidence. Such are the assurances which I have received, and I see no cause to doubt their sincerity.

I had reason to expect the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Mexico in season for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances which are not explained, but which, I am persuaded, are not the result of an indisposition on her part to enter into it, have produced the delay.

There was reason to fear, in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our relations might be disturbed by the acts of certain claimants, under Mexican grants, of territory which has hitherto been under our jurisdiction. The co-operation of the representative of Mexico near this government, was asked on the occasion, and was readily afforded. Instructions and advice have been given to the Governor of Arkansas, and the officers in command in the adjoining Mexican states, by which, it is hoped, the quiet of that frontier will be preserved, until a final settlement of the dividing line shall have removed all ground of controversy.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded last year with Austria has not yet taken place.—The delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of the ratification of that Government within the time prescribed by the treaty. Renewed authority has been asked for by the representative of Austria; and in the mean time, the rapidly increasing trade and navigation between the two countries have been placed upon the most liberal footing of our navigation acts.

Several alleged depredations have been recently committed on our commerce by the national vessels of Portugal. They have been made the subject of immediate remonstrance and reclamation. I am not yet possessed of sufficient information to express a definitive opinion of their character, but expect soon to receive it. No proper means shall be omitted to obtain for our citizens all the redress to which they may appear to be entitled.

Almost at the moment of the adjournment of your last session, two bills, the one entitled "An act for making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors and directing surveys," and the other "An act to authorise a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were submitted for my approval. It was not possible within the time allowed me, before the close of the session, to give these bills the consideration which was due to their character and importance; and I was compelled to retain them for that purpose. I now avail myself of this early opportunity to return them to the Houses in which they respectively originated, with the reasons which, after mature deliberation, compel me to withhold my approval.

The practice of defraying out of the Treasury of the United States the expenses incurred by the establishment and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, within the bays, inlets, harbors, and ports of the United States, to render the navigation thereof safe and easy, is coeval with the adoption of the Constitution, and has been continued without interruption or dispute.

As our foreign commerce increased, and was extended into the interior of the country by the establishment of ports of entry and delivery upon our navigable rivers, the sphere of those expenditures received a corresponding enlargement. Light houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other partial or temporary impediments in the navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue districts from time to time established by law, were authorized upon the same principle, and the expense defrayed in the same manner. That these expenses have at times been extravagant & disproportionate, is very probable. The circumstances under which they are incurred are well calculated to lead to such a result, unless their application is subjected to the closest scrutiny. The local advantages arising from the disbursement of public money too frequently, it is to be feared, invite appropriations for objects of this character that are neither necessary nor useful. The number of light-house keepers is already very large, and the bill before me proposes to add to it fifty one more, of various descriptions. From representations upon the subject which are understood to be entitled to respect, I am induced to believe that there has not only been great improvidence in the past expenditures of the Government upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has, in some instances, been diminished by the multiplication of light-houses, and consequent change of lights, upon the coast. It is in this, as in other respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every increase of patronage not called for by the public service. But in the discharge of that duty in this particular, it must not be forgotten that, in relation to our foreign commerce, the burden and benefit of protecting and accommodating it necessarily go together, and must do so as long as the public revenue is drawn from the people through the custom house. It is indisputable that whatever gives facility and security to navigation, cheapens imports; and all who consume them are alike interested in whatever produces this effect. If they consume, they ought as they now do, to pay; otherwise they do not pay. The consumer in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every necessary and prudent expenditure for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and navigation, that he does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have not, of themselves, a correspondent operation.

From a bill making direct appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill: nor will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better calculated for full investigation than those under which it was passed.

In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as the inexpediency of such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of the nation for the general use should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character. The practice of thus mingling the affairs of the government with those of the states or of individuals, is inconsistent with the object of its institution, and highly impolitic. The successful operation of the federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed.

A different practice, if allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this government, by consolidating into one the general and state governments, which were intended to be kept forever distinct. I cannot perceive how bills authorising such subscriptions can be otherwise regarded than as bills for revenue, and consequently subject to the rule in that respect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the government in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents. If superior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations of favoritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest, or an alienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may, therefore, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the government from embarking with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked for as the probable fruit of such associations. It is no answer to this objection to say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great from a limited & small number of investments, because experience in other matters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admonitions, that, unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible to prevent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country, and made to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of individuals.

The power which the general government would acquire within the several states by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controlling every canal, and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable, and, in my view, dangerous to the liberties of the people.

This mode of aiding such works is, also, in its nature, deceptive, and in many cases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national funds. Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and granted with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus disguised, than when definite and direct expenditures of money are asked for. The interests of the nation would doubtless be better served by avoiding all such indirect modes of aiding particular objects. In a government like ours, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable, simple, undisguised, and intelligible, that they may become fit subjects for the approbation or animadversion of the people. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Louisville and Portland Canal affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of withholding additional appropriations for the same object, when the first erroneous step has been taken by instituting a partnership between the government and private companies. It proposes a third subscription on the part of the United States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which government was to render to that work: and the accompanying bill for light houses, &c. contains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement by removing the obstruction which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvements on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bill authorising subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a state, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I at the time intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me, and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage, or more propriety, than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily, in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubts as to their accuracy, but, making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration, and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same; for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good. So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people. Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors, and by the persuasion, too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies itself the exercise of powers, that bring in their train influence and patronage of great extent, and thus excludes the operation of personal interest, every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that, if I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favor has bestowed upon me, a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust, in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the government in this matter than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions, and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition, will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional discontent.

The general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of what has been already urged—the importance of sustaining the state sovereignties, as far as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of those great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuit, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several states as can be done consistently with the great end of its institution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions among the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount to more than ninety six millions of dollars.

That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true: but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to be conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation amongst the States.

We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good? Those who have not occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations & angry contentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful influence upon the legislation of Congress, touching the leading and appropriate duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been least favored in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement.

Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections here will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded as out of place.

They rest, so far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution; 3d, that the mode proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of such as are general, and as would consequently be of a more useful character: and, last, that it would create a discreditable and injurious dependence, on the part of the State Governments, upon the federal power. Of those who object to the ratio of representation as the basis of distribution, some insist that the importations of the respective States would constitute one that would be more equitable; and others, again, that the extent of their respective territories would furnish a standard, which would be more expedient, and sufficiently equitable. The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and still does, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution, whether the funds to be distributed be derived from the customs or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its adoption is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed. There may be considerations appertaining to the subject which would render a departure, to some extent, from the rule of contribution, proper. Nor is it absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground. It may, if, in the judgment of those whose right it is to fix it, it be deemed politic and just to give it that character, have regard to several.

In my first message, I stated it to be my opinion that "it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without considerable surplus in the treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service." I have had no cause to change that opinion, but much to confirm it. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would thus be produced for the plan under consideration to operate upon; and if there be no such fund, its adoption will, in my opinion, work no injury to any interest; for I cannot assent to the justness of the apprehension that the establishment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of improvident legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of constitutional power, shall, at any time hereafter, decide to be for the general good, will, in that as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence and support of the whole country; and we have ample security that every abuse of power in that regard, by the agents of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual corrective at their hands. The views which I take of the future, founded on the obvious and increasing improvement of all classes of our fellow citizens, in intelligence, and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehension on that head. I do not doubt that those who come after us, will be as much alive as we are to the obligation upon all the trustees of political power, to exempt those for whom they act from all unnecessary burthens, and as sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can no where be so well deposited as in the pockets of the people. It may sometimes happen that the interests of particular States would not be deemed to coincide with the general interest in relation to improvement within such States. But if the danger to be apprehended from this source is sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct to such improvements of a general character as the States concerned might not be disposed to unite in, the application of the quotas of those States, under the restriction of confining to each State the expenditure of its appropriate quota. It may, however, be assumed as a safe general rule, that such improvements as serve to increase the prosperity of the respective States in which they are made, by giving new facilities to trade, and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the surest mode of conferring permanent and substantial advantages upon the whole. The strength as well as the true glory of the confederacy is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed, and the certainty with which they can be brought into successful, active co-operation through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover within the knowledge of such as are at all conversant with public affairs, that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time been proposed, which, from their extent and seeming magnificence, were regarded as of national concernment, but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience, would now be rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty, and that the moneys set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new States particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the Federal Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the legislature, in which every county of the state has its own representative. This supposition does not necessarily impugn the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it so intended. We are all sensible of the bias to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are, under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the last objection, its probable effect upon the dignity and independence of the state Governments, it appears to me only necessary to state the case as it is, and as it would be if the measure proposed were adopted, to shew that the operation is most likely to be the very reverse of that which the objection supposes.

In the one case, the state would receive its quota of the national revenue for domestic use, upon a fixed principle, as a matter of right, and from a fund to the creation of which it had itself contributed its fair proportion. Surely there could be nothing derogatory in that. As matters now stand, the States themselves, in their sovereign character, are not unfrequently petitioners at the bar of the Federal Legislature for such allowances out of the national treasury as it may comport with their pleasure or sense of duty to bestow upon them. It cannot require argument to prove which of the two courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respectability of the State Governments.

But all these are matters for discussion and dispassionate consideration. That the desired adjustment would be attended with difficulty, affords no reason why it should not be attempted. The effective operation of such motives would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution under which we have so long lived, and upon the benign influence of which, our beloved country has so signally prospered. The framers of that sacred instrument had greater difficulties to overcome, and they did overcome them. The patriotism of the people, directed by a deep conviction of the importance of the Union, produced mutual concession and reciprocal forbearance. Strict right was merged in a spirit of compromise, and the result has consecrated their disinterested devotion to the general weal. Unless the American people have degenerated, the same result can be again effected, whenever experience points out the necessity of a resort to the same means to uphold the fabric which their fathers have reared. It is beyond the power of man to make a system of government like ours, or any other, operate with precise equality upon States situated like those which compose this confederacy: nor is inequality always injustice. Every state cannot expect to shape the measures of the general Government to suit its own particular interests. The causes which prevent it are seated in the nature of things, and cannot entirely be counteracted by human means. Mutual forbearance, therefore, becomes a duty, obligatory upon all, and we may, I am confident, count on a cheerful compliance with this high injunction, on the part of our constituents. It is not to be supposed that they will object to make such comparatively inconsiderable sacrifices for the preservation of rights and privileges which other less favored portions of the world would have in vain, waded through seas of blood to acquire.

Our course is a safe one, if it be but faithfully adhered to. Acquiescence in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and the exercise of that will in a spirit of moderation, justice, and brotherly kindness, will constitute a cement which would forever preserve our Union. Those who cherish and inculcate sentiments like these, render a most essential service to their country: whilst those who seek to weaken their influence, are, however conscientious and praiseworthy their intentions, in effect its worst enemies.

If the intelligence and influence of the country, instead of laboring to foment sectional prejudices, to be made subservient to party warfare, were, in good faith, applied to the eradication of causes of local discontent, by the improvement of our institutions, and by facilitating their adaptation to the condition of the times, this task would prove one of less difficulty.—May we not hope that the obvious interests of our common country, and the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, will, in the end, lead the public mind in that direction. After all, the nature of the subject does not admit of a plan wholly free from objection. That which has for some time been in operation is, perhaps, the worst that could exist; and every advance that can be made in its improvement is a matter eminently worthy of your most deliberate attention.

It is very possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view may yet be devised. If so, it is to be hoped that those who disapprove of the past, and dissent from what is proposed for the future, will feel it their duty to direct their attention to it, as they must be sensible that, unless some fixed rule for the action of the Federal Government in this respect is established, the course now attempted to be corrected will be again resorted to. Any mode which is calculated to give the greatest degree of effect and harmony to our legislation upon the subject—which shall best serve to keep the movements of the Federal Government within the sphere intended by those who modelled and those who adopted it—which shall lead to the extinguishment of the national debt in the shortest period, and impose the lightest burdens upon our constituents, shall receive from me a cordial and firm support.

Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution that regulates the election of President and Vice President. The necessity for its amendment is made so clear to my mind, by the observation of its evils, and by the many able discussions which they have elicited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that I should be wanting to my duty were I to withhold another expression of my deep solicitude upon the subject. Our system fortunately contemplates a recurrence to first principles, differing in this respect from all that have preceded it, and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and commotions which have marked the progress of other Governments.—Our fellow-citizens, too, who, in proportion to their love of liberty, keep a steady eye upon the means of sustaining it, do not require to be reminded of the duty they owe to themselves to remedy all essential defects in so vital a part of their system. While they are sensible that every evil attendant upon its operation is not necessarily indicative of a bad organization, but may proceed from temporary causes, yet the habitual presence, or even a single instance of evils which can be clearly traced to an organic defect, will not, I trust, be overlooked through a too scrupulous veneration of the work of their ancestors. The Constitution was an experiment committed to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of our countrymen, in whose ranks the framers of it themselves were to perform the part of patriotic observation and scrutiny; and if they have passed from the stage of existence with an increased confidence in its general adaptation to our condition, we should learn from authority so high, the duty of fortifying the points in it which time proves to be exposed, rather than be deterred from approaching them by the suggestions of fear, or the dictates of misplaced reverence.

A provision which does not secure to the people a direct choice of their Chief Magistrate, but has a tendency to defeat their will, presented to my mind such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since, has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character, is unjust to the people, and becomes, when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body. Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptation to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommended some restrictions upon the re-eligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of officers generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation, with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate. In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor, will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress, that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments, on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee, on the north and Louisiana, on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the south-western frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites—free them from the power of the States—enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions—will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers—and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress, at their last session, an object of much solicitude.

Toward the aborigines of the country, no one can indulge a more friendly feeling than myself, or would go further in attempting to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and make them a happy and prosperous people. I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts, but, as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have, with great unanimity determined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the western forests, to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside.—These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the inconveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have been subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested, and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the west, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated or has disappeared to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interests of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with forests, and ranged by

a few thousand savages, to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms—embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute—occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people—and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion.

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States, were annihilated or have melted away, to make room for the whites.—The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the westward; and we now propose to acquire the countries occupied by the red men of the South and West by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the U. States, to send to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, or than our children are now doing. To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these painful separations from every thing, animate & inanimate, with which the young heart has been entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds and almost thousands of miles, at their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this Government, when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expenses of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the West on such conditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more afflicting to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century—so just to the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co-operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men. The States, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia, there is an express contract; with the new states, an implied one of equal obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, and, in some instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both parties, that the power of the States was to be co-extensive with their limits, and that, with all convenient despatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and remove every obstruction to the complete jurisdiction of the State governments over the soil? Probably not one of those states would have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—had it been understood that they were to be confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which had at the time been extinguished.

It is, therefore, a duty which this government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands, which Congress themselves have included within their limits. When this is done, the duties of the General Government in relation to the States and Indians within their limits are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they choose. The purchase of their lands does not alter, in the least, their personal relations with the State government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of the Indians.—That they possess by virtue of their sovereign power within their own limits, in as full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands; nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indian oppressed by subjection to the laws of the States, will unite in attempting to open the eyes of those children of the forest to their true condition, and by a speedy removal, to relieve them from the evils, real or imaginary, present or prospective, with which they may be supposed to be threatened.

Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, in as much as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff on our commercial interests.

The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts.

The power to impose duties on imports, originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them: and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

The difficulties of a more expedient adjustment of the tariff, although great, are far from being insurmountable. Some are unwilling to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole; others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they approve should be jeopardized. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people, and to their Representatives. The general interest is the interest of each; and my confidence is entire, that, to ensure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood.

It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers, and attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes, qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both in its evils and in its advantages. By one class of reasoners, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its influence, and by another, the reduced price of manufactured articles. The probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are induced by that influence of interest and prejudices to which I have referred. The decrease of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw material, and the manufactured article, but provisions and lands. The cause must, therefore be deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the United States. It may, in a measure, be attributable to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply and increase in the demand; while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented.—The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn. A part of the effect, too, is doubtless owing to an increase of operatives and improvements in machinery. But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance alone ought to be protected: of these the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree. The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high; it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute to justify a general exaction; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe. Much relief may be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

The best, as well as fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation. If, after due examination of its merits unconnected with extraneous considerations, such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase a support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favor a majority of the Representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were honestly adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection would be saved from the prejudice excited against them, when that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel or conceive themselves to be oppressed. What is incalculably more important the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded, not on identity of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities, entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance in measures which, resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried.

I am well aware that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy coeval with our government; pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

According to the estimates at the Treasury Department, the receipts in the treasury during the present year will amount to twenty-four millions one hundred and sixty-one thousand and eighteen dollars, which will exceed by about three hundred thousand dollars the estimate presented in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of public debt, is estimated at thirteen millions seven hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and eleven dollars; and the payment on account of public debt for the same period will have been eleven millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and thirty dollars; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, of four millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars.

In connexion with the condition of our finances, it affords me pleasure to remark, that judicious & efficient arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department for securing the pecuniary responsibility of the public officers, and the more punctual payment of public dues. The revenue cutter service has been organized, and placed on a good footing; and aided by an increase of inspectors at exposed points: and the regulations adopted under the act of May, 1830, for the inspection and appraisement of merchandise, have produced much improvement in the execution of the laws, and more security against the commission of frauds upon the revenue. Abuses in the allowances for fishing bounties have also been corrected, and a material saving in that branch of the service thereby effected. In addition to these improvements, the system of expenditure for sick seamen belonging to the merchant service has been revised; and, by being rendered uniform and economical, the benefits of the fund applicable to the object have been usefully extended.

The prosperity of our country is also further evinced by the increased revenue arising from the sale of public lands, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the documents accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted. I beg leave to draw your attention to this report, and to the propriety of making early appropriations for the objects which it specifies.

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests entrusted to the War Department. Some of them were referred to in my former message; and they are presented in detail in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith submitted. I refer you, also, to the report of that officer for a knowledge of the state of the army, fortifications, arsenal, and Indian affairs; all of which, it will be perceived, have been guarded with zealous attention and care. It is worthy of your consideration, whether the armaments necessary for the fortifications on our maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be, completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. This precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortification which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom, which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of that Department have been conducted during the present year.—Our position in relation to all the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harassing inroads upon our coast, against which we have to guard. A respectable naval force, always afloat, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot for future use, than to increasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful Navy of new ships, almost as soon as old ones could be repaired.

The modifications of this part of the service suggested in my last annual message, which are noticed more in detail in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are again recommended to your serious attention.

The report of the Postmaster General, in like manner exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already extended by the operations of the Post Office Department, considerable improvements within the present year have been secured, an increase in the accommodation of stage coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the transportation of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, & at the same time, an annual saving made, of upwards of 72,000 dollars. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfilment of existing contracts, and in the additional expense, between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country; yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the Department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements. The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulation, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the security of the funds of the Department. The efficiency and industry of its officers, and the ability and energy of contractors, justify an increased confidence in its continued prosperity.

But the attention of Congress was called on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the United States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service. This resulted in the establishment of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of the law which authorized the appointment of that officer and defined his duties. But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, is calculated to supersede the necessity of extending the duties and powers of the Attorney General's office. On the contrary, I am convinced that the public interest would be greatly benefited by giving to that officer the general superintendence of the various law agents of the Government, and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the United States may be interested, allowing to him, at the same time, such a compensation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business. I think such a provision is alike due to the public and to the officer.

Occasion of reference from the different Executive Departments to the Attorney General are of frequent occurrence, and the prompt decision of the questions so referred tends much to facilitate the despatch of business in those Departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereto appended, shows also a branch of the public service, not specifically entrusted to any officer, which might be advantageously committed to the Attorney General.

But independently of those considerations, this is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed with a view to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice. The state of things which warrant such an organization, no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services of this officer would render his absence from the seat of Government, in professional attendance upon the courts, injurious to the public service, and the interests of the Government could not fail to be promoted by charging him with the general superintendence of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justness of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress to make the necessary provisions for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney General, in regard to compensation, on the same footing with the heads of the several Executive Departments. To this officer might also be intrusted a cognizance of the cases of insolvency in public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year should meet the approbation of Congress, to which I again solicit your attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District of Columbia. Placed by the Constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater share of its consideration than it has yet received. There is a want of uniformity in its laws, particularly those of a penal character, which increases the expense of their administration, and subjects the people to all the inconveniences which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territory. On different sides of the Potomac, the offence is punishable in unequal degrees; and the peculiarities of many of the early laws of Maryland and Virginia remain in force, notwithstanding their repugnance, in some cases, to the improvements which have superseded them in those States. Besides a remedy for these evils, which is loudly called for, it is respectfully submitted whether a provision authorizing the election of a Delegate to represent the wants of the citizens of this District on the floor of Congress, is not due to them, and to the character of our Government. No portion of our citizens should be without a practical enjoyment of the principles of freedom; and there is none more important than that which cultivates a proper relation between the governors and the governed. Imperfect as this must be in this case, yet it is believed that it would be greatly improved by a representation in Congress, with the same privileges that are allowed to those of the other Territories of the United States.

The penitentiary is ready for the reception of convicts, and only awaits the necessary legislation to put it into operation: as one object of which, I beg leave to recall to your attention the propriety of providing suitable compensation for the officers charged with its inspection.

The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country & its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, the expense of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks, while the Bank of the United States, though issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposit, and for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions.

These suggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation, as with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the possible modifications of the system which cannot continue to exist in its present form, without occasional collisions with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States and the people.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signalized in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 14, 1830.

MESSAGE.—The principal peculiarity of the message is its extreme length. In all other respects it does not, as far as we recollect, differ materially from the message to Congress at its last session. Its style and literary execution are in the main good, and in that respect bearing no resemblance to the inaugural address of President Jackson. The views in some parts of it are unquestionably sound and just, and such as no man or body of men in this country ever have or ever will dispute; but it cannot, we think, be denied by any one who has given the document a candid perusal, that it is the most thoroughly time-serving and popularity-seeking document which has ever appeared. The object of the message seems to be not so much to present to the people the true state of our foreign and domestic relations, and to recommend the proper measures to the consideration of Congress, as to give an exaggerated and deceptive account of the wonders done, abroad and at home, by himself and his associates, and to enter into a long and tedious and misplaced discussion, appropriate enough in the columns of a newspaper, but uncalled for in a President's message. But what is the result of all this self-praise? Among *foreign* matters, the most prominent place is given to the arrangement with England for the opening the West India ports. This is of course represented as immensely important—but no new facts are disclosed, different from those already before the public. The details of the arrangement are promised to Congress, but nothing appears in the message but the avowal of facts known already, and the President's opinion on the subject—and the opinion of any practical merchant, or any man of ordinary sense and observation, is quite as good and as much to be relied upon as that of President Jackson. The forming a treaty with the Turks was undoubtedly, under the circumstances, an obviously desirable measure, provided one could be made without compromising the honor or sacrificing the interests of the country. What the provisions of that treaty are, cannot of course appear in the message. But the subject of our claims on France, for spoliations of our commerce, was, both in point of amount and principle, the most important subject of any of foreign negociations. This the President recommends strongly, and urges the adjustment of these claims as of the highest importance. But with all this talk nothing has been done on this important subject, and, except from the hopes to be derived from the change of government in France, the claimants are, to all appearance, as far from obtaining any redress as ever. The Russian Minister, too, seems to be as high in favor as any of his brethren, and he is spoken of as one "on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance." The President must have a miserable opinion of his fellow citizens to suppose them capable of being deceived by the idle pretexts put forth in relation to Mr. Randolph. The circumstances attending the appointment of that gentleman, have been humiliating to the country and disgraceful to the immediate actors.

Such are our foreign relations, and considering the favorable changes which have taken place in the state of public feeling and public affairs in Europe, our government could not well have prefaced this. The two-faced, double-dealing, time-serving course indicated by the remarks on the subject of the tariff and internal improvements we shall have occasion in future to allude to, and must omit for the present, not a little appalled by the dangerous patronage arising from the appointment of *fifty-one additional light-house keepers!!* But that precious humbug, the "bank of the Treasury Department," is too exquisitely ridiculous to be endorsed by the most unscrupulous of the President's partisans. It is to be, it seems, a bank without corporate powers, stock-holders, debtors, or property—issuing no notes, but relying upon public and private deposits. But its expenses are to be paid "by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange!" that is, (if this means any thing) that the government is to carry on the business of private banking by its officers, but upon whom the bills are to be drawn or in what manner this sensible project is to be carried into effect, would puzzle even the General himself, even if aided by the high financial talents of the Treasury Department and the *thinking* powers of the Navy head. It may be very presumptuous in us to have an opinion where such wisdom has been at work, but of all the silly and idle schemes in finance which abound, none are so ridiculous as the measure here proposed. One would have supposed that the elaborate and convincing reports of Messrs. McDuffie and Smith before both houses of Congress during the last session, would have left but one opinion in the country on the subject of the beneficial effects of the United States Bank.

The mean, undignified and ungenerous allusion to Mr. Clay, was not to have been anticipated even from Gen. Jackson. The attack upon a rival candidate for that high office even during the contest, is sufficiently execrable—but the introduction of such personal allusions into a document which should be farthest from personal or party allusion, is despicable, and goes far to prove that those qualities which were once conceded to him by his opponents at first, of generosity, frankness and liberality, are not possessed by him. The friends of HENRY CLAY well know that he would have despised such a course of conduct.

As the President recommends an amendment of the Constitution, providing that the President shall not be a second time eligible to that office, it would be presumed, if his conduct ever followed his declared principles, that he did not mean to be again a candidate. He must be aware that next to a direct constitutional provision, the practice of successive Presidents would lead to the adoption of a custom which might have the force of law, in the same manner that now no man would dare to be a candidate for a third term of office, or if he were to be, could by any possibility succeed. If Gen. Jackson is really honest in his views on this subject, he will not be again a candidate. The remarks on the Indians deserve a fuller notice than we can at this time give them—we shall therefore allude to them in some future number. The message bears marks of various contributors, of very various views, which are not always so pared off and softened down as not to be plainly inconsistent with each other—but whatever assistance may have been rendered the President, the Bank project we doubt not is all his own.

The last New-Haven Chronicle contains the Census of this State entire, from which we copy the following aggregate of the population of each county. The editor remarks that it may not be exactly accurate, as it is not throughout obtained from the latest official returns, but it will be found to be a very near approximation to the truth. The population of the State falls very little short of 300,000: the present statement will probably be increased a little, but not enough to give us six U. S. Representatives, should 50,000 be the ratio adopted, as it probably will.

	1820.	1830.	Nett gain.
Hartford,	47,264	51,149	3885
New-Haven,	39,606	43,831	4225
New-London,	38,663	42,256	3594
Fairfield,	42,739	47,118	4379
Windham,	25,031	27,114	2083
Litchfield,	41,267	42,853	1586
Middlesex,	22,405	24,694	2289
Tolland,	18,264	18,711	447
	275,238	297,726	22,488

The National Intelligencer, of the 10th inst. says—It was hardly expected that so early in the session of Congress any decision should have taken place in either house which should have any bearing on a question of so great importance as that which concerns the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States. It came up, however, yesterday—incidentally, indeed, but still substantively, as to its effect. The decision to refer the recommendation of the President on that subject to the same committee as reported against it at the last session, indicates, probably, with few individual exceptions (as many of the exceptions being on the one side as the other) the strength of the question in the House of Representatives. Appearances are decisive against any present action upon the Executive recommendation; and (whatever, at some future session, may be the ultimate fate of the question of re-chartering the present Bank) they are equally decisive against the establishment of a Government Bank, on the principles suggested in the Message.

The Lyceum in this city, bids fair to be eminently useful. As was expected from the first, it has attracted the attention of the citizens lately, to an uncommon degree, and is likely to fulfil the purposes of its institution, by instilling a taste for scientific and literary subjects, and purifying that which is already known to exist among us.—Nothing can better promote so desirable an object, than the visits of its members, and a due portion of solicitude freely manifested in regard to the performances which are exhibited. If due reward is not at once enjoyed in the gratification of our utmost hopes, it certainly will be had, in the consummation of sustaining and encouraging efforts which are intended to promote mental cultivation. An employment at once so useful, and dignified, is entitled to our best support, and will repay it.

We witnessed at the last meeting a handsome display of talent, and useful research, from the pen of Doct. Hooker. A gratuitous effort on the part of the gentleman, to render a lasting benefit to the working classes of society, does honor to his heart, no less than to the sound views of a discriminating mind. The success of his exertions will be found, in the elevation of the standard of merit among those men; and presenting to their grasp the emoluments and distinctions, which in our government are due to *virtuous ambition alone*. It is hoped that the course of lectures, proposed to be delivered by Doct. Hooker, will meet not only the cheerful attention of those, whose interests he seeks to cherish, but be found highly useful in promoting the diligence and ingenuity of every portion of this interesting and indispensable part of our growing community.

The exemplary industry which enables a young gentleman to spare from the avocations of his profession, time enough to accomplish these lectures, is certainly deserving of all praise.

"Increase of knowledge is a victory over idleness; and the beauty of knowledge, is rectitude of conduct."

"Say not the possessors of science have passed away, and are forgotten; every one who has walked in the path of science, has reached the goal."—*Arabian Maxims.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday Dec. 7, it was resolved that the 34th Rule for conducting the business of the Senate, be so far suspended as to authorise that body, in the absence of the Vice President, to appoint by ballot a Chairman of the Finance Committee. A ballot was then taken, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was chosen Chairman of said Committee. The Standing Committees were then organized as follows:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, White, Bell, and King.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, of Md. Smith of S. C. Silsbee, King and Johnston.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Woodbury, Johnston, Silsbee, Sanford, and Forsyth.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, and Bibb.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Noble, Brown, and Seymour.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Naudain, and Iredell.

On the Militia.—Messrs Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Noble, and Bibb.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Livingston, and Webster.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Barton, McKinley, Kane, Ellis, and Sprague.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Burnet, Poindexter, Grundy, and Naudain.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Troup, Hendricks, Dudley, and Benton.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, Foot, and Brown.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Hayne, Frelinghuysen.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, and Seymour.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Foot, Holmes, Marks, Chase, and Chambers.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Sprague.

On the Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Iredell, Baker, and Knight.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Marks, Willey, and Baker.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Tyler, Ruggles, Dudley, and Poindexter.

The bill authorising an appropriation to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, returned by the President at the last session, and accompanying his message, was ordered to lie on the table.

On Wednesday no other business was transacted in the Senate, except the reference of the President's Message to the appropriate Committees, and some notices of bills to be offered to morrow. Two or three petitions were also presented and referred.

In the House of Representatives, there was no business transacted. A motion was made by Mr. J. W. Taylor, that the House proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees; but the resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Hoffman, who suggested, as the reason for his motion, that the recent arrival of the Speaker, and the state of indisposition in which he was, rendered him unfit for the labor, at this moment. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the only business of importance transacted, was the appointment of a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sanford, Iredell, Dickerson, Woodbury and Clayton, to consider and report on the Current Coins. As a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Messrs. Adams and McLean, Senators from Mississippi and Illinois, who died since the last session of Congress, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House of Representatives were occupied in the adoption of the customary resolutions relative to the reference of the various subjects embraced in the message to committees. Some discussion arose on a motion made by Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, to change the direction of so much of the message as refers to the U. States Bank, from the Committee of Ways and Means, and to give the subject to a Select Committee, but this motion was defeated in the House on a vote by Ayes and Noes, of 108 to 67.—All the members from this State against it.

The House of Representatives, on Friday, Dec. 10, proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day moved by Mr. Taylor yesterday, for the appointment of Standing Committees, provided for by the rules of the House, when the Chair announced them as follows:

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Alston, Tucker, Claiborne, Randolph, Johnson, (Tenn.) Beckman and Coleman.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Dwight, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Overton, and Alexander.

On Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Williams, McCoy, Barber, (Conn.) McIntire, Ramsey and Lea.

Of Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard, Loyall and Lamar.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Wickliffe, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin, (Ohio) and Clay.

On Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Johnson, (Ken.) Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russel, M'Creery, and Lent.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Ihrie and Semmes.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Buchanan, Davis, (of S. C.) Ellsworth, Daniel, White, (of La.) Foster, and Gordon.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Burges, Deberry, Wingate, Young, De Witt, Brown, and Crane.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, Davenport, Lyon, Halsey, Spencer (of Md.) Thompson, (of Ohio,) and Norton.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Sterigere, Nuckolls, Pettis, Taylor, Denny, Dudley, and Draper.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallary, Stanberry, Condict, Irvin, (Penn.) Monell, Barbour, of Va., and Huntington.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Spencer, Roane, Wilson, Ross, Smith, of Penn. Standefer and Chandler.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs, of Conn. Hubbard, Gaither, Lewis.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Findlay, Blair of S. C., Mitchell, and Speight.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Crowninshield, Miller, Carson, Dorsey, White of N. Y., and Anderson.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett of Mass., Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Clark, Strong, Creighton, Armstrong, Angel, Cowles, W. B. Shepard.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Trezvant, Lecompte, Chilton, Hammons, Bockee, Ford, and Botman.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pierce, Reed, and Pierson.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Maxwell of N. Y., Swann, and Broadhead.

There were about thirty resolutions offered and adopted, but none of them were of such importance as to demand specific notice.

Died,

At West Springfield, Mass., Mr. ELIJAH LATHROP, aged 83, formerly of this town.

Norwich Lyceum & Mechanics' Institute—this evening, at 7 o'clock. Question. "Ought government to make legislative provision for the support of the poor?"

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1831.
The Malte Brun School Geography, illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables. By S. G. Goodrich.
Essay on the Hieroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jr. By J. G. H. Greppo.—Translated from the French by Isaac Stewart, with Notes and Illustrations.
Stewart's Essays on Future Punishment.
Dec. 15.

NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.
Apply to
JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 38

FOR SALE,

A first rate family HORSE and CHAISE. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH HYDE or the subscriber.
R. W. ROATH.
Dec. 15. 38

NOTICE.

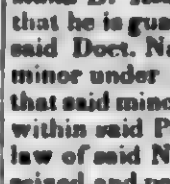
THE subscriber informs his customers that 1 year's pay for newspapers becomes due on the 22d of Dec. inst. All persons who have taken newspapers of him three months or more, are requested to make payment immediately.
NEEDHAM SLATE.
Dec. 8. 38

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1830.
Present John Hyde, Judge.

ON the petition of *Roswell W. Roath*, of Norwich, in the county of New London and state of Connecticut, shewing to this Court that he is guardian to Abby E. Tisdale, Harriet E. Tisdale, and Elizabeth Tisdale, children of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of said Norwich, deceased, and minors under the age of twenty one years—and of *Edmund D. Roath*, of said Norwich, shewing that he is guardian to George Tisdale, son of said Doct. Nathan Tisdale, deceased, and a minor under the age of twenty one years—that said minors are all of said Norwich, and within said Probate District, and are heirs at law of said Nathan Tisdale, and that each is seized and possessed in fee of an interest of one-fifth part in common and undivided in certain real estate, lying and being situate in the town of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and state of Connecticut, being the same real estate belonging to their father, the said Nathan Tisdale, at the time of his decease, and embraces a lot of land in said Bridgeport in quantity about seventy rods, more or less, with a dwelling house and other out houses standing thereon, and is bounded as follows, viz.: North and East on land of Ezekiel Hubbard; South on Beaver street, and West on Middle street—that said real estate is going to decay, and depreciating in value, &c.—praying, for reasons therein stated, for liberty from this Court to sell the same, as per petitions on file, dated Norwich, Dec. 8th, A. D. 1830:

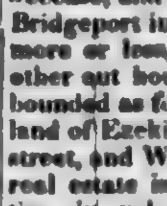
Thereupon ordered, That said petitions be continued, to be heard at the Court of Probate to be holden in and for said District, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the first Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon—and that said guardians give public notice of the pendency of said petitions by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and in a newspaper printed in said Bridgeport, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of March next. [38
Attest,
BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

For New-York.



Sloop Trenor, J. Williams master, will sail for the above port, on Thursday, 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board. 1w

For New-York.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



The sloop Diamond, Captain Benj. Rogers, will sail between this place and New York during the Winter, and will come so far up the river as practicable, there will land and receive freight. For further information enquire on board or to E. A. Bill.
Dec. 14. 3w38

DECEMBER 14.
RECEIVED THIS DAY, AND PURCHASED THE LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—
Super blue, black, olive green and olive brown BROADCLOTHS,
Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres,
Plaid Camblets,
Welch gauze Flannel, very fine,
Merino Cloths, very low,
Circassians,
Very fine black Bombazines,
Rich fancy Chintz, a great variety,
White and black Merino Shawls
A great variety silk gauze, worsted Barrage, and printed Thibet Hdkfs.,
Plain black and green worsted Barrage,
4-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Prussian Shawls,
Green, crimson and scarlet Moreens,
Brown and black Linens; 4-4 Irish Linens,
Linen Cambrics and linen cambric Hdkfs,
Plain white Pongee Hdkfs., a beautiful article,
Flag and Bandanna do.
Plain black Lustring and Gro de Nap,
Pink, green, buff and blue Lustrings,
A few setts very rich Ribbons,
Men's and women's kid, beaver and silk Gloves,
Men's heavy colored buck do.; Mitts,
Heavy buckskin Mittens, per dozen,
French working Cotton; spool do.
Black and colored Cambrics,
Plain and figured Jackonet, mull mull, Swiss and book Muslins,
Men's and women's Hosiery, all kinds,
Valencia, toilinett and silk Vestings,
5-4 and 4-4 heavy brown Sheetings,
Brown and black Hamilton Jeans,
6-4 Auburn, Dorchester and other Bed Ticks.
—ON HAND—
A large stock fine and superfine CARPETINGS, at less than New York prices.
WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.

I have lately received a new supply of Goods from New York, which I will sell cheap. If that is not cheap enough, I will sell them *cheaper*. Those that owe me, are particularly notified that I will attend to the settlement of accounts every day, (Sundays excepted) until the first of January next.—After that, I shall probably sue some folks!! Be particular.
JOSEPH CHESTER.
Dec. 14, 1830. 38

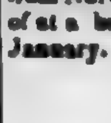
PATENT CLOCKS,

JUST received and warranted to keep first rate time—for sale by
E. A. BILL.
Dec. 15.

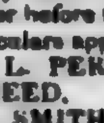
FOR SALE,

The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of Mansfield, Ct. on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by Hutchins & Bacon. The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 18 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, and about thirty-five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 20 miles from Hartford and 22 from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 1st of January. For further particulars apply to
GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH,
of Norwich,
or JOS. HUTCHINS,
Canterbury.
Dec. 10, 1830. 38

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

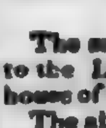


JOSEPH BACKUS
Offers for sale the house where he now stays—pleasantly located, and too well known to need any description.



—ALSO—
The handsome two story Dwelling House, on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimus Clark.
—ALSO—
The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.
The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.
For further particulars enquire of
BACKUS & NORTON.
Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 38

TO BE LET,



And possession given immediately—a Dwelling House situated on the west side of the River, recently occupied by Freeman Lovell.—For further particulars enquire of
F. LOVELL,
or E. A. BILL.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 3w38

TO BE LET,

THE basement story of the House in East Chelsea near the Lumber Yard; with the privilege of ingress and egress to the same, until the house shall be occupied by lumber—at which time it must be abandoned, and the rent cease.
WM. ROGERS.
Dec. 14. 3w38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Canterbury and non residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, for the purpose of receiving a State tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1829, at the following times and places, viz.: On the 3d day of January, 1831, at the house of Chauncey Bacon, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12; the same day at the house of Peter Spicer, from 1 P. M. until 4; and on the 4th day at William Morse's, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12; the same day at the house of Spencer Lyon, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4.
N. B. Those who neglect to meet the subscriber at the above named times and places, must expect to pay travelling fees.
WALTER PECK, Collector.
Canterbury, Dec. 14. 38

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose debts are due, are requested to pay without further delay.
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 14. 38

MISSING,

A large size green silk UMBRELLA—marked on the silk "J. Enright, Petersburg, Virga." The holder will oblige the owner by leaving it at this office.
Dec. 14. 38

AXES.

GLASKOE'S cast steel warranted Axes, for sale very cheap by
E. A. BILL.
Dec. 14. 38

POETRY.

From the New Haven Register.

A PARODY.

"I won't be a Nun."

Oh, is it not a pity such a gentleman as I
Should be shut up in a prison, to pine away and die,
'Cause I don't pay my debts, 'cause I won't pay my debts—
For I'm so fond of [illegible] that I cannot pay my debts.

The gentlemen in York say it's fashionable there
When they will not pay their debts, to go to jail and swear—
And they don't pay their debts, and they won't pay their debts,
And they say they've been unfortunate and cannot pay their debts.

They're up to things in York, but I hate to go to jail,
It would be so disgraceful that the thought on't makes me pale—
Yet I shan't pay my debts—O, I can't pay my debts,
For then I should be penniless! O, I will not pay my debts.

'Tis strange folks are so barbarous!—I do not like the law—
But a man without the cash is but a man of straw—
So I won't pay my debts—no, I shan't pay my debts,
For it would be my ruin! O, I cannot pay my debts.

So, gaoler, ope your door, and turn the key and lock it—
I shall come out a gentleman, with money in my pocket—
And I shan't pay my debts, if I can pay my debts;
My creditors may whistle—but I will not pay my debts.

KEYSER.

From the Youth's Keepsake, for 1831.

TIRED OF PLAY.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Tired of Play! Tired of Play!
What hast thou done this live long day?
The birds are hushed, and so is the bee,
The sun is creeping up steeple and tree,
The doves have flown to the sheltering eaves,
And the nests are dark with the drooping leaves—
Twilight gathers and day is done—
How hast thou spent it beautiful one?

Playing? But what hast thou done beside,
To tell thy mother at eventide?
What promise of morn is left unbroken?
What kind word to thy playmates spoken?
Whom hast thou pitied and whom forgiven?
How with thy faults has duty striven?
What hast thou learned by field and hill—
By Greenwood path and singing rill?

There will come an eve of a longer day,
That will find thee tired—but not of play!
When thou wilt lean as thou leanest now,
With drooping limbs and aching brow,
And wish the shadows would faster creep,
And long to go to thy quiet sleep.

Well were it then if thine aching brow,
Were as free from sin and shame as now—
Well for thee, if thy lip could tell
A tale like this of a day spent well.
If thine open hand hath relieved distress—
If thy pity hath sprung to wretchedness—
If thou hath forgiven the sore offence,
And humbled thy heart with penitence—
If Nature's voices have spoken to thee
With their holy meanings eloquently—
If every creature hath won thy love,
From the creeping worm to the brooding dove,
And never a sad, low spoken word
Hath plead with thy human heart unheard—
Then, when the night steals on as now,
It will bring relief to thine aching brow,
And with joy and peace at the thought of rest,
Thou wilt sink to sleep on thy mother's breast.

MEDLEY.

NATURAL DREAD OF DEATH.—It seems to us strange, it seems as if all were wrong, in a world where, from the very constitution of things, death must close every scene of human life, where it hath reigned for ages over all generations, where the very air we breathe and dust we tread upon was once animated life—it seems to us most strange and wrong, that this most common, necessary expedient, and certain of all events, should bring such horror and desolation with it; that it should bring such tremendous agitation, as if it were some awful and unprecedented phenomenon; that it should be more than death—a shock, a catastrophe, a convulsion; as if nature, instead of holding on its steady course, were falling into destructive ruins.

And that which is strange, is our strangeness to this event. Call sickness, we repeat, call pain, an approach to death. Call the weariness and failure of the limbs and senses, call decay, dying. It is so; it is a gradual loosening of the cords of life, and a breaking up of its reservoirs and resources. So shall they all, one and another, give way. "I feel"—will the thoughtful man say—"I feel the pang of suffering, as it were, piercing and cutting asunder, one by one, the fine and invisible bonds that hold me to the earth. I feel the gushing current of life within me to be wearing away its own channels. I feel the sharpness of every keen emotion, and of every sense and far penetrating thought, as if it were shortening the moments of the soul's connexion and conflict with the body." So it is, and so it shall be, till at last, "the silver cord is loosened, and the golden bowl is broken, and the pitcher is broken at the fountain, and the wheel is broken at the cistern, and the dust returns to the earth as it was, and the spirit returns unto God who gave it."

No; it is not a strange dispensation. Death is the fellow, of all that is earthly; the friend of man alone. It is not an anomaly; it is not a monster in the creation. It is the law, and the lot of nature.

Not to thy eternal resting place,
Shalt thou retire alone. . . . .
Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world, with kings,
The powerful of the earth, the wise and good,
Fair forms and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills,
Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun: the vales,
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods, rivers that move
In majesty, and complaining brooks,
That make the meadows green, and poured round all,
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste—
Are but the solemn decorations all,
Of the great tomb of man.

But of what is it the tomb? Does the spirit die? Do the blest affections of the soul go down into the dark and silent grave? Oh! no. "The narrow house, and pall, and breathless darkness," and funeral train—these belong not to the soul. They proclaim but the body's dissolution. They but celebrate the vanishing away of the shadow of existence. Man does not die, though the forms of popular speech thus announce his exit. He does not die. We bury, not our friend, but only the form the vehicle in which, for a time, our friend lived.—That cold, impassive clay, is not the friend, the parent, the child, the companion, the cherished being—No it is not; blessed be God that we can say—it is not: It is the material world only that earth claims. It is "dust" only that "descends to dust." The grave!—let us break its awful spell, its dread dominion. It is the [illegible] man lays down his weakness, his infirmity; [illegible] and sorrows, that he may rise up to a new and glorious life. It is the place where man ceases—in all that is frail and decaying—ceases to be man, that he may be, in glory and blessedness, an angel of light!

Why, then, should we fear death, save as the wicked fear, and must fear it? Why dread to lay down this frail body in its resting place, and this weary aching head, on the pillow of its repose?—Why tremble at this—that in the long sleep of the tomb, the body shall suffer disease no more, and pain no more; and hear no more, the cries of want nor the groans of distress,—and far retired from the turmoil of life, that violence and change shall pass lightly over it, and the elements shall beat and the storms shall sigh unheard around its lowly bed?—Say, ye aged and infirm, is it the greatest of evils to die? Say ye children of care and toil! say ye afflicted and tempted! is it the greatest of evils to die?

Oh! no. Come the last hour, in God's own time!—and a good life and a glorious hope shall make it welcome. Come the hour of release!—and affection shall make it welcome. Come the hour of re-union with the loved and lost on earth!—and the passionate yearnings of affection, and the strong aspiration of faith, shall bear us to their blessed land. Come death to this body—this burdened, tempted, frail, failing, dying body!—and to the soul, come freedom, light, and joy unceasing!—come the immortal life!—He that liveth—and the conqueror over the Devil—he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die.'

A TRUE STORY. As a clergyman in Vermont, who had blown the trumpet long and loud, on the subject of temperance, was returning from a distillery with a jug of [illegible] met a man, one of his parishioners, who had not been the most forward to relinquish the cup, and who had been heard to say, he believed Mr. H. as well as Dr. Beecher, was in the habit of stealing his bottle now and having it returned with brandy; and was thus accosted by him—"Well, Mr. H. you have been over to [illegible], and get a little to taper off with [illegible]," replied the clergyman, "would you like to take a drop?" "I don't care if I do, that's to you," replied the man; and taking the jug, deliberately pulled out the stopple, and poured out [illegible] of vinegar!

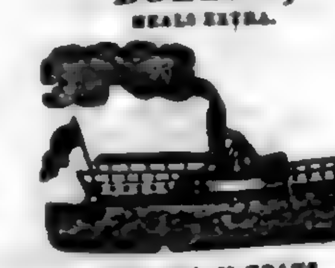
Hard.—Those who make themselves the standard by which to judge of others, and who falsely strong drink, will sometimes be found with more [illegible] than brains in their head.—*Obs. & Telegraph.*

DAILY LINE DISCONTINUED,

AND

FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR,

MEALS EXTRA.



THE STEAM-BOATS

OLIVER ELLSWORTH

AND

MACDONOUGH

Will commence running as follows, on Thursday, the 18th inst:

Days of leaving HARTFORD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Days of leaving NEW YORK, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, viz:

The *Oliver Ellsworth* will leave Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Macdonough* will leave Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, Nov. 12, 1830. 36

For New-York.

THE

STEAM BOAT FANNY,

CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

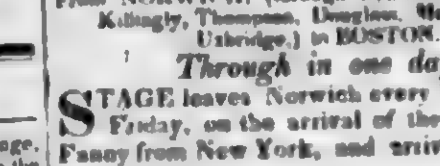
The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

Steam Boat Stage Line,



From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

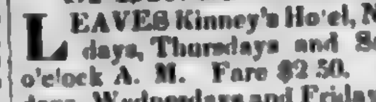
Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28



SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

VALUABLE ALMANAC.

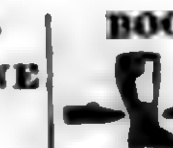
Just published and for sale at

THO. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1831. This Almanac contains more than three hundred duodecimo pages, and embraces a complete statistic account of each of the States, and of the several kingdoms of Europe. Price one dollar.

Dec. 8. 37

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Beckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO

Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

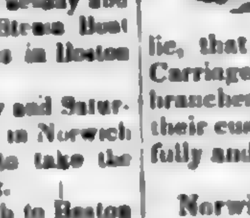
Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 6w33

LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES,

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

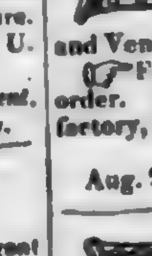
Dec. 1. 35

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET

AND



CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of all sizes.

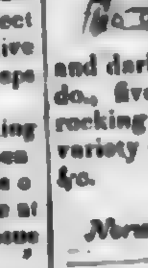
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs;—also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and *prices*, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms, as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, maguerite blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.
[illegible]

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

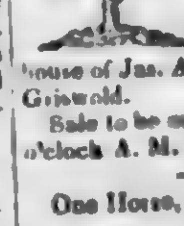
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship-yard. A plan of them will be shewn. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst. the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

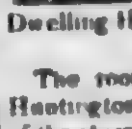
One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,



A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, or fraques and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

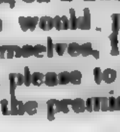
☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

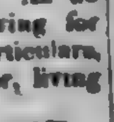
JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25. 1830. 22

MILL SEAT

FOR SALE.





The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

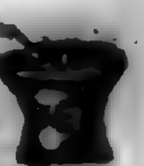
Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate, all the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, as assigned to his creditors, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at S. Gallup's Auction Room, (if not sold before at private sale,) consisting of sundry articles—dry goods and ready made clothes; two box stoves and pipes, and the equity of redemption on the house in which said Lathrop lived, in East Chelsea.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1830. 3w35



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	30 lbs. oil pepper.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angusture,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrsine,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	200 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glauber.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dunf ey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson'scghdrops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver s corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey.	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
GenuineHull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Crotan oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Descena,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue;
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far as is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON.

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and one easily to be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830.

TAKE NOTICE

ONCE for all, that I, George O. Goodrich do call upon all who are indebted to me either by book or note, to settle the same by the 10th of December. Those who do not call upon me by that date, will please to call upon J. A. Rockwell, Esq., where they will find their long standing accounts.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. IX.—No. 39. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 1763

DECEMBER 15.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, AND PURCHASED THE LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

Super blue, black, olive green and olive brown BROADCLOTHS,
Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres,
Plaid Camblets,
Welch gauze Flannel, very fine,
Merino Cloths, *very low*,
Circassians,
Very fine black Bombazines,
Rich fancy Chintz, *a great variety*,
White and black Merino Shawls.
A great variety silk gauze, worsted Barrage, and printed Thibet Hdkfs.,
Plain black and green worsted Barrage,
4-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Prussian Shawls,
Green, crimson and scarlet Moreens,
Brown and black Linens; 4-4 Irish Linens,
Linen Cambrics and linen cambric Hdkfs.,
Plain white Pongee Hdkfs., a beautiful article,
Flag and Bandanna do.
Plain black Lustring and Gro de Nap,
Pink, green, buff and blue Lustrings,
A few sets very rich Ribbons,
Men's and women's kid, beaver and silk Gloves,
Men's heavy colored buck do.; Mitts,
Heavy buckskin Mittens, per dozen,
French working Cotton; spool do.
Black and colored Cambrics.
Plain and figured Jackonet, mull mull, Swiss and book Muslins,
Men's and women's Hosiery, all kinds,
Valencia, toilinett and silk Vestings,
5-4 and 4-4 heavy brown Sheetings,
Brown and black Hamilton Jeans,
6-4 Auburn, Dorchester and other Bed Ticks.

—ON HAND—

A large stock fine and superfine CARPETINGS, at less than New York prices.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.

NEW GOODS.

A handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, recently received and for sale at a moderate advance for cash, at the store of *ERASTUS COIT.*

Dec. 1. 36

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vises, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal æratus, brooms, sieves, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

NEW FRUIT.

30 boxes bunch Muscatel } Raisins,
5 kegs " }
10 drums Figs,
300 lb. Almonds, soft shelled,
100 " " paper do.
300 " Madeira Nuts.
300 " Filberts,

Just received and for sale lower than usual, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

ALE.

40 bbls. Newburg Ale—for sale by FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 8. 37

CHEESE.

3000 lbs. Raymond's celebrated Cream Cheese, now on hand and is offered at prices satisfactory, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Ailetree do.
Band Iron,
English Blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
200 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

100 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1831.

The Malte Brun School Geography, illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables. By S. G. Goodrich.

Essay on the Hieroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jr. By J. G. H. Greppo.—Translated from the French by Isaac Stewart, with Notes and Illustrations.

Stewart's Essays on Future Punishment.

Dec. 15. 38

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,

A System of SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, chiefly derived from Malte Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of instruction. By S. G. Goodrich.

This Geography is illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables.

Dec. 8. 37

NOTE & LETTER PAPER.

Just received and for sale at
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

WHITE, blue and rose, plain and gilt edge Letter Paper,

White, rose, blue and cream colored, plain and gilt edge Note Paper.

—ALSO—

Constantly for sale, at the manufacturers' cash price, all kinds of Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Dec. 8. 37

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Just received at
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of new Books suitable for Sabbath Schools.

Dec. 8. 37

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion. By James Douglas, Esq.

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; 2d volume.

The Child's Picture Defining, and Reading Book. By T. H. Gallaudet.

The Bible Class Book, designed for Bible Classes, Sabbath Schools, and Families; prepared for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, by N. A. Fiske and J. Abbott, Professors in Amherst College.

Dec. 7. 37

NORWICH, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, & SUPERIOR FAMILY STORES,

For sale constantly by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE.

Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.

Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.

Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Colmenar, Claret, Malaga and Corsica.

FRUIT, &c.

Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Sultana and Smyrna Raisins; Zantee Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; fine India Soy; Essence of Anchovies; Chillie Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Catsup; Sallad Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.

Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponacious compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.

Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug, Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's, Storm's and Billings' fine in small papers, cut and in bulk.

SUGARS.

White and brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, for a dish of tea.

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Knapp's sponge and Lee & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick; Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. tf36

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

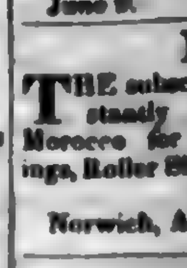
—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

GOSHEN BUTTER.

15 firkins on consignment, consequently will be sold low for cash, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 90 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

AXES.

GLASKOE'S cast steel warranted Axes, for sale very cheap by

E. A. HILL.

Dec. 15. 38

LUMBER, COAL, &C.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON
OFFERS FOR SALE,

100.000 feet clear Plank, Bds., Timber, Joist and Clap-Boards,
150,000 feet merch. do. do. do. do. do.
50,000 do. Refuse Boards,
20,000 do. Patent clear & merch Clap-Boards,
15,000 do. Geo. pine & spruce flooring, 1 1-4 inch,
10,000 do. Hemlock do.
10,000 do. Spruce Boards,
50,000 do. Spruce Joist and Timber,
10,000 do. white wood Timber, Plank & Bds.,
5,000 do. Cherry and Maple,
300,000 Pine and Cedar Shingles,
50,000 Pine and Spruce Lath,
100 tons Lackawanna, Schuylkill, and Newcastle Coal,
Providence Lime, warranted new and first quality.

Dec. 8. 37

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,

and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

FOR SALE,

10 or 12 cwt. Wool, of fine quality, and in good order.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 1. 36

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY
OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cghdrops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1828

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish those sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

What are the People of the United States bound to do in regard to the Indian Question?

Gentlemen: In my former number, I endeavored to exhibit the present state of the Indian question, as I now proceed to embody in this paper several things, which the people of the United States *are bound to do, in regard to it*. In this attempt, I make no claim to originality, but freely avail myself of suggestions, made on various public occasions, by numerous patriotic citizens residing in different parts of the country.

Let it be borne in mind, that the evil apprehended is no less than this: *That the people of the U. States will deliberately, for a small temptation, commit a gross and flagitious violation of the public faith; that, in doing this, they will oppress weak and dependent allies; and that they will thus bring upon themselves great disgrace and guilt, and upon the country neverending reproach and shame.* This is the evil to be averted, and is not the occasion worthy of the most strenuous exertions, which every friend of the country can make? Is not the exigency extreme, and the necessity of immediate effort imperious? All, who think with the writer of these paragraphs, must answer in the affirmative, and will be inclined seriously to consider the following suggestions:

1. The people of the United States are bound to regard the Cherokees and other Indians, as *men*; as human beings, entitled to receive the same treatment as Englishmen, Frenchmen, or ourselves, would be entitled to receive in the same circumstances. Here is the only weak place in their cause. They are not treated as men; and if they are finally ejected from their patrimonial inheritance by arbitrary and unrighteous power, the people of the United States will be impeached and condemned for treating the Indians, not as men, but as animals. The sentence will be pronounced against us, that, while we boasted of our attachment to liberty, and set ourselves up as patrons of the rights of man, we treated the weak and dependent—even our old and long tried allies, if weak and dependent, we treated, not as men, but as animals. Fellow-citizens, is this horrible iniquity to be perpetrated by us?

Why should not the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws, be treated as men? Their ancestors were thus treated, when Oglethorpe landed at Savannah; and when he begged them as the rightful sovereigns of the territory, to spare him a little land on which to settle, and promised them everlasting friendship and good neighborhood. The last generation was treated in the same manner by Washington, when he sent for Creek Chiefs; induced them to visit the seat of Government; explained his wishes to them, gave them his advice, and formed an honorable treaty with them, by which the United States solemnly guarantied to them a known boundary. The Cherokees and Choctaws were treated as men, during the last war, when they fought by the side of the commander who is now President of the United States, and were praised for their bravery, their fidelity, and their devotedness to the cause of their great ally. These tribes have always been treated as men, till within three years past. And why should they not be so treated still? What have they done to forfeit their human character?—Why should not a compact with them be construed and executed as a compact would be, to which France and Switzerland, or the Emperor of Austria and the Hanse Towns, might be parties? Why should not a bargain with John Ross be subject to the same rules of interpretation, as a bargain with Mr. Girard, of Philadelphia, or the Barings in London?

Once establish the position that Indians are to be treated as men, and the Cherokees have gained their cause instantly. The controversy is forever at an end. We might as well dispute whether we are bound by the treaty of 1803 to protect the Catholics of New Orleans in the free profession and exercise of their religion; or whether the St. Lawrence is a part of the boundary between the United States and Canada; or whether by the treaty of Ghent, the British engaged to evacuate the eastern part of Maine; as to hesitate, whether the Cherokees have the sole and exclusive jurisdiction over their own territory.

If the Indians had never been allowed to possess the attributes of men, the case would be very different from what it now is. Long continued [illegible] do not indeed furnish a *justification* of [illegible] who make them; but they [illegible] may possibly not perceive [illegible] presive acts. In this matter, we cannot offer [illegible] the sorry plea of prescription in crime, as an [illegible] tion of our guilt. The precedents, in our own country, are against us. For two hundred years the Indians have been treated like other men, as to the acknowledgment of their rights and the interpretation of treaties made with them. Cherokees are now living, who have been assured hundreds of times, by the accredited agents of our Government, that the United States would never permit any encroachment to be made upon them; that their country should remain inviolate, as long as they pleased to retain it; and that all treaties were to be executed with the strictest honor and fidelity. How humiliating [illegible] that all these upright decisions are to be reversed, [illegible] all engagements to perform the merest acts of justice are to be violated, without a single reason or pretext, the barefacedness of which would not disgrace an honest man, in any private transaction.

If the Indians are men, they are under the protection of the law. The people of this country demand that essential interests of individuals should not be touched, unless by the operation of law. Who has forgotten the case of Rowland Stephenson? He came to this country, as was universally supposed, an absconding debtor, a fraudulent bankrupt, a swindling defaulter. He had no peculiar claims on the country, or its Government. He had not, perhaps, in the United States, a personal acquaintance, who felt any deep interest in him; while his own countrymen and his own Government wished to arrest him. Yet, the People of the United States said, with one voice, "No man is to be arrested here, whatever his character and whatever his country, unless by due process of law." Two cities, in States distant from each other, were thrown into great agitation by the attempt to carry him out of the country clandestinely. This was right; for if one man, however ill-deserving, may be removed from the protection of the law, it is impossible to tell who will be removed next. Rowland Stephenson, though a stranger and a fugitive, and universally believed to be a culprit, experienced the protection of law, because he was a *man*; but Ross, and Hicks, and Boudinot, and Folsom, with more than twelve thousand Indian families, cannot avail themselves of the protection of law, not even of treaties, which are expressly declared by our constitution to be the supreme law of the land, and which, by the common consent of Nations, are the most sacred of all laws. These twelve thousand Indian families are not fugitives nor strangers. They inherited the immemorial possession of their ancestors, and have been constantly known to our Nation, by public transactions, for more than fifty years. They can bring files of parchments, with the seals of all our great statesmen affixed to them. All this avails nothing, however, for it has been discovered, within three years past, that they are not endowed with the rights of men; or, in other words, they have lost their human character, and become mere animals. And this is one of the discoveries of the nineteenth century, which is to illustrate our public [illegible] the latest period of time!

2. The people of the United States are bound to remember that the cause of justice will prevail if it is kept before the public eye, and pressed upon the public conscience. It is true, that self-interest blinds men strangely; but the supposed advantages to be gained by driving the Indians [illegible] are altogether too small and contemptible to exert a permanent influence upon the minds of [illegible] generally.—One of the Senators from Georgia said, in his place, while the Indian bill was under discussion, that the interest of that State in the decision of the question was very inconsiderable. This declaration will [illegible] Beyond a doubt, the interest of the Southern States would be promoted by admitting all that the Indians claim, and never attempting to get a foot of their lands, unless by treaties fairly made—all past engagements remaining inviolate.

Let this matter be kept fully, strongly, and constantly before the minds of our people, and there can be no fears in regard to the issue. Our faith will be sustained, and the nation will have acquired from the struggle a great accession of moral strength.

3. We are bound, as a people, to petition Congress, earnestly and importunately, that the apprehended evil may be averted. From every part of our land memorials should flow in, couched in terms of such eloquent expostulation, that it will be impossible for our national rulers to look upon the contemplated measures without shuddering. There are persons in all parts of our country, who speak in terms of utter abhorrence of the course now pursued with the Indians. From the most unquestionable sources, it is ascertained, that great numbers of well informed individuals in South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, perfectly agree on this subject with the great mass of the people in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the western, middle, and eastern States, and say the voice of the people; for excepting those who are misled by false [illegible] and forbidding all [illegible]

the subject, it will be found that nearly every individual is on the side of the Indians.

It is extensively supposed, that petitioning does no good; and, owing to the prevalence of this supposition, many thousands neglected to petition in behalf of the Indians last winter.—But this is a total mistake. A few more spirited memorials, supported by the personal influence of men distinguished in the community for their integrity and patriotism, would probably have defeated the Indian bill.

Among the topics of the petitions should be the following: That the Indian bill should be immediately repealed, except so far as it has already been executed; that no further appropriations should be made for the removal of the Indians, or for treating with them, till their rights are fully acknowledged by all branches of the Government; and that the Senate should not ratify any treaty made under the auspices of the Indian bill, and the interpretation it has received. These topics of memorial have been recommended by large assemblies of our fellow citizens in Kentucky, and in other parts of the Union.—They should be enforced by all that variety of argument and illustration of which they are susceptible.

May it not be well to petition, also, that a declaratory act may be passed, asserting that the intercourse law extends to the south-western tribes, and directing the President to see it enforced? As the constitution has assigned to the Supreme Court the duty of deciding in regard to the meaning and effect of treaties, and as it is generally known that a suit is contemplated by the Cherokees, is it not every way desirable that the Indians should remain in their present condition, till the proper tribunal shall have pronounced upon their claims? and ought not the people of the United States to cherish an equal respect for all the branches of their government, and to demand that each should act in its appropriate sphere.

When petitions are prepared, on these and other topics, by individuals in our cities, towns, and districts, most competent to prepare them, they should be presented for signatures, with a zeal and spirit commensurate to the object in view, viz: The thorough expurgation of the stain, which is beginning to show itself on our national escutcheon, and the interposition of an effectual barrier against measures like those which are contemplated.

4. Now is the time for all, who can address the public with effect, either by the mouth or with the pen, to put forth their utmost powers in behalf of suffering humanity—in behalf of our country—in behalf of weak and defenceless men throughout the world. Never was there a clearer case of right—never a stronger case of conventional obligation—never a case, in which the ultimate decision will more certainly receive the hearty reprobation of the future millions of America, if that decision should disregard the cries of the poor, and the entreaties of the oppressed. There should be one loud, general overwhelming note of remonstrance, sounding forth from Georgia to Maine, and repeating admonitions like these: *Abstain from robbery—oppress not the poor—perform your vows—respect the rights of all.*—There should be a vehement and universal outcry against a great crime on the eve of being perpetrated, and which can be prevented only by a voice of alarm and decision.

5. If the importance of this subject were seen in its true light, there is no presumption in saying, that the friends of the Indians, in all our great cities, and in all the States of the Union, would send a deputation to Washington to see that a proper representation of the views and feelings of the people was made to the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Men of respectability, and of long established character, would cheerfully leave their homes, and spend months, for the sake of lending even a small aid to the cause of the Indians; a cause, on the success of which the honor and prosperity of the country so much depends; for if the public reputation of the country should suffer, all the great interests of the country will suffer with it. Deputations of this character might call on the President, and explain to him fully the wishes of their constituents. He would receive them with all that attention, which the grave nature of the question would evidently require; and which his habits of affability would render easy to him. Let the principles developed in Mr. Wirt's opinion be pressed upon his consideration. These principles are plain, and are supported by arguments, which cannot be answered.

The Indian Bill leaves almost every thing to the discretion of the President; and this makes it peculiarly proper to address him personally.—Caution and delay cannot injure the United States, or the rightful claims of any State; but haste may destroy the Indians, and inflict tremendous evils upon ourselves.—There is the more reason to hope, that such interviews with the President might be useful, as it is known that many among the most respectable of his political friends, are as decidedly opposed, as any members of the community, to the present system of measures in regard to the Indians.

In all assemblies for public worship, and on all suitable occasions, let prayers be offered that God would enlighten and guide the minds and hearts of our rulers, in all their actions relating to this subject. No man would more seriously deplore than myself, the perversion of the worship of God, and making it subservient to party purposes and political objects.—But here is a great public question, which has an intimate bearing on the moral character and the permanent interest of the nation. An immense majority of those who have examined the subject, consider the reputation of our republic to be in the greatest peril. What can be more proper than to offer our fervent supplication to Him, in whose hands are the hearts of rulers, that he would preserve us from acts of injustice and oppression; and that, if the case be really such as it is apprehended to be, by many of our wisest and most impartial citizens, He would save us from the amazing guilt, and both ourselves and our posterity from the intolerable shame, into which there seems such a desperate and unaccountable disposition to plunge. Let the people every where pray, in the language of Daniel to Nebuchadnezzar: that *our rulers may shew mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of their tranquillity.* It is needless to say, that all prayers for our rulers should be offered with an unaffected and serious desire, that they may execute the duties of their stations in such a manner, as to secure for themselves an honorable reputation, and for their country the favor of Heaven.

7. The people of the United States are bound to oppose the contemplated measures, in every legal and constitutional way. The methods, by which the true nature of these measures may be made apparent, and by which the necessity of acting justly, and humanely, and generously towards the Indians may be enforced, are too various to be enumerated here. In a word, every thing which is practicable, should be done to bring the whole community to a sense of what is truly honorable to ourselves as a nation, and truly just to our dependent allies. No people ever had a better opportunity to obtain a durable name for justice and benevolence toward acknowledged inferiors, (to whom we are yet under great obligations) than the people of the United States have at the present moment.

These things the people of the U. States are bound to do, & if these things are done, the Indians will be saved, the cause of reproach will be removed, and increased confidence will be reposed in the virtue of a free people. But if a contrary result should be witnessed, it will be owing to the apathy of those, who should have shown spirit and zeal. The future Tacitus of our country, after holding up to the abhorrence of mankind the principal agents, by whose arts and sophistries a majority of the rulers, and many of the people were beguiled and misled, will say, that, as the Indians had conscience, and law, and argument, and every plea of humanity, and every dictate of justice and religion on their side, their cause could never have been lost, except by the culpable negligence and apathy of those, who knew what was right, but would not make timely and adequate exertions to defend it. Then the bitter tears of repenting millions will be unavailing; and we must stand convicted of being *faithless to our engagements, and of oppressing the poor, who cried to us in vain for deliverance, though we had solemnly and expressly promised to hear and protect them*: and the conviction will be recorded against us, and blazoned forth, in letters of fire, to our everlasting confusion, and for the warning of all people in generations to come.

WILLIAM PENN.

New Telescope for Yale College.—This instrument, which has been expected for some time past, but has been delayed by unavoidable difficulties in its construction, arrived about three weeks since, and is now mounted on its stand in the Philosophical Chamber. It was made by Dollond, of London, Optician to his Majesty, and is truly a magnificent piece of apparatus. It is an achromatic telescope, of ten feet focal length, and 5 inches aperture, and is supposed to be the largest refracting telescope yet imported into the United States. When the eye tube for terrestrial objects is attached, the entire length of the tube is 11 1-2 inches. The tube is of brass, and is mounted on a ponderous stand of the same metal.—It is furnished with six different eye pieces for astronomical objects, varying in power from 56 to 450, and with four eye pieces for terrestrial objects, whose powers vary from 40 to 140.

The stand is of a new and peculiar construction, supporting the telescope in two points, the latter being counterpoised so as to be nearly at rest on its centre of gravity, throughout the quadrant of motion, from the horizon to the zenith. Notwithstanding the great size and weight of the instrument, its several motions are so well adjusted, that it can be almost instantaneously directed to any point in the firmament—while its slow motions, adapted to the diurnal progress of a star or a planet, are controlled by the dexterous application of the hands of the observer to directors, connected with its vertical and horizontal movements. It would be premature, after so short a trial, to pronounce decisively on the merits of the instrument; yet the appearance of great finish and perfection, which every part exhibits, inspires full confidence that it will satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Accompanying the telescope is a pair of 21 inch globes, manufactured by Carey, of London. They are mounted on tall mahogany stands, with compasses underneath, and are throughout of the finest workmanship.

The College is indebted for these valuable additions to its means of instruction, to the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Sheldon Clark, of Oxford, whose previous donations to the institution had ranked him among her greatest benefactors.

N. H. Herald.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 13.

In the Senate to-day several petitions and memorials were presented by different Senators, but none of any particular importance.—The Senate, then, with considerable form and solemnity, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Three of the witnesses summoned on the part of Judge Peck, from their being elected members of the Legislature of Missouri, at present in session, refusing to attend, and their depositions having been taken in writing, to allow time to the Managers on the behalf of the House of Representatives to examine those depositions, and to consider their admissibility as evidence, the Senate adjourned its sitting as a Court of Impeachment till 12 o'clock on Monday.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, so much of the President's Message as related to the Surplus Revenue, was referred to a Select Committee of five, and Messrs. Dickerson, Sanford, Woodbury, Seymour, and Grundy, were appointed of said Committee.

By Mr. Clayton—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine and report the present conditions of the Post Office Department, in what manner the laws regulating the Department are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of Clerks and the duties assigned to each;—the number of Agents, where and how employed; the compensation of Contractors, & generally the entire management of the Department, and whether further and what legal provisions be necessary to secure the proper administration of its Affairs.

ELECTION OF A CHAPLAIN.

The Senate, in pursuance of the resolution of yesterday proceeded to elect a Chaplain. On scrutiny, it was found that 30 ballots were taken—that 17 were in favor of the Rev. Mr. Johns, which constituting a majority of the whole, he was declared duly elected.

The Bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Knight, providing for an additional compensation to the Marshal of the District of Rhode Island, was read a second time, and

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate then went in Executive business; after which they adjourned till to morrow.

Wednesday, Dec. 15

Mr. Robbins in pursuance of notice given yesterday, obtained leave to bring in a bill for commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between the States, which was read and passed to a second reading.

The resolution, submitted yesterday, by Mr. Clayton, was then read, viz;

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post office Department in what manner the laws regulating the Department are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of Clerks and the duties assigned to each;—the number of Agents, where and how employed; the compensation of Contractors, and, generally the entire management of the Department, and whether further and what legal provisions be necessary to secure the proper administration of its Affairs.

On which Mr. White rose and said that he would not object to the matter of the resolution; although he was opposed to that part of it which required the appointment of a special Committee. Unless demanded by great necessity, he was always opposed to such committee. But he hoped that the Senate would so modify the resolution, that the subject which it embraced would be referred to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Clayton said he was of opinion that the matter embraced by the resolution would be more fitting for a select committee, than for a standing committee of the Senate. The duties of the Standing Committees were already heavy; they occupied the greater part of their time, and the importance of this subject deserved the consideration of a committee which would have time to give it full investigation. Much time would be required to get information sufficient to make a report on; and the duties which the Committee on the Post Office and Post roads had to perform, were sufficiently numerous to occupy a great portion of their time during the remainder of the session. With such views he would not give his consent to any modification of the resolution.

Mr. White rose and moved that that part of the resolution which went to appoint a Select Committee be stricken out, and the words "Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads" be substituted.

Mr. Holmes said he would be sorry the resolution should be thus amended. He agreed in opinion with the gentleman from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton] that much time would be necessary to acquire all the necessary information the subject deserved. The Committee who would have it in charge would have to attend frequently to the Post Office Department for the examination of documents, and of the officers there employed; and in order to present to the Senate a full and accurate report, it would be their duty to give it such an examination, that it might go abroad to the world with their full sanction. He well knew that much had been said, he would not say how truly, against the present management of the Post Office Department. A new bureau, it was said, had been there got up, known by the name of the bureau of removals and appointments, but which, he thought might with more truth be called the Bureau of Proscription. He was inclined to believe that the labors of that bureau were nearly concluded. He wished that the period was arrived, when that Department would pay its expenditures out of its receipts. The present administration had not done so since it came into office. A sum of $82,000 had been required for the present year, which was taken from the Surplus Fund, in order to meet the expenditures that accrued beyond the receipts. He would admit that this had before been the case, but it was time that it should otherwise be provided for.

Mr. Grundy said, that being a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, it was not for him to wish for an increase of labors to that Committee, but he would not shrink from any labor imposed on him. He cared not by whom the investigation might be made, but in his opinion the whole subject which the Resolution embraced belonged to the duties attached to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. He must therefore vote for the amendment.

Mr. Holmes said that it was not a new thing to refer a resolution calling for an inquiry into the management of one of the Departments of the Government to a Select Committee; and refused a precedent of the kind which had occurred in 1827 in the other House.

Mr. Holmes was followed by Mr. Noble, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Clayton, in support of the original resolution, at considerable length; and by Mr. King for the amendment, who contended that there was no necessity for referring the subject to a Select Committee, that the present Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was composed of men of deep research and ability, and that the idea of their not having sufficient time for its investigation was idle and absurd, and that there could be no other object in view, in taking it out of their hands, but to impress on the public mind an opinion of their inefficiency, when it was well known and admitted that the gentleman who presided over that Committee was not exceeded in skill and ability. The question was then put on the amendment, and decided in the negative—nays 20—ayes 18. The amendment was therefore lost, and the question on the original resolution being put, it was carried—ayes 28, nays 18.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

Little business of interest occurred to-day. The President pro tem. presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances, of which 1500 copies were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from the President of the United States, informing the Senate that owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Marshals had been unable to complete the returns for the Fifth Census on the first of December, as was provided for by the bill, and recommending a new bill to be passed, extending the time for the outstanding returns to be received.—Several bills underwent a second reading, and some were referred to various committees for revision.

Friday, Dec. 17.

Some bills were passed through various stages and some resolutions of minor importance were adopted. The Senate then adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 13.

Judge Peck.—Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee of Managers, appointed to conduct the Impeachment of James H. Peck, reported a replication to the answer put in by said Peck, in the following words:

Replication, by the House of Representatives of the United States, to the answer and plea of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the U. States for the District of Missouri, to the Article of Impeachment exhibited against him by the said House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives of the United States having considered the answer and plea of James H. Peck, Judge of the District of Missouri, to the Article of Impeachment against him by them exhibited, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, reply, that the said James H. Peck is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached; and that the House of Representatives will be ready to prove their charges against him, at such convenient time and place as shall be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, that the foregoing replication be put into the answer and plea of the aforesaid James H. Peck in behalf of the House; and that the Managers be instructed to maintain the said replication at the Bar of the Senate at such time as shall be appointed by the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan said, that the replication was in the common form, and that he did not intend to provoke any debate on the subject. It was necessary to adopt it, to put the matter at issue before the Senate.

The replication was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the improvement of the Custom House Square, at the port of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut.

Duty on Sugar.—Mr. Haynes offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on Sugar imported from Foreign countries into the U. States.

The question of consideration was demanded.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. asked for the ayes and noes, which were ordered.

The question was then put—"Will the House now consider the resolution?"—and decided in the negative. Ayes 85, noes 90.

A message was received from the President, enclosing the treaty made with Denmark, and ratified by the Senate at the last session; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department, containing a list of balances on the books, &c.

Judge Peck.—A message was received from the Senate stating that the Senate were in their Public Chamber ready to proceed to the trial of James H. Peck, District Judge of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan it was

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform them that this House have agreed to a replication on their part, to the answer and plea of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, to the article of Impeachment exhibited to the Senate against him by this House, and directed the managers appointed to conduct the said Impeachment to carry the said replication to the Senate, and to maintain the same at the bar of the Senate at such time as shall be appointed by the Senate.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley was after several ballots, elected Chaplain to the House.

Judge Peck.—Mr. R. M. Johnson, asked a question relative to the course which the House had resolved to take relative to attendance on the Senate, during the trial of Judge Peck.

The resolution of the last Session, by which the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to attend to the Senate on that day.

Mr. Buchanan then said a few words as to the course of the managers to day. In pursuance of the resolution adopted this morning, the managers went up to the Senate, to present the replication of the House. He referred to the precedents in the cases of Blunt, Pickering, and Chase. In the two former cases, the managers attended, but in the instance of Chase, the House had gone up. He also referred to several English cases, and showed that in the impeachment of the Earl of Macclesfield the House did not go up until they went up to demand judgment.—He regretted to find that some misunderstanding had taken place as to the conduct of the managers, and stated that nothing could be more remote, from their wish, than to do anything which the House might disapprove.

Mr. Johnson briefly replied, expressing his entire readiness to go on with the public business, in this House, during the whole of the trial, provided any means could be devised by which a quorum of the members could be kept in the House during the proceedings. He referred to the situation of the House during last Session, when pending the discussion of a celebrated resolution in the Senate, a quorum fit to do the public business could not be kept in the House.

Here the Speaker suggested that there was no question before the House, and the conversation dropped.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

SUNDAY MAILS.

A brief discussion took place on the presentation of a Sunday Mail Petition, by Mr. Coulter, of which he moved the reference to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. R. M. Johnson, the Chairman of that Committee, expressed a wish that the petition should be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, as the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads would not take up the examination of the subject during the present Session. Mr. Coulter assented to this change of reference. He said the object of the petitioners was to obtain a discussion of the subject, and that would be best obtained by sending the petition to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Without pledging himself as to his own course, he was desirous that it should be discussed. The petition was then referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

COPY RIGHTS.

Mr. Ellsworth, from the Committee on the Judiciary, moved to recommit to that Committee the Bill to amend the several acts concerning Copy Rights, which was agreed to.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. Barringer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill reducing the duty on bar iron, made by hammering, to the amount of duty imposed by the law of 1814.

Also, to reduce the duty on cotton bagging to two cents per square yard.

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse wool costing less than ten cents per pound at the place whence imported, to an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent.

Also, to reduce the duty on brown sugar, to two cents per pound.

The question of consideration was demanded, by Mr. Condict, and the ayes and noes were ordered on this question.

The question was then put—"Will the House now consider the resolution," and decided in the negative. Ayes 66—Noes 114.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Archer, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Baylor, Bell, Jas. Blair, Brodhead, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chandler, Claiborn, Clay, Coke, Craig, Conner, Crocheron, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Desha, DeWitt, Draper, Drayton, Dudley, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Hammons, Hinds, Holland, Jarvis, Jennings, Cave Johnson, Lamar, Lea, Lent, Lovall, Lewis, Lumpkin, McDuffie, McIntire, Nuckolls, Patton, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Roane, Shepard, Sheppard, Speight, Richard Spencer, Standefer, Taliaferro, Wiley, Thomson, Tucker, Verplanck, C. P. White, Williams, Wilson.—66.

NAYS.—Messrs. Angell, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, N. Barber, Bates, Beekman, John Blair, Bockee, Bone, Borst, Brown, Buchanan, Butman, Cahoon, Clark, Coleman, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Cowles, Crane, Crawford, Crowninshield, Daniel, Denny, Dickinson, Doddridge, Duncan, Dwight, Eager, Earll, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, H. Everett, Findlay, Finch, Ford, Fry, Gilmore, Gorham, Grennell, Gurley, Halsey, Harvey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hoffman, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Huntington, Ihrie, Irwin, Irvin, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, King, A. King, Leavitt, Lecompte, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, P. Marr, Martindale, T. Maxwell, L. Maxwell, McCreery, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Overton, Pearce, Pettis, Pierson, Ramsey, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russel, Sanford, Scott, Shields, Sill, Smith, A. Spencer, Sprigg, Sterigere, Stephens, W. L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, J. Thompson, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Yancey, Young.—114.

So the resolution was rejected.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter of James Monroe, respecting his claim, which was referred.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

On motion of Mr. Young, it was resolved, that the committee on Military Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing the name of Squire Cady of the State of Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolution, on the Pension roll. Mr. Sutherland moved that the Light-House Bill returned by the President, be printed among the Documents of the House; which was agreed to—ayes 102. On motion of Mr. Pettis, it was resolved that the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for locating and extending the Cumberland Road from the town of Vandalia, in the State of Illinois, to the City of Jefferson in the State of Missouri, by the way of the City of St. Louis, in the last named State.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

Much time was occupied on the bill to establish certain Post Offices and to alter and discontinue others, to which many amendments were made. A message was received from the President relative to the Census and of the same purport of the one sent to the Senate. Some other communications were received, among them was one from Duff Green, proposing to stereotype the Laws and Treaties of the United States and asking a subscription from Congress. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Richardson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee on Education be appointed to take into consideration all measures and propositions relative thereto, which shall be referred to them, and report thereon by bill or otherwise. In explanation of the object of the resolution now offered, said Mr. R. I beg leave to offer a few remarks. At the last session of Congress I submitted a resolution proposing a Standing Committee on Education. The object of that resolution appeared to be misapprehended, and was not sustained by a majority of the House. But through the whole Session I saw cause to regret that there was no appropriate committee to which numerous applications touching the great subject of education could be referred. In the form of memorials, resolutions and motions, not less than thirty applications were made to this House at the last session, for acts of legislation for purposes of education, or in aid of the cause of education. These applications were from various parts of the union, and few only were finally acted on. The education of the youth of this republic is an object of vital importance and why ought it not to have the fostering care of this government? Indeed already have some millions of dollars, in public lands and in money, been appropriated for the support of common schools and other seminaries of learning. Is it not time to inquire whether this munificence has been dispensed with an equal hand, and whether it be faithfully applied to the object of its appropriation. Sir, said Mr. R. Massachusetts has made no call upon Congress to aid her in support of her schools and seminaries. I trust I am not actuated by any local considerations. If I know myself, my solicitude is to secure the safety, and promote the prosperity of this republic. Without further remarks, I submit the resolution, with the hope that it may be adopted. Mr. Archer moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Richardson called for the Ayes and Noes, which were ordered. The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative.—Ayes 94—Noes 86.

Friday, Dec. 16.

On motion of Mr. Rencher, it was resolved that the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be directed to enquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the Pension Laws so as to embrace the Militia in the service of any of the States during the Revolutionary War.

The House then took up the bill to establish certain Post Roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes, as amended in Committee of the whole. The amendments of the committee of the whole were concurred in. Mr. Foster moved an amendment relative to a Post Office in the Gold region in Georgia, but it was rejected. Mr. Wickliffe moved an amendment to the bill, being a condition that the expenditures provided by the bill shall be made so soon as the means are within the reach of the department. He made some remarks on the subject of the condition of the Post Office Department, the necessity of authorising only such expenditures as shall be within the means of the department. He referred to the complaints made against the department in and out of doors, and eulogized the system of order, economy, and responsibility which had been made under its present head. Mr. Johnson replied that if the interests of the country required the adoption of particular measures, he would not stop to calculate the precise amount which they would cause to be drawn from the Treasury. As no appropriation would be required until the next fall, he had no doubt that the funds of the department would by that time be sufficient to meet the expenditures. Mr. Bell objected to the bill as an innovation on the practice of the department, and as containing routes on which the Postmaster General had not been consulted. The policy of the department is that it shall be sustained by its own revenue, and here was a departure from that principle. Mr. Whittlesey regretted that the gentlemen who opposed this bill had not examined the public documents. If they had done thus, it seemed to him that much of this discussion might have been avoided. The present Head of the Department had admitted that when he came into the office, there was 230,000 dollars at his disposal. The late incumbent had stated it at 300,000. The President had informed us that the department is in the most flourishing condition. The report of the Postmaster General himself asserts the flourishing condition of the Department. Yet we are to have it now stated that this bill cannot be passed, without creating a call on the Treasury. He then adverted to the repeated assertions as to the great savings which had been effected by the present Postmaster General since he came into office. If this was the fact, he wondered at the ground now taken by gentlemen against this bill. He went on to state, that if he wished to do serious harm to the Department and to the Executive he should not use language other than that used by those gentlemen against the bill.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, took a view of the Post Office report to show that the Department had cost the country more than 300,000 dollars this year above what it was two years ago. The expenditure of last year was 90,000 more than the year preceding. Yet we are told that the postages had increased. He abjured the friends of the Postmaster General, as they called themselves, not to put that officer in a situation in which he would be compelled to involve the Department still more than it is now involved. He would vote for the amendment, in order to relieve the Department.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the rule which limits the offering of motions to an hour was suspended, and it was ordered, that when the house adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday. On motion of Mr. Davenport, the House then adjourned till Monday.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

New-York, Dec. 16.

A daring plan was arranged by the prisoners in Bridewell, to make their escape on Thursday night last. The scheme was fortunately discovered in time to prevent its execution; but for which it would in all probability have been successful.

It was concerted among the prisoners, to make an attack upon Mr. Thorp, the keeper, and his deputy, Mr. Taylor, at the time of going their usual rounds to see if all was safe; seize Mr. Thorp, kill him, and lock Mr. Taylor in one of their own cells.

After they had killed Mr. Thorp, and secured Taylor, they were to take the keys, open the inward doors, take one from its hinges and use it as a battering ram to beat down the inward inclosures. They were then to make a general jail delivery, rush out upon the watchmen, overpower them, and make their escape.

Gibbs, one of those charged with mutiny and murder on board of the brig Vineyard, was the person selected to cut Mr. Thorp's throat, and La Rue and Post, who were convicted the other day of passing counterfeit money, were to lay hold of him during the performance of the bloody deed.

Immediately upon the discovery of the plot, the ring-leaders were taken into custody, and confined separately in the dungeons, where they will remain secure until most of them are transported to Sing-Sing.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Cherokees.—We entertained strong doubts as to the truth of the rumors published a day or two since from the Georgia papers, stating that the Cherokees were about to treat with Gen. Jackson, upon the basis of large reservations to the Chiefs, which would be considered in no other light than so many bribes. The following article from the National Intelligencer of Monday, places the question so far at rest:—

Gentlemen:—We have seen since our arrival in Washington, two erroneous statements, as it regards the Cherokees, copied into your paper from Southern prints, which we beg permission to correct.

It is first stated that "the Cherokees are willing to enter into a treaty, provided *reservations in fee* are given to *certain* characters," &c.

Secondly, it is said that "President Jackson informed Gov. Gilmer, that a treaty could be made with the *Cherokees, suitable reservations* being made to certain *chiefs*, who wished to remain," &c.

Not long since a special agent was despatched by the President to the Cherokees to make certain propositions, among which was the offer of large reservations; and to ascertain whether or not they would treat. He attended the late General Council of the Nation, made known his business in a written communication, and persuading the Chiefs and People of the liberality of the propositions submitted, by a speech before the Council, and in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, in which the selfish interests & cupidity of all were addressed, and the terror of force on the part of Georgia to survey and dispose of our lands by lottery to *her citizens*, was set forth in bold relief. The reply of the Council affords abundant evidence of the determination of the Cherokees *not* to treat, even upon the premise alluded to, and a resolution to hazard all their rights to the danger threatened rather than to suffer personal interest to predominate over their better reason; and at the same time relying upon the justice of the constituted authorities of the United States for protection. They have repeatedly declared to the Government and its agent their solemn determination never again to cede another foot of land, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, they are firmly and unalterably resolved never again to expose their interests, their happiness, and their country in market. Respectfully, your obedient servants.

R. TAYLOR,
JOHN RIDGE,
W. S. COODY,
Cherokee Delegation.

Washington City, 11th Dec. 1830.

Such, then, is the firm and unalterable determination of the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation. Turn we now to Georgia, who is steadily proceeding, under the sanction of the President of the United States, in the prosecution of her designs to rob the Indians of their lands by force, with all convenient expedition. The following paragraph is copied from the Milledgeville Recorder of Dec. 4th:—

Cherokee Land Bill.—On Thursday the bill to survey and dispose of the territory of Georgia, now in the occupancy of Indians, passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 78 against 35. The bill has undergone many and various amendments. In the shape it has been adopted, it is left discretionary with the Governor, when he shall see fit, to call the surveyors and proceed to the survey. The territory is to be divided into square lots of 160 acres; all under 160 are reserved to the State, the others to be present to the lottery. The improvements of the Cherokees are to be included in the survey and distribution.—But the fortunate drawers of improved lots, and in actual occupation of the Indians, are not to obtain possession until the title occupancy is extinguished. If such fortunate drawers, previous to the extinguishment of such title of occupancy, interfere with the Indian occupants, or by threats or force, attempt to dispossess them of the land they occupy, these fortunate drawers are to forfeit their title to such improved lots.

Claims on Denmark.—The names of three Commissioners for the adjustment of the claims of those interested in the $650,000 allowed by the Government of Denmark, have been sent to the Senate for confirmation. According to a correspondent of the Albany Argus; Jesse Hoyt, Esq. of this city, is one of them, and such is the fact. If Mr. Van Buren had made no worse appointments, it would have been better for him in the long run. It is too late to mend now. The other Commissioners are said to be Stephen Simpson, Esq. of Philadelphia, late a protege of Mr. Secretary Eaton, and George Winchester, Esq. of Baltimore. The object in those selections appears to have been to secure wavering fidelity.

Touching this claim on Denmark, we note in the President's Message, that while the other ministers get a compliment a piece, the only one who has got any money for our citizens, is "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." He happened to have been appointed by Mr. Adams. The $650,000, however, something like a twelfth part of what we claimed from Denmark, is spoken of in terms of great complacency by the second Jefferson. This is not after the pattern of the first; because, when through the energy and talents of our agents in England, and of our venerable fellow citizen Col. Trumbull in particular, ten millions of dollars were obtained under a stipulation in Jay's treaty, Mr. Jefferson did not think it of sufficient importance to make the least allusion to it in his message. And to this day we doubt whether our people generally have been aware of the fact of the recovery of this splendid amount of money, by the principal agency of one, who in obtaining it, showed as much talent and skill in wielding the pen of diplomacy, as he has done in the most elegant and beautiful department of the arts. Times are altered certainly; and they will alter again presently.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Suicide.—In N. York on Friday morning a stranger was observed walking hurriedly through Maiden Lane and giving very obvious indications of an unsound mind. His name we learn was James Butler, a Scotchman by birth, and had been employed for some time past in Mr. Howland's Rope Walk in Brooklyn. He stopped at a hardware store and asked for a knife, a pistol, and ultimately for a razor, which were refused. He subsequently thrust his hand through a pane of glass in a bow window and seized one of a number of razor blades with which he cut his throat in the street and shortly after died. We were present a moment after he committed the fatal act, and know not when a more piteous spectacle has been presented to our eyes. He for some time kept off the crowd which attempted to seize him, and was not secured until he had crossed the street, and until surgical aid which was soon rendered, was too late.

The person, from whose shop window the razor was taken by the man who cut his throat, being tagged by inquiries, hung the razor in his window, labelled, "This is the razor with which the man cut his throat.—Please ask no questions."

N. Y. Standard.

Salem Murder again.—We have, says the Mercantile Advertiser, seen a private letter received yesterday from the eastward, which states that Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. at present under sentence of death, has made some disclosures which appalled the inhabitants of Salem, and put the whole town in commotion again. Knapp's statement implicates a lady (whose name we forbear to mention) who, though not arrested, yet suspicions of her guilt are thickening in the community amongst which she resides. The letter referred to, adds, that Knapp has a terrible fear of death, and it may be, that he has conjured up the present dark report, in the vain hope of having his sentence commuted.

The Salem papers say nothing about the above.

[The above is from the New York Gazette of Wednesday. We heard rumors of the above, several days ago, but forbore to give them publicity, under the full conviction, that no disclosure emanating from so corrupt a source, ought to cast the slightest shade of suspicion on any living character. His own confessions, touching his letter to Hon. Stephen White, were sufficient to seal the lips of this confessor forever in infamy.—*Centinel.*]

From the Boston Patriot.

In the case of *Theron Cheney*, a minor of 13 years of age, convicted at Dedham, of robbery, with a deadly weapon, committed on the person of *Cyrus Partridge*, a lad of the same age, the Governor and Council have commuted, his punishment from Death to confinement in the State Prison for life.

New-York, Dec. 14.

LARGE MEETING.

The citizens friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY, as President of the United States, met last evening at Masonic Hall, pursuant to public notice. At a very early hour the large room, capable of holding 3,000 persons, was filled by as respectable an audience as ever assembled on a like occasion. Mr. John L. Lawrence was appointed Chairman, Peter Sharp and Isaac Minard, Vice Presidents, and Ellis Potter and Joseph Hoxie, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed at great length by David B. Ogden, Esq., in his usual energetic and happy manner, and his speech was received with continued marks of approbation. Mr. Hoxie then read the Address, which was listened to with great attention, and frequently applauded. At the close of the address, Hiram Ketcham, Esq. read various resolutions, in which HENRY CLAY is nominated as a candidate for President of the United States. Mr. H. followed the reading with a short but very animated address, which was received with frequent and loud bursts of applause.

The address and resolutions were put to the meeting for adoption, and were passed without a dissenting voice. The whole proceedings were concluded by three hearty cheers.

The address and resolutions are too long for insertion this morning.—*Dai. Adv.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 22, 1830.

The insidious attack upon the Tariff by President Jackson, in his message, under the guise of friendliness to the principle of protection, cannot have escaped any one who has noticed the game which has been played on this subject. The whole course of the President in relation to this matter, has been marked with insincerity and double-dealing. He sought originally, by professing his liking for a *judicious* tariff, as he called it, to enlist the manufacturing and some of the agricultural States in his favor—at the same time taking extreme care, by dealing in general terms, not to offend the anti-tariffites of the South. They, at the South, were satisfied, and well they might be, with his practical opposition to the tariff in any distinct and tangible form, although he was professedly enamored with the abstract metaphysical notion of an ideal tariff. There cannot ever be a doubt that the operations in relation to Internal Improvements and the Tariff go together, and are designed to the same result. The object plainly is to obtain from all national expenditures, however proper and necessary, in order to anticipate for a year or two, the payment of the national debt; and when that is paid, they manifestly hope and expect, and so declare, that all appropriations for Internal Improvements will cease, and the expenses of government not requiring the whole of the present revenue, that they will be enabled to take off the protecting duties, with the declared purpose of reducing an unnecessarily large revenue. Another object doubtless, and which goes hand in hand with these, is to diminish the power of the General Government in favor of State rights, and avoid that process [illegible], consolidation. These are plainly the views of Gen. Jackson and the governing portion of his party in Congress—that they are, we feel assured, entirely unattainable by them. The very decisive indications during the present session, are to the highest degree encouraging to the friends of the American System. A resolution was introduced on the 14th inst. to take off the duty on bar iron, cotton-bagging, coarse woolen goods, coarse wool, and brown sugar, but it was at once negatived by a decided majority. The vote stood 114 to 66. This vote indicates that the House are not disposed to open the discussion or to vary this important branch of the policy of our country.

The Kentucky Reporter of the 8th inst. gives the following information in a postscript:—

"The Legislature of this State assembled at Frankfort, on Monday last. We understand that a quorum of both houses appeared; and that J. J. Crittenden, Esq. was elected speaker of the lower house, and Robert S. Todd clerk, without opposition."

We are unable to insert, at length, the Reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, and of the Post Master General. We shall, however, give an abstract of their contents and make pretty full extracts.

The Secretary of War reports, that "the Army, at the different positions it has occupied along our Western and Southern frontiers, has been engaged in preserving quiet along those frontiers, and has fully succeeded."—He then speaks of a rupture among the Western Indians, which had been quelled—but that similar apprehensions are entertained in relation to the Indians on our South Western boundary, bordering on the Province of Texas. In order to prevent the attacks and aggressions of marauding parties through the country, he recommends the continuance of the plan heretofore adopted, of employing mounted troops to range through the country, and preserve peace. On the subject of desertion the Secretary says—

"I regret to say that desertions from the Army are not of less frequent occurrence than heretofore. The number, for the present year, will exceed one thousand. Various efforts have been made and many [illegible] suggested, to arrest an evil so injurious to the operations and character of an Army. None have succeeded! The benevolent intention of the act of Congress of last winter, which took from the offence the penalty of death, and in obedience to the spirit of which, all past offences of the kind were by you directed to be forgiven, has had no restraining, no salutary effect. I am not an advocate for the severity of penalties. The hope of reward, more frequently than the fear of punishment, operates beneficially upon mankind. A resort to both might be serviceable. While penalties corresponding to the nature of the offence might be inflicted upon delinquents, the faithful and good soldier should be cheered by the expectation of reward. To this end, an authority to make some reasonable compensation to those who obtain an honorable discharge should be granted. In conformity to the opinion, I would take occasion to suggest, that, while some adequate punishment for so great a violation of duty as that of abandoning a service voluntarily assumed, be imposed, it may also be provided that the soldier who serves faithfully, and is honorably discharged, shall receive, at the termination of his enlistment, one hundred and twenty dollars. Let him receive, instead of his present pay, four dollars per month, retaining the residue, payable at the end of service. The difference in expense thus created to the Government, for the five years of enlistment, would be but sixty dollars; which increase, it is hoped and believed, will be more than compensated for by a saving in the expenses which are incurred under the present system of recruiting desertion. The amount retained always to be forfeited, if, at any time, the soldier desert the service. It might operate as a strong incentive to good conduct, and would serve as a fund at the close of his engagement, by which to establish him in some advantageous pursuit. By the present mode, he returns from the Army, dependent and poor as he entered; and often, instead of going home for a return to his family, he re-enters the Army contrary to his will, his poverty and wants only consenting. Desertion then takes place, and desertion presently follows."

We are surprised that the experience of a single year should have so much influence upon the mind of the gentleman, as to lead him to doubt the expediency of the mild and humane provision introduced during the last session, in relation to desertion. The punishment of death, before introduced, was so altogether disproportioned to the offence of desertion in time of peace, as to be plainly unjust and inexpedient. Public opinion never countenanced the infliction of that punishment, and accordingly it was not inflicted—and all experience has taught us that punishments which are so severe that public opinion will not countenance their being enforced, are far less operative in deterring from crime than punishment more mild and more certain. Indeed, so far has this principle extended and so general has this sentiment become, [illegible] that a petition signed by more than one thousand bankers, was recently presented to the British Parliament, to take away the punishment of death from the crime of forgery, in the detection and punishment of which they were particularly interested—and this merely on selfish pecuniary grounds. When all experience has well established the fact of the inexpediency of a bloody code, it is singular that the operations of one year should induce the Secretary to favor a more sanguinary system, even by the slightest intimation. It might be well, instead of charging the evil to the system, for him to enquire whether it does not arise from the defective execution of existing laws.

In relation to the order dispensing with Whiskey, he remarks—

"Recently, by an order from the War Department, the whiskey part of the ration has been taken away, with a view to ascertain how far a theory frequently introduced might be practically productive of benefit. Time, whereby to test the experiment, has not been afforded; but little confidence, though, is reposed in the attempt. If the plan which I have suggested—the giving some enlarged compensation to the non-commissioned officers—(to the possession of which every soldier may aspire,) shall fail as matter of remedy, I know not what other can be essayed with any reasonable prospect of success. That buoyancy which [illegible] elevates the soldier, and leads him to the belief that, by gallantry and good conduct, he may aspire to promotion, is here being taken away, paralyzes his efforts. To be a non-commissioned officer is all that he can hope for or expect. To place this class of officers on some more advantageous and respectable footing, thereby to excite a spirit of emulation and good conduct amongst the soldiers, might prove highly serviceable. The subject, being one of importance, is at least worthy of consideration and experiment."

Here, again, where there was not confidently "time whereby to test the experiment" of dispensing with Whiskey, "little confidence is reposed in the attempt"—and it is very evident that there cannot be too little confidence where there is evidently so little disposition to render the attempt successful. It is too late in the day to dispute the beneficial effects of dispensing with [illegible] drinking and whiskey-drinking, or the evils of the system now in practice in our army and navy, of forming and confirming drunkards, by making ardent spirits a part of their daily allowance—and some of the first men in the army, and fully conversant with the matter, have said that there is no difficulty in dispensing with the present system, [illegible] we know that there is no difficulty in obtaining men for all employments the most laborious and exposed, not only without any regular rum allowance, but under the express stipulation of entire abstinence from ardent spirits. So that evidently the only obstacle to carrying this order into full effect and successful operation, is the want of faith and sincerity in the head of the department.

He next considers the Military Academy at West Point, and is much in favor of "[illegible] it upon its present liberal plan and principles." The President is authorized to confer upon the graduates the rank of brevet lieutenants to the number of 105, making one for each company. There are already 88 of these supernumeraries, and in June next there will be more than enough to complete the number—after which their promotion can be obtained, except occasionally to fill vacancies. The expense of these supernumerary Lieutenants is $30,000.

In relation to the Engineer Department and Internal Improvements, he remarks—

"In the Engineer Department, important operations as regards the general improvement of the country, have been in successful progress. The advantages to our commerce from the improvements which have been made in the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers have already been sensibly felt; and great good is [illegible] to be anticipated from further efforts to be made. The experiment [illegible] completed shows, that, at an inconsiderable annual expense, the Ohio river may be cleared of its bars and shoals, so as to afford a commodious and safe navigation at those seasons of the year when heretofore it has been considered impracticable. [illegible] the attention of the Government."

The Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is

tenders a very valuable improvement, and during a recent gale, even in its present unfinished state, answered a very valuable purpose.

On the subject of Indian affairs, after a very clumsy attempt at showing that the powers of the several states was supreme and not to be affected by treaties of the General Government, he goes on to say—

"Under the authority confided by you, during last summer, I visited some of the Indian tribes, with a highly valuable auxiliary, General John Coffee, of Alabama, and made known to them their situation. With the Choctaws and Chickasaws, (the only tribes with whom we acted,) treaties were concluded. From all appearances, they were well satisfied with their own decision, and the course which we pursued towards them. If any different feeling has since been incited, it is the work of persons who have sought, through the channels of their ignorance, to persuade them to the belief that great injustice has been practised. No other desire was before us in the trust confided; and if there had, your instructions would have operated as a restraint. We sought no other end than, through persuasion, to satisfy them that their situation called loudly for serious consideration. Pending the negotiation, no secret meetings were had, no bribes were offered, nor promises made.—Every argument adduced, or suggestion offered, was in open council, and in view of those whose rights were to be affected. Of this abundant evidence exists, whatever may be said to the contrary. No motive was had to impose upon or to deceive them. Our instructions forbade us to do so, and our inclination, beside, was an ample restraint. The treaties concluded are ready for submission; and how far any practised injustice or want of liberality can be imputed, will be fairly judged of when the tenor and conditions of them shall be disclosed. If a liberality ample and generous has not been regarded, our wishes have failed, and our judgements been mistaken."

Then follows some very sage remarks upon the character of the Choctaw Indians—the superiority of the half-breeds—their habits, their indisposition to manual labor, and preference of the chase—their peculiar customs, some of which it seems are disappearing, as he remarks that "perforating the nose and ears for the purpose of ornamenting them is rapidly disappearing, and considered a rude custom. Vermilion paint to ornament and to decorate the face, is in a great measure given up."

He then proceeds—"In concluding a treaty with these people, candor and fairness were the objects had in view, and they were rigidly regarded. They were given to understand distinctly, that, in coming to visit them at their solicitation, and at their homes, no desire was entertained beyond communicating to them a knowledge of their true condition, submitting to their judgment to decide what course of policy was proper for them to pursue. We told them the opinion entertained by the Government as to the authority of Mississippi to extend over them her laws; and that the United States possessed not the power to prevent it, and could not. The interviews had with them were in open council, where were present the chiefs and warriors, and some of our own citizens.—Arguments addressed to their judgments were the means employed. No threat was used; no intimidation attempted. Under these circumstances, a treaty was concluded and signed, more than 5,000 Indians being in attendance at the time. Amongst them was great apparent unanimity. Some did object and were dissatisfied, but not as it regarded the general policy of treating, but because they believed themselves entitled to obtain, and were solicitous to procure large reservations. The number thus influenced was small. Since that time, active efforts have been made in the nation to induce dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, and to persuade them that they had been greatly deceived and imposed upon.

An old chief (Mushulatubbee,) who was favorable to the treaty, by a few of the discontented of his district, has been recently deposed, and the name of another sent to this office to receive recognition. The design is probably to show that the people are displeased because he signed the treaty. The answer returned to their application was, that while the Government meant not to interfere with their mode or manner of self government, it could not recognize what by a few had been done; yet, when a chief should be chosen by a majority of the division, and the fact as certified by their General Council, he would be regarded as properly chosen, and be considered as a chief. An examination of this treaty will clearly show, I think, that justice and liberality have been regarded. The great majority of the nation were satisfied when we left them; and from information since received, yet continue to be satisfied. Their anxious desire is, to get to a country under the protection of the United States, where they can be free from any liability to State laws, and be able to dwell in peace under their own customs."

We know not what the terms of these treaties are, nor under what circumstances entered into—but from the whole tenor of Mr. Secretary Eaton's remarks it would be inferred, that unfair advantages had been taken of their situation, and improper means resorted to—and his repeated and reiterated assertions, that such extraordinary frankness and fairness and liberality had been practised, does not in the least diminish the probability that such was not the fact. Men who are conscious of having pursued such an honorable and high-minded course, would not have been apt to have said so much on the subject. Besides, the wholesale abuse of others, who are charged with endeavoring to render the Indians dissatisfied with the treaty, makes us strongly suspicious that some charges more just and better founded could be made against the Secretary and his subordinates of using improper practices. The conduct of the Administration towards the Indians has been so shameful, as not to lead us to expect any thing like justice for the weaker party. We shall, however, have occasion to allude to this subject more at length. The literary execution of the Report is wretchedly poor, far inferior to the writings of many Cherokees and some Choctaws, which have appeared before the public.

The Secretary of the Navy reports, the "state of the navy to be generally favorable to its active exertion in the important pursuits in which it has been engaged, no distressing casualty having occurred since the loss of the Hornet." The active force employed is the same as in former years, consisting of five frigates, ten sloops of war and four schooners—and of these the most efficient of guardians is that of two frigates and four sloops under the command of Com. Biddle in the Mediterranean.—The state of these vessels has been represented to be in a state of order and preparation for service, every way worthy of approbation, and the discipline exact, without rigor. Some changes of vessels are contemplated in the force, but no diminution of the amount of force. The sloop of war Vincennes, Capt. Finch, has returned, having, after leaving the station on the coast of Chili and Peru, touched at the Marquesas, Society, and Sandwich Islands, and taking Canton, &c. in her way, and thence by the Cape of Good Hope pursued the usual route to the United States. The report of Capt. Finch, of the particulars of the voyage, and especially of the character of the Islanders, is said to be valuable and interesting, and entitled to public attention. The West India squadron consists of four sloops of war and three schooners, under the command of Capt. Elliott, a number which demands an increase, but cannot safely be diminished. It is proposed that three schooners be substituted for one of the sloops of war for the station. Vessels of this size are supposed to be sufficiently large and powerful to capture any piratical cruiser likely to come against them; and by this means, the force being multiplied, would more readily protect the commerce, and would not be of a size to apprise the pirates of their character, besides being able by a lighter draught of water to enter shallow harbors and recesses on the coast. The health of the officers and crews has been generally good. This is ascribed, in a degree, to the improved state of ventilation and the great cautions observed in the economy of vessels of war, and the adaptation of the diet and dress of the crews to the temperature of the seasons and countries where their duties are to be performed. Chloride of Lime has been successfully used, and its continuance is recommended. The yellow fever on board of the Peacock, in June last, is the only exception to the general preservation of the navy from dangerous epidemics, [illegible] in this vessel the Chloride of Lime was not used.

The Commissioners of the Navy Board, under a broad construction of the act making an appropriation for the repairs of vessels &c. caused a new sloop of war to be built in the place of the "John Adams." They have been directed, in future not to apply this fund either to building or re-building vessels. The Navy Hospitals, as at present managed, afford but slight accommodation to invalids. "The funds which have accrued from the monthly deductions of the pay of the navy, &c. have been expended in the erection of two magnificent buildings, neither of which have been finished, and but one of them is applicable to or designed for the sick." This is a subject which has often been before Congress, and is certainly worthy of an early attention. The misapplication of such a fund as this is not only wrong, but consequently injurious. The dry docks, at Boston and Norfolk, are progressing, and the former will be entirely completed early in 1832. It has been decided, after examination by competent engineers, not to erect a marine rail-way at Pensacola navy yard. He recommends the [illegible] further operations under the act providing for the cultivation of the live oak forests, and in order to protect them, recommends the employment of small vessels. Under the act of March 1819, for removing persons of color to the Liberia Colony, 252 persons have been removed, and there has been expended therefor, 264,710 dollars. The Secretary thinks that there should be nothing furnished to those sent out after arriving at their destined port. On the subject of the number and location of the Navy Yards, he repeats the recommendation of last year. Pensacola and Newport harbors, are recommended for the principal navy yards. Cotton canvass, it is supposed, may supersede the use of that made of hemp. A revision of the laws in relation to the navy is recommended. The subject of the increase in the rank of naval officers is referred to, and the increase recommended. The design is one or more ranks above the Captain, of admiral, &c. It is supposed advisable, in order to hold out a stimulus to effort and afford a reward for tried services—also, as securing the enforcement of discipline, and to avoid causes of irritation in the intercourse with other nations. A division of the duties of the navy board is recommended. There seems to be a diversity of opinion among experienced officers of the navy, as to discontinuing the Marine Corps, and the Secretary withholds any opinion. On the subject of a naval school, he remarks—

"As a measure tending to give reputation and efficiency to the Navy, the cultivation of the minds of those who are to compose its active members is a subject of general interest. It is a fact which will not be questioned, that the early education of the officers of the Navy is entirely unequal to the character they have subsequently to sustain. Few appointments under the Government involve a necessity for more general and scientific attainments. As officers of the Navy they are required to act as judges of the law and evidence, on trials of their brother officers for offences affecting the lives and characters of the accused; as commanders of ships, they should possess not only a practical acquaintance with seamanship, but an accurate knowledge of those branches of mathematics connected with the science of navigation, with astronomy and geography: and, as commanders of fleets or squadrons, they must be well informed on all points of international law, having reference to the rights of neutrals and belligerents, the often recurring question of the rights of blockade, and other interdictions of intercourse between powers standing in this relation to each other; to possess an accurate acquaintance with the foreign languages, to enable them to enter into discussions on points of difference which may arise with the representatives of foreign States speaking such foreign language; and it may often happen that the communications can only be advantageously made in the language of the party with whom the subject of dispute may exist. The sons of the wealthy may obtain these advantages from the bounty of their parents; but, without the aid of public instruction, how are the sons of the less affluent to become qualified to command in the naval service?

It may be further remarked, that, while a school, on the most liberal and comprehensive plan of instruction, has been provided for the military talent of the country, and has been endowed with every attribute for the advancement of the education of the youth who aspire to a share in the toils or honors of a military life, the only provision which has been authorized by law for the instruction of the midshipmen in the Navy is to be found in the allowance of $25 per month to the schoolmasters retained on board the larger vessels of war."

The Post-Master General, after stating the results of previous years, presents the following statement of the receipts and expenditures during the year past, ending July 1, 1830:—"The expenditures, from the 1st of July 1828, to the 1st of July 1829, were $1,782,132 57—the amount of postages returned for the same period, was 1,707,418 42—showing an excess of expenditure, for that year, of $74,714 15. The total expenditures from the 1st of July 1829, to the first of July 1830, were $1,932,707 93, to wit: for compensation to postmasters $595,234 94, transportation of the mail 1,274,009 98, incidental expenses 63,463 04. The amount of postages returned for the same period, was 1,850,583 10—exhibiting an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue, for this last year, of $82,124 83. This deficit of the current receipts of the last year to meet the expenditures of the Department, it will be observed, has not increased, above that of the preceding year, in so great a ratio as that of the preceding year increased beyond the deficit of the year anterior to the 1st of July 1828. The whole amount of postages from the 1st of July 1829 to the 1st of July of the present year, as presented in the foregoing statement, is 1,850,583 10. The amount of postage from the 1st July 1828, to the 1st of July 1829, was 1,707,418 42—giving an increase in this one year, of $143,164 68. The amount of available funds at the disposal of the Department on the 1st of July 1829, was reported to be $230,849 07—deduct the excess of expenditure for the last year $82,124 83—leaves this amount of surplus $148,724 24."

The following statement is interesting, as showing the rapid increase of the country in all respects, and in none more than in the facilities for travelling:—"In the several States, improvements in mail facilities have been loudly called for; and, in many instances, the growing population and extending settlements of the country have absolutely required them. In making such improvements, care has been taken to extend them so as to give the greatest possible accommodation at the least expense, and in such a manner as would be most likely to increase the revenue. It is in part owing to these improvements that the amount of revenue is so much augmented, though they have, at the same time, considerably increased the expenditures of the Department. Between the 1st of July 1829 and the 1st of July 1830, the transportation of the mail was increased, in stages, equal to 745,767 miles a year—on horseback and in sulkies 67,104 miles a year—making an annual increase of transportation equal to 812,871 miles a year, beyond the amount of any former period. The annual transportation of the mail, on the 1st of July last, was about 9,531,277 miles in stages; and the whole yearly transportation in coaches, steamboats, sulkies, and on horseback, amounted, at that period, to about 14,500,000 miles." The existing contract for the transportation of the mail between Washington and New Orleans expires on the 1st of Jan. 1831, & on the renewal thereof provision has been made for carrying the mail in thirteen days, and at a saving in expense of $25,047 87.

The actual saving to the department in the renewing of the several contracts, will amount annually, to $72,840 [illegible], besides a very considerable gain in the increased expedition of the mails on many routes of great interest to the community, the value of which cannot be well estimated; and it is anticipated that a foundation is thus laid for realizing sufficient for future disbursements. The present number of post offices in the United States is 8,401.

There is an evident attempt, throughout this report, to ascribe to the superior vigilance and skill of the department what is only the necessary consequence of the regular and rapid growth of the nation. When the speed and facilities and cheapness of travelling are increasing in a most amazing degree, and stages are penetrating the remote and remote parts of the country, it would be strange if the post office department did not participate in these improvements. Whether the operations of the department have been well or ill managed cannot, with any certainty, be learned by the report—as on the one hand the excess of receipts over expenditures does not conclusively show bad management, so nothing appears from the report showing that the public accommodations has been studied, and that the funds of the department have not been misapplied. A resolution has recently been introduced by Mr. Clayton, calling for information on this subject, which will show the present state and past operations of the department, if followed up with energy and in good faith. As our population becomes more and more dense, a double advantage accrues, arising from the increase of postage at the various offices already established and the greater facility of transporting the mail over more frequented and better roads. So that the operations of the department will become yearly more and more extensive, and require continued and increasing activity in their management.

FOR THE COURIER.

CHRISTMAS is a day observed by a large proportion of Christians, as a festival of the most joyous description. That the birth-day of the Saviour should be considered as an occasion of Thanksgiving and Praise by those who believe in his divine character and mission, cannot be thought strange or extraordinary. The birth of the Messiah—the infinite benevolence which led to his incarnation—his labors—his sufferings, and his death, will be the subject of praise and admiration through the endless ages of eternity. When the mind is led to serious reflection on the subject, it is overwhelmed with astonishment indeed. So great and godlike is the work of redemption, that in the contemplation of it "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy," and in its progress, such was its vast importance—its profound mystery, and its infinitely important consequences, that even the angels desired to look into it. No person, even slightly acquainted with the history of the world, can fail of being struck with the great importance of the era of the Saviour's Advent. The event is scarcely more miraculous in its nature, than are the effects by which it was followed. Before that period, almost the whole world was buried in the grossest darkness of heathenish superstition and idolatry. Even the Jewish Church had become sunk and degraded to such a degree, as to possess little more than a name. The introduction of Christianity produced consequences that must have astonished the surrounding world. Empires and kingdoms were converted to the new system of faith and morals—kings and heroes, with all their civil and military strength, were unable to withstand the force of the doctrines propagated by a handful of unlettered fishermen and peasants—the pride of man was humbled—the power of monarchs was withered—the spirit of persecution was confounded—the rack and the fire were submitted to with the loftiest and most triumphant fortitude, and the doctrines of the Gospel spread with a rapidity that astonished even the bloody-minded enemies of the religion of the Saviour, and at length silenced or softened their cruel and sanguinary dispositions. What a change does the world exhibit at the present time! Nations which, at the commencement of the Christian era, were involved in the horrors of Pagan idolatry, are now and for centuries have been refined and polished—the patrons of science and of social happiness—the supporters of morals and religion—the followers of that divine Emmanuel, who was born at Bethlehem, and cradled in a manger. Who can wonder that angels were commissioned to proclaim the advent of the Heavenly Stranger? Who, among the believers in his holy doctrines, will for a moment hesitate to join the sacred choir, in singing—"*Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men!*"

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

"Give me a good dinner, and a good appetite to eat it, and I will be happier than the mightiest potentate which this world can produce, surrounded by his satellites and rioting in the indulgence of his power."—*Dr Johnson.*

The truth of this sentiment of a man who rarely wrote a foolish sentence, must strike the mind of every man of *feeling*. That there are not wanting those who profess to despise all care which is bestowed upon the good things of this life, I am well aware. Leaving such persons to starve if they please, I proceed to make a few observations upon a subject of much interest to the good people of this city. I am a stranger here, and was so much pleased with the appearance of the place, as I was passing through in the stage, that I determined to remain a few days, to survey its beauties with more attention.—My anticipations have been fully realized, and I should do much injustice to my feelings did I not observe, that in the course of much travel, at home and abroad, I have never met with a more delightful spot. It possesses at once, in its environs, all the wild and sublime scenery of nature, & among its inhabitants, with whom I formed an acquaintance, all the refinements of cultivated life. But few mortal pleasures come without some alloy, and it has been my misfortune to find this truth exemplified here.—Gladly would I have carried away with me the remembrance of the many and varied attractions of this beautiful city, unmixed with any painful recollections. But candor compels me to notice one defect which mars the beauty of the whole picture; and this is, the want of a GOOD HOTEL. By a good Hotel, I mean a large, spacious and convenient house, kept in a neat and accommodating style, in which a stranger may be made comfortable. Such an establishment is not to be found in this city now, I am confident, and until it is to be found I must deny myself the pleasure of another visit here. During my stay, I fully determined to warn all my friends of what they might expect, should they ever visit Norwich. I ought, however, in justice to my landlord, to remark, that from him and his amiable wife, I received every attention and kindness which the size and convenience of his house enabled him to offer. But as his house is frequently crowded with company, it is impossible for him to devote that attention to his guests which he undoubtedly would under different circumstances. To any man who has been a traveller, the comforts and luxury of a good Inn are too familiar to need description. As the sound of the bubbling fountain to the wanderer in a sandy desert, so is the sight of a good Inn to a way-worn traveller. In many districts in the Southern States the population is so sparse, that few houses of public entertainment can be found, but their want is most abundantly compensated for by the munificent hospitality of the planters. Does night overtake the traveller ere he has reached the end of his journey, he goes into the first planter's house which he meets with, and is received as though he were an old friend. Every thing which his house affords is provided to administer to the comfort of his guest, and when the traveller leaves his door, he feels as though he had parted from an old friend. Here, the state of society is widely different—and such hospitality is not expected, nor is it necessary. The traveller here looks to his host as the caterer for his comforts. Of course, no man would look in a country town for that attendance of servants and such profusion of luxuries as he has been accustomed to find in large, commodious cities. But he does look for neatness and comfortable accommodations, which he can have even better in a small city than in one which is thronged with men of business. No man should be suffered to keep a public house, who is not neat himself and who will not require neatness from all connected with his establishment. I think that if there were one good public house in the city of Norwich, a new impulse would be given to every branch of its trade, and by it another substantial beauty would be added to it in the eyes of

A TRAVELLER.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Lyceum.—The institution of the Lyceum is undoubtedly one of the most valuable establishments of modern times. Other institutions of learning, as the school, the college, the university, are necessarily confined to a privileged few; while this, in its mode of operation, bears directly upon the bulk of the community. As its professed object is the dissemination of intelligence, so its results have been invariable in the amelioration of society. By providing the means and motives for the exhibition of industry, talent, and the free interchange of opinion, it raises the interests of men, encouraging a habit of independent, vigorous thought. [illegible] will [illegible] be aroused to great exertions for mental improvement. It is through the influence of association—the contact of mind, that precious and permanent benefits may be expected.—Here the treasures of science, genius, learning, mental power in whatever form it may exist, are brought within the comprehension of the multitude. In the present age intelligence has become almost synonymous with liberty—intellectual national liberty. Hence the Lyceum exerts a powerful agency in advancing human freedom.—Knowledge must have more influence than the bayonet in liberating the world. Reason may be rolled in blood—fields may be fattened with carnage—oceans may blush with gore, in this cause—yet all will be unavailing, unless the public mind is prepared for its operation. You cannot *enforce* this great work. The action must be slow, accumulative, progressive. It is the spontaneous outbursting of the sciences which flames up to heaven. Something then besides the sword must be influential in advancing that great cause which now agitates the world. This is knowledge. Were there to be established a permanent, well organized Lyceum in every village throughout the continent of Europe, those hoary battlements of despotism, which now lift their black summits into the skies, would be razed from their base. The triumphs of oppression would be blotted out forever.

FOR THE COURIER.

It is amusing to see the eagerness which is manifested, by men of all parties, to disown the Message—the President's Message—or rather that document to which the name of Andrew Jackson is appended—for I take it to be an admitted fact, that the President is not the sole father of ten and a half columns in Duff Green's paper, yclep'd the President's Message. No, the crafty Secretary of State has had an eye to the future as well as the present, and will lose no opportunity of serving himself, though at the expense of his master. His aim undoubtedly is, to render the present incumbent in the office of Chief Magistrate the destroyer of his own fortunes, and then to build up his upon the ruins. This purpose is betrayed in various parts of this last most cunningly devised message; and I think that the base and dishonorable stigma there attempted to be fixed upon the reputation of Henry Clay, comes from the hand of this modern Cardinal Wolsey.—The extraordinary Minister to Russia, and the extraordinary conduct of that Minister, are no doubt intended to be instruments in rendering the President unpopular, and of building up the cause of his disinterested Secretary. Whether the Secretary is to be considered responsible for this second attack upon the National Bank is perhaps doubtful. The odium and obloquy, which will surely be visited upon that part of the message, may all of it belong to the President. But his wily minister has need of all his skill in political management, to sail his ship in the tempestuous ocean upon which it is embarked. He has sold himself to a fickle mistress, who may bestow her affections elsewhere ere he is aware. The "loaves and fishes" of court patronage must be scattered with a liberal hand among the greedy multitude who constitute the body-guard of the Administration. Not the least remarkable passage in the message, is that, in which fears are expressed of the abuse of executive patronage by the appointment of fifty-one additional light-house keepers! And yet thousands of Post-masters and Collectors could be reformed out, without any danger from this quarter. Well, "circumstances alter cases," and perhaps it was necessary for him to "reward his friends and punish his enemies" then, and it is of little consequence that the public should be accommodated now.

How excessively are the fears of the Administration alarmed about the injury to be inflicted upon the constitutional liberties of the People, by the re-election of the President to a second term of office. This sentiment is thrown out as a sort of feeler of the public pulse, and proceeds, I presume, from the same disinterested Secretary. I am thankful that I am not involved in his toils, and I have a feeling approaching to compassion, for the President, who is so evidently blindfolded and hoodwinked by the Prince of intriguers, and the reflection is ever and anon occurring to my mind that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." L.

ITEMS.

The tardiness of the packets due from Europe, says the National Gazette, is a subject of much lamentation and wonder. Two great revolutions, the French and the Belgian, were still in suspense, at the last advices. The new projects and movements of monarchical powers—the progress or suppression of the German tumults and insurrections—the situation of the Spanish and Italian peninsulas—the result of the French elections—the trial of the ex-ministers—the first debates in the British Parliament—the effects of O'Connell's new agitation in Ireland—are all matters of considerable interest, which even the President's Message cannot make the quidnuncs forget.

The New-Haven Advertiser relates the following instance of mercantile honor, which we take pleasure in transferring to our columns:—"We heard last week of a very noble instance of mercantile honor—one of those evidences of right intentions which go far to establish a national character for mercantile uprightness. The house of Waldo & Ripley, of New-York, which failed a few years since, owed large sums to several individuals in this city, most of which debts were compromised and released, on payment of 50 per cent. On Wednesday the creditors of that house in this place received each a remittance covering the balance still due, with interest at 7 per cent. Such probity deserves, and we hope will be rewarded with, abundant prosperity, made doubly cheering and honorable by past reverses."

The Missouri Republican, speaking of the new Senator from Illinois, Mr. Baker, says:—"Governor Edwards in the recess of the Legislature, has filled the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, caused by the death of John McLean, by the appointment of David J. Baker, Esq. of Kaskaskia. The selection is a judicious one, and in making it the Governor has shown a proper regard for the will of the people, as expressed at the late election. The political tenets of Mr. Baker are opposed to those of the President and his Cabinet."

The National Intelligencer has received information that Mr. *Poindexter*, (now acting under a commission from the Governor) has been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi, to serve out the remaining four years of the late Mr Adams' Senatorial term.

OHIO.—The Senate of Ohio is equally divided upon the Presidential question, and were so on a ballot for a speaker. After many ineffectual attempts to make a choice, in order to allow the business of legislation to proceed, one of Mr. Clay's friends voted for the Jackson candidate. In the House, a Clay speaker, clerk, &c. were elected by a considerable majority. On joint ballot, a Clay Senator will of course be elected in Mr. Burnett's place, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, but who declines a re-election.

United States Senator.—The Philadelphia Chronicle of Saturday, says, we learn that Mr. Wilkins, on Thursday afternoon, was elected to the Senate of the United States; the vote being, on the 21st ballot—Wilkins 72, Stephenson 31, Coulter 11, Denny 9, Dallas 5, Anthony 1, Ramsey 1.

The Pennsylvania Enquirer states, that Major Hamilton has been elected Governor of South Carolina, by a majority of 26 over Mr. Manning, the opposing candidate.

Vermont Congressional Election.—On the second trial for the choice of a member of Congress in the third district in Vermont, on Monday of last week, Mr. Horace Everett was re-elected. In 18 towns the votes are for Mr. Everett 2278, Mr. Ransom 1308, Capt. Partridge 446, and 104 scattering.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, the United States Bank Stock has fully recovered from its late depression. It was sold in New-York on Thursday at 130 1-4 a share, and on Saturday $131.

Friday, the thirty first inst. is appointed for the execution of the sentence of Death upon Joseph Jenkins Knapp, Jr. at Salem, between the hours of 9 and 10, before noon.

Married,

At Lyme, Mr Garret Brace, of St. Augustine, Mo. to Mrs. Eliza Miller, of the former place.

Died,

At Henrietta, N. Y. on the 20th ult. Mrs. Anna Ellis, wife of Mr. Wm. Ellis, formerly of this town, aged 66 years.

Died in Hartford, on the morning of the 17th inst. MASON F. COGSWELL, M. D. aged 69. We have seldom to announce a death which inflicts so heavy a loss on society, and on the social and domestic circle as this. Dr. C. had long held the very first rank among Medical men in this country. His practice was extensive, not only in this city but in distant places. With a disposition the most benevolent and kind, manners the most dignified and polished, and skill and experience rarely equalled, his presence in the chamber of sickness always inspired cheerfulness and hope. We believe it may be strictly affirmed that he had no enemy. To know, was to respect and love him—and his numerous acquaintances will feel that they have not many such friends to lose. Full of years and of honors, he fell asleep with calm confidence in the God of his fathers, and firm trust in the Saviour of men.—*Hartford Observer.*

Norwich Lyceum & Mechanics' Institute—this evening, at 7 o'clock. Lecture on Matter.

NORWICH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next term of the Norwich Female Academy will commence on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M. Miss Ingersoll will continue as Instructress.

By order of the Trustees,
J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Dec. 21, 1830. 3w39

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a school on Monday evening next, if a sufficient number shall offer to make it an object.—Please to call on me this week, that I may conclude on Saturday.

J. B. PALMER.
Dec. 21. 1w

Brooklyn, (Ct.) Academy.

The following gentlemen are Trustees of the Institution:
VINE ROBINSON, Esq.
WM. PUTNAM,
DANIEL P. TYLER, Esq.
PHILIP SCARBOROUGH,
Hon. EBENEZER YOUNG,
HARVEY BLASHFIELD, Esq.
Rev. EZRA S. KEELOGG.

Instructors.
WELCOME WILMARTH, A. B. *Principal.*
DAVID F. DWIGHT, *Assistant.*
Miss HELEN A. WHITNEY, *Instructress.*

The Winter term of this Institution commences on Wednesday, Nov. 24th.

In order to establish a uniformity of books, and to present to parents and guardians as correct a view as possible, both of the amount and course of instruction in this institution, the Board of Trustees have selected the following, as the most approved Text Books in common use, viz.

In English—Webster's Spelling Book, new edition,* Porter's Analysis; Murray's Grammar and Exercises; Webster's Dictionary; Jamieson's Rhetoric; Olney's or Woodbridge's Universal Geography; Goodrich's Historical and Descriptive Lessons; Keith on the Globes; Bible, with McDowell's Bibical Questions; Whelpley's Compend of General History; Goodrich's History of the United States, with Emerson's Questions and Supplement; Blake's Philosophy; Comstock's or Turner's Chemistry; Hedge's Logic, with Questions; Paley's Moral Philosophy, abridged; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Say's Political Economy; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.

In Mathematics—Colburn's or Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic; Colburn's Sequel and Algebra; Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic, new edition; Walker's or Playfair's Geometry; Davis's Surveying; Bowditch's Navigation; Bennet's Book Keeping; Legender's Solid Geometry; Dutton's plain and spherical Trigonometry and Conic Sections; Enfield's Natural Philosophy; Wilbur's Astronomy.

In French—Levizac's French Grammar; Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book; Boyer's French Dictionary; Hentz's French Reader; Le Brun's Telemaque.

In Latin—Gould's and Adam's Latin Grammar; Jacobs' Latin Reader; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Cicero's Select Orations; Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin; Gould's Virgil; Horace, expurgated edition; Salust; Folsom's Livy; Tacitus.

In Greek—Goodrich's or Buttman's Greek Grammar and Exercise; Jacobs' Greek Reader; Pickering's Greek and English Lexicon; Greek Testament; Græca Majora, Homer's Iliad.

Parents and guardians may select such of the above named books to be perused by their students, as they choose, otherwise the Instructors will exercise their own judgment in directing the course of studies.

Wednesday afternoon in each week is devoted to declamation, and an exercise in English composition is required of every student once in two weeks.

It is the object of the instructors, to render their instruction as practical as possible, in the branches they profess to teach, and to inculcate the habit of reasoning, and tracing remote conclusions to the simple elements on which they depend.

The discipline of the Institution is intended to be mild, but unwavering.

The Instructors desire to cultivate with their pupils habits of kind and familiar intercourse, and to influence them rather by an appeal to their pride of character, and the better principles of the heart, than by severe and degrading punishment. If, however, the conduct of any student renders it evident that he is not susceptible of such influence, he will be immediately returned to his friends, in the hope that under other circumstances, he may form a character which will give promise of usefulness.

There are four terms of study in each year, of eleven weeks each. Tuition from $3 to $4 per term. No student will be admitted for less than half a term.

A public examination of all the students is held at the close of every term, to which Parents and Guardians of students are invited.

A large number of Optical and Philosophical Instruments, constructed on the most approved plans, have been purchased for the use of the Institution. Also a pair of Gardner's 12 inch Globes.

* A set of Books for Reading are owned by the Institution, which will be used once or twice a week.

Per order of the Board of Trustees,
DANIEL P. TYLER, Clerk.
Dec. 1830. 6w39

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Norwich and Preston Bridge Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Robert M. Palmer, on the first Tuesday in January, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and transacting any other business that may be fairly offered.

By order of the President and Directors,
ROGER HUNTINGTON, Clerk.
Dec. 22. 39

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, are requested to call and pay the same on or before the 1st day of January, 1831, if they wish to save expense.

ASA WITTER.
Norwich, Dec. 22, 1830. 3w

FOR SALE

A first rate new milch Cow and Calf, by
JOSEPH HYDE,
Steamboat Hotel.
Dec. 22. 3w39

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stand lately occupied by *Nathaniel Hoyse*, in *Windham*, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS,
of the first quality.
Also, a choice selection of
WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may *depend* upon having Medicine *put up* to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO.
Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf39

COMSTOCK'S PHILOSOPHY.

THIS day is published the Second Edition of Comstock's Natural Philosophy to which the principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Astronomy, Electricity and Magnetism, are familiarly explained, and illustrated by more than two hundred engravings, (interspersed on the same page with the text) to which are added Questions designed particularly for the use of High Schools and Academies. By J. L. Comstock, M. D.

The work is highly recommended, by the following gentlemen, John Griscom, L. L. D.—Principal of the New York High School; Rt. Rev. T. Brownell, D. D. L. L. D. President of Washington College; Rev. H. Potter, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Washington College; Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D. President of the Western University, Penn.; J. H. Fielding, President of Madison College; E. P. Barrows, Principal of the Hartford Grammar School; also by many other gentlemen, Teachers, and others.

The particular attention of gentlemen interested in Education, is requested to the above work. For sale by

THOMAS ROBINSON.
Dec. 18. 13

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by
SMITH & GODDARD.

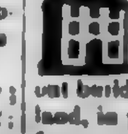
N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf39

DEC. 21, 1830.

20 setts Sleigh Bells,
50 pairs German Skates,
Plain and fancy Bellows,
Fancy hearth and dust Brushes,
"Wilson's" patent Coffee Mills,
"Mussey's" patent Gridirons,
Warming Pans,
Waffle Irons.
Toasting Irons; Griddles,
Copper Tea Kettles,
Patent and common iron do.
Plated, metal and iron Spoons, &c.
For sale at the
THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

TO BE LET,



For one or more years from the 1st of April next, the stand formerly occupied by Gen. Nathan Pendleton, consisting of a dwelling house, store and out buildings—together with 15 acres of choice land, in prime order, and a fine orchard of choice fruit trees thereon. The situation is eligible for a country store, embracing as many conveniences as are usually found. The store will be let separately, or the whole together.

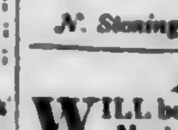
PHEBE PENDLETON.
N. Stonington, Dec. 20. 6w39

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, in front of the Market, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M., 3 two horse SLEIGHS and 3 one horse do.

S. GALLUP, Auc'r.
Norwich, Dec. 22, 1830. 1w

COTTON.



100 bales prime Upland Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
Dec. 21. 3w39

NOTICE.

THE town of Lisbon have agreed with JOHN RATHBUN for the support of Paupers for the year ensuing, and made his house in Lisbon the Poor House. No expenses for Paupers will be paid at any other place.

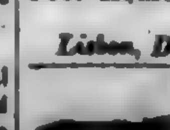
SAMUEL PECKHAM,
CHARLES PERKINS, } *Select Men.*
JAMES STETSON,
Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1830. 3w39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has contracted with the Select Men of the town of Lisbon, to support and maintain all the Paupers now on expence, and all others belonging to said town who may become paupers, for one year from this date; and his house is appointed the Poor House by the Select Men. All persons are forbid harboring any of said paupers, as no expense for the support of said paupers will be paid, except at the Poor House.

JOHN RATHBUN.
Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1830. 3w39

NOTICE.



Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 16th inst., six Cows and one Lamb, marked on the shoulder. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN R. DEAN.
Plainfield, Dec. 18, 1830. 3w39

NOTICE.

CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, some time in the month of November last, a yearling Heifer, of a dark reddish color, having no artificial marks. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

JONATHAN TRUMAN.
Preston, Dec. 17, 1830. 3w39

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS AT B. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this county; friends of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 16 1830. 1ptf

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible] Billings' Spoons [illegible] dealers and manufacturers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney, and it is, we think, one of the happiest efforts of one of our best writers. The Indian Church alluded to, is one about being erected near this town, and the subject receives additional interest from the efforts which have recently been made to improve the condition of this "fated race." We are proud of being able to claim the writer as a native of this place, and obliged to her for employing her high powers on this interesting theme.

FOR THE COURIER.

THE MOHEGAN CHURCH.

Behold yon hills in distance fade,
Where erst the red-brow'd hunter stray'd,
And mark those streamlets, sheen and blue,
Where gliding sped the slight canoe,
While through the forests, swift as light,
The wild deer shunn'd the arrow's flight.
Ask ye for hamlet's peopled bound,
With cane-roof'd cabins circled round?
For chieftain proud?—for hoary sire?—
Or warrior, terrible in ire?—
Ye've seen the shadow quit the vale—
The foam upon the waters fail—
The fleeting vapor leave no trace?
Such was their path—*that fated race.*
Hark! hark! from yonder darksome field
Methought their thund'ring war-shout peal'd—
Methought I saw in flickering gyre
The lightning of their council-fire:
Ah, no! the dust hath check'd their song,
And dimm'd their glorious ray—
But hath it staunch'd their bleeding wrong?
Or quell'd remembrance, fierce and strong?
Recording Angel—say!
Lo! where a savage fortress frown'd
Amid yon blood-cemented ground,
A hallow'd dome, with peaceful claim,
Shall bear the meek Redeemer's name;
And forms like those that lingering staid
Latest 'neath Calvary's awful shade,
And *earliest* pierc'd the gather'd gloom
To watch their Saviour's lowly tomb—
Such gentle forms the Indian's ire
Have sooth'd, and bade that dome aspire,
And now where rose the murderous yell
The tuneful hymn to God shall swell—
Where Vengeance spread a fatal snare,
Shall breathe the red man's contrite prayer.
Crush'd Race!—so long condemn'd to mourn—
Scorn'd—rifled—spiritless, and lone,—
From heathen rites—from sorrow's maze,
Turn to these temple-gates with praise!
Yes, come and bless th' usurping hand
That rent away your fathers' land—
Forgive the wrong—suppress the blame,
And view your hope—your heaven—the same!

Hartford, Nov. 21, 1830.

MEDLEY.

The following piece of satire, in relation to the present King of England, is from a New York paper.

"As his Royal Highness was walking in the park, the other morning, with his hands behind his back, and his mouth open, as is his Highness' custom, there happened to come a shower of rain, upon which his highness, with his usual promptness, turned round to his secretary, Taylor, who was in attendance, and said, "Taylor, the rain comes into my mouth—what shall I do?" To this condescending interrogation, Taylor replied, "Had not your highness better shut it?" Upon which, his highness, with that energy and decision which characterise his minutest actions, immediately shut his mouth, and no more rain found admittance during the remainder of the walk!"

"*Coming through the Rye.*"—A six footer from the backwoods brought the surplus produce of his whole farm and his last season's labor, consisting of a load of Rye, and some poultry, to Newburgh market last week, and with little trouble sold it *for cash* on the nail. Rich as Croesus, it being his "*first year for himself*," and his first appearance in the city of Newburgh, never was mortal man so elated, and to use his own language, he treated to three pints rite off, and never thought nothin! "Seein' every body goin' t' York to cilibrate the French Ravelushin," our hero thought it his privilege to do likewise, and feeling warmed by the *spirit* of liberty then burning within, he consigned his team to the care of his boy, and was on his way "t' York" in the steamboat, *instanter.*—Making considerable display with his 'loose change,' and frequent calls at the bar for grog, he soon got into *high life*, i. e. good company, and was fashionably invited to take a hand at *lu.* He knew nothing about any *lu*, unless it was Lewis Lump, his neighbor, they meant, but if they wanted to play 'euchre,' he guessed he could stan 'um. So at it they went, and the avails of his load of rye slipt through his fingers in a twinkling. He was now poor again, and "dain't care nothin 'bout York nor the French Ravelushin nother," and "didn't think them gentlemen dream't up so fine was fair to keep all his money, when he worked all summer to get it, and he only played *for fun.*"—In the midst of these cogitations, the startling sound of the bell, and the summons, "to the captain's office to pay your passage," came, and found him without a cent of money or a bushel of rye wherewith to answer the call. Unlike those more practised in the arts of deception, who obtain an easy passage through life with all its comforts and accommodations, without having aught, by the way, to entitle them thereto, he told his poverty, was taken for a cheat, maltreated by the passengers, two of whom he "floored," and was sent ashore by the captain to find his way back as he best could on foot, and in a severe hail storm, and is by my side while I am writing this hasty sketch to you Mr. Printer, and really believes that I am making out an instrument which will at once annihilate the genteel pickpockets who have taken his rye and poultry, and learn steamboat captains and their passengers to treat people more *humaner*. He will not believe that the captain and all on board were not deep in the plot with the gamblers to get away his money.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

There is no spirit so much condemned by the Bible as an aristocratic spirit. There are no practices so pointedly reproved by the Bible as aristocratic practices. The oppression of the poor, the sighing of the needy, the gains of usury, the neglect of the widow, the robbery of the fatherless. How constantly do these topics recur in the preaching of the prophets.—Is modern preaching equally faithful in this particular?

Aristocratic feelings and practices constituted chiefly the sin of the Pharisees.

All are aristocrats who follow occupations which tend to impoverish and degrade the community and throw the property into the hands of the few. All are aristocrats who uphold and aid and sanction such occupations. It follows that every importer, manufacturer, and vender of distilled spirits is an aristocrat. And all who patronize, countenance, and uphold them, are aristocrats. All who buy and sell lottery tickets are aristocrats. They do all they can to eat up the country into lordships and reduce the common people to beggary. How doubly aristocratic and selfish are those who hold *exclusive monopolies* in these machineries of aristocracy! What a brazen front do the aristocracy put on, when for a paltry bribe they grant exclusive privileges; *licenses* to beggar and enslave the state by strong drinks and gambling. What an insult to a virtuous people when these aristocrats complain of coercion and oppression in the prospect that their oppressions will be successfully resisted! How humiliating to see even moral reformers so readily sympathising with aristocrats as to shrink back, at the very crisis when the political salvation of the country depends upon their making a vigorous onset!

People's Advocate.

"*Escorting.*"—It was court week and an unusual concourse of people was collected. * * * * But the most amusing individuals were some two or three who were *escorting*. Now if any lady or gentleman is so ignorant of the American language as not to know what escorting is, and if Webster's celebrated quarto does not furnish the definition, it is necessary that we explain, that it expresses the conduct of an individual who fancies himself the smartest and best man in the world. On the present occasion, a fellow might be seen, dressed in a hunting shirt, with a rifle on his shoulder, mounted, half tipsey, upon a spirited horse, & dashing through the crowd. Now he would force his spurs into his horse's sides, & put him at full speed, or rein him up till he reared on his hinder feet; and now he would command him to stop, and the obedient animal would stand & tremble. All the time he was ranting and roaring in praise of himself, his horse, and the U. States of America. He boasted that he was born in the woods, rocked in a sugar trough, and suckled by a buffalo; that he could take a steamboat, and outrun a streak of lightning; that his wife was as handsome as a pet fawn, and his children *real roarers*. He bestowed similar encomiums on his horse; and finally avowed himself a friend to the United States of America; and then he commenced again and went over the same round, flourishing his rifle all the time, and exerting his lungs to their utmost. Although he often declared that he could whip any man in the round world, except Col. C. that he fit under at New Orleans, nobody accepted the challenge, or took offence; the whole being considered as a matter of course, and as the natural effect of stimulant potations upon an illiterate man of ardent temperament, who, when duly sober, was an honest, quiet, and inoffensive citizen.—*Illinois Monthly Magazine.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1830.
Present John Hyde, Judge.

ON the petition of *Roswell W. Roath*, of Norwich, in the county of New London and state of Connecticut, shewing to this Court that he is guardian to Abby E. Tisdale, Harriet E. Tisdale, and Elizabeth Tisdale, children of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of said Norwich, deceased, and minors under the age of twenty one years—and of *Edmund D. Roath*, of said Norwich, shewing that he is guardian to George Tisdale, son of said Doct. Nathan Tisdale, deceased, and a minor under the age of twenty-one years—that said minors are all of said Norwich, and within said Probate District, and are heirs at law of said Nathan Tisdale, and that each is seized and possessed in fee of an interest of one-fifth part in common and undivided in certain real estate, lying and being situate in the town of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and state of Connecticut, being the same real estate belonging to their father, the said Nathan Tisdale, at the time of his decease, and embraces a lot of land in said Bridgeport in quantity about seventy rods, more or less, with a dwelling house and other out houses standing thereon, and is bounded as follows, viz.: North and East on land of Ezekiel Hubbard; South on Beaver street, and West on Middle street—that said real estate is going to decay, and depreciating in value, &c.—praying, for reasons therein stated, for liberty from this Court to sell the same, as per petitions on file, dated Norwich, Dec. 8th, A. D. 1830:

Thereupon ordered, That said petitions be continued, to be heard at the Court of Probate to be holden in and for said District, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the first Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon—and that said guardians give public notice of the pendency of said petitions by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and in a newspaper printed in said Bridgeport, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of March next. [38

Attest,
BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of Dec. A. D. 1830.
Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Cary Throop, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Thomas L. Throop, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 37

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose debts are due, are requested to pay without further delay.
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 14. 38

MISSING,

A large size green silk UMBRELLA—marked on the silk "J. Dwight, Petersburg, Virga." The *holder* will oblige the *owner* by leaving it at this office.
Dec. 14. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his customers that 1 year's pay for newspapers becomes due on the 22d of Dec. inst. All persons who have taken newspapers of him three months or more, are requested to make payment immediately.
NEEDHAM SLATE.
Dec. 8. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Canterbury and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, for the purpose of receiving a State tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1829, at the following times and places, viz.: On the 3d day of January, 1831, at the house of Chauncey Bacon, from 7 o'clock A. M. until 12; the same day at the house of Peter Spicer, from 1 P. M. until 4; and on the 4th day at William Morse's, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12; the same day at the house of Spencer Lyon, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4.

N. B. Those who neglect to meet the subscriber at the above named times and places, must expect to pay travelling fees.
WALTER PECK, Collector.
Canterbury, Dec. 14. 38

I have lately received a new supply of Goods from New York, which I will sell *cheap*. If that is not cheap enough, I will sell them *cheaper*. Those that owe me, are particularly notified that I will attend to the settlement of accounts every day, (Sundays excepted) until the first of January next.—After that, I shall probably sue some folks!! Be particular.
JOSEPH CHESTER.
Dec. 14, 1830. 38

DANCING SCHOOL.

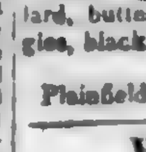
MR. HAZEN respectfully informs the ladies & gentlemen of Canterbury, Poquetannuck, Preston, & Plainfield, that his schools for instruction in manners and dancing, will commence at Canterbury, on Tuesday, the 1st, at Mr. Spicer's hall; at Poquetannuck on Friday, the 3d, at Mr. Chapman's hall; at Preston on Tuesday, the 14th, at Mr. Thurston's hall; and Plainfield, at Col. Eaton's hall, on Friday, the 17th of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for ladies, and at 6 for gentlemen. Terms for tuition twelve afternoons and evenings, $2 50, with a deduction of 25 cents on each scholar, where more than one attend from a family.
Norwich, Nov. 25th. 37

NO FICTION!

THE subscribers will make a different arrangement in their business on the first of January next, which will make it necessary for all persons indebted to them by book accounts, to call and settle the same previous to January first, 1831. All persons indebted will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

They have for sale a full and complete assortment of GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH, or exchanged for white and mixed stocking yarn, men's and boys' mixed stockings, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, pork, lard, butter, skim cheese, wood, boards, shingles, black sewing silk, &c.
STORRS & CO.
Plainfield, Central Village, Nov. 23. 4w36

For New-York.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



The sloop Diamond, Captain Benj. Rogers, will sail between this place and New York during the Winter, and will come as far up the river as practicable, there will land and receive freight. For further information enquire on board or to E. A. Bill.
Dec. 14. 3w38

VIOLIN STRINGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store Violin Strings, of all sizes, of the best quality. Also, Bass Viol, and Violincello strings, in full setts.
EDWARD COIT.
Dec. 8. 3w37

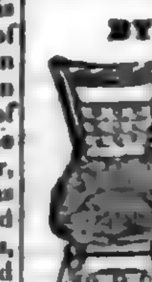
H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED
LOOKING GLASSES.
—ALSO—
CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,
SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.
Dec. 1. 36

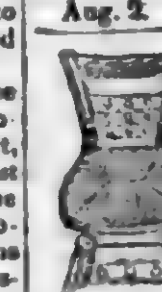
FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,



CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,
A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.
ALLEN & CO.
Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,

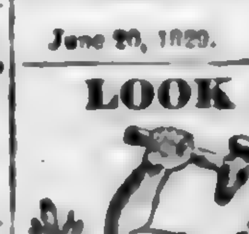


Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.
CONGDON & TRACY.
Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.
ALBERT AVERY.
June 20, 1829. tf 31

LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business, in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.
JOHN COX.
Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf 33

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.
June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by
W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 28, 1830. tf

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.
Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.
TRUMAN SAFFORD.
Canterbury, June 15th. 21

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.
A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.
—ALSO—
20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,
A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.
Oct. 13. 31

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly B. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by
P. D. SAUNDERS.
foot Shetucket-street.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.
CHARLES C. DALEY.
N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms, as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.
WM. CLEGG.
March 10. 50

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.
—ALSO—
Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.
—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.
Oct. 27, 1830. 31

VALUABLE ALMANAC.

Just published and for sale at
THO. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1831. This Almanac contains more than three hundred duodecimo pages, and embraces a complete statistic account of each of the States, and of the several kingdoms of Europe. Price one dollar.
Dec. 8. 37

PATENT CLOCKS,

JUST received and warranted to keep first rate time—for sale by
E. A. BILL.
Dec. 15. 38

FOR SALE,

A first rate family HORSE and CHAISE. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH HYDE or the subscriber.
R. W. ROATH.
Dec. 15. 38

TAKE NOTICE

ONCE for all, that I, *George O. Goodwin*, do call upon all who are indebted to me, either by book or note, to settle the same by the 10th of December. Those who do not call upon me by that date, will please to call upon J. A. Rockwell, Esq., where they will find their long standing accounts.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good *treatment.*
JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.
JOSEPH B. PALMER.
Aug. 25, 1830. 28

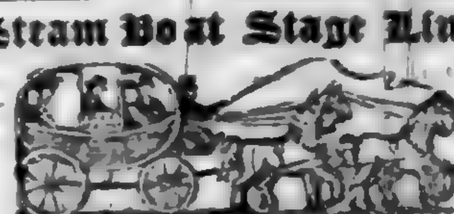
SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
N. KINNEY.
Nov. 10. 33

NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.
Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 38

Steam Boat Stage Line,



From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fancy from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.
LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.
Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

DAILY LINE DISCONTINUED,
AND

FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR,
MEALS EXTRA.

THE STEAM-BOATS
OLIVER ELLSWORTH
AND
MACDONOUGH

Will commence running as follows, on Thursday, the 18th inst:

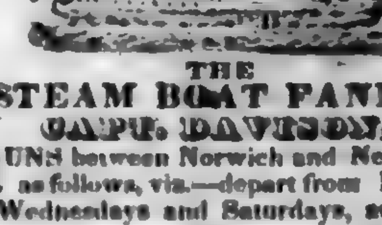
Days of leaving HARTFORD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Days of leaving NEW YORK, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, viz:

The *Oliver Ellsworth* will leave Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Macdonough* will leave Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.
C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*
Hartford, Nov. 12, 1830. 36

For New-York.



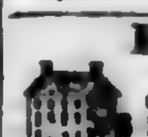
THE
STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.
CHARLES DAVISON.
April 7. 2

FOR SALE,

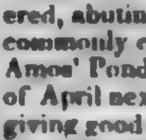


The House, Barn and three acres of Land, situated on Bean Hill, where Mr. Andrew Yates Austin now lives. Possession given the first of April next.
Enquire of
A. H. BIRCHARD.
Dec. 8, 1830. 3w37

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.
AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*
Aug. 16th, 1830. tf 21

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*
Columbia, Dec. 6. 37

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the North society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.
DENISON WATTLES.
Sept. 14, 1830. 26

FOR SALE,

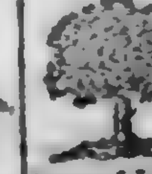
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 120 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 2, Liberty street, Norwich.
ASA WITTER.
Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,
ON CREDIT.

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship-yard. A plan of them will be shown.
Enquire of
JAMES LANMAN.
Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.

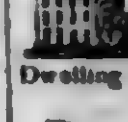


On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.
—ALSO FOR SALE—
One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 bu. p
ELISHA TYLER.
Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,



A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,
The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.
CHARLES LATHROP.
Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

FOR SALE,

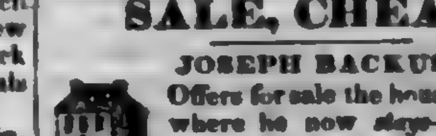
A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.
—ALSO—
The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.
EDWARD CLARK.
Plainfield, Oct. 26. 30

FOR SALE,

The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of Mansfield, Ct. on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by Hutchins & Beers. The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 18 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, and about thirty-five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 30 miles from Hartford and 16 from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 1st of January. For further particulars apply to
GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH,
of Norwich,
or JOS. HUTCHINS,
Canterbury.
Dec. 10, 1830. 38

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

JOSEPH BACKUS

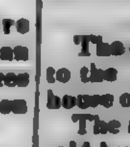


Offers for sale the house where he now stays—pleasantly located, and too well known to need any description.
—ALSO—
The handsome two story Dwelling House, on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimeus Clark.
—ALSO—
The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

For further particulars enquire of
BACKUS & NORTON.
Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 38

TO BE LET,

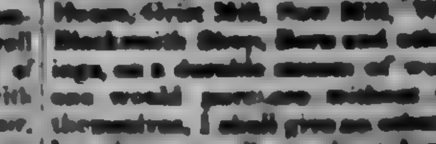


And possession given immediately—a Dwelling House situated on the west side of the River, recently occupied by Freeman Lovell.—For further particulars enquire of
F. LOVELL;
or E. A. BILL.
Norwich, Dec. 14. 3w38

TO BE LET,

THE basement story of the House in East Chelsea near the Lumber Yard, with the privilege of ingress and egress to the same, until the house shall be occupied by lumber—at which time it must be abandoned, and the rent cease.
WM. ROGERS.
Dec. 14. 3w38

MILL SEAT
FOR SALE.



The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods north of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.
DANIEL MERRICK.
Bozrah, Oct. 25, 1830. 3w36

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. VIII.—No. 40. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1829. — Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 1641

CHEAP GROCERIES.

R. B. MOWRY,

[No. 1, basement story New Market,]

Has just received from New York a choice selection of Groceries of the latest importations. Consisting of the following articles:

St.Croix and Jamaica Rum, superior articles,
Cognac Brandy, Holland and Amer. Gin,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Boston Rum and Cider Brandy,
Port, Lisbon, Colmanar and Malaga Wine,
Rose. cinnamon, and peppermint Cordial,
New Orleans Molasses,
New Orleans and Havanna brown Sugar,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Hyson Skin and Young Hyson Tea,
Almonds, Filberts, and Oranges,
Keg and box Raisins, Chocolate, Coffee,
Alspice. Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Starch, Sal Æratus,
Smoking and chewing Tobacco,
Soap and Candles, fresh Albany Ale,
Newark Cider, Pilot Bread,
Sugar, Crackers, Butter and Lard first qual.
Pork, Mackerel, Codfish, Flour,
Indian Meal, &c. &c.

Also, A complete assortment of men's and boys Boots and Shoes.

Dec. 23. 39

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Now landing from sloop Maria, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, PAINTS & DYE STUFFS,

and for sale by FITCH & SMITH.
Dec. 23. 39

SOAP, &c.

12 boxes Fuller's Soap,
30 do. Brown's do.
30 do. Tallow Candles,
5 do. Sperm do.
30 drums Figs, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
Dec. 23d. 39

3 pipes French Brandy; 5 hhds. St. Croix Rum; 10 do. N. E. Rum,
20 bbls. American Gin,
20 casks Madeira, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines. For sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
Dec. 23. 39

SALT & FISH.

500 bushels Turks Island and Liverpool Salt; 40 sacks blown Salt, 35 quintals Codfish; 15 bbls. Mackerel, For sale by FITCH & SMITH.
Dec. 23. 29

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

4 casks dry whitelead,
100 kegs " " ground in oil,
100 lbs. verdigris " " "
10 casks Spanish white,
3 " Paris "
3 " Venetian red,
4 " Spanish brown,
3 " spruce yellow,
50 boxes chrome yellow,
10 " " green,
75 lbs. terra desenna,
100 lbs. patent yellow,
150 lbs. rose pink,
1000 lbs. red lead,
500 lbs. litharge,
50 lbs. red chalk, 100 do. umber,
100 lbs. Prussian blue,
1 cask black lead,
1 " ivory black,
1 hhd. lamp black,
Green and blue verditer,
Mineral and French green,
Green, brown and blue smalts,
1 case gum copal,
1 " " shellac,
15 bbls. rosin, 6 do. chalk,
Sheet lead and copper,
Gold, silver and copper leaf,
Gold, silver and Copper bronze,
5 bbls. linseed oil,
5 " spirits turpentine,
1 bbl. copal varnish,
1 " shellac do.
1 " bright do.
3 gross camels hair pencils,
Paint, marking, hatters', clothiers', shoe, whitewash, and house brushes,
for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*
Nov. 18. 34

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SHOVELS, &c. &c.

20000 lbs. PSI. Old Sable Iron,
10000 lbs. New Sable Iron,
30000 lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1¼ to 6 inches,
12000 lbs. " square do. from 3-8 to 3 inches,
3000 lbs. Eng. flat do. from 1¼ to 3 inch.
20000 lbs. do. round do. from ½ to 2¼ "
10000 lbs. " " ref. do. from ½ to 2 "
2000 lbs. " sheet do.
4000 lbs. " hoop do.
6000 lbs. band do.
4000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel.
2000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2000 lbs. Amer. " "
1000 lbs. Tub "
150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. 40d.
20 dozen Shovels, English,
100,000 cut Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14,
300,000 cut Brads, from ½ to 2 inch.
Also—an assortment of Plough Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree Moulds, &c. &c.—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
Oct. 28,1829. 31

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and *Colgate's No. 1 and 2 Starch*, manufactured in New-York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, kegs, and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.
BACKUS & NORTON.
Norwich, Sept. 2, 1829. 23

100 barrels Rochester and New York FLOUR—for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.
Dec 1.6. 38

MACHINREY.

5 NEW throstle frames of a superior style, & [illegible]—for sale very low by
SMITH & GODDARD.

FOR CASH! FOR CASH!

120 bbls. Rochester and Genesee flour, 65 bbls. No. 1 and 2 mackerel, 40 half barrels " " do.
5 hhds. New Orleans and St. Croix sugar, white and brown Havana do.
60 loaf and lump do.
10 kegs nails; 20 dozen brooms,
20 bags coffee; 200 lbs. cocoa shells,
10 bbls. crackers; 10 do. pilot bread.
10 boxes mould candles; 10 bush. pea nuts,
4 bags almonds; 8 do. filberts,
10 do. Brazil nuts; 20 drums figs,
40 boxes 6 by 8 glass; 10 do. 7 by 9 do.
1 reams wrapping paper,
12 pipe old Lisbon wine,
quarter and half quarter casks Madeira. Colmanar, and Malaga do.
and almost every other article usually kept by grocers—and will be sold for cash at a reduced price by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Dec. 15. 33

10 chests H. S. Tea,
20 bbls. Western Flour,
100,000 feet merch. pine Boards,
100,000 feet clear do. do.
25,000 feet Clapboards,
75,000 Albany Shingles,
150,000 Eastern do.
75,000 feet Timber and Joist,
10,000 feet W. W. Boards,
5,000 feet cherry do.—for sale by
J. P. HUNTINGTON.
Dec. 15. 38

BOX RAISINS,

FIGS, Citron, together with a few other very choice articles, for sale very cheap by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Dec. 16. 38

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place.
Norwich. Sept. 30th. tf27

MORE NEW GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just received at the new brick store, nearly opposite his former stand, a large assortment of new and fashionable goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE, AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

A handsome assortment of Calicoes, of the Foulard and other patterns, (new style.
A great variety of colored Circassians for ladies' cloaks and dresses,
French Merino Cloths, at the N. Y. prices,
Plain and figured Silks,
Elegant goats hair Camblet, for gentlemen and ladies' wear,
Colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Cashmere and barrage handkfs.
Fine Pongees,
Worsted Hose, [illegible],
Fancy Buttons, Cords,
Braids and Frogs, for ladies' habbits,
Brown Cambrics and Battiste for ladies' hats
Rich winter Ribbons,
Black silk Galoons, white Cravats,
Gent. and ladies' horseskin & beaver Gloves,
Merino Shawls, a great variety,
Longlawns,
Bobbinett and thread Laces,
Muslins,
Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Home made Ginghams,
Swans skin Flannel, a superior article,
Superior bleached Shirtings.
Tickings, Umbrellas, Baskets,
Deavonshire Kersies,
Broad Cloths, very cheap.

All of which he is disposed to sell very low for cash.
Nov. 18. 34

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

THE subscribers having taken the stock of Goods lately owned by John Kinney, the whole will be sold to purchasers for cash at the first cost.

Merchants in the country may have an opportunity for replenishing their stocks, and all persons in want of Dry Goods, will do well to make an early call.
A. MEECH,
J. W. KINNEY.
Sept. 22. 62

NEW GOODS

NOV. 4, 1829.

JAMES S. CLARK,

Has returned from Yew York the past week and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS,
which will be sold at much less prices than was ever before sold in this city.
Among them may be found,
100 pieces of broad cloths, of almost every color and quality,
A large assortment of cassimeres, satinetts.
Plaids, camblets, circassians, flannels,
Baizes, bombazetts,
Prents and Merino shawls, silks,
Ribbons, thread and bobbinett laces,
Lace veils, cambrics, muslins,
Ginghams, bombazines, crapes,
Worsted hosiery, Irish linens,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 9-4 table linens,
Birdseye diaper, Russia diaper,
Fancy silk and worsted barrage hdkfs.
Bedticks, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks,
Domestic ginghams, umbrellas, &c. together with many articles to numerous to particularize.

Also, a complete assortment of boots and shoes. 32

DRY GOODS STORE.

A large assortment of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS
is kept constantly for sale low by
MARVIN WAIT.
Aug. 12. tf20

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,
20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Caruso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " For Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.
CHARLES EAGLES.
Norwich, June 13. tf18

DRY GOODS.

At less than cost now offered for sale at the
NEW YORK CHEAP STORE.
AMONG WHICH, ARE
40 pieces superfine, midling, and low priced
BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND LADIES' HABIT CLOTHS.
Together with a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Goods.*

☞ The object in selling at such low prices, is to discontinue the business. Those who have cash to exchange for Dry Goods, will do well to call immediately.
G. BUCKINGHAM.
Dec. 16. 38

NEW DRY GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

Returned from N. York the past week, and is now opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, which he is enabled to sell less than usual.
Among them, are
New calicoes, Merino shawls, ginghams, very cheap, colored Circassians,
Red, white and green flannels, shirting,
Italian and Canton crapes, black silks,
Green, blue, and fashionable brown silks for hats, indigo blue camblets,
Wide bobbinett footings,
Worsted hosery,
Buckskin mittens, and gloves,
Navarino hats,
Superfine blk. brown, mixed and olive broad cloths and habit cloths.
Dec. 15. 3w38

NEW DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY,

IS this day opening a general assortment of seasonable Goods: consisting of
Rich fancy prints; blue camblets; Merino circassians,
Bombazines; broadcloths; cassimeres;
Black and colored silks;
Printed floor baize; printed table covers;
Damask and plaid cloths;
Silk and cotton flag hdkfs,
Worsted barrage do. &c. &c.
Dec. 16. 3w

BROADCLOTHS.

B. R. VAUGHAN,

HAS just received a few pieces of extra superfine, blue, black, and most domestic broadcloths, that will bear examination Why should we not wear *Domestic* if superior to any other?

N. B. Garments made to measure, in the latest fashion.
Dec. 23. 3w39

LARGE SHELL COMBS.

A GOOD assortment just opened and for sale cheap by
[illegible]
Dec. 15. 3w38

COUGHS, ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE Public are respectfully informed that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for 9 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs lead in to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of his *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each Bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favourable effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 60 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

To JAMES ALLEN, Hudson, N. Y.

In the spring of eighteen hundred eighteen, Mr. Eleazer Harris, a man in very indigent circumstances, and who had labored for me occasionally for more than a year was violently seized with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight dry cough frequently unable to raise any thing for nealy half an hour, and then most commonly, blood. His cough was so severe and incessant, that he soon became much emaciated, his eyes glassy, and his strength left him to that degree that he was wholly unable to labor. Compassionating his situation, a friend of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, by taking which, in about three weeks (to my astonishment) he was so far restored as to be able to perform his usual labor. *GAIUS STEBBINS.*

Hillsdale, Feb. 19, 1828.

I Robert Kidney, of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. do hereby certify that for a long time I was so reduced by an affection of the lungs, attended with pain in the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c. that my life was despaired of and given up as incurable by a council of five Physicians, but by the advice of Doct. G. Hitchcock, of Rochester, was induced to make trial of your Anderson's Cough Drops, and by using one bottle was restored to perfect health. I would therefore recommend all those afflicted with a similar complaint, to make use of the same remedy, as I am perfectly satisfied that it saved my life. *ROBERT KIDNEY.*

Rochester, March 11, 1828.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

This Valuable Medicine is counterfeited.—*Purchasers* must be particular and ask for Anderson's Cough Drops prepared by James Mellen, and also see that the Bottles are stamped in the Glass, J. Mellen instead of J. Miller.

For sale by J. C. HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL TYLER & SON and LESTERS & Co. Norwich, and by Druggist generally. [39
Norwich, Oct. 21st. tf30

FOR SALE,

2 Brewster's Ropers, 1 Warper and Spooler, 8 gross Speeder Bobbins.
Enquire of SMITH & GODDARD.
April 16. tf3

CHEAP FOR CASH.

FOR sale, at the Store lately occupied by John & James Breed, an assortment of *Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, Cordage, Earthen* and *Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.* at wholesale or retail, at less prices than similar goods can be purchased for at any store in the State—*to close a concern.*—The goods *must be sold.*
Dec. 22. 39

FOR SALE,

8 FIRST rate working oxen; 7 cows; 12 calves; 4 horses under 4 years old; 4 tons old Iron, and Iron made from scrap Iron, warranted to be of a superior quality, forged to patterns at short notice.

—ALSO—

One Farm, 95 miles from New York, for sale or to lease, for one or six years. Inquire of NEHEMIAH H. FITCH.
Bozrah, Nov. 21. 6w35

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE subscriber having received from the City of Norwich, a Rate Bill on list 1828, of 5 cents on the dollar, payable November 1st. 1829, will meet the inhabitants of said City, to receive the same at the house of Mr. Newcomb Kinney, in said city, on the 26th day of December, inst., from 8 o'clock a. m. till 1 o'clock p. m. Those who neglect this call will be requested to pay legal fees.
FREDERIC PRENTICE, *Collector.*
Norwich City, Dec. 21; 1829. 39

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Noyes Sisson, in Bozrah, on the 4th day of February, 1830, at 9 o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of the following persons, non residents of said town, as will pay their Town and State Taxes which remain unpaid, on the lists of said town for the years 1826, 1827. and 1828, together with necessary cost, viz: Samuel Hillhouse, Jonathan Gardner, Gilbert Gardner's heirs, James Rogers' heirs, George Williams, Witherill Hough, Caleb K. Whiting's heirs, Joseph Bradford's heirs, Dan Ayley's heirs, and the heirs of David Miner, as the law directs.
ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector.*
Bozrah, Dec. 23, 1829. 3w39

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Lovell & Bill,* is by mutual consent this day dissolved.
FREEMAN LOVELL.
ELIJAH A. BILL.

All accounts can be settled without extra expence, if settled before the first day of Feb. next, with Elijah A. Bill

N. B.—The business will be continued at the same store by *ELIJAH A. BILL.*
Norwich, Dec. 15th. 1829. 38

NOTICE.

THE co partnership previously existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Scofield & Branch,* is by mutual consent dissolved.

All those indebted to the late firm, are respectfully solicited to call and settle their accounts if convenient.
[illegible]
MOSES BRANCH, Jr.
Montville, Dec. 10th. 3w38

☞ Manufacturing will be conducted as usual by Nathan Scofield, who continues to take wool to manufacture into cloths, cassimeres and flannels, on shares or contract.
NATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Court of Probate, District of New London, 2d Monday of December, 1829.

THE Administration account on the estate of Stephen Maples, late of Montville, deceased, will be exhibited to the court for allowance, at the usual place of holding Probate Courts in New London, on the second Monday of January next, at noon, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, and be heard thereon.—And the Executor is hereby directed to give public notice hereof, by publishing this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, at least two successive weeks previous to said second Monday of January. By order of Court,
3w39] *E. R. WARREN. Clerk.*

New London County, ss. Superior Court, Adjourned term, November, first Tuesday, 1829.

UPON the petition of Harvey L. Hazen, of the town of Preston, in New London County, against George Perkins, of the town of Ashburnham, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, shewing that on the 6th day of March, 1809, and at divers times afterwards, unto the tenth day of February, 1818, by sundry deeds of conveyance, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, Rufus Roath, then of Preston, in said New London county, mortgaged to Francis Smith, then of Norwich, in said county of New London, a certain piece of land in said Preston, described in said petition, containing half an acre of land, with a dwelling house thereon, to secure the payment of a certain note of hand, payable by the said Rufus to said Francis, for $159 84, and also to secure the payment of three other notes for smaller sums, and all payable in like manner to said Francis, amounting in all to the sum of $123 66—that on the 10th day of February, 1818, said Francis died, and that afterwards the respondent was duly appointed Administrator of the goods and estate of said Francis—and by due course of law came into the possession of the mortgaged premises, and as Administrator as aforesaid, continues to hold the possession thereof, and to receive the rents and profits of the same to himself—shewing also, that said Rufus, while in life, paid to said Francis, while in life, all said notes excepting the note for $159 84, a part of which also has been paid—that the petitioner has by legal conveyances become entitled to pay the balance due on said notes, and to redeem said estate, and praying this Court to ascertain the amount due on said mortgages, and to order that on payment thereof, the said Administrator convey to the petitioner by proper conveyances, all the title that said Francis Smith, at the time of his death, had in or to the mortgaged premises &c. as by petition on file, dated Sept. 23d, 1829.

This Court order the petition continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1830, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the Norwich Courier, a newspaper printed in the city of Norwich, three weeks before said 4th Tuesday of January, and that the same shall be sufficient notice to the respondent to appear and answer to said petition. [3w38
CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to make payment.
FITCH & SMITH.
Dec. 23. 39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston, and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, for the purpose of receiving a State tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1828, at the following times and places, viz: on the 2d day of January, 1830, at the store of Baldwin & Brown, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12; same day at William P. Nash's, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4; and on the 4th at Simeon Chapman's, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10; same day at William P. Witter's, from 1 o'clock A. M. until 3.

☞ Those who neglect to meet the subscriber at the above named times and places, must expect to pay travelling fees.
GEO. GIDDINGS, *Collector.*
Preston, Dec. 19, 1829. 2w39

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hunt & Brumley, are once more requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts within the present month must expect to pay cost.
PELEG HUNT.
JOSEPH BRUMLEY.
Norwich Falls, Dec 23. 39

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the insolvent estate of Elisha Kimball jr. late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified, by order of Probate court for the district of Norwich, to appear, if they see cause, at the office of Probate Court, in Norwich, on the 30th day of Dec. 1829, at 10 o'clock a. m. to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.
STEPHEN MEECH, Adm'r.
Dec. 11. 38

NOTICE.

THE Norwich City Courts will in future be holden at the Town Hall, in said city, until further notice. Per order,
JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Clerk.
City of Norwich, Dec. 14, 1829. 38

NOTICE.

ALL accounts of the late firm of Chapman & Meech, unless settled with the subscribers before the 25th of the present month, will be left with an attorney for collection.
DURKEE & MINER.
Dec. 15. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers that one year's pay for Newspapers will become due on the 23d of Dec. inst. at which time he requests payment.
NEEDHAM SLATE.
Dec. 16. 38

NOTICE.

THE board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at Kinney's Hotel, on Tuesday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. and at the court house, on the first Monday of Jan. next, at 2 o'clock p. m.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, } *Board*
JAMES STEDMAN, } *Relief.*
Norwich, Dec. 14, 1829. 3w38

☞IT MUST BE SO.☜

STORRS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY request all persons, whose accounts with them are of one year's standing, to call and settle the same previous to the 10th of January next, or they may expect to hear from some other source. All persons interested, will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.
Plainfield, Central Village, } 3w39
Dec. 14, 1829. }

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL $200,000.

[With liberty to increase the same to half a millon.]

OFFERS to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Ships and Vessels while in port, or on the Stocks, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE at as low rates of Premium as any similar institution in good standing.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819, and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge, to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to be insured, can apply to
JOHN BREED, of Norwich.
who is appointed Agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to the office.
Sept. 22, 1829. 1y26

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE

PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal hemorrhoidal affections has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. That this medicine will effectually remove the cause from which the piles have arisen is fully demonstrated by the numerous testimonials of persons who were cured by it many years since, and have had no return of the disease.

This medicine is put up in two distinct parcels—one for external and the other for internal piles, which can be had separate, as the case may require.

For sale at the medicine store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.
Sept. 22. 6mo26

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.
JOHN L. BUSWELL, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandise.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
Norwich, Jan. 7, 1828. 41

MISCELLANY.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

It has been often remarked, and I fear with great reason, that mankind in general live under the influence of two grand delusions. They conduct themselves for the most part, as if this life were never to have an end; and regard the next, as if it were never to have a beginning. Yet, surely, "of man's miraculous mistakes, this bears the palm." For it seems to be impossible for a reflecting person to look around him, without being continually reminded of his own mortality, and the short-lived duration of all terrestrial things. The trees of the forest run up in majestic grandeur, only to wither, and scatter their leafy honors around them. The flower that opens to the light of the morning, is chilled by the blast of evening.—The river rolls onward until it is lost in the ocean. The child grows up to florid youth, exults awhile in the vigor of manhood, and soon sinks into the decrepitude and imbecility of old age. Nations and kingdoms flourish and decay, in perpetual succession. "Babylon is become a possession for the bittern, and pools of water; and her towers and palaces are laid low, and swept with the besom of destruction." Every thing within us and about us is mutable. Our friends forsake us or die; our hopes sicken, our opinions change. We feel that we have no abiding city here; we see that the fashion of the world passeth away. The seasons, with restless activity, are continually altering the face of nature. Day succeeds to day, and year to year; and on every object of creation, the characters of brevity and mutability are engraved by the finger of God.

Reflections of this nature are, at all times, salutary, and can hardly fail to convey an important lesson of wisdom to every serious mind: but they come with greater force, at those stated periods which mark distinctly the unceasing progress of time. On these points of our existence, we naturally rest awhile, like travellers at some stage of their journey, to recall the scenes we have already witnessed; to survey the place to which we have arrived; and to gain some information of the countries through which we have yet to pass. Such pauses as these are eminently calculated to banish that levity, which is the bane of true wisdom; and to promote that thoughtfulness and serious consideration, which are so highly favorable to growth in grace.

The present year has nearly performed its destined course, it is about to be "numbered with the years beyond the flood;" its glimmering light trembles in the socket, and will soon be extinguished forever. Such, my friends, is our fate. The termination of our time is, also, near at hand; and, at no distant period, we too, like the year which we contemplate, must resign our station, and give place to a new generation. Let us then, dedicate its last hours to a serious retrospect of the past, to a careful examination of the present state, and to unfeigned vows of amendment for the future. Thus shall the new year look back with pleasure on the old; and the new generation honor our memories, when our bodies sleep in the grave.

And who is there that can, without strong emotions, review the events of but one year? Has the messenger of death entered your dwelling; has your loved partner been torn from your arms; some valued friend taken from your bosom; some dear child severed from your fond embrace? I do not wish you abruptly to check your tears. Jesus wept at the grave of the friend whom he loved. Time, with lenient hand, will close your wounds, and religion will consecrate your moderate sorrow. But listen to the admonition of the great teacher—Death. You have leaned on the world, and the broken reed has pierced you to the heart. You have chased a shadow, and your hands have grasped the air. Turn, then, your thoughts to those mansions, where friends shall never die, where children will never leave you, and where those, whom God has joined, shall never more be put asunder.

But some of you have passed the year in health, and peace and comfort: your friends and families smiling around you; your characters and fortunes rising in the world; and your prospects brightening on every side.—And does not this enviable, unmerited exception from the common lot, teach you a lesson of gratitude to that Being, who has thus anointed you with the oil of gladness above your fellows? Ah, thoughtless, unthankful man! Well might Isaiah say, "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his masters crib; but Israel doth not know; my people do not consider."

But, independently of all temporal concerns, who is there, that can lay his hand on his heart and say, that during the present year he has committed no [illegible] reason and religion required him to perform? Who has so bridled his tongue, as to let no expression of anger exasperate his enemy, or too severe a reproach agonize an offending friend? And more than all, who has so kept his thoughts and his heart as not to offend that Being, who cannot look, without displeasure, on impurity? Alas! my friends, here the best of us must plead guilty.—Here are motives of contrition, of humility, and of amendment for us all.

But, while we thus bring our thoughts to a serious review of the past, and examination of the present state of our hearts, how naturally and anxiously do they press forward to the unknown scenes of futurity! Imagination takes wing, and hope paints the days to come in all the gay colors of delight. But let us not trust to this smiling delusion. Here, let us once more recur to experience; and as age delivers his counsels to youth, let the old year teach a lesson of prudence and moderation to the new.

Life, my friends, let hope flatter as she may, will still be a checkered scene of good and evil. In vain you anticipate that unmixed portion of happiness, which heaven has denied to the lot of man. You cannot have the rose without its thorn. Winter will continue to deform the bosom of the year, and flowers will not spring up spontaneously, to decorate your path. Be sober then and modest in your expectations. Such as past times have been, such in general, as to the distribution of joys and sorrows, of hopes and disappointments will the future be. And all that you have to wish and strive for is this, that affliction may be endured, in future, with more patience, and prosperity enjoyed with more thankfulness and greater moderation.

And tell me, my readers, of the actions in which the present year has seen you engaged, of the actions which it has enabled you to perform, what scene does memory most delight to recall, what actions confer most honor upon your characters, and leave the best impression upon your minds? are they not those, in which you [illegible] the dictates of conscience, the purity of your own hearts, and the welfare of your fellow men? And, as only your past deeds of virtue now make you happy, be assured that virtue alone will constitute your happiness to the end of life. Secure, then, while it is in your power, a retrospect so delightful; and let your conduct be so regulated, throughout the approaching year, that when it, also, shall have come to its last hour, its memory may leave no sting behind.

With such reflections as these, let us bid adieu to all the hopes and fears, the cares and anxieties, the restless activity, and busy enterprise of the year, that is now hastening to its close. And with renewed strength, and holy resolution, let us enter on the year to come. And may God enable us so to fill it up with duty and usefulness, that should death meet us in its course, he may find us waiting; and should eternity unfold its great realities, we may find them to us forever glorious.—*Spirit of the Pilgrims.*

FARMING.—If one half the zeal, energy and expense that [illegible] so many gazettes with low and [illegible] abuse, setting the community by the ears for the sole gain and the paltry purposes of a few demagogues and office keepers were bestowed on the advancement of agriculture; if the people were half as anxious to improve and beautify their fields, as they are to settle the nation; and half as angry with thistles, thorns, and poor [illegible], as they are with their political opponents, who probably wish as well to the country as themselves—we should have more productive fields, less complaints of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundantly more good feeling. From Pittsburg to New Orleans the [illegible] ploughs as his father before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in their theory as they are in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere [illegible], visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on the principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and [illegible], is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the exertion of mere brute strength—but bring mind and plan, and system, and [illegible], to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, and grain, and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of unperishable rock, and [illegible] fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature.—After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with the proud and [illegible] [illegible] over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The fields ought to [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the [illegible] soil. All [illegible], power and wealth, may be traced to agriculture, as to [illegible] source.—Commerce and manufactures are only [illegible]. [illegible]

tenditure at every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion. We shall always say and sing, "Speed the plough." We shall always regard the American farmer, stripped to his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, and moderate use of cider, and, if he will raise it himself, of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey, and we shall invoke the blessing of God, and say of him, "peace be within thy walls."—*Flint's West. Review.*

KENTUCKY. We extract the following paragraphs from the Message of Governor Metcalf to the Legislature of Kentucky, at the opening of the present session.—*Prov. Microcosm.*

"Upon the termination of the Presidential contest, which has been, during the whole of it, characterized by uncommon warmth and acrimony, it was the interest of all, and is believed to have been the general inclination, to consign to oblivion, unpleasant incidents which had attended it. The will of a majority of the nation had been constitutionally expressed, and it was the duty of those who differed with that majority, to submit to its decision; and in deference to it, as well as in justice to the distinguished individual who had been elected, to give a fair and impartial consideration to the acts of his administration. After having conformed to that duty, and deliberately examined those acts, with all the candor and freedom from bias, of which I am capable, I feel constrained to express my serious apprehensions of the dangerous tendency of the principles, on which the patronage of the government has been recently administered. The present administration exhibits the first example, under the general government, of the exercise of that power, in numerous instances, by dismissing officers, at home, as well as abroad, on no other ground than that of difference of opinion, as to the person who should be entrusted with the chief magistracy of the country.—And it has exhibited the first example also, of the recall, at great and unnecessary expense, of several of our foreign diplomatic agents, without the slightest intimation of any fault in the performance of the duties. Without dwelling upon the injury to the public, from the dismission of able, honest, and experienced servants, or upon the injustice of punishing those servants, by a sudden privation of their means of subsistence, for no other reason, than difference of opinion, there is much cause of alarm in the practical consequences of a principle which assumes that the President of the United States may rightfully expel all who ventured to oppose his election, whatever may be their merits in other respects.

But it is not in the exercise of the patronage of the general government by removal from office alone, that just occasion is furnished for serious reflection and foreboding. The numerous appointments that have been made of members of the last or present Congress to public employments, far transcending in number, those that had been made during a similar period under any other administration, cannot but excite anxious solicitude, in respect to the independence of Congress. To that body is confined the duty of watching over every branch of the public administration; of calling for and scrutinizing accounts, and of detecting and punishing abuses in any of the departments of government. What guarantee has the public for the faithful performance of this high duty, in respect to the executive, if an unequal proportion of the public offices and honors is conferred upon members of Congress by that very branch of government? Whilst it would on the one hand, be improper to exclude them from public appointments further than they are excluded by the constitution, it must be acknowleded, on the other, that an inordinate number should not be appointed; and that the public should continue to possess adequate security for their fidelity, both in the importance, and the limited number of the offices bestowed.

... [illegible] the press, in subsequently disseminating the intelligence received from them, the greatest mass of political information is distributed to the people. Hence, and on other accounts also, the great importance of a perfect preservation of the purity and independence both of Congress and the Press. But at the period when we have beheld the disproportionate number of those who now are, or very recently were members of Congress, appointed to public offices, by the Executive of the United States, we have also seen numerous instances of the appointment of Editors of newspapers throughout the Union; some of whom continue to perform their joint editorial and official duties, after receiving their appointments. If Congress, and the Press are habituated to look to the Executive, instead of the people, for promotion,—honor and offices, there would be much reason to apprehend, that they would, in process of time, both prove to be faithless guardians of the public liberty.

Nor are the mischievous consequences of the principle confined to the period which follows the election to the Presidency. It mingles with alarming force, with the election itself. It calls into the contest every political adventurer, stimulated by the hope of gain, to be measured out to him, according to the violence with which he may advocate the claims of the successful candidate; and the rancor with which he may denounce & vilify an unsuccessful one. Thus thousands are invited, by personal interest, to bring back upon us, with the recurrence of every presidential election, scenes of heat and violence, in the fury of which there is certainly great evil, and great danger of error.

Truth is disregarded, and an interest dangerous to the purity of elections, usurps the place of dispassionate inquiry and true love of country. A title is asserted to office, not founded upon talents, integrity or service rendered to the Country—but upon service rendered to the President in his election. The principle thus strikes at that virtue and exclusive patriotism, which is the strength of our Country; and without which this government, the wonder and admiration of the world cannot long endure.

From the Journal of Health.

CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.—It is a very common error with parents, in determining upon the future occupations of their children to fix upon a profession, or some sedentary employment, for those of a weakly or delicate constitution; while to the robust and vigorous, is assigned a more active and laborious occupation, demanding considerable bodily exertion, and repeated exposure to the open air. As a general rule, the very opposite should be pursued: the robust being the best able to bear up against the pernicious effects of that confinement and inactivity, to which the enfeebled constitution will very speedily fall a prey; while the latter will be materially benefited by the very exertion and exposure to which it is supposed to be unadapted.

When we examine the individuals who compose the various trades and occupations, and find certain classes to present, very commonly, a pale, meagre, and sickly aspect, while others are replete with health, vigour and strength; we are not to suppose that because the pursuits of the one demand but little, and those of the other considerable bodily strength, the first are best adapted to the weakly, and the latter to the strong; we are rather to ascribe this very difference in their appearance, to the influence their several occupations exert upon the health of the system.

Let the most healthy and vigorous individual exchange his laborious occupation in the open air, for one which requires confinement within doors, and but little exercise, and his florid complexion, well developed muscles, and uninterrupted health, will very speedily give place to paleness, more or less emaciation and debility, and occasionally to actual disease of the stomach or lungs. On the other hand, the reverse effects will be produced, by the sedentary exchanging, before it is too late, their confinement and inactivity, for some active employment in the open air. These are important considerations, an attention to which, in the choice of a profession, would be the means of saving not a little suffering,—in many instances, of prolonging life.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Statesman, Dec. 23.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

At an early hour this morning, the letter bag of the packet ship George Canning, Captain Allyn, was brought up by the news boats.—Capt. A. sailed on the 24th November. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool papers to the 24th, both inclusive.

The American Minister transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen at the Foreign Office, on Thursday, the 18th November.

Destructive Fire at Glasgow.—On the night of the 20th of November, the extensive cotton stores belonging to Mr. Donaldson, were destroyed by fire. The quantity of cotton burnt is estimated at five thousand bales. The total loss at fifty thousand pounds sterling. It is said that Mr. Donaldson had an insurance of forty two thousand pounds.

The weather had been very severe in Holland, and there had been a great fall of snow, which lasted for three days. The steam boats had gone into winter quarters.

The Colonial Trade.—On the 10th of Nov. the London Morning Herald published an article respecting negociations supposed to be pending between Mr. McLane, the American Minister, and the President of the Board of Trade, touching the colonial trade of the British West India Islands. The Herald intimated that a project was on foot to open the ports of those Islands to American ships, upon condition that greater facilities should be given for the introduction of articles of British manufacture into the United States. The article to which we refer, has been published in several of our papers; and in the Morning Herald of November 23d, the following additional article upon the same subject appears. The Herald, it will be seen, is opposed to the arrangement, and censures Mr. Vaughan, though not by name.

LONDON, November 23.

A considerable degree of interest has been excited in the city during last week, by the circulation of a rumor of negociations being in progress betwixt the American minister and the President of the Board of Trade, which have for their object the restoration to American citizens of a direct communication with our West India Colonies. It is needless here to state the grounds on which this privilege was withdrawn from them by Mr. Canning. It is enough to state reasons why the interdiction should continue. The circumstances of the two countries are now materially altered. America has since then attempted to become a manufacturing country. If she has succeeded, any reduction on the rates of duties chargeable on the importation of British manufactured goods, will not increase the consumption of them in that Republic. If, on the contrary, she has chiefly been supplied, as we believe to be the case, with British manufactures, smuggled into her states, then we already possess the trade, and there is no occasion to grant privileges for what we already have. Since this interdiction, considerable progress has been made, chiefly at New-Orleans, in the growth and cultivation of sugar and rum, and as the quantities of both must be annually on the increase, the returns to America of colonial produce now would be of little consequence, and must annually be of less. If, [illegible] States of America and our colonies, lumber could be procured cheaper than it is under the present system, then indeed there might be some reason, at all events, to entertain the questions; but the reverse, we are given to understand, would be the result. Bermuda and Halifax are free ports, and abundance of lumber is sent to them. The markets, at stated periods, in these two ports, are so completely glutted that the planter can at all times supply himself on much cheaper terms than he was able to do when the Americans had the whole range of our colonial possessions to look up to for a market. The strongest argument, however, against any concessions on this head, is the state of our possessions in America, to raise the prosperity and power of which, is the best policy of the British empire. Already the intercourse with the colonies is considerable in its extent, and of increasing consequence. A great quantity of British capital has been embarked in this department of British commerce, and it is entirely carried on under the British flag. The Americans must show some stronger grounds for an alteration in their favor than we can imagine, before any British Minister can grant them such advantages as they now require.—They find that our colonists can obtain their lumber under the present system on lower terms than they could under the old one, and therefore they desire to have an alteration. They find that British ships and not those of their Republic have the carrying trade. They find that their attempt to manufacture at home is a failure, and that British manufacturers can and do undersell them in their own markets. They have discovered that prohibitory duties injure not Great Britain, but the United States of North America. For these, and many other reasons, they now feel inclined to admit our vessels into their harbors on terms of reciprocity, and for these and other reasons, it is the duty of our ministers not to yield to an alteration, which must be in every way beneficial to the United States, which must be injurious to our North American possessions, and the advantages of which, to our colonial interests, at all events, are of very doubtful character.

West India Trade.—We announced some days ago, that apprehensions were entertained that our government were seriously thinking of throwing open the West India trade to the U. States. There is now no doubt, extraordinary as it may appear, that such is the fact. The negociations upon this subject have been going on *sub rosa*, for several months.

IRELAND. Mr. O'Connell's attempt to induce the people of Ireland to rally round his standard to effect a repeal of the Union is reported to be a complete affair.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST. An Odessa article of Oct. 30, says:—"M. Butenieff, Councellor of State, arrived here on the 28th from St. Petersburgh. He carries to Adrianople the ratification of the treaty of peace. He will then go to Constantinople, where he will take the office of Charge des Affaires. All the persons belonging to the legation to the Sublime Porte have received orders to set out immediately to return to their posts. Count Orloff, one of the Commissioners who assisted in the conclusion of the peace, is also going to Constantinople, on an extraordinary mission.

An article from Bucharest, Oct 23, states that the Pacha of Giurdzevo still refuses to give up the place, and Gen. Lankharoff has not received any further instructions in consequence of his report to Count Diebitch. The force of the Russians before that fortress is 9000 men, one third of whom are unfit for service, in consequence of fevers and other diseases.

The emperor has ordered passports to be granted to Halib Pacha, to go to St. Petersburgh, as Ambassador from the Porte, to solicit the reduction of the indemnity payable under the treaty of Adrianople. The Russian troops in Bessarabia, in the Principalities, and the Turkish provinces beyond the Danube, are to be kept up to a full complement. Erzeroum and the other Turkish fortresses in Asia, not ceded to Russia, are ordered to be evacuated.

We learn that Jussuf Pacha, intended to seek an asylum in Egypt, the Viceroy, of which had formerly served under his father, when the latter was Pacha of Seres. This proceeding should it meet with the concurrence of the Viceroy, is not calculated to heal the distrust which the Sultan is supposed to entertain towards him.

The German papers contain a long article from Constantinople, dated the 14th October, in which it is stated that the Porte is endeavoring in various ways to elude the execution of the treaty of peace with Russia, and is indirectly giving encouragement to such of its officers as have resisted the provisions of that treaty. It is added, however, that the Porte is by no means in a condition to raise any serious obstacles to the consolidation of the peace, as in many parts of the empire symptoms of discontent against the Government, and of a desire to unite with the invaders, have been manifested. It is even said that the Grand Vizier has refused to surrender the seals of his office, and that the sultan dare not displace him as he originally intended.

We do not credit these reports. Thus far, every thing warrants the opinion that the Sultan has acted, and intends to act, with the utmost good faith.

GREECE. The following extract from a German paper, under date Augsburg, Nov 8, details new successes over their Turkish oppressors, if we are to credit its statement: the Greek territory may now be considered as rescued from the Sultan, with the exception of 1 or 2 towns having a Turkish garrison closely blockaded. One of the difficulties which would have met the Allies in setting the Greek boundary according to the Protocol of March 22d, is thus removed.

AUGSBURG, Nov. 8.

A report of Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti to the President of Greece, dated from the camp at Kotumala, Sept 28, and inserted in the Egina Gaz. says:

"A Turkish corps of 7000 men, regular and irregular troops, had made, subsequently to the 22d of Sept. several desperate attacks on the Prince's troops in their fortified camp, near the fort Castello di Pitra, but were always repulsed with considerable loss. The Greeks pursued the enemy in their flight, which they made in great disorder; the Turkish commanders collected the garrisons which they still had in Livadia, and at length a capitulation was agreed upon, by which their commanders, Azak Aga and Assen Bey engaged to retire to Thessaly, and entirely to evacuate Livadia."

The Egina Gaz. contains the capitulation, and adds, that had it not been concluded all the Turks must have perished either by the sword of the Greeks, or by famine.

It has been stated that Count Capo d'Istria had left Greece for the head quarters of the Russian General Diebitsch. No doubt but the object of his mission is connected with the presidency. The following letter from Ancona, adverting to the attempts to remove Count Capo d'Istria from the Greek Presidency, merits attention, as indicative of the spirit of intrigue and conflicting national feeling which must unavoidably precede the final appointment, by agreement, of a head to a new and formally recognized Christian State in Europe:

ANCONA, Oct. 26.

Great exertions are now making in Greece, to secure to Count Capo d'Istria his office of President of the government, and several agents are employed with this view, both in the interior of the country and at the Courts of the great Powers. The President knows very well that a cabal is at work to remove him from Greece, and to give to another the fruit of the seed which he has cultivated with so much pains; but he also knows the sentiments of his countrymen, who would reluctantly obey a stranger. He, therefore, does not mind their intrigues, but neglects nothing to baffle them, and by a prudent administration of the government to secure to his nation future prosperity. He seems, in fact, already to have received assurances of the continuance of his functions from several great Courts which will shortly appoint their representatives to the Greek Goverment.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 10.

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. McKinley presented the following memorials and petitions. A petition from the legislature of the State of Alabama, asking the extension of the Judiciary system to the western and south-western states. Also, a resolution of the legislature of Alabama, requesting a survey of a canal route to connect the waters of Tennessee with those of Coosa rivers. A petition from the inhabitants of the northern part of the state of Alabama, praying for a national road from Zanesville, via Maysville and Nashville to New Orleans. A memorial from the legislature of Alabama, praying for a postponement of the sales of public lands in that state, and for a change in the mode of selling said lands, and granting pre-emption rights to occupants. A memorial of the legislature of Alabama, praying that further relief may be extended to the purchasers of public lands. Mr. Hendricks presented a resolution of the legislature of Indiana on the subject of the right which that state has to the unappropriated lands within her boundaries. A memorial of the legislature of Indiana, praying permission to sell the land granted to that state for Salt Springs, and to appropriate the proceeds to the use of the township schools.

Mr. King presented a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Alabama, praying for a certain quantity of the unsold public land, for the purposes of education and internal improvement.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of S. C. it was resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, "In order to afford time for the Committees of both Houses for the examination of, and preparing, their reports upon the various petitions, memorials, and bills to them referred,

"That when the two Houses adjourn on this day, they adjourn to meet on Monday next."

This resolution was sent to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Marks, the memorial of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, for a reduction of duties on Teas, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Livingston presented the petition of Francis R. Glaverry, of New Orleans, for indemnity for losses sustained by French spoliations prior to the year 1800; which, on his motion, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Livingston, Chambers, Silsbee, Sanford and Holmes. Petitions on the same subject were then presented and referred to the same committee, by Messrs. Iredell, Barnard, Marks, Sanford, Chambers, Smith, of Md. Foot, Willey, Woodbury, Ruggles, Silsbee & Rowan.

Mr. Foot made an unfavorable report on the petition of Joseph Vincent.

After Executive business, adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec 23.

A resolution, submitted by Mr. Holmes, was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the senate what funds of the United States, deposited in the State Banks or the Banks of the district of Columbia, have been directed to be withdrawn since the session of Congress of 1824; what sums still remain in such Banks; at what times the transfers were respectively directed, and in what bases such funds are safe, unsafe, or doubtful.

Thursday, Dec 24.

Mr. Noble presented the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana, for the extinction of the title to lands in said State, of the Miami Indians. Referred to the committee on Indian Affairs and printed.

Mr. Marks presented a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the delegation from that State in Congress, to use all constitutional means to procure for the American Colonization Society the aid and support of the National Government; which was read and laid on the table.

The following bills were received from the House of Representatives, read, and passed to a second reading.

An act authorizing the accounting affairs of the Treasury Department to pay to the State of Pennsylvania, a debt due that State by the United States.

An act making an appropriation for repairing and fitting out the frigate Brandywine.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md., this last bill was, by unanimous consent, taken up in Committee of the Whole, passed its several readings in the Senate, and was returned to the House of Representatives. The Senate then adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 21.

A number of petitions were presented and referred. Various bills were then reported by some of the committees, and were read twice and committed. The House then took up the consideration of the resolution relating to a National Armory on the western Waters. A brief discussion took place; all the amendments were rejected, and the resolution was then adopted in its original form.

Mr. Ramsay, from the committee on claims, reported a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to pay to the state of Pennsylvania, a debt due that state by the United States; which was read twice, committed, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

The following is the Committee on the Library, appointed on the part of the House: Messrs. Everett, Verplanck, and Wayne.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making compensation to American citizens for losses which they have sustained in consequence of illegal seizures, confiscations, and condemnations of their property by France, anterior to the 30th September, 1800.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay and emoluments of Captains & Masters Commandant in the Naval service of the U. S.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the several bills & resolutions reported at the last session of Congress by the Committee on Retrenchments, were recommended to the Committee on the same subject at the present session of Congress.

[In introducing this resolution, Mr. Chilton took occasion to advert to that part of the message of the President of the U. States which concerned the subject of reform. It was well known, he said, that at the session preceding the last a lengthy report had been made by a Committee of Retrenchment, raised under a resolution offered by himself, concerning which he had not escaped censure. He was not deterred by that consideration, however, from moving that the report on that subject, and the documents, and the bills connected with it, be withdrawn from the files of the House, and referred to the Committee which had been raised at this session on the same subject.]

PROPOSED RECESS OF CONGRESS.

The joint resolution from the Senate, proposing a recess of Congress to Monday next was [illegible] third reading, by 90 votes to 70. On the question of its passage, a debate arose, in which its passage was opposed by Messrs. Condict, Vance, Richardson, and Whittlesey, and supported by Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. McDuffie, and Chambreleng. Finally, the question on the passage of the resolution was determined by yeas and nays, as follows: For its passage 62—Against it 121. So the resolution was rejected. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

A great many petitions were presented in the House. The various committees then made numerous reports, by bills and otherwise. The joint resolution offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Davis of S. C., to extend the privileges of the Library of Congress, was referred to the joint committee on the Library. Several resolutions, calling for information, were then laid on the table, and a number of resolutions were adopted. Three bills received from the Senate were read twice and referred to appropriate Committees. The House then, in committee of the whole, passed upon 9 private bills; which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Brandywine Frigate. The committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, took up the bill making an appropriation for repairing and fitting out the Frigate Brandywine. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury for repairing and fitting out the Frigate Brandywine, viz.

For repairing the said Frigate, twenty thousand dollars.

For wear and tear whilst in commission, eight thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of seamen, thirty-six thousand three hundred and seventy eight dollars.

For provision, twenty one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of every description, five thousand dollars.

No motion being made to amend, the Committe rose and reported the bill without amendment. The question being on the engrossment of the bill, Mr. McDuffie remarked that our commerce on the coast of Mexico is subjected to piratical depredations, and that the political situation of those countries seemed to render it necessary to have another Frigate employed on that station. The recent loss of the Hornet made it still more necessary to send this additional Frigate. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Corson moved the following resolution, viz: Resolved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the U. States Mint in the Gold region of North Carolina. The resolution being read, the question was put, Will the House agree thereto? and decided in the negative. So the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Academy, for the instruction of junior officers in the naval service of the U. States.

An act authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury department to pay to the State of Pennsylvania a debt due that State by the U. States; making an appropriation for repairing and fitting out the frigate Brandywine; were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The House adjourned to Monday next.

BY LATE MAILS.

[From the N. Y. Daily Adv.]
Extract of a Letter dated Washington, Dec. 21, 1829.

Although Mr. Van Buren's reception at Richmond, was not as cordial as had been anticipated, there were many weighty and grave state matters discussed by those of the Richmond junto, and others, who attended the caucus. It was important to determine what subjects should be treated of in the message. The meeting of the convention at Richmond furnished an apology for the assembling of a few choice spirits, from different sections of the U. States. A meeting of this kind at Washington, could not have assembled at that time, without exciting suspicion; nor could it have been held here, without admitting Gen. Green into the secrets of the party about to be organized for the support of Mr. Van Buren, from which, owing to his attachment of Mr. Calhoun, it was thought prudent to exclude him. The interview between Mr. Croswell, of the Albany Argus, and Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, was in a high degree interesting. When speaking of the victory achieved by the "*great Republican party*," and of the conspicuous share they bore in the contest, each was lavish in his own, and in the praise of the other; but when they adverted to their denunciations of the chief, in 1824, their exultations were measurbly abated. In relation to the President's message, it was desirable so to average and adjust its different parts, as not to alienate the feelings of the party, in different sections of the Union.

Before adjusting and arranging these, and other matters for the message, a preliminary question was to be settled, to wit, who was to be supported for the next President? Two candidates were presented, Mr. Calhoun and Van Buren. Mr. Calhoun, while Secretary of War had admitted the power in the general government to construct internal improvements, and had recommended the commencement of several important and expensive works. On this subject, whatever might be his present opinion, he was fully committed. Mr. Van Buren had, several years since, introduced a resolution into the Senate, equivocal in its terms, proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to give this power to the general government, provided it was not already granted. The feelings of Virginia had been much embittered against Mr. Calhoun, in the years 1822, 23 and 24, on account of the forces he arrayed against Mr. Crawford, and the zeal with which he prosecuted the contest. Not only had Mr. Randolph branded him in the Senate, by saying "he hoped in God, if they broke down King John the Second, they should never have King John the Third to encounter;" but Mr. Ritchie had denominated him the war candidated, and he had found, by recent experience, it was a serious annoyance to be assailed with his own denunciations.

Virginia has her eye fixed on Mr. Rives for this high station; but she considers his age and inexperience as insuperable objections against offering him at present. By uniting with N. York at the next election, and placing him in the office of Secretary of State, she will be enabled to bring him forward at the succeding election, under favorable auspices.

Mr. Van Buren professed his willingness to submit the question to "the great Republican party," and to abide the result. There is not as much magnanimity in submitting a question of this kind to one's friends, packed for the purpose, as there is certainty in what will be the decision. After duly weighing, and considering, (as Mr. Branch would say) the whole subject, it was agreed to nominate the Hon. Martin Van Buren, of the state of New York, now Secretary of State, regardless of whatever might be said about his being "taken from the line of safe precedents." This being arranged, the subject of the offices, under the contemplated dynasty, was taken up. As to the New England states, they were to be treated collectively, as heretics. So many of the individuals of those states, however, as had the Jackson Republican seal put upon them, should, if they persevered in well doing, have a due share of the offices, from the grade of inspector downwards; and if Mr. Woodbury renounced Mr. Calhoun in due season, he should have the *promise* of being Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Rives Secretary of State; Mr. Louis McLane Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Berrien, (for the benefit of Georgia,) to continue Attorney General. The office of Secretary of War was not disposed of.

MEXICO.—MR. POINSETT.—A gentleman of Boston informs the Editors of the Massachusetts Journal that he met at New York a few days ago with a gentleman who had just arrived direct from Mexico, at New York by way of Vera Cruz. The Mexican was a merchant of respectability, and he gave the following interesting and extraordinary account.

A few days before he departed from the city of Mexico, Mr. Poinsett, our Minister, was waited upon in the dusk of the evening by a person, who delivered at the door, a message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting his (Mr. Poinsett's) immediate attendance at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. This messenger was not admitted within the door, the precaution having been taken for some time, so to confine the door by a chain as not to admit the passage of a man, unless the chain were unlocked for that purpose, but only to admit of conversation.—Mr. Poinsett suspected some sinister design from the unprecedented hour at which this request was made, and returned for answer, that he should call on the Minister in the morning. This answer was delivered, and Mr. P. on applying at the window, saw sixty men about his house armed with knives and bludgeons. The Mexican had no doubt that the intention was to obtain admission by stratagem, murder the Minister and rifle his house!

But this is not the only, or most extraordinary part of the gentleman's narrative. While he was on the road between Mexico and Vera Cruz, travelling with a company in the stage, they were arrested by a band of ruffians, to see if Mr. Poinsett was among them, it having been reported that he was to leave Mexico at this time. The narrator of these facts being closely muffled in a cloak, was a particular object of scrutiny. His cloak was roughly thrown open, and his features closely examined; and when at length the assailants became satisfied of their mistake, one of them drew the back of his knife across his throat with a decisive action, saying, "it is lucky for him that it is not he."

We find the following sentiments in a letter of Mr. Jefferson to the venerable John Adams, dated October 28, 1813. They do not exactly chime with some of the opinions expressed in the message of President Jackson.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"I agree with you that there is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents. Formerly, bodily powers gave place among the aristoi. But since the invention of gunpowder has armed the weak as well as the strong with missile death, bodily strength, like beauty, good humor, politeness, and other accomplishments, has become but an auxiliary ground of distinction. There is also an artificial aristocracy, founded on wealth and birth, without either virtue or talents; for with these it would belong to the first class. The natural aristocracy I consider as the most precious gift of nature, *for the instruction, the trust, and government of society.* And, indeed, it would have been inconsistent in creation to have formed man for the social state, and not to have provided virtue and wisdom enough to manage the concerns of the society. May we not even say, that that form of government is the best which provides the most effectually for a pure selection of these natural aristoi into the offices of government? The artificial aristocracy is a mischievous ingredient in government, and provision should be made to prevent its ascendency."

A DASH OF THE PEN.—The reduction upon the stock of the U. S. Bank, consequent on the injudicious remarks in the President's Message, has already amounted to *two millions one hundred thousand dollars.* This sum of money has thus been struck out of existence by a dash of the pen; and individuals, many of them widows, orphans, &c. whose funds were invested in this stock, at the advanced premium, have been suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of six dollars out of every hundred so owned by them, merely that President Jackson might tickle the ears of the section of the country opposed to the U. S. Bank; a section too, where but for the bank their circulating medium would be no better than straw paper. This item of $2,100,000, has been lost to the country, to which may be added $24,000 for furnishing the East Room, that Gen. Jackson may vie with any king in Europe in his costly equipments—$50,000 lavished upon partisan printers—$54,000 unnecessarily expended in outfits to ministers, &c.; making at least $2,228,000 *wasted* since President Jackson has been in office. Should we still add the sinking of property in the depression of manufactures, arising from the want of confidence in the new Administration, it would be shown that the country is at this moment *five millions* poorer, in consequence of the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.—*Prov. Daily Adv.*

From the N. Y. Statesman Dec. 22.

Another Destructive Fire.—About 4 o'clock this morning, the watchman on duty in Burling Slip, discovered flames issuing from two sections of the house No. 1 Burling Slip, occupied as a crockery store, by Mr. Wm. Haydock, which in a few minutes was completely enveloped in flames, and soon destroyed, with its valuable stock of goods.

The flames soon spread on both sides, communicating on the southerly side, to the three story building No. 3, occupied by Mr. S. Huntington, grocer, and by Mr. Wm. Stoutenburgh wire manufacturer: this building may be considered destroyed: some articles of merchandise was saved from the building.

On the northerly side, forming the corner of Pearl street, a three story building, occupied by Thos. Richards, watchmaker and jeweller, and by Charles Judson, Esq. Counsellor at Law, destroyed: most of the valuable articles from Richards store were removed. The adjoining store on Pearl street, No. 242, occupied by Messrs. Platt & Falker, merchant tailors, nearly destroyed: the goods from this store were chiefly saved.

Over the two last mentioned buildings was the extensive printing establishments of Wm. A. Mercein. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that but little of that gentlemen's stock could be saved. An edition of the life of the Reverend Mr. Summerfield, had been completed the previous evening, the whole of which was destroyed. Thos. A. Raynolds had a quantity of paper for a new work in Mercein's office, which was burnt. John Owen, of Somers, is also a sufferer, from the loss of a quantity of printing paper. Mercein's stock was partially insured: We understand that the loss of property will fall chiefly on the insurance offices.

From the Boston Gaz. Dec. 24.

The body of Thomas Butler, who stole the money belonging to Gilbert & Sons from the Marlboro' Hotel, was brought to this city last evening in a wagon from Wilton, N. Hampshire, in which town he committed suicide yesterday morning between five and six o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. We understand that while the stage was stopping at the post-office in Wilton, Butler, divesting himself of his cloak, suddenly jumped out and ran into a field near by, where he was in a short time retaken, with his throat so effectually cut—the razor having passed through the jugular—that he died in about twenty minutes. His body was brought to the city by the persons who arrested him in Brattleboro', and deposited in a stable in the rear of Thompson's tavern in Elm-street, where a coroner's inquest was held between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening. Butler, it is said, behaved so well on his way from Battleboro', making a full confession of his guilt and expressing a deep contrition therefor, that the persons who had charge of him were induced to unbind his arms and give them free scope. He was apprehensive that he should be hanged for the crime of which he had been guilty—frequently conversed upon the subject, and it was this feeling, as is believed, which led him to commit suicide.—Butler was a native of England. We hear that Messrs. Gilbert & Sons have recovered the whole of the money stolen, except about fifty dollars.

A letter from Cincinnati, dated Friday night 18th December, says that "I have just time to say that a most awful fire is raging at this moment; I think at least 30 buildings have been destroyed. It has reached the U. States Bank; which if it should unfortunately take on fire, one half of the city must be destroyed. The water works have unfortunately been stopped, and no water is to be had except from the river in buckets.—A postscript says, I believe it has been stopped at the Bank."—*Phil. Gaz.*

From the Mass Spy.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—In addition to the extracts of letters from Washington which we have published, we have some private advices from that city, in relation to a *delicate subject* among the high dignitaries there, which though it has no connexion with politics, still bids fair to have an important influence on the political affairs of the nation. It seems that Gen. Eaton, the bosom friend of Gen. Jackson, a short time before his appointment as Secretary of War, took to himself a wife. The *lady* of his choice, not being altogether exempt from the *frailties* to which poor human nature is sometimes subject, her character had become the subject of public scandal, at the seat of Government. Under these circumstances, Mrs. Vice President Calhoun, Mrs. Secretary Branch, and Mrs. Secretary Ingham, with the ladies of several other high officers, valuing themselves on the purity of their own characters, declined associating, or reciprocating any civilities, with Mrs. Secretary Eaton. This created much ill blood, last spring, and the flame, then kindled, has broken out again this winter, with renewed violence. The ladies remain firm to their original purpose, and the President swears—start not gentle reader, strange as it may seem, he *does swear*; but we suppose he swears as Gen. Jackson, and not as President—well then, Gen. Jackson swears that the lady of his friend *shall be sustained* in the station in society, to which she is entitled by the official character of her husband.

Meantime, Secretary Van Buren, having no family of his own, is favorably situated for standing upon his favorite ground of non committal and takes advantage of it, to ingratiate himself in favor with the President, at the expense of his rival, Calhoun, without, however, going so far as to cause a rupture between him and the other party. The influence of this unguarded affair is extensively felt at Washington, and may, ere long, be productive of some important result.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald, that in the Virginia Convention, late on Saturday evening, the question of the apportionment of representation was settled, the following resolu-

tion, offered by Mr. Gordon, having been carried, after a very warm and animated debate, by a vote of 55 to 41.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Resolved. That the Representation in the Senate & House of Delegates of Virginia, shall be apportioned as follows:

"There shall be 13 Senators west of the Blue Ridge of Mountains, & 19 east of those Mountains:

"There shall be in the House of Delegates 127 members, of whom 29 shall be elected from the District west of the Alleghany Mountains, 24 from the Valley between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge, 40 from the Blue Ridge to the Head of Tide Water, and 34 thence, below."

From the N. Y. Daily Adv.

The Indians. The Cherokee Phoenix contains an address from one of the principal Chiefs of that nation, in behalf of the citizens, to the Christian people of the nation, recommending to them to observe the 1st of January as a day of fasting and prayer. The following remarks on the subject are from the editor of that paper.

"The peculiar situation of the nation renders the observance of such a day necessary and important. The opportunity, no doubt, will be seized by those that feel, in this interesting crisis, must come from above. We have before taken occasion to lay the subject before our readers at a distance, and we would now, at this time, ask, will not our Christian friends abroad meet at the time appointed and pray for the Cherokees? We hope they will. The day will generally, if not universally, be observed by the religious people of the nation."

From the American.

The Cherokees. The House of Representatives of Georgia have passed a bill, to take effect from 1st June next, extending the jurisdiction of the state over the Cherokee Territory. That period, says the Savannah Georgian, will enable the General Government to pursue its measures for obtaining possession of the Cherokee Territory, without let or hindrance, and by the period mentioned, it will be ascertained whether or not that people can be induced to remove. If the U. States' Government is not successful, the rights of the state will be assumed, and the sovereignty of Georgia will then be co-extensive with her bounds. The time fixed for the operation of the act may be further extended in Senate.

In the same Savannah paper we find communicated by a correspondent, the following extract from one of the messages of President Monroe:

From a Message of James Monroe.

"I have no hesitation, however, to declare it as my opinion, that the Indian title was not affected in the slightest circumstance by the compact with Georgia, and that there is no obligation on the United States to remove the Indians by force. The express stipulation on the compact, that their title should be extinguished at the expense of the U. S. when it may be done *peaceably* and on *reasonable* conditions is a full proof that it was the clear and distinct understanding *of both parties to it*, that the indians had a right to the territory, in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents. An attempt to move them by force, would, in my opinion, be unjust. In the future measures to be adopted in regard to the Indians within our limits, and, in consequence, within the limits of my State, *the United States have duties to perform and a character to sustain, to which they ought not to be indifferent.*"

A bill to extend the jurisdiction of Alabama over the Creek, Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians,—as also a resolution respecting the removal of Colonel Crowell from his Agency, are before the Legislature of that State.

The Army. It appears from the official report of Gen Macomb to the Secretary of War, that the numerical force of the army under its present organization, is as follows: 1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 1 adjutant general, 2 inspector generals, 1 quartermaster general, 4 quartermasters, 1 commissary general of subsistance, 2 commissaries, 1 surgeon general, 8 surgeons, 45 assistant surgeons, 1 paymaster general, 14 paymasters, 1 commissary general of purchases, 1 assistant engineer, 2 military storekeepers, 12 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 19 majors, 120 captains, 148 first lieutenants, 148 second lieutenants, 11 sergeant majors, 11 quartermaster sergeants, 354 sergeants, 424 corporals, 14 principal musicians, 212 musicians, 108 artificers, 56 enlisted men for ordnance, 4452 privates, 546 commissioned officers.

The Eastern Department consists of 53 companies, 233 commissioned officers, and 2,662 noncommissioned officers and privates.

The Western Department consists of 53 companies, 173 commissioned officers and 2,235 non commissioned officers and privates.

As the duty prescribed by the subjoined Act is soon to be performed, we have been requested to republish it.—*Norwalk Gazette.*

BE it enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the select men in the several towns in this State, to make returns to the Governor of this State for the time being, on or before the 15th day of January, in each year, of the number of deaf and dumb persons and blind persons within their respective towns, together with the age, sex and pecuniary circumstances of each.

Thomas' "Farmer's Almanack." We have seen this deservedly popular Almanack for 1830. We observe it is *stereotyped*, the necessity of which, (its duration being limited) we account for in the vast number which is required to be issued in a short period of time. It is printed with peculiar neatness, and the selections are both useful and amusing. The astronomical calculations of Mr. Thomas are established. In addition to the useful matter, it contains a *Gazetteer of Massachusetts*, and a miniature map of the state, divided into counties which we value at five times the price of the almanack; and it must be found highly serviceable on every desk, and we might say, as an article of *study* in the hands of every child. We recommend it before any common Almanack we have ever seen.

Bost. Eve. Gaz.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

LONDON POST OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of this city. [illegible] London, Oct. 12, 1829.

"I proceed to reply to your enquiries relative to the Post Office, which I obtained from a person in the employment of the government, in the Post Office. They have just moved into the new building, and a most splendid one it is. It is 390 feet long, and about the depth of the range of the City Hall in your city. There are about 800 persons employed constantly in it: and it has 900 lamps, all lighted with gas. The evening I was conducted through it, the consumption of gas was 1000 cubic feet every five minutes, which, at the charge here, of 13s. 6d. for a thousand feet, make about thirty-six dollars an hour for light.

The Post Office is closed on the Sabbath, so far as relates to taking out letters, to *all* but a messenger from the Army and Navy Offices.—No business of any kind is done at the office, except delivering the letters to him. This relates to what are sent by special government messengers. The mails are so arranged that no one comes into or goes from London on Sunday. *For instance:* there is no mail made up at Liverpool on Saturday for London, because it would arrive on the Sabbath. There are 27 mail coaches that go from London every evening at 7 o'clock, except Sabbath evening, and a letter for any part of the Kingdom, put into the office at half past seven on Saturday, would remain there until Monday evening's mail.—After the office is closed on Saturday evening, no man can get a letter, until it opens on Monday morning, unless it should be a government letter. The mails all arrive in the morning, but not on Sunday morning.

Dr. Scudder, who has devoted his attention to the subject of artificial eyes, and who has met with great success in his profession, states that he has now succeeded in accomplishing what he has long studied to attain; which is, to have the pupil of the eye contract and dilate in the same manner as the human eye; this is done by a discovery purely his own, and is accomplished by the rays of light which are thrown upon it. The artificial eyes put in by Dr. S., move in the head in the same manner as the real, and so nearly resemble the human eye, that it is impossible to distinguish one from the other.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

The oldest Republic on Earth.—The last American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Erving, Esq. giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about seven thousand. The republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords, which have reigned around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the Representatives of the people, 60 in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort, peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice. Mr. Erving was received by some intelligent citizens in the most hospitable and affectionate manner; they were delighted with him because he was an American. They professed a profound attachment to our country, and looked to it as the preserver of their own pure principles, they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 30, 1829.

Report of the Post-Master General.—It could not have been anticipated that any individual would have had the hardihood & the vanity to have delivered such a report as has appeared from the pen of Mr. Barry. The sole apparent object of the report is to praise his own acts and condemn those of his predecessor—to dilate upon the reform introduced, the rigid accountability of his officers, and his own and their extreme honesty and capacity—delightfully contrasted with the opposite qualities of incapacity, ignorance and dishonesty on the part of Mr. McLean and the officers appointed by him. It can hardly be possible that even Mr. Barry can suppose that the country have been so ignorant of the character of Mr. McLean, or should have so soon forgotten his services in that department, as to be affected in the least by his charges against that distinguished man. From one end of the country to the other, there was but one opinion in relation to his management of the Post Office Department, and when Mr. Chilton, and his retrenching associates, got up their famous committee to hunt out abuses, the Post Office Department alone was pronounced above all suspicion of abuse, and the mode of its management most deservedly commended. Such is the man from whom merits Mr. Barry has endeavored to detract. And who is this Mr. Barry? and how has he managed the affairs of the department? His office has been more like a *pay-office*, than a *post-office*. He has been the tool of a party, and his main business has been to reward the supporters of his leader. He has put the public to more inconvenience and vexation, by his system of *reform*, than his whole life could remedy. Such censures from such a man as Mr. Barry, concerning such a man as Mr McLean, will receive from the public the weight which they deserve.

There is very little in the report worth copying. The following shows, generally, the situation and progress of the department from its establishment to the present time:—

The General Post Office was established July 26 1775. There was then but one line of posts, extending from Falmouth, in New England, to Savannah, in Georgia; and the Postmaster General was authorised to establish such cross posts as he should think proper.

In October, 1782, the Postmaster General was required, by Act of Congress, to cause the mail to be carried once a week to all the Post Offices; and by the same Act he was authorised to make provision for the transmission of newspapers by mail.

When the Federal Government was organized under the present Constitution, in 1789, the Post Office establishment was revised and perpetuated. There were then, and to the close of 1790, only seventy-five Post Offices in the United States. And the extent of Post Roads in the United States, in 1790, amounted to 1875 miles. Now the number of Post Offices is 8004, and the Post Roads amount to 115,000 miles.

The first line of mail coaches in the United States was established in pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed September 7, 1785, extending from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia. The transportation of the mail in coaches amounts, at this time, to 6,507,818 miles in one year, and from the first day of January next, it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles.—The whole yearly transportation of the mail in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles. The whole amount of postages, (the only source of revenue to the department) from 1789 to July 1, 1829, was - - - - - $26,141,496

The whole expenses of the Department, during the same period, were as follows:

Compensation to Postmasters	$7,829,925	
Incidental Expenses	896,967	
Transportation of the Mail	16,052,513	
		24,779,405
Leaving an aggregate amount of revenue, of		$1,662,091

The Revenue of the Department is accounted for as follows:

Amount of the several payments into the Treasury, from 1789 to 1828,	$1,103,063
Amount of the losses in the transmission of moneys during the same period,	17,348
Balance, as exhibited on the books of the Department, on the 1st of July, 1829,	541,680
	$1,662,091

From this statement it appears that the Department has always been sustained by its own resources, and that no money has, at any time, been drawn from the Treasury for the transportation of the mails; but that it has contributed to the revenue of the Government.

The sums paid into the Treasury by the different Postmaster Generals are as follows:

By Timothy Pickering, from December, 1793, to March, 1795,	$47,499
By Joseph Habersham, from June, 1795, to September, 1801,	363,310
By Gideon Granger, from December, 1801, to December, 1813,	291,879
By Return J. Meigs, from March, 1814, to June, 1823,	[illegible]
By John McLean, from July, 1823, to December, 1828,	12,466
Making together, the foregoing sum of	$1,103,063

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The report of Gen. Gratiot, of the Engineer Department, in relation to the various internal improvements now in operation and in prospect, in different parts of the country, is highly interesting. The following is a list of the "civil constructions" which had been previously surveyed and for which appropriations had been made in former years.

Pier at La Plaisance Bay, Michigan Territory.—Huron River, Black River, Cleveland Harbor, Grand River, Cunningham's Creek, Ashtabula Creek, Conneaut Creek, Ohio.—Presque Isle Bay, Pennsylvania.—Dunkirk Harbor, Buffalo Harbor, Black Rock Harbor, Genesee River, Big Sodus Bay, Oswego Harbor, Sacket's Harbor, New York.—Lovejoy's Narrows, Kennebec River, Harbor of Saco, Kennebunk River, Berwick branch of Piscataqua River, Maine.—Merrimack River, Deer Island, Boston Harbor, Plymouth Beach, Provincetown Harbor, Hyannis Harbor, Nantucket Harbor, Edgartown Harbor, Massachusetts.—Warren River Rhode Island.

Stonington Harbor, Conn.—The construction of a break-water for the improvement of this harbor has been well conducted, and, from the protection which the work, even in its present unfinished state, is represented to have afforded during the last equinoctial gales, the best results are anticipated from its completion.

Mill River, Conn.—A portion of the funds appropriated for the formation of a harbor at the mouth of this river, and for improving its navigation, have been applied, during the last season, to the construction of a breakwater, and the balance will probably suffice to effect what remains to be done next Spring to complete the projected works.

Marcus Hook, Fort Mifflin, Fort Penn, Pennsylvania.—New Castle, Delaware.—Ocracock Inlet, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.—Inland passage between the St. Mary's River, Georgia, and St. John's River, Florida.—St. Mark's River, Apalachicola River, Florida.—Bay of Mobile, Pass au Heron, Pascagoula River.—Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas.—Mississippi river.—Ohio river. Repairs of the Cumberland road, between Cumberland and Wheeling.—Road from Canton to Zanesville, Road westwardly from Zanesville in Ohio.—Road through Indiana.—Road from Detroit to Chicago, road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, road from Detroit to Saganaw, Michigan Territory, Road from Detroit to Maumee.

The following surveys, under specified acts and resolutions of Congress, were ordered during the last season.

1. Survey of the ship channel of Penobscot river, Maine, from Whitehead to Bangor, and ascertaining the cost of improving the navigation of the same, and proper sites for spindles and buoys.

2. Survey of the Cochecho branch of Piscataqua river New Hampshire, from Dover Falls to its confluence with the Piscataqua, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of removing obstructions to navigation and the cost. 3. Survey of North river, between Scituate and Marshfield, Mass., to ascertain the expediency of removing obstructions at the mouth of the same, and to make an estimate of cost. 4. Survey of the piers erected at Sandy Bay, Mass to report the condition of the same and what works are necessary to make a good and safe harbor at that place, together with an estimate of the cost. 5. Survey of the harbor of Bass river, between Yarmouth and Dennis, Mass, to ascertain the practicability and expense of improving said harbor. 6. Survey of the river Thames, Connecticut with a view to improve the navigation of the same, and estimating the cost of such improvement. 7. Survey of the harbor of West Brook, near the mouth of Connecticut river, Conn. with a view to the improvement of said harbor, and for ascertaining the cost of such improvement. 8. Survey of the harbor of Norwalk Conn. with a view to its improvement. 9. Survey of the harbor of Stamford, Ct. with a view to its improvement. 10. Survey of the bars at the mouth of Sag Harbor, N. Y. to ascertain the best method of preventing the harbor being filled with sand, and the cost of the same.—11. Survey of Flat Beach, alias Tucker's Island New Jersey, with a view to preserve the anchorage of the port, and to report an estimate of the cost of such improvements as may be necessary to effect those objects. 12. Survey of Deep Creek, a branch of the south branch of Elizabeth river, Virginia, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the same, and an estimate of the cost. 13. Survey of Pasotank river, N. C. for removing bars and obstructions in the same, and an estimate of cost.—14. Survey of the harbor of St. Augustine, and the bar at or near the entrance of the same, with a view to remove the latter, and to render the access to the harbor safe at all times, and to make an estimate of the cost of accomplishing that object. 15. Survey of the water tract between Lake Pontchartrain and Mobile Bay, with a view to the erection of light-houses, and placing buoys. 16. Survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to the improvement of the navigation, and building light houses and buoys. 17. Survey of the entrance of the river Teche, with a view to improve and shorten the navigation of the same, and an estimate of the cost of such improvement. 18. Survey of certain sites on the Ohio river, to ascertain the practicability of erecting bridges over said river. These surveys have been made; and the reports, some of which have been already received, will be presented as soon as practicable.—19. The surveys for continuing the location of the national road to the seat of government of Missouri, have been diligently prosecuted this season. At the date of my last Annual Report, the location had been effected as far as Vandalia, since that time, experimental surveys have been made from Vandalia, through St. Louis, along the South side of the Missouri, to Jefferson; thence in returning, along the north side of the Missouri, back to Vandalia, which place the commissioners expected to reach about the 25th of October. In the course of this Winter, therefore, such a report may be expected, as will afford the means of deciding on the most advantageous route for the road beyond Vandalia."

Among these surveys will be seen that of the River Thames, and compared with the others with which it is associated, it can by no means be considered of inferior importance. In the liberal distribution of public favors, this State has rarely presented its claim. The following statement of the amount expended in different States by the General Government in works of internal improvement, shows the very small amount which has fallen to us, compared with that received by our sister States.—With this view of the case, and in view of the real public importance of the improvement of this river, we cannot doubt but that an appropriation will be made for the purpose of removing the obstructions to its navigation during the present session of Congress.

Amount of Money expended in each State and Territory by the United States, upon Works of Internal Improvements, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the 1st day of October, 1828.

Maine	$11,784 22
Massachusetts	104,042 46
Connecticut	[illegible]
Rhode Island	196 19
New York	96,138 46
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible] 01
Maryland	10,000 00
Virginia	[illegible] 00
North Carolina	[illegible]
Kentucky	90,000 00
Tennessee	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible] 00
Indiana	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible] 00
Alabama	[illegible]
Missouri	22,702 24
Arkansas	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible] 01
Total	$2,341,136 03
Road from Cumberland to the Ohio	1,662,246 78
Continuation of the Cumberland Road	453,547 [illegible]
Repairs of the Cumberland Road	[illegible] 00
Road from Nashville to Natchez	[illegible] 00
Road from Wheeling to the Mississippi river	90,000 00
Road from Missouri to New Mexico	30,000 00
Road from Mississippi to the State of Ohio	5,539 35
Road from Georgia to New Orleans	8,209 00
Roads in Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia	15,000 00
Road from Nashville to New Orleans	7,500 00
Surveys of Roads and Canals	166,681 40
Surveys of Maps and Charts of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	4,189 21
Improving the Navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	105,409 72
Military Roads	10,240 43
Surveys of the water courses of the Mississippi river	11,122 04
Road through the Creek Nation	3,921 01
Opening the old Natchez road	5,000 00
Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay	5,000 00
Grand Total	$4,508,637 92

STATE POLITICS.—We have, we confess, been heretofore somewhat undetermined upon the course which it becomes us as republicans to pursue, in relation to the politics of this State. We had the misfortune to be in a minority, in relation to the question which has brought us into the present situation, and confess we are by no means disappointed at the state of things which now exists. During the time of the session of the Legislature at Hartford last Spring, a number of meetings were held in relation to the course to be taken by the republicans of the State. At one of these meetings were passed the resolutions which we publish below. The professed object is the re-union of the republican party. There are however, circumstances which, if they do not entirely destroy, certainly materially impair, our confidence in the professions of our Jackson brothers. Their notions in relation to republicanism, we fear, are materially different from ours. They rest not upon those lasting and enduring principles which, from the first, distinguished the true republicans from the opposing party. They make republicanism synonymous with a warm devotion to the cause of Jackson. They have set up, and still maintain, the ridiculous notion, that their ranks contain all that is pure in republicanism, and that the mere fact of hostility to Jackson's administration is a sure proof of the want of the true faith. If the Jackson newspapers are spoken of, they are called "the republican papers—if of those who have been friendly to the election of Mr. Adams, they are called the "coalition" or "*federal* prints." It is true this claim is ridiculous, and laughed at by many of those who make it. That men who have all their lives belonged to the federal party, and have made a short turn either shortly before or *immediately* after the election, should set themselves up as patterns of democracy, is truly amusing. But so long as this claim is insisted on, and acted on too, there can be no fellowship between us. It is manifest that they expect us to join them, become "good Jackson men," come out with new born zeal in favor of the administration, under the promise that, after due probation and good behaviour, our political offences shall all be forgiven.

We have noticed, with any thing but pleasure, the proscriptive and exclusive course which our Jackson brethren have seen fit to pursue, unless when they thought they could, to advantage, use the opposite party. The course which has been taken, is unluckily such as to destroy all confidence, and it requires acts as well as professions to restore it. Under this state of things, we apprehend there will not be found many, except pure Jackson men, to attend a meeting got up on such a basis.

The state of things which has been brought about by disregarding what we had in, and under any circumstances we should not work perplexity and trouble. As newspapers are generally made the vehicles of communication on such occasions, we must be excused for thus early saying that we have not the most remote idea of having our columns, to any great extent, loaded with electioneering matters, upon the miserable scale and of the personal and local character, which belong to Senatorial nominations and district elections.

At a general Meeting of Republicans, held at Hartford, May, 1829,

Resolved. That it be recommended to the Democratic Electors to meet in their respective towns on the first Monday of January, 1830, to nominate twice as many delegates as such town is entitled to have representatives in General Assembly.

2. That the delegates so designated, meet in each Senatorial District on the second Monday of January, 1830, to nominate a Senator for such District and also to designate two Delegates to meet in State Convention.

3d. That a State Convention be held at Middletown, on the first Wednesday of February, 1830, to nominate State Officers.

Signed by SAMUEL HART, Chairman.
CHA'S. J. M'CURDY, Sec'y.

MR. DURHAM—The Examination at the Academy was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who will bear me witness in saying, that the school appeared to have an uncommonly high character. And the examination was obviously so managed as to present the school before the public in its true state. There was no attempt at display, no superficial questioning, but the examination was thorough and satisfactory: it was so much like an *every day recitation*, that the audience could perceive the real character and extent of the attainments which the pupils had made under their faithful instructors. Instead of hurrying over the different classes in the course of a few hours, the examination continued through the afternoons of a week; so that every study received a very full and strict attention, and the knowledge which the pupils had obtained of it, was faithfully tested.

One word on the examination of the District School under the care of Mr. Gager.—I hesitate not to say, that, in some important points, it surpasses every school of the kind, that I ever saw. Neatness and order seemed to prevail in every thing, and accordingly, all that was learned was surely and *effectually* learned. In spelling, for instance, though the whole school, from the largest to the smallest, were examined, and on words of all sorts and sizes, I did not notice a single mistake.

A FRIEND TO GOOD SCHOOLS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Is there a daughter of Columbia, that will not arise in behalf of the oppressed,—if it be, that the arm of the oppressor may yet be stayed.

Tell us, ye Rulers, of our land, how we may approach you,—if we have any claim on your regard, tell us how we may win you, "To judge righteously, and to plead the cause of the poor and needy."—It will not be new for you to hear, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation—but sin is a reproach to any people." And it is a true remark, and not lightly to be thought of, that National sins, are National calamities. Shall we tender to you the gems, which adorn our persons. Gladly would we exchange them for those ornaments which Time shall never render obsolete, but which shall shine with renewed lustre, when all the concerns of Time shall be hushed in the realities of Eternity. Would gold purchase for the oppressed rest and peace? Then would we almost dare to covet it, that we might lay it at your feet and say, spare our nation. Should the daughters of the pilgrims so far degenerate, as selfishly to enjoy all the high and refined privileges which Heaven bestows on man, without putting forth one effort to relieve that little band, who, in their mind's eye, they may even now see, weeping as they go to a distant country, and taking a last look of all which was dear to them in life. Will no relenting voice bid them stay and live—That voice might even now arrest the curse which seems so prompt to pronounce against us. Fathers of our Land, far be it from us to assume that which belongs not to our sex or station. To you we ask. We love our Country; we dearly love her interests; we glory in her prosperity; we should mourn to fall (we fall we would not say, our country's standard should be higher placed;) we should mourn her tarnished fame. Our American band has been styled a place of refuge for the oppressed; "Oh tell it not in Goth, publish it not in any street, that the parents of the soil—the children of her forests, who are fast wasting before the relentless hand of time—and who are as a shadow—in comparison to her mighty population, will it not that they must be ever seeking rest and finding none—lest that curse, which was long ago denounced upon a people for their enslavement, should follow us. That though they should lay house to house and field to field, yet should there be many houses great and fair without inhabitants.

LUCILLA.

ITEMS.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—Preparations are making at Washington for a splendid ball, to be given in honor of the anniversary of the victory at New Orleans, on the 8th of January.

COTTON.—Of the cotton imported into Liverpool, the first ten months in the present year, amounting to 614,600 bags, 419,300 were from North America, 144,600 from South America, 19,380 from Egypt, 16,600 from the East Indies, and 14,200 from the West Indies, two-thirds of the whole from this country, the importance of which to the British manufactories may be readily appreciated. In France, the imports for nine months were 309,667 bales, of which 165,268 were from the United States, 17,307 from Brazil, 13,210 from Egypt, and 12,792 from elsewhere—four-fifths from this country.

NORTH CAROLINA.—After fifteen ballotings in the Legislature of N. Carolina, Mr. Bedford Brown was elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Winans of Baltimore, now in Liverpool, is constructing a locomotive rail-road engine, which, it is said, will surpass in excellence the engines that were lately tried on the Liverpool rail way. Public confidence in the speed of those carriages is so great that the rail-way stock has already risen to £150 for £100/100 the mile.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.—The following curious and ingenious calculation is given in a late German publication of the hundred most populous cities in the world. These are Jeddo in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hans Ischeou, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; Werst Chana, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 500,000; Su Ischeu, 500,000; Houng Ischeu, 500,000, &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 193,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000, fifty-six from 100,000 to 200,000, and six from 87,000 to 100,000. Of these one hundred cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe, of which 4 are in Germany, 4 in France, 5 in Italy, 8 in England, and 3 in Spain; the remaining 10 are divided between Africa and America.

NORWICH LYCEUM AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—This evening at half past 6 o'clock—Ought our general government, or the state legislatures, to interfere with the Cherokee or other tribes of Indians, in their sovereignty over their territories?

Married,

In Plainfield, on the 3th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, Mr. CHARLES SPALDING to Miss EUNICE HILSON.

In Groton, on the 21th inst. Mr. LYMAN BAILEY, of Griswold, to Miss BETSEY E. IRISH, of the former place.

In Sullivan, N. Y. Mr. JAMES STRANAHAN, formerly of Con. to Miss FRANCES FOSTER, formerly of New-Braintree, Mass.

In Lyme, Mr. ORLANDO MINER to Miss BELINDA OTIS, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Otis.

In Monticello, Alabama, Col. DARIUS HOLSTON, of the U. S. Army, to Miss CHLOE P. MUCKAWIE, or the Jumping Rabbit, a belle of the Chickasaw tribe.

In Chaplin, on the 20th inst. by Rev. Mr. Andrus, Mr. CHARLES L. FISK, of Mansfield, to Miss EMELINE MOULTON, of the former place.

At Canterbury, by Rev Mr. Rose, Mr. JOHN HARTSHORN to Miss MARY ANN WOODARD.—Mr. EDWIN S. PHINEY to Miss BETSEY SMITH.—Capt. JOHN SMITH to Miss EMELINE WILLIAMS.

Died,

In this town, on the 25th inst. Mr. ASA BACKUS, aged 67.

In Groton, on the 16th inst. Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, of Rhode Island, to Miss MARY BARNES, of the former place.

In Voluntown, on the 12th inst. Miss LYDIA BRANCH, aged 73 years.

In Jewett City, on the 24th ult. an infant son of Capt. Samuel Cook.

In Ashford, (Spragueville) on the 16th inst. Mr. EZRA SOUTHWORTH, aged 41.

In New-London, on the 19th inst. Miss ELIZABETH G. GURLEY, aged 19 years, daughter of Jacob B. Gurley, Esq.

In Groton, on the 30th ult. Mr. SANDS FISH, Jr. aged 30 years.

In Preston, on the 23th inst. Mrs. PHEBE PRENTICE, aged 91, relict of Col. Samuel Prentice, late of North Stonington, deceased.

In N. York, on the 20th inst. Rev. JOHN MASON D. D.

THE PEWS

IN the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Meeting House, will be sold THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, in said church.

Dec. 30. 1w

THE PEWS

IN the Episcopal Church in this city, will be sold for one year, on Thursday evening, the 31st inst. at half past 6 o'clock.

Dec. 30, 1829. 1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are informed that payment must be made by the first of January, or their accounts will be put into the hands of John A. Rockwell Esq. for collection.

WM. SMITH.

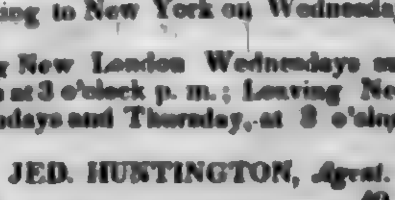
Dec. 30. 40

NOTICE.

THE town of Lisbon, having agreed with Maj. Milton M. Perkins, for the support of Paupers for the year ensuing, and made his house on his farm in Lisbon, the Poor House, no expences for paupers will be paid at any other place.

CHARLES BUSHNELL,
JOHN GRAY, } Selectmen.
RUSSEL ROSE,

Lisbon, Dec. 22d, 1829. 3w40



THE Steam Boat Fanny will commence running to New York on Wednesdays 30th inst.

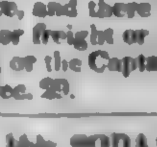
Leaving New London Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock p. m.; Leaving New York Mondays and Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JED. HUNTINGTON, *Agent.*

Dec. 29. 40

FOR NEW-YORK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



Sloop Diamond, Capt. Rogers, will sail on Friday, 1st Jan. next, and continue to run through the winter—starting from and returning to Norwich when the ice will admit, and at other times stopping at the landing places nearest to Norwich, which she can make, and there land and receive freight.

For freight or passage apply to Lovell & Bill, or the Captain on board.

Dec. 29. tf40

5 bbls. SODA CRACKERS, just received and for sale by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Dec. 29. 40

BROADCLOTHS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently received a new supply of Broadcloths, which he will sell very cheap.

☞ He has also on hand a large assortment of *Black Lace Veils,*
Long and Square Merino Shawls,
Shell Combs,
A great variety of Italian and other *Silks,*
Gloves; fashionable Calicoes,
Colored *Circassians*—with a large assortment of other goods not enumerated; which he will sell at reduced prices.

Dec. 28, 1829.

GREAT CHANCE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, Tuesday, Jan. 19th, at 1 o'clock P. M. the Farm formerly owned by Erastus Brewster. Said farm contains about 140 acres, is finely wooded and watered, and well fenced, is an excellent grazing farm, lying within three miles of the flourishing city of Norwich, and will be sold without doubt a bargain.

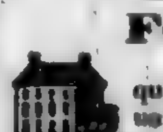
Sale at J. W. Brewster's Store, Poquetanuck.

Terms of payment made liberal.

BILLINGS BROWN.

Dec. 24, 1829. 3w40

FOR SALE,



A dwelling House, and one quarter of an acre of Land, situated in the Borough of Colchester, a few rods south of the Academy. Said house was erected about two years since, is well built, and will be sold low.

—ALSO—

A large two story dwelling House, Wash-house, Barn, Wood house and other out buildings, and about 34 acres of excellent land, pleasantly situated in the 1st society in Colchester, about one quarter of a mile north of the meeting-house and academy. The academy, (which is a free school for all the inhabitants of the society) is in a flourishing condition, and offers advantages for schooling—exceeded by none in the state.

Also, adjoining said premises, a wood lot, and pasture, containing about 66 acres. Said property will be sold low, and terms of payment accommodating. For further particulars, enquire of

SOLOMON L. GILLET.

Colchester, Dec. 28. 4w40

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

One Farm, containing about 200 acres, with the buildings.—Said farm is well stocked with fruit trees, is well watered, and possesses many advantages for making money; situated about 1½ miles south from Bozrah Meeting House, and about the same distance from the Baptist.

Adjoining may be had one other good house and out buildings, with from 20 to 70 acres of land—which together would make a valuable accession, and two good and commodious dairy farms.

Also, one other Farm, containing about 20 acres, with the buildings, in good repair, where the subscriber now lives, about one mile from said meeting house, and within four miles of Norwich Court House; and is suitable for a merchant, mechanic, taverner, or butcher. Said estate will be sold altogether or in parcels, and the payment made easy.

For further particulars enquire of

ELIJAH HUNTINGTON.

N. B.—All persons indebted, are requested to make payment by the 14th of Jan. 1830, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Bozrah, Dec. 29, 1829. 3w40

COTTON SHEETINGS.

17 bales Cotton Sheetings,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Dec. 29. 40

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of Dec. 1829.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

UPON the petition of Elizabeth Lee, and Alfred Lee, both of Norwich, in the Co. of New London, and State of Connecticut, shewing to this court, that they are Guardians of Edmund Lee, and Emily Lee, both minors, of said Norwich, under the age of twenty-one years, that said minors are seized in fee of an individual portion of certain real estate, in said Norwich, lying and being situate on the west road, so called, leading from Norwich Landing to the town, being all the real estate, in said Norwich, which belonged to Benjamin Lee, Esq., late of said Norwich, deceased, the father of said minors: said tract containing about thirty three acres of land, praying for liberty from this court, to sell the interest of said minors therein.

Thereupon ordered, that said petition be continued to be heard at a Court of Probate to be holden at Norwich, at the usual place of holding Probate Courts at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of March, 1830, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and that said Guardians give public notice thereof, by publishing a copy of this order in a newspaper, printed in said Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said 8th day of March, 1830.

3w40] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 22d day of Dec. 1829.

Present, Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows six months from this date, for the creditors of Levi Little, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Joseph Comstock, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law, and said executor is to give notice of said limitation, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two public signposts in said Lebanon.

Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

Lebanon, Dec. 22. 3w40

FOUND,

AN ever-pointed pencil, which the owner may have, by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement.

Dec. 29. 40

MUTUAL ASSURANCE Co.

THE 35th annual meeting of the Mutual Assurance Co. of the city of Norwich, will be holden at the office of Joseph Williams, in said city, on the 2d Monday of January, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

FIRE INSURANCE Co.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Norwich Fire Insurance Co. will be holden at their office in the city of Norwich, on the first Wednesday of January, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Dec. 29. 39

POETRY.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

Old Winter is coming again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for the shivering back—
He's a saucy old chap to white and black—
He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
For he comes from a cold countree!

A witty old fellow this Winter is—
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet miss—
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips—for this
Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicksome blade I wot—
He is wild in his humour and free!
He'll whistle along, for 'the want of his thought,'
And set all the warmth of our furs at nought,
And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought—
A frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning till night he will sing his song—
Now moaning, and short—now howling, and long
His voice is loud—for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you see!
He will trip up our trotters, and rend our clothes,
And stiffen our limbs from our fingers to toes—
He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes—
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away—
And marks all our doings, from grave to gay—
I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

NASHUA BARD.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

THE PILGRIMS' LAND.

December 22d, 1829.

Sons of New-England, turn to-day
A gentle thought on friends away,
Recall the land your childhood knew,
And fire-side scenes long past, review.
Think of the land that gave you birth,
'Twill banish grief and sweeten mirth.

Review your life from youth to age,
Ponder on each successive page;
Then think of the old pilgrim train,
And call their virtues up again.
Ask, if the land which gave you birth
Has stamped on you its seal of worth.

While thro' each scene—maternal arms—
Amid pure nature's winning charms,
Boyhood's gay hours, or manhood's cares,
In rest or labor, joy or tears—
Think of the land which gave you birth,
And love it best of all on earth.

For every blessing most you prize,
For all that's dear to memory's eyes;
When e'er your heart, at virtue's name,
Glows with aught like a kindred flame—
Think the pure land which gave you birth,
And show how high you prize her worth.

When round you press the lone and poor,
Or wretched watch your opening door,
Afford the help the Savage gave,
When your forefathers cross'd the wave.
Think how the men which gave you birth
Once wander'd exiles on the earth.

And when the prayer of Red men comes,
Not to divest them of their homes—
Arts, peace, and hope beyond the grave—
Rise up, your fathers' friends to save:
Think of the land that gave you birth.
Drive not the wretched from the earth.

AGRESTIS.

MEDLEY.

FOR THE COURIER.

I am a moralist by turns. As I was walking in a dark garret where I knew I was in danger of thumping my pate against the beams overhead, Dr. Franklin's sage advice for conduct in such situations, popped into my head, and I popped down my head. I thought to myself:—"How much we are indebted to the wise old man for his admonitions and instructions—that one word 'stoop,' has saved many a man from pride and many a head from pain."—Thus ruminating I walked slowly along, almost bent double; so careful was I of my seat of knowledge, that I forgot I had any other member to care for, when, for not stepping sufficiently high, I stumbled upon an old box before me and broke my nose!—Much as I approve of 'stooping' as we pass through life, I think, say, I know, from sad experience, that there are some cases in which we do not step high enough. T.

ECONOMY. Mr. Editor—I send you the following dialogue, which is said to have taken place between a Quaker and a certain Judge of one of the courts of this state:

The Judge being on a journey fell in company with a Quaker. Sir, said the Judge, how is it that you Quakers always have fat horses, and money in your pockets? Q. When the spirit moves, I will tell thee.

Shortly after they arrived at a tavern. The Judge called for a glass of bitters, and urged the Quaker to drink; but he refused, saying 'I have no need.' The Judge then called for two quarts of oats for his horse, and the Quaker for four quarts for his. Q. Now, friend, I will tell thee. We drink no spirits at taverns. How much debt thee pay for the bitters? J. Sixpence. Q. How much for the oats? J. Sixpence. Q. My oats cost ninepence—and what good did the bitters do thee? J. They procured me an appetite. Q. Abstinence gives me an appetite. Thus thou seest that we can have sixpence per day in our pockets more than thou, and our horses fat also.—N. Telegraph.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.—An Ohio Editor declined publishing an obituary notice of two columns, on the death of an infant three months old! deeming it rather too long, and for which refusal the writer stopped his paper!

The sciences have two extremities, which touch one another; the first is pure natural ignorance, the state of all mankind at their birth: the other extremity is that at which all great minds arrive, who, after traversing the whole circle of human knowledge, discover that they know nothing, and find themselves in the same ignorance from which they set out, but it is a scientific ignorance, which is acquainted with self. Those who have left the state of natural ignorance, and have not been able to reach the other, have some tincture of that self-sufficient science, and are puffed up with conceit.—These are disturbers of society, and their judgements are more false than those of any of the others. The vulgar and the real scholars compose the mass of the world; the others despise and are despised by them.—Pascal.

A GREAT LIAR.—A mortal fever once prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time, overboard. One day when the captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man, who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive. "What are you going to do with that man, you rascal?" said the captain. "Going to throw him overboard massa, cause he dead!" "Dead! you scoundrel," says the captain "don't you see he moves and speaks?" "Yes massa," replied the negro, "I know he says he no dead, but he always lie so, nobody never know when to believe him."

A requisite to comfort. We live in a world which has so many sharp points and critical stations, that our own comfort, as well as that of those with whom we live, is made to turn upon mutual kindness, forbearance, accommodation and dependence in want of these; we are condemned to bear the lash of continual discord, and are made our own tormentors. The least consideration will inform us how easy it is to put an ill-natured construction upon a word, and what perverse turns and expressions spring from an evil temper. Nothing can be explained to him who cannot understand, nor will any thing appear right to the unreasonable; 'Every thing in life,' says one of the ancients, 'has two handles,' but it must be a bad disposition indeed, which will be ever seizing the wrong one.

I therefore repeat it, that if you would have comfort, you must give it. It is no uncommon thing to hear the very persons who throw a family into confusion, complain that there is no peace in the family; but he that would escape the calamity of fire, must be careful not to strike the sparks which enkindle it.

The only remedy for all these evils is true religion.—This, so far as it is embraced, being "glory to God, peace on earth, and good will to men," Luke ii. 14.—The slightest acquaintance with the doctrine and example of our Saviour, must convince every unprejudiced mind of their holy and heavenly tendency; and the tendency of this religion is a sufficient proof that it came from Heaven, and leads to it again; if no other proof could be given.

"From whence come wars and fightings, among us?" but from the want of that mind which our Master possessed and recommended? Such a mind would put an end to those bickerings and jealousies, which render families so wretched. Christianity teaches us to suffer rather than to offer them; and to give "good measure & running over," rather than merely to consider what was agreed for.—Cecil.

The National Intelligencer states, that Indian corn (maize) is selling in the State of Ohio, at twelve and a half cents per bushel.

HATS.

THE LATEST FALL FASHIONS HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT

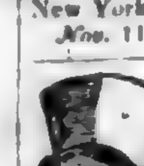
A. WICKHAM'S
HAT WARE-HOUSE,
Opposite the Thames Bank.

WHICH, for beauty of shape and for durability, exceed any before offered, together with a full assortment of several former fashions, comprising gentlemen's black & drab Beavers; Castors and imitation Beavers—prices from 3 to 8 dollars; Youth's and children's black and drab imitation do.—from $1,50 to $3; Men's and boy's black and drab wool hats, from 50 cts. to $1,00; together with the best assortment of men's and boy's Sea, Otter, fur and hair Seal, and Patent Leather *Caps*. Also, 10 doz. *Fur Collars*, and a prime lot of

BUFFALO ROBES,

which he will sell as low as can be purchased in New York.

Nov. 11. 4sweow1f33



HATS.

THE NORWICH HAT MANUFACTURING Co.

OFFER for sale at their ware room, main st., opposite Mr. Wm. Rogers, Norwich, a great variety of Hats, suitable for various markets, at prices which they are confident will meet the approbation of purchasers. The most careful attention will always be paid, not only to the latest and most prominent English and American fashions, but also to that variety of style and quality which is calculated to meet the wants of purchasers for city or country.

ALSO,

Caps, Buffalo Robes, and Fur Collars. Cash paid for all kinds of Hatting Furs, by

S. NOURSE & Co.

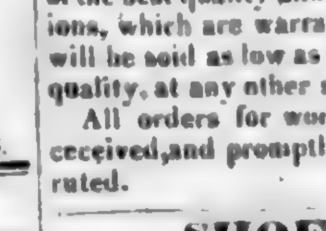
Oct. 13. 29

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

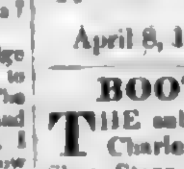
All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

SHOE AND *LEATHERSTORE.*

The subscriber has on hand & intends keeping a complete assortment of

Sole Leather, Calf and Seal Skins, black and colored Morocco Linings, Bindings, Buckskins & Neats-leather,

together with all articles used in the manufacturing line, as English Shoe Thread, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Rasps, Boot Cord and Webbing, Double Prunell, &c.



His assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES* was never better, and will be kept up to accommodate customers to any fashion, size, quality or price, at his old stand opposite Gilman & Ripley's.

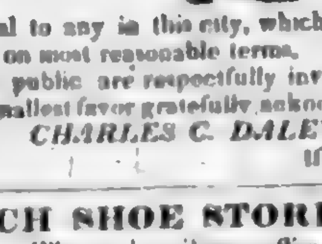
ROBERT JOHNSON.

April 8, 1828. 2

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Charles Dennison, his stock in trade, at the Shoe Store next west of the Thames Bank, is manufacturing and will have constantly on hand, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

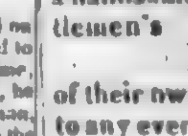


warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY

April 8. tf2

NORWICH SHOE STORE.



The subscribers offer for sale at their store in Buswell's row, at the sign of the GILT TOP BOOT,

a handsome assortment of ladies and gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

of their own manufacture, warranted equal to any ever offered in this city. The above articles were manufactured by the best workmen and of the best materials. Any persons wishing to promote their interest by obtaining a *good article*, at a moderate price, will do well to call, where past favors are acknowledged and a continuation of the same solicited.

RIDGWAY & JONES.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, Londonsmoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

MEDICINAL AND POT

HERBS, ROOTS, &c.

SAGE, summer savory, thyme, thoroughwort, tansy, digitalis, scull cap, balm, pennyroyal, wormwood, slippery elm, mayweed, hops, red and white rose leaves, elder and balm flowers, master wort, fennel, coriander, carraway, anise, colchicum, and white mustard seed, ergot, marsh rosemary, spikenard, elecampane, meadow saffron, comfrey, and many other articles of domestic medicine can be found at the medicine store of

S. TYLER & SON.

Nov. 1°. 6weow31

VALUABLE

FAMILY MEDICINES

FOR SALE BY

GILMAN & RIPLEY,
Sole Agents, Norwich.

THE following STANDARD MEDICINES have successfully stood the test of Experience, as *safe economical* and thoroughly *efficacious remedies* for some of the most dangerous diseases, incident to humanity. They are all *newly prepared*, compounded with great care, and with the most faithful and critical adherence to the *original receipes*.

☞ A multitude of Certificates attesting to the most extraordinary Cures effected by these Medicines, are in the possession of the Proprietor.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS.

This is one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of inveterate Diseases, produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the forms of scrofula, salt rheum, leprosy, St. Anthony's fire, fever sores, (even when the bones are effected,) white swelling, (if applied with Doctor Jebb's Liniment,) foul and obstinate ulcers, sore legs and eyes, scald head in children, scurvy and scorbutic gout, pimpled or carbuncled faces, festering eruptions & veneral taints throughout the body, in which last case the drops often cure when mercury fails. They are also the best Spring and Autumnal physic to purify and cleanse the system from humours which frequently appear at those seasons of the year. They also aid the process of digestion, and, by purifying the blood, prevent the secretion of malignant humours on the lungs. The Proprietor confidently relies upon the vast number of surprising cures effected by these Drops, not only in Boston and its vicinity, but throughout the Union, for the best proof of their excellence as an unfailing Alterative Medicine, in all the cases above specified.

Price $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS.

These Pills give immediate relief, and often cure the most obstinate *Coughs*. They remove common colds in a few hours, are an excellent Pectoral Medicine, and promote easy expectoration. They give immediate relief in all cases of the asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and the chilliness and shiverings that precede fevers. They are a tried remedy for all the Pulmonary affections that precede and accompany that insiduous destroyer of human life, the *Consumption*, where they have been used with unexampled success, both in cases of the slightest and of the most confirmed character. (Price whole boxes of 30 Pills, $1, half boxes of 12 Pills, 50 cts.)

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Its operation is often *immediate*. The Liniment has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing in *four and twenty hours*, and is recommended with confidence as one of the best applications known for chilblains, stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and bruises.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS FOR FEMALES.

An approved remedy for all cases of obstructions, debility, hypocondria, green sickness, giddiness, and palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, and pains of the stomach. The Pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system and revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy and consumption, *when they must not be taken.*

Price $1 50 a box.

DUMFRIE'S ITCH OINTMENT.

A safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Itch, be it ever so inveterate, in 1 *Hour's application only!* No danger from taking cold. It does not contain the least particle of mercury or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety, by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cts. a box.

DUMFRIE'S REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate and permanent relief* both from the disorder itself and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility. (Price $1 for both articles, Ointment and Electuary, or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.)

ALBION CORN PLAISTER.

This application never causes the least pain although it attenuates and softens the Corn, and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

Price 50 cents a box.

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

The effect of this Wash on Sore or Inflamed Eyes, is of the most salutary as well as innocent description. After every other remedy has failed, the most unexpected relief has been obtained from its application. It is decidedly preferred by those who have used it, as one of the best preparations for diseased Eyes, that has yet been discovered by professional skill.

Price 25 cts. a bottle.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

This medicine, in connexion with Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, has proved singularly efficacious in relieving and curing obstinate cases of dyspepsia or indigestion. It is also one of the best remedies known for sick headache, sickness at the stomach, nausea, and flatulences, and is useful as a preparatory to sea bathing.

Price 50 cts. a box.

DR. RELFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

A powerful remedy for bilious affections, indigestion, loss of appetite, headache, costiveness, and flatulences.

Price 50 cents a box.

BRITISH ANTI-CEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

The use of this elegant and long tried Tooth Powder, (which is exempt from all those acids which in general form the basis of tooth powder in common use) prevents the *Tooth Ache*, by purifying the mouth, & retarding the accumulation of Tartar. It renders the teeth beautifully white, and removes from them all discolorations; the offensive breath arising from foul or decayed teeth is thus prevented, the natural infantine sweetness of the breath is restored, and the gums preserved in their sound state of healthy afflorescence.

Price 50 cts. a box.

CAMBRAIN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is *immediate*, without the least injury to the teeth.

Price 50 cts. a box.

☞ Full and ample directions accompanies each of the above articles.

*** Prepared from the original MS. receipts of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY by his immediate successor and sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, of whom they may be had wholesale, at his Counting Room, over J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, Boston, and at retail by his special appointment of various druggists, booksellers, postmasters, &c. throughout the country.

*** *Observe none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.*

Oct. 13. 6w29

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

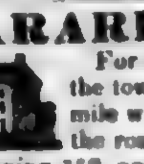
FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

Preston, Nov. 2d, 1829. 34

A RARE CHANCE.



For sale, one of the best farms in the town of Norwich, situated one mile west of Chelsea Landing, on the road leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of choice land, with all necessary buildings attached thereto. As no one will purchase without first examining, any further recommendation is unnecessary.

Price 4,000 dollars; one third down, the remainder may remain on good security.

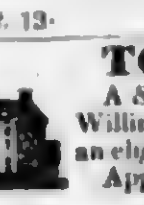
ALSO,

In store, at his old stand, No. 3, Liberty street, a general assortment of genuine groceries, of fresh importations, at very low prices.

ASA WITTER.

Oct. 13. 29

TO LET,



A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 5. tf50

TO LET,

One half of a new brick House, pleasantly situated in East Chelsea. Enquire of

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Sept. 15. tf25

FOR SALE,

A good FARM, lying in the town of Preston, on the direct road from Norwich to Jewett City. Said farm is a good one for a Dairy and Grain, is well watered with never failing springs, and has good and convenient buildings and plenty of wood and fruit thereon. Said premises contain 150 acres, or more, well fenced with stone wall.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

Preston, Oct. 19. 30

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

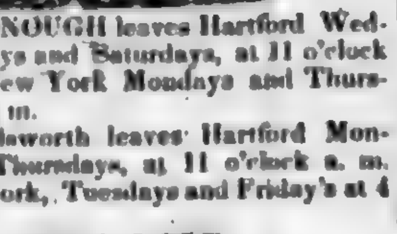
JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

NEW-YORK AND HARTFORD

STEAM BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow.



MACDONOUGH leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock a. m. and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p. m.

Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock a. m. and New York, Tuesdays and Friday's at 4 p. m.

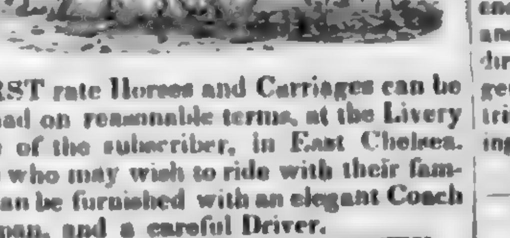
STAGES

Leave Kinneys Hotel, Norwich, Mondays Wednesday, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clk. a. m. and intersect the above boats at Essex Ferry, for New York.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Agent.

June 16. 12

LIVERY STABLE.



FIRST rate Horses and Carriages can be had on reasonable terms, at the Livery Stable of the subscriber, in East Chelsea. Those who may wish to ride with their families, can be furnished with an elegant Coach and Span, and a careful Driver.

WILLIAM SMITH

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1829. tf31

TYLER'S

VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for their kind and beneficial effects on the human system, to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those afflictive complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned be a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of thy bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspesia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy even the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance in the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables and there is no danger attending the use of them to either age or sex, under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

NORWICH FALLS HOTEL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that his house has lately been enlarged and materially improved, which renders it as commodious as any in this vicinity—and he is now prepared to accommodate people in a manner he trusts, which, will be satisfactory to those who may favor him with their company.

ELISHA CONGDON.

☞ Boarders can be accommodated by the week or year, on reasonable terms.

Nov. 3, 1829. 32

VALUABLE BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-store.

An Exposition of the Old & New Testament: wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; The sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs, each paragraph reduced to its proper heads, the sense given and largely illustrated; with practical remarks and observations. By Mathew Henry. In 6 Royal 8vo. volumes.

Scott's Family Bible, 6 volumes.

Wilbur's Reference Bible, large and small editions.

Cruden's Concordance of the Bible, 2 vols. octavo.

A new and cheap edition of Butterworth's Concordance.

Pocket edition of Brown's Concordance.

Hume, Smollet, and Bisset's History of England. Robertson's History of Scotland, India, America, and of Charles the 5th.

Johns' History of the Hebrew Commonwealth.

Plutarchs' Lives—Rollin's Ancient History; Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History; Gillie's Greece; Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Stewart's Philosophy; Payne's Elements of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Union Questions and a great variety of other books suitable for

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Also, for sale, a great assortment of books suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Dec. 22. 39

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

The following list of books, many of which are known to be truly valuable, are particularly recommended as presents for the ensuing holidays, viz.

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; Wilberforce's Practical view of Christianity; Erskine on Internal Evidence; Bickersteth on Prayer; Bickersteth's Scripture Help; Bickersteth's Treatise on the Lord's Supper; James's Family Monitor; James's Christian Charity explained; James's Church Member's Guide; Cogswell's Assistant to Family Religion; Wilks's Christian Essays; Hawes's Lectures to young men; Lindsey's Lectures to the middle aged; Spring's Essays; Pollok's Course of Time; Memoir of Mrs. Judson; Memoir of Rev. Pliny Fisk; Memoir of Rev. Levi Parsons; Memoir of Samuel J. Mills; Jenk's Devotion; Cecil's Remains; Faber's Difficulties of Infidelity; Lady of the Manor; The Decision; Profession is not Principle; Father Clement, &c.

Also, a good assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Psalm Books, and Hymn Books.

Likewise, The Atlantic Souvenir; The Talisman, and The Pearl.

R. HUBBARD.

Dec. 15. 3w38

NEW BOOKS.

LA FAYETTE in America.
Journal of Travels, in the United States, By A. Levasseur, Secretary of La Fayette during his travels.

The Book of the Boudoir—By Lady Morgan.

The child's Arithmetic, in a plan for infant schools. Illustrated with cuts.

For sale at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 22. 39

SPLENDID LONDON ANNUALS,

FOR 1830,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON.

THE KEEPSAKE, Forget-me-not,
The Winter's Wreath,
The Amulet, a christian and literary remembrancer.
The Bijou, an annual of literature & the arts,
The Literary Souvenir,
Friendship's Offering,
The Iris, a literary and religious offering,
The New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir,
The Juvenile Forget me-not,
Ackermen's do. do.

Also for sale, all the
AMERICAN ANNUALS.

Dec. 16. 38

AMERICAN ALMANAC.

Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1830—containing calendar and natural phenomena for the year: information connected with the calendar, and explanations of celestial changes and Astronomical phenomena; miscellaneous directions, hints and remarks; statistical and general information concerning foreign countries; statistical and other intelligence respecting the United States.

Dec. 15, 1829. 38

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON,

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, and repository of useful knowledge for the year 1830. Containing, beside the usual information, many miscellaneous directions, hints and remarks; statistical and other particulars relating to foreign countries and the United States. Edited by Rev. Jared Sparks, Professor Farrar and R. T. Paine, Esq.—Containing more than three hundred pages. Price $1.

Dec. 16*th.* 38

PROSPECTUS.

A number of gentlemen of New London and Windham counties, having determined upon establishing an Anti-masonic paper in this city, would respectfully submit to the public the following

TERMS:

The paper will be commenced as soon as one thousand subscribers are obtained, and the payment for one year made, *in advance*. Subscribers in town, and single subscribers who receive their papers by mail, will pay Two Dollars—companies of not less than six, may receive the paper by mail or at the printing-office in bundles, at One Dollar Twenty-five cents. Persons, less than six, receiving their papers at the office, at One Dollar Fifty cents. Postriders, at One Dollar Twenty five cents.—The committee are convinced that these terms must be rigidly adhered to, in order to sustain the paper. This effort will decide the question, whether Anti-masons will unite in promoting their cause, or whether it shall be left to subside entirely.

Copies of this Prospectus will be circulated generally, in the different towns in this quarter.

H. PERKINS, Chairman.

Dec. 11. 38

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A small quantity of White Oak Ship Knees from 5½ to 6 feet arm, and from 7 to 8 feet body, that will side from 9 to 10½ inches, and not exceeding 12 inches out square. For which a liberal price will be given and cash paid on delivery.

JOHN MURRAY.

Norwich. Oct. 1. 1829. tf30

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has removed to the spacious and pleasantly situated house, No. 61 William, corner of Cedar street, directly in front of the new opening from Pearl street, to Cedar street.

ERASTUS HYDE.

New York, Dec. 16. tf39

LOST,

IN this city, on Monday, the 21st instant, nine One Dollar Bills of the Norwich Bank, enclosed in a brown paper.

☞ Whoever will have the goodness to leave them with the Cashier of the Bank, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Norwich, Dec. 23, 1829. 39

WANTED,

A person capable of spinning on a Brewster Wool Spinning Machine.

Apply to

DANIEL PACKER.

Canterbury, Dec. 23, 1829. 39

WANTED.

AN apprentice at the Hatting business, from 14 to 16 years old, who can produce good recommendations as to his character, is wanted by

SAMUEL NOURSE & Co.

Dec. 17. 39

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, a reddish brown yearling steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ICHABOD WARD.

Dec. 23. 3w39

STRAY MULES.

TAKEN up by the undersigned, on the 10th inst. one large & two small Mules, with shaved manes—two of them bays and one brown.

JOHN AYRES.

Hebron, Dec. 16*th.* 3w39

FOR SALE,

EIGHT or ten tons of *HAY*. Apply to

SAMUEL AVERY.

Norwich, Dec. 18*th.* 3w39

CORK SOLES.

A FRESH supply, of superior quality, for sale at the Norwich Leather store.—All who wish for the comfort of warm feet this winter, may obtain it for the small sum of 20 cents, if they call soon.

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

Dec 22. 3w39

FOR SALE,

A few Shares of the Norwich Bank Stock.

C. EELLS.

Dec. 21. 3w39

NORWICH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Winter term of this Academy, will commence on Wednesday, 29th Dec at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Dec. 16. 3w38

LOOKING GLASSES.

JUST received and for sale, a handsome assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses—at *H. COLTON'S Ware Room, three doors south of Norwich Bank.*

Dec. 15. 3w38

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 38

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber will continue to dress cloth at the stand lately occupied by Schofield & Branch, where all orders in his line, it is presumed, will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

MOSES BRANCH Jr.

Montville, Dec. 10*th.* 3w38

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 5. 29

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the stores of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

WHO WANTS TOWN POOR?

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers, by a vote of the town, are authorized to contract with any suitable person or persons, in or out of the town, for the support of the poor, of the town of Lisbon, now 13 in number, for one year. Those who may be disposed to contract will please give them early attention.

CHAS. BUSHNELL, }
JOHN GRAY. } Selectmen.

Lisbon, Oct. 20. tfg1

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the itch. Price, 25 cts. per box. For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 6. 3mo27

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers having been appointed agents for the sale of Hovey's Patent Shearing Machine, will furnish said machine at the manufacturer's lowest prices, and warrant them a first rate article.

SMITH & GODDARD.

Sept. 23. tf28

LEATHER, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE LEATHER STORE,

400 sides hemlock and Philadelphia oak tanned Sole Leather,

50 sides upper Leather,

Also, Calfskins, Linings, Bindings, Seal Skins, Morocco, and Shoe Thread.

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Dec. 1.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM.

Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 41. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1831. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 170

NORWICH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next term of the Norwich Female Academy will commence on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M. Miss Ingersoll will continue as Instructress.

By order of the Trustees,

J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Dec. 31, 1830. 3w39

Brooklyn, (Ct.) Academy.

The following gentlemen are Trustees of the Institution:

VINE ROBINSON, Esq.
WM. PUTNAM,
DANIEL P. TYLER, Esq.
PHILIP SCARBOROUGH,
Hon. EBENEZER YOUNG,
HARVEY BLASHFIELD, Esq.
Rev. EZRA B. KEELOGG.

Instructors.

WELCOME WILMARTH, A. B. *Principal.*
DAVID P. DWIGHT, *Assistant.*
Miss HELEN A. WHITNEY, *Instructress.*

The Winter term of this Institution commences on Wednesday, Nov. 24th.

In order to establish a uniformity of books, and to present to parents and guardians as correct a view as possible, both of the amount and course of instruction in this institution, the Board of Trustees have selected the following, as the most approved Text Books in common use, viz.

In English—Webster's Spelling Book, new edition;* Porter's Analysis; Murray's Grammar and Exercises; Webster's Dictionary; Jamieson's Rhetoric; Olney's or Woodbridge's Universal Geography; Goodrich's Historical and Descriptive Lessons; Keith on the Globes; Bible, with McDowell's Biblical Questions; Whipple's Compend of General History; Goodrich's History of the United States, with Emerson's Questions and Supplement; Blake's Philosophy; Comstock's or Turner's Chemistry; Hedge's Logic, with Questions; Paley's Moral Philosophy, abridged; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Say's Political Economy; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.

In Mathematics—Colburn's or Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic; Colburn's Sequel and Algebra; Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic, new edition; Walter's or Playfair's Geometry; Davis's Surveying; Bowditch's Navigation; Bennet's Book Keeping; Legendre's Solid Geometry; Dutton's plain and spherical Trigonometry and Conic Sections; Enfield's Natural Philosophy; Wilbur's Astronomy.

In French—Levizac's French Grammar; Bonnet's French Word and Phrase Book; Boyer's French Dictionary; Henta's French Reader; Le Brun's Telemaque.

In Latin—Gould's and Adam's Latin Grammar; Jacobs' Latin Reader; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Cicero's Select Orations; Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin; Gould's Virgil; Horace, expurgated edition; Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Tacitus.

In Greek—Goodrich's or Bateman's Greek Grammar and Exercise; Jacobs' Greek Reader; Pickering's Greek and English Lexicon; Greek Testament; Graeca Majora, Homer's Iliad.

Parents and guardians may select such of the above named books to be perused by their students, as they choose, otherwise the Instructors will exercise their own judgment in directing the course of studies.

Wednesday afternoon in each week is devoted to declamation, and an exercise in English composition is required of every student once in two weeks.

It is the object of the instructors, to render their instruction as practical as possible, in the branches they profess to teach, and to inculcate the habit of reasoning, and tracing remote conclusions to the simple elements on which they depend.

The discipline of the Institution is intended to be mild, but unwavering.

The instructors desire to cultivate with their pupils habits of kind and familiar intercourse, and to influence them rather by an appeal to their pride of character, and the better principles of the heart, than by severe and degrading punishment. If, however, the conduct of any student renders it evident that he is not susceptible of such influence, he will be immediately returned to his friends, in the hope that under other circumstances, he may form a character which will give promise of usefulness.

There are four terms of study in each year, of eleven weeks each. Tuition from $3 to $4 per term. No student will be admitted for less than half a term.

A public examination of all the students is held at the close of every term, to which Parents and Guardians of students are invited.

A large number of Optical and Philosophical Instruments, constructed on the most approved plans, have been purchased for the use of the Institution. Also a pair of Gardner's 12 inch Globes.

* A set of Books for Reading are owned by the Institution, which will be used once or twice a week.

For order of the Board of Trustees,

DANIEL P. TYLER, Clerk.

Dec. 1830. 6w39

NOTICE.

THE members of "The Mutual Assurance Company of the City of Norwich" are notified that the annual meeting will be holden at the Court House, in the First Society in Norwich, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1831, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Norwich, Dec. 28 1830. 2w40

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Norwich Fire Insurance Company are notified that the annual meeting, for the choice of officers, &c. will be held at the office of the Company, on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1831, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Norwich, Dec. 28, 1830. 2w40

NOTICE.

ALL persons, residents and non residents, liable to pay the subscriber a State tax on the assessment list of 1829 in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that I will meet them at the house of Mr. Fredus Ladd, in said Franklin, on Monday the 20th day of January 1831, for the purpose of receiving said tax.

N. B. All those who neglect to attend on said day and pay their taxes, may expect to pay travelling fees without discrimination.

J. W. KINGSLEY, Collector.

Franklin, Dec. 27, 1830. 3w40

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 10th inst., six Ewes and one Lamb, roded on the shoulder. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN R. DEAN.

CENSUS OF CONNECTICUT.

JUST published, and for sale in large or small quantities at T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, the

STATE REGISTER,

published at Hartford; containing besides the usual matter, a map of the State, with the District lines marked thereon—and the Census of the State as taken in 1830.

Dec. 28. 4t

PATENT CLOCKS,

JUST received and warranted to keep first rate time—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Dec. 15. 38

FOR SALE,

A first rate family HORSE and CHAISE For particulars enquire of JOSEPH HYDE or the subscriber.

R. W. ROATH.

Dec. 15. 38

COTTON.

100 bales prime Upland Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Dec. 21. 3w39

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

WANTED,

100 SHIP SHEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timber, good size for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

The extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent, as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been *cured in one hour!* by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37½ cents.

SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!

The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established wash for the eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA,

Of the most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, has been checked, relieved and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for sick headache, sickness of the stomach, nausea and flatulence.

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any other country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes, such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration, &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, and when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed such headache, which will be speedily relieved by the application of this Specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr. Conway's pamphlet, of Lynn A lady in Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick head ache, was cured by part of a box of this Specific."

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

This agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple, as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally; to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

WHITE TEETH AND HEALTHY GUMS!

Those who would retain or restore those desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTRIFICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentrifice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of the tooth ache. The Dentrifice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

* * None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. Kidder, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 20, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover-streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment, by GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich, Ct. who are Agents for vending the same.

Dec. 27, 1830. 4t

A few BOARDERS can be accommodated by applying to

EBENEZER COOLEY.

Norwich, Dec. 23. 4w40

NEW GOODS.

A handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, recently received and for sale at a moderate advance for cash, at the store of

ERASTUS COIT.

Dec. 1. 36

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hassenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Cooper, Halbach, and Hassenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds B. & S. Rum,
10 hhds. old cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by

RICKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

Dec. 21, 1830.

20 setts Sleigh Bells,
30 pairs German Shares,
Plain and fancy Bellows,
Fancy hearth and dust Brushes,
"Wilson's" patent Coffee Mills,
"Mussey's" patent Gridirons,
Warming Pans,
Waffle Irons,
Toasting Irons; Griddles,
Copper Tea Kettles,
Patent and common iron do.
Plated, metal and iron Spoons, &c.

For sale at the

THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. W. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 30, 1830. (t23)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has contracted with the Select Men of the town of Lisbon, to support and maintain all the Paupers now on expence, and all others belonging to said town who may become paupers, for one year from this date; and his house is appointed the Poor House by the Select Men. All persons are forbid harboring any of said paupers, as no expences for the support of said paupers will be paid, except at the Poor House.

JOHN RATHBUN.

Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1830. 3w39

NOTICE.

THE town of Lisbon have agreed with JOHN RATHBUN for the support of Paupers for the year ensuing, and made his house in Lisbon the Poor House. No expenses for Paupers will be paid at any other place.

SAMUEL PECKHAM,
CHARLES PERKINS, } Select Men.
JAMES STETSON,

Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1830. 3w39

FOR SALE,

A first rate new milch Cow and Calf, by

JOSEPH HYDE,
Steamboat Hotel

Dec. 22. 3w39

NOTICE.

CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, some time in the month of November last, a yearling Heifer, of a dark redish color, having no artificial marks. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

JONATHAN TRUMAN.

Preston, Dec. 17, 1830. 3w39

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Home Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
130 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf skins and Sheep Skins.

FOR THE COURIER.

JANUARY 1, 1831.

The seasons come round in their order—day and night alternately succeed each other, and years revolve, in rapid succession. But a few fleeting months since, we welcomed the approach of 1830. We have now bid it a final farewell. Like the years beyond the flood, it has terminated its course, and is numbered with its gone-by predecessors, never more to cheer by its smiles or depress by its frowns. Thus transient and fleeting is time, and thus it is with man himself. One generation succeeds another, like the waves of the sea, continually rolling onward, and advancing to a boundless and unfathomable ocean.—Man has his "entrance and his exit." He plays his part on life's little stage—then soon disappears behind the scenes, and the places that knew him once know him no more forever. The departed year reminds us of our frailty—it admonishes us of the rapidity of time and the certainty of our own mortality. This is a proper time for serious reflection; and who is there that can, without strong emotions, review the events of but one departed year? In the small circle of our acquaintance, how many have fallen, the past year, by the relentless hand of death? how many wide breaches have been made! Lovers and friends have parted; the most endearing ties have been rent asunder; the smiling babe—the blooming youth—the business man in life's vigorous prime, and the hoary head, have alike bowed to the sceptre of the great destroyer. Many have fallen on our right hand and on our left; and millions of the human species have, since the commencement of the last year, been numbered with the dead. What an impressive lesson does this teach to all the living! How uncertain, how fleeting is life! The arrows of death are flying in every direction. Still mankind appear as careless and unconcerned as though they were sure of living here forever. One goes to his farm; another to his merchandize; some are absorbed in sensual gratification, and travel the dangerous road of pleasure and vice; others are deeply immersed in business, and striving with all their powers of body and mind to acquire property (indeed, the acquisition of wealth seems to be the great idol to which the majority pay their homage, at the present day. Others are seeking for popularity, and deeply engaged in political intrigues. They strive hard to gain the craggy heights and dangerous eminences of office and power, not regarding the dangers of a sudden fall; for the popular breezes which waft a man to the temple of Fame are transient and variable—they may shift about, and blow him down to the vallies of Humiliation and Disgrace. In fine, business, pleasure, and the love of gain, and the love of power, engross the attention of the greater part of mankind—while the progress of time is little regarded or thought of. The termination of our existence on earth, although certain and believed by all, is viewed as a remote and far distant object, which claims not present attention, but reserved for future years, for future seasons of leisure. When old age shall meet us, crowned with the riches and honors of the world—when the pleasures of youth are gone and the strength and ambition of manhood decrease, and the feeble lamp of life but just glimmers with pale and sickly rays, reminding us of the near approach of the King of Terrors—we may then pause and reflect on the rapidity of time, if health and reason will permit—we may then look back and review the short-lived, fleeting years of our past existence—our helpless infancy—our blooming youth, cheered by romantic anticipations of future prosperity, but never realized—our vigorous manhood, the season of business, care and perplexity; of alternate hopes and fears; of prosperity and disappointment—and, lastly, our old age, our second infancy, the season of imbecility, decrepitude and weakness. And happy is the man who, on taking this review, can look back on his past life without remorse—whose conscience does not upbraid him, and whose life has been a continued series of duty and usefulness—whose heart is pure and his hands clean! Such a man can bear the infirmities of age with patience and resignation, and meet his dissolution with composure and hope. Sensual gratifications must fail—the acquisition of wealth is unsatisfying, and the aspiring hopes of ambition can never be realized. Knowledge and virtue are the only permanent sources of happiness. These will endure when our strength and flesh shall fail—when riches take to themselves wings and fly away, and when titles and honors and distinctions are levelled with the dust. The retrospect of a life of benevolence, duty and usefulness, will smooth the decline of life. It is the solace of declining years and the hope of future happiness. While revolving years roll on—while times and seasons change—while mutability is stamped on all terrestrial things, and every other enjoyment is fleeting and uncertain—Virtue alone is the permanent, unfailing friend of man—the ornament of youth—the glory of manhood, and the only support of old age.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Since their last publication, the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received copious files of London and Paris papers, the former to the 23d of November, and the latter to the 18th of the same month.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

The Genius of Reform has shaken his wand over Great Britain, and the Duke of Wellington and his colleagues have been driven from their places by the irresistable force of public opinion. And if the rumors as to the formation of the New Ministry prove correct, the Whigs have at least obtained full possession of the strong holds of patronage, power, & place. The following extracts from the proceedings of the two houses of Parliament, of the 16th of November, contain the official announcements of the resignation of the Wellington Ministers:—

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Their Lordships met in considerable numbers at a quarter before 5, and several members of the House of Commons appeared under the throne. The Ministerial bench was vacant until the Lord Chancellor occupied the Woolsack, when the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, and the Earl of Rosslyn, took their usual places. After the presentation of a few petitions against negro slavery.

The Duke of Wellington advanced to the table, and said—"I think it proper to acquaint your Lordships, that in consequence of what occurred last night in the House of Commons, I have felt it to be my duty to wait on his Majesty, and to tender my resignation of the office which I had the honour to hold.—My Lords, his Majesty has signified his pleasure to accept of that resignation, and I now only hold the office until my successor be appointed." The Duke after pronouncing these few words, which were heard, with marked attention, resumed his seat for a few minutes, and then withdrew.

Those who Earl of Aberdeen, who had entered the House after the explanation of the Duke of Wellington, was occupied in conversation some time with the Lord Chancellor.

Adjourned at half past 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Before the Ministers had arrived in their coats, the House was engaged in receiving and disposing of petitions. Among those presented in favor of parliamentary reform, was one from the Lord Mayor and Common Council of London. Mr. Alderman Wood was making some explanations, in regard to the petition, in the course of which he spoke very sharply against the Ministers. Before he took his seat, Mr. Peel came in, and immediately upon his sitting down, the following proceedings took place.]

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Sir R. Peel now rose, and the deepest attention prevailed in every part of the House, while the Right Hon. Gentleman addressed the Chair as follows:—"Sir,—The unfeigned respect which I owe to this House, induces me to take the earliest possible opportunity of publicly stating, in my place, that, in consequence of what occurred last night, I felt it my duty to wait upon the King, and humbly and respectfully to inform his Majesty that I no longer found it in my power to administer public affairs, (so far as those affairs depended upon me) either with satisfaction to my own feelings, or advantage to the country.—(Loud cries of hear, hear.) I therefore tendered to the King my resignation, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, and I now hold the Seals of the Home Department only till my successor shall have been appointed. In the meantime, my colleagues, the other Members of the Cabinet, hold office only till other individuals shall have been appointed to succeed them."—(Hear.)

Lord Althorp.—In consequence of the communication which the Rt. Hon. gentleman has just made in the House, every one must feel that at this moment when there is no Government—no Administration—it would be both improper and inconvenient to undertake the debate which stands for this night, on the motion of my hon and learned friend (Mr. Brougham.) The circumstances which have occurred render it quite impossible that such a motion could be discussed to suit with any advantage to the country.—(hear, hear.) I know of no business within my own cognition in which a motion of so much importance was brought in ward under such circumstances, and I hope my hon. and learned friend will see the propriety of not urging his proposition this evening—(hear.)

Mr. Brougham—The respect which I bear for this house is as great, I can assure you Sir, as that which has been expressed with so much grace by the right hon. Secretary, but I do still feel the greatest repugnance to putting off the motion, however disposed in other respects to adopt any suggestion coming from my noble friend. I quite agree with my noble friend when he says that no question of so much importance as this has ever been brought forward at a time when there was a deficiency in the government; but my difficulty in postponing it arises from the intense feeling that pervades every part of the country, and from the consideration that no question involving such vast, such mighty interests as this, has ever yet been discussed within these walls—(cheers.) I feel the task I have to perform, a very painful and difficult one.—Called upon as I am by my noble friend, I am anxious at all times to do nothing whatever which would bear the remotest appearance of not duly deferring to the declared sense of the House, either as to the manner or time of bringing forward this or any other motion I may have to submit. I, however, throw myself frankly, fairly, and candidly on the consideration of the House; and, if it be the desire of Honorable Members that I should postpone the motion, I beg it to be understood that I yield rather to their wishes than to my own; I defer rather to their judgment than to my own inclination. As any change of administration that may take place cannot affect me, I am anxious to take this opportunity of stating that, if I now put off the motion, it will only be to the 25th of this month, and no longer; for I shall positively bring forward then, whoever may be minister—(Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Peel—I am anxious to guard against any misconception which may arise in the public mind in consequence of one particular expression that has fallen from the noble lord opposite. He says that no Administration at present exists in the country. In a certain sense, that is practically true, but it ought to be known that the functions of the government do not immediately cease with the resignation of the ministers—and in my own case, for instance, I feel that, till the seals which I have the honor to hold, are given up to his majesty, I am perfectly competent to exercise all the authority of my office, assuming that I do so for the public advantage—(repeated cheers from both sides of the house.)

Lord Althorp—The right honorable gentleman has misunderstood me; I never meant to say that there was any such deficiency in the administration as would prevent the executive government from going on till the places of the retiring ministers were supplied.

The subject then dropped, and the petition was laid on the table, after a few words from Mr. Alderman Waithman in support of it.

The business which Mr. Brougham had in hand, and which he was so reluctant to postpone, was a motion for Parliamentary Reform.

The resignation of the Wellington Ministry under the circumstances of the case, is one of the most important events that has occurred in the year 1830—boldly as this year will stand out in relief in the page of history.

That the distress in England is attended with increasing disaffection to the government, as it has been administered, there can be no doubt, and the terrible conflagrations which even yet continue in Kent, bespeak a very bad state of public feeling. Indeed the people seem at last to have come to the determination seriously to demand a reform in the representation in parliament, and a retrenchment in the public expenditure. The Duke of Wellington, known as the opponent of those reforms, has been for months rapidly declining in the public favor.

The King's speech at the opening of Parliament, was received with very general dislike by the people. They saw no promise of reform—but only a threat in decided terms, of the employment of power to put down the anticipated effervescence of popular feeling. They also saw, or thought they saw, an intimation of the possibility that England might soon be again entangled in the impending quarrels of Europe, in the end leading to war. This gave great offence. But there was much previous exasperation, for on going down to Parliament in attendance upon the King, to open the session, the Duke was insulted in the streets in the most aggravated manner.

At an early day of the session the Premier had greatly added to the popular excitement against himself and colleagues, by an explicit and emphatic declaration, that it was not the intention of the Ministers to yield their assent to any measure of reform in parliament. The growing disaffection was manifested in a variety of ways. The celebrated Hunt, of Radical notoriety, busied himself in organizing bands of rioters, who nightly paraded the streets with tri-colored banners flying, and committed a variety of outrages. During their progress the cries of the rioters were—"Down with Wellington!—Down with the New Police!—Down with the Ministers!—and Reform forever!! &c.

At the commencement of every reign, in England, it is the privilege of the Common Council of the City of London, to have the honor of entertaining the king at dinner, at Guildhall. And it had been arranged that the ceremony on the present occasion, should take place on Tuesday the 9th of November. Extensive arrangements had been made for the fete, and the King and Queen were to have come to town on that day. Such, however, were the evidences of disaffection, that the ministers did not think it safe to allow the festivity to take place at the time appointed. On the 5th and 6th of November, anonymous letters were received by some of the occupiers of houses in the line of procession, threatening them with vengeance if they illuminated, as such a waste of property would not be permitted while thousands of Englishmen were starving. These letters were dated from "Head-quarters." Some of them were forwarded by the persons who received them, to the Magistrates, and by these Magistrates, put into the hands of Ministers. The new Lord Mayor elect, moreover, wrote to the Ministers, stating it as his opinion, that should the King and Queen come to town, and the festivities proceed, in the then excited state of the public mind, their lives—that particularly of the Duke of Wellington,—would not be safe. Under these circumstances the King, on the advice of his Ministers, postponed the intended festivities. This measure likewise gave great dissatisfaction. Those who wished for a night of rioting, were displeased, and those who innocently wished to enjoy the pageant, were disappointed. The alarm was treated as groundless by the Whigs, who told the Ministers that they might have effectually prevented any disturbances by remaining at home, and leaving his Majesty alone to the good will and affection of his people.

The presses on both sides, condemn the new Lord Mayor, if not for his timidity, at least for his indiscretion. The fear is, that the ill advised postponement will impart a degree of confidence to the mob, as to their own strength, which may prove of serious injury.

But the notices which were posted up, announcing the postponement of the royal procession to Guildhall, were not only received with disappointment—they produced much positive alarm, as will be seen by the annexed extract from the Globe:

"The city was thrown into the greatest consternation this morning by the announcement that the Royal Procession to Guildhall to-morrow had been stopped. The walls were at an early hour posted with a notice from the Lord Mayor to that effect. The circular from the Home Secretary, to the same purport, was also perused with the deepest attention. No sooner had the citizens read these official notices with consternation, than accounts came that a park of artillery from Woolwich was in the Kent-road, a part destined for the Tower, the other detachments marching to the west end of the town; the part destined for the city passed into the Tower,—the guard at the Bank of England was doubled. In addition to all these formidable preparations we have a thousand rumors—100,000 men were marching upon London:—all the troops in the metropolis were under arms in the Park. It was immediately reported that an extensive conspiracy against the government had been discovered; the terror of an insurrection at home was (if possible) heightened by the report of an immediate armament for Belgium, arising from a notice from the Navy-office for three transports to be ready forthwith to proceed to Deptford; and this being the usual conduct of the Board, even if fifty were wanted, added to the general confusion. The citizens hurried from their usual avocations into the streets and coffee houses to discuss this mass of news, and discover if there were adequate causes for the general consternation which was depicted in the upper faces of the industrious assemblies in the public thoroughfares.—They still continue, and appear increasing. In this general bustle, of course, the Stock Exchange opened in the greatest state of excitement.

Previously to the announcement of the postponement, the Police had taken strong measures to prevent the contemplated disturbance, and those precautionary measures, no doubt, gave rise in part to the popular panic. Among other measures, four hundred Special Constables have sworn; and some troops were put in motion; but only a few small bodies.

The most important feature of this eventful history, was the introduction of the Civil List, by Sir Christopher of the Exchequer, which subject was brought forward on the 12th. The Civil List of the late King amounted to 1,056,000 from which it was proposed to make a reduction of 130,000 by which the present Civil List would be fixed at 970,000. But, taking into consideration the allowance formerly made to the Duke of Clarence and some others, the saving would amount to 132 000.

Mr. Hume ridiculed the proposed deduction, as contemptible, in the present state of the country. It was stated that his Majesty had made certain concessions to the country, such as those of Admiralty &c. The whole of the revenues of the crown, now given up, amounted, last year, to less than 84,000. Part of these duties had already, by act of Parliament, been given to the support of the colonial hierarchy, so that ministers had made his Majesty very liberal with what did not belong to him.—He complained of the confusion of the estimate, arising from the mixing up a variety of expenses that had no connection with the dignity or comfort of the crown. A number of pensions were paid out of the civil list, which ought not to be granted without first receiving the sanction of that house. A great many of these pensioners were peers, and peers' sons and daughters, and other persons who had a certain description of connection with the House of Commons. The people wanted a cheaper government, and to relieve themselves from such abuses.

In the House of Commons on the 19th of November, Sir H. Parnell rose to move the amendment of which he had given notice the former night. He had paid every attention to the statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman; he had since held communication with several members most competent to form an opinion on the subject; he had also read the papers which were delivered that morning; but still he could not understand the proposition which the Hon. Gentleman had to present to the House. It was true, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had talked of a saving of 86,000l. in the Civil List, as compared with the Civil List of 1820; but he (Sir H. Parnell) could not discover how the saving was effected—(hear, hear.) He had also talked of a total saving of 150,000l.; but the whole matter was rendered so obscure and complicated, by departing from the old form and introducing new clauses, that it was almost impossible to form an opinion on the subject. It would appear from the Right Hon. Gentleman's own figures, as contained in the papers before the House, that the real saving amounted to little more than 27,000l.—He could not help thinking there was something of management in this obscurity, to give an appearance of saving, when there was actually none. The saving, under the head of pensions, for instance, required explanation. Ministers had, as he conceived, no right to take credit for the falling in of the allowance to the Duke of Clarence, as that was paid out of the Consolidated Fund, and not out of the Civil List. If that was an error, they were justified in supposing that other errors had crept in, and therefore they had strong grounds for insisting on inquiry. There was other items of saving, beside the 85,000l. the reality of which they had strong reason to suspect. This was sufficient ground to warrant him in moving for a committee. The Hon. Baronet then referred to the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, which Mr. Burke had stated to be, in money, about 4,000l. a year, but, in influence, 40,000l.; and said, if they were only they would produce a sum which would most materially benefit the public income—(hear, hear.) He was aware that it might be objected, to his proposition, that there was no precedent in existence for the appointment of a Committee, on the commencement of a new reign, for the purpose of investigating the Civil List; but that was, in his opinion, no reason whatever why they should follow the example of previous Parliaments, and give away the public money without investigation. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to remark upon the items moved for on a previous night, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and concluded by moving for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expenses of the Civil List.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion, and was followed by Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Banks, Mr. Herries, and were replied to by Lord Althorp and Mr. Wynn. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the House divided, when there were—

For the original motion	296
For Sir H. Parnell's amendment	233
Majority against Ministers	29

The announcement of this majority was hailed with loud cheers, and on the re-admission of strangers to the gallery the announcement of this result was hailed with loud cheers.

On our admission into the gallery, says the Morning Herald, we found Mr. Holhouse on his legs—He asked whether the Ministers, after such a division, intended to form the Government any longer. No answer being given to this question, the Hon. Gentleman, after a moment's pause, went on to say that he should certainly bring the question to an issue—(cries of move, move.)

Mr. Brougham said that his Hon. friend's question was not an unnatural one, but there was at present a more important question before the house.—He hoped the Hon. Baronet (Sir H. Parnell) would consider whether it would not be better to postpone the business for a short period, and name the Select Committee to-morrow.

At this period there was great confusion in the House, and we could not ascertain whether the Honorable Baronet made any reply to this suggestion.—If he did, it must have been to the effect of declining to adopt the hint of the Hon. Member for Yorkshire, for the Speaker proceeded to read the names of the Hon. Members who were to compose the Committee.

It is said the defeat would have been more defeat still; had all the members been in. The Chronicle names ten others who would have voted with Sir H. Parnell, had they been in the house. The defeat seems not to have been anticipated by the Ministers. The last paper asserts that "they were evidently so little prepared for this result as the Duke of Wellington was for the indignation which the King's Speech and his insolent declaration against Reform have excited throughout the country."

The following is a correct list of the new Ministry:

OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey—Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham—Chancellor of Exchequer, Lord Althorp—Home Secretary, Lord Melbourne—Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston—Colonial Secretary, Lord Goderich—First Lord of Admiralty, Sir J. R. Graham—President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne—Lord Privy Seal, Lord Durham—Master of Mint and Board of Trade, Lord Auckland—President of Board of Control, Mr. C. Grant—Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland—Postmaster General, D. of Richmond—Without office, Earl of Carlisle.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Master of Gen. Ord. Sir W. Gordon—Woods and Forests, Hon. Agar Ellis—Judge Advocate, Mr. Robert Grant—Treasurer of the Navy and Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr. P. Thomson—Senior Lords of Admiralty, Sir T. M. Hardy, Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, Sir S. R. Pechel, Hon. G. Barrington, Lord Nugent, E. T. Barring, Esq. E. V. Smith, Esq. Hon. Geo. Ponsonby—Secretaries to the Treasury, Mr. Edw. Ellis, Mr. S. Rice—Attorney General, Mr. Denman—Solicitor General, Mr. Horne—Un. Sec'y. Foreign Affairs, Lord Howick—Under Sec'y. Home Department, Hon. G. Lamb—Commander in Chief, Lord Hill—Paymaster of the Forces, Lord John Russell—Sur. Gen. of Ordnance, Sir R. Spencer—Treasury of Ireland, Mar. of Anglesey—Chief Secretary for Ireland, Hon. E. Stanley—Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Plunkett—Attorney Gen. for Ireland, R. Pennefather.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward of Household, Marquis Wellesley—Master of the Horse, Earl of Albermarle—Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Devonshire—Treas. of the Household, Earl Jersey—Master of K. Hs. Hounds, Viscount Anson. Rt. Hon. Charles Watkins Williams Wynn, it is said, is appointed Secretary of War.

MINISTERIAL DECLARATIONS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, Nov. 22.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented two petitions from places of which we could not catch the name, praying for Parliamentary reform. In doing so he begged leave to state that he entirely concurred with the sentiments of the petitioners. It was his decided opinion that some concession in the representation of the country was necessary. He felt that in stating that some change was necessary, he was completely borne out by reference to the present condition of the country. When he looked to the great state which the commercial and manufacturing classes of this country had recently acquired in the world during—when he looked to the vast body of intelligent and well-educated persons which existed in every quarter in the community—when he looked to the numerous elements which had been called into existence by the prosperity of the country—by the distribution of wealth and by the progress which the arts and sciences had made in the last fifty years—when he considered that these numerous and intelligent bodies were without any means of direct communication with the Legislature—(a communication which he considered so necessary to the safety of the government as to the well-being of the people)—he could not but agree with the petitioners in believing that some amendment of the present system of the representation of the people was necessary. With all this he would

BY THE LATE MAILS

Saxon, Dec. 31.

The Executive of Jacobin Club, which is the mouthpiece of the Jacobins, has issued a long manifesto against the Government. It says, I say, instead of the people and of the monarchy, Eyre was in the Mediterranean. The Jacobins are supposed to be behind the Government in the matter. Two or three months ago the Jacobins of Paris, the same people who are now in

whether he will be able by the aid of his coadjutors, the astute Mr. Van Buren, the thinking Mr. Branch, and the learned Mr. Eaton, to say nothing of the sagacious Mr. Barry—to point out the article and section which gives him any such power. Nay further, he can find no precedent, which will uphold him in this arrogant assumption of power. The farthest that any President has claimed the constitutional right to appoint ministers, has been only during the recess of Congress.

This administration is certainly very unwilling to assume power, if the declarations of the President are to be credited; but if its acts are examined, it will be found there is no necessity for the meeting of Congress at all. No doubt there will be great complaints made by the hireling presses, and the Senate will be denounced for having dared to make any enquiry on the subject. The President has already uttered a groan on the occasion. A gentleman called on him a few days since, on some business, and the President told him he could not attend to it then, and assigned as a reason—"the Senate was plaguing him."

He says, there has been no minister in Russia from the U. States, for a great many years, that has stood as high in the confidence of that court as Mr. Randolph; and that the letters that have been published are all of them coalition lies. He says, Mr. Randolph obtained certificates before he left Russia, that his conduct was approved.

From the Boston Transcript.

Daring Highway Robbery.—A Mr. Crosby started on foot from Salem for Boston at 11 o'clock last night, it being bright moonlight. When at a little distance from Judge Putnam's farm, he saw a letter on the ground, and as he stooped to pick it up, was knocked down. He had a glimpse of two men, having on caps, one of them in a light coat, and the other a dark one. He lost his senses, and when he came to himself again, he crawled to Judge Putnam's farm-house. It was found that he had received several stabs under his left arm, probably not dangerous; and that he had been robbed of $900 and his watch. The above account is given us by a gentleman as he received it from another at Danvers.

We also learn that he left Leavitt's hotel, at Salem, at half past ten o'clock, P. M. that the robbery was committed a little this side of Putnam's farm, where the road passes on the meadow; that before knocking him down, the robbers asked him for his money; on which he fired a pistol at them and they returned the fire. They threw him over on the side of the road and left him for dead, after giving him a severe blow on the head, and several stabs. It is said that three hundred dollars were paid him at the hotel, just before he left it for Boston.

The money consisted of New-York bills of $20; do. of 10; United States of 10; Suffolk Bank 10; Providence do. 5; Phenix and Pacific do. (Nantucket) $5: and a double cased Silver Watch, with a safety cord attached to it; and an eye glass, with a gold chain.

A Reward of $800 is offered for the apprehension of either of them, on their being arrested and convicted.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

A resolution was introduced that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of further regulations concerning the allowance for the draft of articles subject to duty by weight.—At 12 o'clock, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, and proceeded with the trial of Judge Peck.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

A Report from the Secretary of the Navy was received, on the provision made to relieve the national ships at foreign ports prior to the expiration of the term for which the enlistment of the seamen had been made; and also the provision ordered to enable those whose term of enlistment has already expired to return to the United States. It was ordered to be printed.—Mr. Dickerson submitted his resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by limiting the periods to which a person would be eligible to be elected President of the United States to two terms.—The trial of Judge Peck was continued.—Three additional witnesses for the Impeachment were examined, on which the Managers announced that they there rested their case. On the Court's rising, the further hearing of the trial was postponed till Monday next, in consequence of the unexpected absence of Mr. Wirt; leading counsel for Judge Peck, owing to the severe indisposition of a member of his family.—

Thursday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Hendricks submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to hold a treaty for the extinguishment of Indian titles in Indiana.

The following bills were passed.—The bill to amend an act entitled, an act to provide for the payment to the State of Illinois of three per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sales of public lands in that State, the bill authorizing the State of Illinois to surrender a township of land, granted that State for the use of a seminary of learning, and to locate other lands in lieu thereof; the bill for the benefit of the school fund of Lawrence county, in the State of Missouri; and the bill concerning town and village commons in the State of Missouri. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of executive business.

Friday, Dec. 31.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Dickerson, contemplating an amendment to the Constitution by limiting the number of terms of eligibility to the Presidency, was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dickerson, White, Knight, Forsyth, and Burnet. Mr. Sanford presented a memorial from New York, numerously signed, in behalf of the claims of Ex-President Monroe. The Senate then passed the greater part of the day in Executive business, and on rising, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill "to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road into and within the District of Columbia," which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill "allowing the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places", which was twice read and committed.

THE TARIFF DOCTRINE.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Howard:—*Resolved*, That the following reports, made by the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, on the subject of protecting duties upon manufactures be printed for the use of the House: Report made 7th February, 1802: Report made 19th February, 1802: Report made 8th March, 1802: Report made 6th April, 1802: Report made 21st February, 1803: Report made 25th January, 1804.

Mr. Wickliffe called upon the mover of the resolution to state the reason for it.

Mr. Howard stated his object. It was to put in possession of Congress the opinions of the politicians of 1802, '3, and '4, on the policy of protecting manufactures, &c. Mr. Speight objected to the resolution.

Mr. Cambreleng said that he differed so far from his friend from North Carolina that he would publish every thing concerning the exercise of this power by Congress. Mr. C. said he had a great reverence for antiquity; and if we are to have reports of 1802, '3 and '4, he hoped gentlemen would agree with him and print the Tariff of 1803 and 1804, which was the fruit of these reports. There would then be no difference of opinion in this House upon the constitutionality of the power of taxation exercised by Congress. He hoped that, some time hereafter, the Government would revise its acts, and restore those principles which the Government has so far departed from.

Mr. Speight agreed with the gentleman from New York, that the more the subject was examined, the more obvious must be the propriety of a reduction of the tariff. His objection to the motion was, that, by the partial publication of documents an impression was intended to be produced that at an earlier period of this Government there had been a perfect acquiescence in this power of protecting manufactures by excessive taxation of imports.

A motion having been made to lay the resolution on the table, it was decided in the negative, without a count.

Mr. Ramsey then moved the following amendment, which he accompanied by a few remarks:—Resolved, That, in addition to the usual number, the number be increased so that the Clerk of this House furnish the Legislatures of the different States each with four copies."

Mr. Howard rose, and was about to address the House, when a message was received from the Senate, informing that that body was now sitting as a High Court of Impeachment: Whereupon, Mr. Buchanan moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of attending the trial of the Impeachment of Judge Peck; which motion was agreed to. Mr. Cambreleng was again called to the Chair, and the Committee proceeded to the Senate Chamber. Having afterwards returned to their Hall, the Committee reported further progress; and thereupon, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The House were engaged in the presentation of petitions and reports, and in the further consideration of the resolution of Mr. Howard, relative to the printing of the old Reports of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures. Some discussion again took place on the subject of this resolution, which was again interrupted by the message from the Senate, announcing that the Senate were sitting as a court of impeachment. The House accordingly proceeded to the Senate.

Thursday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Mercer gave notice that he should, the next day, ask the House to act on the bill of the last session for the relief of James Monroe.

After some remarks from Mr. Wayne, on Mr. Howard's resolution, calling for the printing of certain reports in 1802, '3 and '4, on the subject of the tariff, Mr. Drayton moved to refer it to the Committee on the Library, on the ground that Congress was prohibited, by a joint resolution passed last session, from ordering any printing other than what was necessary for the current business of the House. This motion was agreed to.

A short discussion arose on a resolution offered by Mr. Chilton, providing for a select committee to devise an unerring system of calculation by which members travelling the same distance to and from the seat of Government, will invariably receive the same mileage. Mr. C. said he had not offered this resolution for any electioneering purpose. He would merely remark on the unprecedented manner in which mileage is charged. He disclaimed any intention to wound the feelings of individuals; but he would point out the difference made in the charge of mileage by the two Senators of Missouri in 1828. Both these gentlemen reside in the city of St. Louis; yet the charge of one of them for mileage was about $3300, while that of the other was only $1700. He deemed that the charge for mileage should be equalized, and he hoped the House would agree to the adoption of some mode of equalization. Should the House deem the proposition of too little consequence to require its attention, he should yield with pleasure to its decision. Mr. Jennings moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived—yeas 17, nays 160.—The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures.

Friday, Dec. 31.

The General Appropriation Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

After the morning business, consisting of the customary amount of petitions, resolutions, and the passage of the bills ordered for engrossment, the House, on the motion of Mr. Mercer, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for the relief of James Monroe; but the Committee came to no decision thereon, and the House adjourned till Monday.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JANUARY 5, 1831.

The principles of the American System are perhaps as vitally important to the town of Norwich as to any town in this country. All that it now is, has arisen out of the Tariff. To that it owes its present highly prosperous state—to the encouragement afforded by it to manufactures, is it indebted for the increase of its population, its business and wealth, and the increased value of its property. It is a matter which every man and child must, on a moment's thought, perceive and feel himself it is a matter of direct and personal pecuniary interest. Every Mechanic and Merchant has felt it in his increased business. Real estate, in many parts of the town, has been *quadrupled* in the last ten years. It comes home to men's business and bosoms." But the benefits already received great and valuable as they manifestly are, are not to be compared to those in immediate prospect, dependent upon the continuance of the Tariff and Internal Improvements. We speak but a simple fact when we say, and every man will vouch for the truth of the remark, that within eight miles of Norwich, there is Water Power sufficient to lead to the employment of fifty thousand persons. In facilities in that respect, probably surpass any town in this country. There is already erected a dam on the Shetucket River, affording an unfailing water power, sufficient to carry fifty thousand spindles, and which is just brought into market. In relation to Internal Improvements, we have also a very deep interest. The Thames requires deepening, to admit of larger vessels, and the moment it should be done, whaling ships and vessels of large size would line our wharves, and the benefits of commerce flow in upon us. Congress during the last session made an appropriation to commence this important work, which was *defeated by the Presidential Veto.*

The present is plainly a crisis in the affairs of this town, and an important crisis too. If the principles of the American System are perpetuated, the prosperity of that town is certain, and its increase must necessarily be rapid and very great. But if, on the contrary, these principles should be now abandoned—if our manufactures shall be crushed—our progress, instead of being forwards, would be backwards, and at a most appalling speed too. Our ruin would be certain. And these principles are now seriously in jeopardy. No man can doubt that an organized, settled plan exists, on the part of Gen. Jackson and his Cabinet, to crush Manufactures and abandon Internal Improvements, & the danger is none the less imminent, but rather the more appalling, that they pretend all the time to a friendliness to the principles which they are industriously and incessantly endeavoring to undermine and destroy. It becomes every man, then to awake and be active, and put his shoulder to the wheel in this emergency. From the present Government we can expect absolutely nothing but ruin. But there is a man who has ever shown himself the decided, firm, and uniform friend of the Tariff and Internal Improvements—a man who is incapable of deception and double-dealing in this business—a man who was one of the earliest and ablest supporters of this great system, and has ever been its unflinching and unwavering friend—a man whose noble, open and upright character, contrasts most strongly with the wavering, shuffling, & dishonest course of the present Chief Magistrate. This man we need not say, is HENRY CLAY. He has become identified with the great principles of our government.

There is to be a meeting of the friends of those great and enduring principles, and of their zealous and able advocate, at the Town Hall on Friday evening next, and none of the friends of these measures and this man should be absent. The employment of his influence and his exertions on the present occasion is the serious and important duty of every citizen.

BILL OF MORTALITY.—Whole number of Deaths in the City of Norwich within the year 1830, are 54—27 male and 27 female—49 white and 5 color'd—14 were under one year old—12 between 1 and 10—4 between 10 and 20—6 between 20 and 30—4 between 30 and 40—2 between 40 and 50—4 between 50 and 60—2 between 60 and 70—2 between 70 and 80—3 between 80 and 90, and one between 90 and 100—8 of those above 10 years, died with Consumption—2 by Drowning, and 1 by Suicide—The aggregate of deaths in 1830, is 3 less than in 1829, notwithstanding 24 of the above deaths were Children under 3 years of age—Those who died at or near the time of birth were not numbered.

The Legislature of the State of South Carolina adjourned on Sunday morning the 19th ult. after a short but boisterous session. The Convention Bill failed of receiving a constitutional majority in the Senate, as it had done in the House of Representatives. But an impression is said to prevail that an extra session of the Legislature will be called, in the event of no modification of the Tariff taking place during the present session of Congress. If this be the fact, Governor HAMILTON will be in clover. There will be an excitement—perhaps something more, and he at the head of it.

We are gratified in noticing the appointment of Ebon. Lane, of Ohio, as Judge of the Superior Court of that State. Mr. Lane is the grandson of Governor Griswold, of this State, of Revolutionary memory, and is said to be a warm friend of our favorite H. Clay. On joint ballot of the Legislature, Mr. Lane had a majority of five votes over the candidate in opposition.

THERMOMETER.

Dec. 29, at sunrise,		[illegible]
30,		33°
31,	"	[illegible]
Jan. 1,	"	[illegible]
2,	"	19°
3,	"	21°
4,	"	[illegible]

A coroners jury was called on Monday last to view the body of Mr. Thomas Gavit, found in the River Thames,—verdict, that he came to his death by accidentally falling from the wharf into the river and drowning. He had been missing four weeks.

The Pope of Rome lay at the point of death, with the gout, at the latest advices.

England.—The recent change in [illegible] the circumstances of its taking place [illegible] event which at ordinary times would excite much attention, could be regarded as highly important. It certainly is so, and eminently so, but there have been events of such continued and incessant interest for some months past, from the different parts of Europe, that news of perhaps equal real importance, but less tragical and painfully interesting in its details, is apt to attract less of public attention. There has been no revolution in the Royal family of England, no unusual change of dynasty, such as that taken place in France. The English doubtless owe it to the nature of their government and its institutions, that no convulsion has taken place. There has been a revolution, but it is a revolution brought about quietly and silently—the effect of public opinion has shown itself as distinctly in its results upon the measures of the government, perhaps, as in France even, but only by changing the nominal head to change the actual rulers, and as a consequence, the actual measures of the government. The remarks in the King's Speech, on the opening of Parliament, in relation to Parliamentary reform and an interference with the quarrels between the Hollanders and Belgians, were the cause of the change of Ministers in England. Who would have supposed that a nation so recently the leader in the long and sanguinary wars with France, merely to exterminate a free government because the example was bad and there was danger of contagion, would in so brief a time have not only determined to afford no aid to the plans of the Despots of Europe in putting down the revolted provinces of Belgium, but that it should be seriously proposed by the party in power, in case any such interference against the progress of liberty should take place, to join with France, their old enemy, in vindicating the cause of freedom against the combination who wished to trample it under foot. When we hear, too, the Ministry publicly declare that they design to effect a reform in Parliament and the abolition of negro slavery, so far as in their power, we may regard the change in England as important and complete as to be entitled to the name of a Revolution.

It can, we think, but be regarded as an event of great congratulation, that a man of the talents and standing and principles of Brougham, should have been raised to the responsible office of Lord Chancellor. His name has for years been associated with every measure which has had for its object the public good. Education, in all its forms, has received his hearty and active and persevering support. Mainly through his means was the University established. His labors on Infant Schools was one of the earliest, and most effectual means of introducing and gradually extending that system of instruction. He contributed more than any other man to the establishment of Mechanics Institutions now existing throughout England; and he was the main support [illegible] of the publications of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge; and a writer [illegible] he has not merely given them the aid of his reputation [illegible] but he has toiled labouriously and worked, and given his personal services, stolen from the absorbing calls of his profession. And it is not merely in [illegible] that his unwearied exertions have been rendered. He has been the active friend of Parliamentary reform, and in the House of Commons one of its most able advocate. He has given, too, in the cause of the degraded African [illegible] exertions scarcely to be appreciated too high. He has come both boldly and zealously in favor of the total abolition of negro slavery throughout the British dominions; and England, in the days of her most able and eloquent statesmen has scarcely surpassed the powerful and soul-stirring eloquence of Brougham, in some of his appeals in the House of Commons, on the injustice and horrors of negro slavery. A thorough reform, [illegible] of the laws of his country, [illegible] which various and great abuses have crept, has been another of the important objects which he has undertaken, and in spite of all opposition, in part (although it is true but a small part as yet) accomplished it. & during all this time, and with all these objects receiving his valuable efforts he has been the first man at the English bar. Such is the man who occupies the most important situation of Lord Chancellor. Since his elevation, he has declared his purpose to pursue the measures of Parliamentary reform and the abolition of negro slavery, and if he enters heart in into these measures, it is to be supposed that he will effect his object. We have allotted thus largely to the character of the present Lord Chancellor, because he will undoubtedly take the standing and exercise the influence in the Cabinet which all strong minds exercise over their inferiors. He is in fact King of England, for the time being.

The importance of the change which has taken place in England will be in measure perceived from these considerations. The commotions in London indicate only a state of strong and temporary excitement, with something of excitable materials at bottom, but nothing of the spirit manifested by the mobs at Paris. Whatever changes are brought about, will be, in the main, quietly and not by bloodshed.

FOR THE COURIER.

When Catiline attempted to destroy the liberties of his country, he commenced by attaching, by means of bribes and largesses, all the young men of the city of Rome to his interests. At that period, there were great numbers of idle, profligate youth, who having been, many of them, recently discharged from the army, were ripe for the execution of any projects which promised rapine and plunder for their reward. Utterly destitute of principle himself, he endeavored to destroy what little might remain among any of his followers. It was necessary for him to do this, before he ventured to disclose to them the real nature of the plans in which he wished to engage them. And such has been the conduct of every conspirator against the liberties of his country, in all ages of the world. His first object is to secure the assistance of young men, who are always ardent in whatever they undertake, and too often regardless of the nature of the plans in which they are employed. All the allurements which unbounded licentiousness and undistinguished plunder afford, are the arguments which the conspirator uses to make proselytes to his cause. Now there are few countries in which some men of this description may not even be found. Crime is within us and around us, oftentimes bursting forth in its various forms, in the midnight council of the traitor, or in the baleful deeds of the murderer. Aye, even in this peaceful land, instances of its presence are but too familiar to our minds, and that too in that rank in life where it was least to be expected. Years may pass away, but the history of the perpetrators of the "Salem Murder" will form a tale of horror, of which men will shudder to think. That unholy love of gold, which prompted those miserable men to sacrifice reputation and life itself, will always be tempting to deeds of a similar nature. There is, too, another all-powerful passion, by which the human mind is swayed. Ambition, or love of power, which, if restrained within proper bounds, may be very beneficial, but which, when perverted, is most baneful in its influence. This passion is one, over which the people of this country must ever keep a watchful eye, for the number of offices is so great that there is danger that the influence belonging to office may in some instances be abused.

Whether any recent examples of this abuse might be found in our last two years' history, is not for me to determine. My object is to warn my countrymen of the existence of a powerful enemy within the breasts of men elevated to power. Let it be their business to give heed to the admonition. I hope there is enough of virtue—enough of love of liberty remaining in this country, to resist the first encroachments of arbitrary power on the part of those entrusted with office. I care not how high a man be elevated—he is never above accountability to his constituents, and the instant in which he dares to proclaim himself independent of them, that instant he should be removed from office. I, for one, love liberty for its own sake, and will never shrink from defending it when attacked either by a foreign army or by a domestic enemy. If there is any man who now holds an office of trust and responsibility in this government, and who thinks that he may safely abuse that trust, let him beware! Let his memory revert to a period in our history, when the attempt was made by a man, whose splendid mind was never at this distant period, since for his [illegible]

[illegible] the liberties of his country. Let him fear, lest the same infamy and odium be visited upon his name, which have rested upon Aaron Burr while, to the faithful defender of his country, the bright examples of a Hampden, a Sidney, and a Washington, stand as beacons, pointing out to him the path of duty, illuminated by rays of unfading glory. L.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Editor,—If we may judge of the character of our schools from the facilities, with which almost every branch of education is presented to the young mind, we shall find but little reason to complain of their decline. And we are not sure, if it be a fact that our schools are on the retrograde step, that it is not to be attributed partly to the increase of these very facilities. True education consists not in the ease and rapidity, with which one study after another may be mastered and acquired, but in the amount of successful effort, which the mind may be induced to put forth in traversing the ground. Formerly, when the common studies of our schools were presented in what we should perhaps call an obscure and discouraging form, the mind encountered great difficulties in their acquisition, and yet the effort to overcome these was one grand source of improvement. Latterly, we find a more visible or greater show of knowledge, a greater variety of studies, but the complaint is after all one well grounded, that persons are not now so well fitted for the business of life, that they do not make such practical and useful men.

Now we believe that there ought to be a medium observed, that our books of elementary instruction should neither be in too obscure a state, because they become discouraging; nor in too simple a form, because they become attractive, leaving the mind in the one case in despair of success, in the other denying it the privilege of pursuing any independent, original path. Every work of this kind ought to have difficulties enough to rouse the mind to effort, not to sink it in despair; it ought to be plain enough to inspire hope and interest, not to check curiosity. Let them all be formed on this plan and I doubt not but we shall see a more effectual, if not a more rapid improvement in our schools.

This we believe is, in a measure at least, realized in the recent edition of Malte-Brun's Geography, as presented by Mr. Goodrich. It is a work that has been long needed, and while we rejoice at its publication, we believe and hope it will meet a liberal reception.—Malte-Brun is one of the first geographers of his time, and Mr. Goodrich's merits, we believe, have not been heretofore overlooked by the public.

The author has followed in part what is called the inductive method of instruction. He begins with simple, easy questions, which waken curiosity and spur it on to inquiry, till, conducting it step by step, it is at length surprised at its own proficiency. The learner is thus interested and improved, and acquires, the farther he goes, which gives strength to improve. And this, we believe, is the best method of instruction, at least in the earlier periods; simple things should be taught first, and from these conclusions drawn.

We are glad to see this work, because we believe it will render the study of Geography more agreeable than it has been heretofore. We have always thought it might be made most interesting, but most previous attempts have failed. The author of the present system has not made his work to consist merely of a collection of unmeaning latitudes, longitudes, dates, and other unimportant calculations, but has every where interspersed remarks, illustrating the history, habits and character of the people whose country he describes, accompanied by numerous engravings. In short, it seems to have been [illegible] and we think he has not failed of success. The Atlas is in many respects an improvement. We cheerfully recommend the work to the inspection of teachers, believing their pupils will find in it greater simplicity, greater interest, and greater attraction, than in other systems. A TEACHER.

FOR THE COURIER.

The recent change of Ministry in the British Empire cannot fail to gratify the friends of liberty, throughout the civilized world, and as it respects the good people of our own country, it should be hailed as an event highly auspicious. Great captains do not often make great statesmen, and the exchange of Wellington for Brougham in England, if we may be suffered to compare, is a degree the character of distinguished soldiers and civilians, is precisely the step on that side of the water which we have the strongest indications to hope will be brought about by the great American People, at their most regular change of administration, through the medium of the ballot boxes. A triangular or mosaic cabinet, seems poorly calculated to satisfy the straight forward thinking people of those States—and if we do not suffer in a pecuniary way, we suffer in morals. Our Chief makes certainly, of the most abject character, the stepping stone to favor, and no stronger case need be presented, than that which relates to the Collectorship at N. London. Mr Clay is the Brougham of our country—the early and consistent Champion of Liberty, both at home and abroad—he is no boaster of what he would do—carries his heart in his hand, and no one who knows him, can for a moment doubt as to the policy which will govern his administration of the government. He will not, like a crazy *Pleique*, show his cards to his adversary, nor put his veto upon an act which he has promised to support. Radical changes in the management of British policy must take place, or the government will be in danger of an overthrow. That stupendous pack called "National Glory," has now been on the backs of the people for many years, and it would seem that a feather's weight more in the pack, would crush them to the ground. The government, however, has resources in her wealth and commercial monopoly greater than any other nation. Mr Brougham, we believe, belongs to the school of politics established by Charles J. Fox, and that during the time his talents will be directed to preserve a system of strict neutrality, even if it be in opposition to the secret understanding between the allied Sovereigns and Lord Castlereagh, at the Congress of Vienna. The Continental governments seem to have less consideration for their credit, and it is a fact that at the period when the histories of revolutionary France were in the most rotten condition, her armies were extended with a celerity of movement unequalled by any former troops. They in fact quartered upon their enemies—making a military chest wherever they could find the materials, not withholding their hands from the plate and sacred chalices of the Papal Churches. Cambon and Ramel issued some millions of paper—it passed from the Commercial, and like the paper of many of our paper banks, was lost in the holder, never having been provided for in any shape. That there are great difficulties to be surmounted before Great Britain can change her policy so as to give to her subjects individual comfort, no one can doubt who is acquainted with the stupendous machinery by which she has worked herself up to her present position. Nor can we look with any very sanguine expectations to any immediate reform in her Parliament with Earl Gray as leader in the Commons, more especially when we consider that out of 658 members of which that body is composed, 264 are relations of peers of the realm, 62 are pensioners of government; 88 officers in the army; 24 officers in the navy; 7 officers in the militia; 62 lawyers; 33 merchants and tradesmen; 32 bankers and only one hundred and eighty-seven country gentlemen. Let us recapitulate and divide, giving a moiety of these supposed free members to Earl Grey, in favor of reform, and you have but one hundred and twenty nine members against keeping old Sarum as she now is, with a member of the Imperial Parliament to represent a *stack of chimnies*; and Birmingham and Manchester, with some hundred thousands of actual working people, with no representative in that august body.

MRS. HUNTINGTON'S INFANT SCHOOL.

MR. DURHAM:—The examination of this school took place last Saturday. We regret that it was not held in a larger room, that a greater number of citizens could be present to witness so interesting an exhibition. The ease and variety of knowledge which these little scholars evidently possessed, and the absorbing interest which they took in their exercises, was a pleasing illustration of the utility of Infant Schools. We are aware that the Infant School system has defects, but we believe they are only imperfections of a system essentially good and well founded in its character. Of this we think every one would be convinced who should attend such an examination as that with which we were so much gratified, on Saturday last. We are confident that the diligent and intelligent teachers of Infant Schools will gradually improve the system, which is as yet in its infancy, and will then continually increase and widen its beneficial results. O.

Married,

At North Stonington, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Ayer, Mr. WM. B. WHEELER to Miss EMELINE S'[illegible]ART.

Died,

At Mansfield, on the 24th ult. Mr. NATHANIEL DUNHAM.

In Richmond, R. I. on the 25th ult. Mrs. ANNY WILBUR, consort of Matthew G. Wilbur, Esq. aged 3[illegible]

All citizens of the town of Norwich, in favor of protecting Domestic Industry, of Internal Improvements, and of the election of Henry Clay to be the next President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1831.

NEW BOOKS.

Essay on the Prize Question, whether the use of distilled Liquors, or the traffic in them, is compatible, at the present time, with making a profession of Christianity. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover.

Religion, and the Triumphs of Faith: Poems, by Rev. Daniel Huntington.

The Christian's Daily Walk with God—from the works of the Rev. Matthew Henry. This little work is done up in the style of "Daily Food."

Observations upon the Peloponnesus and Greek Islands, made in 1829, by Rufus Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

A full and accurate account of the new method of curing Dyspepsia, discovered and practised by O. Halsted. With some observations of diseases of the digestive organs.

A Vocabulary of the principal words in the New Testament, and a Dictionary of Proper Names, with remarks on the whole, and upon each book, and other helps for Teachers of Sabbath Schools. By H. G. O. Dwight.

A Memoir of Jane E. J. Taylor, who died in the 14th year of her age. By T. Lewis, of Islington.

The Christian Lyre, No. 2. By Joshua Leavett.

The Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures, by William Jay.

Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

The Malte-Brun School Geography, by S. G. Goodrich.

The American Almanac for 1831.

Just received at

R. HUBBARD'S *Book-store.*

Jan. 4, 1831. 41

VALUABLE

SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

THE Malte Brun School Geography and Atlas, containing 19 maps and charts, and illustrated by 140 good designs, by Tisdale and others—for sale by

T. ROBINSON.

Jan. 3, 1831. 41

FLOUR, &c.

150 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,

10 bbls. Buckwheat do.

10 boxes brown Hav. Sugar,

2 boxes white Havana do.

3 " loaf and lump do.

20 " bunch Raisins,

20 half and quarter boxes do.

10 drums best Smyrna Figs,

2 boxes Citron, &c. &c.

For sale at very low prices, by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Jan. 5. 41

MUSSEY'S IMPROVED

CARRIAGE BOXES,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, Carriage Makers, have examined Mussey's improved Wagon Boxes, and without hesitation pronounce the improvement the best we have ever seen. We are confident they will save fifty per cent. of the cost of the common box in setting, besides they will be worth as much again to the owners of Carriages, in which they are used. We, therefore, would advise all dealers in boxes for carts, wagons, &c. to keep this kind for sale, if they can get them, in preference to any others, for we do not believe that any intelligent Carriage Maker will buy the common kind, if he can get the improved ones at a fair price.

Dudly Woodworth, Alfred Smith, J. W. Wentworth, *New London, Conn.*

E. Y. Waldo, *Norwich, Conn.*

James Brewster, *New Haven, Conn.*

W. R. Loomis, Elisha B. Pratt, *Hartford, Conn.*

N. B. The above mentioned boxes are manufactured by French & Hempsted, of New London, Conn. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, sole Agents for Norwich and vicinity.

Jan. 1, 1831. 1y41

CHEESE.

1000 lbs. Sage Cheese, made in July, warranted first quality—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Jan. 5. 41

FLOUR & SALT.

300 bbls. Western Flour, 100 sacks Salt—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Jan. 5. 41

OIL.

5 bbls. white winter strained head Oil—just received and warranted of the first quality,

Also, refined Whale do.

For sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 4. 41

BROOMS, BROOMS, &c.

2000 flat and round Brooms, 500 brush Brooms, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 5. 41

MILL SAWS.

1 case "Rowland's" Philadelphia Mill and Crosscut Saws, just opened, for sale at

THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

Jan. 4. 41

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by *Waldo & Davis*, where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice.

WM. M. CAREW & SON.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 41

REMOVAL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

HAVE removed to the New Brick Store, next building west of their former stand.

Jan. 1st, 1831. 41

For New-York.

Sloop, Diamond, Rogers, will sail on Thursday, 6th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, Jed. Huntington or on board.

Jan. [illegible] 1w

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of December inst. a black yearling steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

HEZEKIAH M. BUTLER.

Scotland, Dec. 20, 1830. 41

NEW STORE.

OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the

NORWICH CHEAP STORE

A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations.

—Among them are—

Blue, black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,

30 pieces new style superfine Prints,

40 do. middling and low priced

A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,

Foreign and domestic Carpeting,

Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,

Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in that market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. [illegible]

CHAIRS.

CONGDON & TRACY

Have just received a new supply of Chairs, consisting of fancy, with cane and flag seats, imitation fancy, dining, sewing, rocking and a great variety of children's Chairs, Stools, Crickets, &c. all of which are warranted equal to any made in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, a few doors East of Mr. Peleg Hunt's store, Norwich Falls.

Jan. 1, 1831. [illegible]

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of April next,

TWO new Dwelling Houses, with a good well of water, situated on Warren street.

—ALSO—

Two commodious Houses on the Main street leading to the Town, opposite the Hay Scales. For terms enquire of

CHRISTOPHER VAIL, living on the premises.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 5w41

TO PAPER-MAKERS.

TO LET,

THE PAPER MILL, on Mill River, in the lower part of Hamden, belonging to the estate of E. Whitney, late of New Haven, deceased. This Mill has been lately repaired thoroughly—many parts of it are entirely new, and considerable additions have been made to it. There are five Dwelling Houses, two Barns and about 30 acres of Land, connected with the establishment. The Mill has in it three Engines, entirely new, and a Cylinder Machine for making paper. It is situated on the Cheshire Turnpike, about three miles from New-Haven Harbor, on an unfailing stream. The whole will be let on reasonable terms.

Enquire of

HENRY W. EDWARDS,

or JAMES GOODRICH.

New-Haven, Dec. 27, 1830. 3w41

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 21 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

One other Farm, 17 miles from the Landing, of 104 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 50 acres, which will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms all together or separate.

STEPHEN MAPLES.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1831. 1f41

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Norwich, Ct., Jan. 1st, 1831.

WILLIAM APES, David Austin, Leonard Avery, Elisha Babcock, Franklin Burnap, Silas Bickfort, Charles Bigelow, Calvin A. Birchard, Briar Brown, Clark Browne, Christopher Bradley, Abby Bushnell, Elizabeth Carew, Henry W. Carew, Henrietta S. Caven, Lydia P. Clift, Richard Cranston, James Culver, Truman M. Ellis, Daniel Fisher, H. T. Fuller, Harriet Gallup, Ambrose Gardner, Alex. Graham, Moses Grant, Charles F. Harris, Olevia Harvey, Samuel M. Hill, Samuel Holmes, Elisha H. Holmes, Lottie Hyde, Simeon Jaquith, Nancy Jillson, William H. Johnson, Corey K. Lewis, William Mahony, Andrew Mason, Rhoda S. Mason, Betsey L. Mitchel, Charles Morgan, Roswell Morgan, (2) Susan Morgan, A. Partridge, Adam Pendleton, Hannah H. Perkins, Alfred J. Perkins, (2) Abraham Rice, David H. Rogers, Henry Rogers, O. G. Rundell, John Ry[illegible], Eliza Simons, John C. Thatcher, Susanna Thompson, Caroline Tracy, Henry B. Tracy, Augs. V. H. Webb, Lucy Webb, Tobias Wentworth, (2) Harriet Williams, Samuel M. Williams, Samuel P. Williams, Hunah L. Worthington—Norwich—Chester Huntington, *Bozrah.* [41

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Plainfield, Jan. 1, 1831.

BENJAMIN ARNOLD, Silas Bailey, Amos Bates, John B. Briggs, Joseph Bertram, George W. Burt, Mary Clarke, Joseph Congdon, Fenner Downer, E. C. Eaton, Josiah Fuller, Ruth Gates, James Gordon Esq. (2) Ruth W. Graves, Weston Greene, Abigail Hall, Allen Harris & Co., Alonzo D. Hood, Laton Hoskins, Vincent Hawkley, (2) Truman Jacobs, Amos Johnson, William Kendall Esq. (2) Oliver Kingsbury, Isaac Knight, James McLean, Rosella Perkins, Mary D. Perkins, Dexter S. Phettiplace, Susan Phillips, (2) Ichabod Potter, Secretary of the Temperance Society, D. Tuttle Esq. George J. Vaughn, James Wilson, Alexander M. Wilson, Aaron Wilson, (3.) [41]

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

Six months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Leffingwell, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Charles Lathrop and Mrs. Joanna Lathrop, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

The said Administrators are directed to give notice of this order, by advertising three weeks in succession, in some newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on a public sign post in said Norwich. [41

Attest *BURRELL LATHROP, Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the proprietors of "The Norwich Female Academy" will be held at the Academy on Monday the 24th day of January, 1831, at 6 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secry.

Jan. 4. 3w

POETRY.

The December number of Mrs Hale's periodical contains the following beautiful effusion, by the editor, upon the departed year:

We bring no earthly wreath for Time;
To man th' immortal Time was given—
Years should be marked by deeds sublime,
That elevate his soul to heaven.
Thou proudly passing year—thy name
Is registered in mind's bright fame,
And louder than the roar of waves,
Thundering from ocean's prison caves,
Comes the glad shout that hallows thee
The Year of Freedom's Jubilee!

'Tis strange how mind has been chained down,
And reason scourged like branded sin!
How man has shrunk before man's frown,
And darkened heaven's own fire within!
But freedom breathed—the flame burst forth—
Wo to the spoilers of the earth,
Who would withstand its lightning stroke,
And heavier forge the galling yoke—
As well the brooking reed might dare
The cataract's rush—the whirlwind's war!

Ay, thrones must crumble, even as clay,
Searched by the scorching sun and wind,
And crushed be Superstition's sway,
That would with writhing scorpions bind
The terror-stricken conscience down,
Beneath anointed monarchs' frown,
Till truth is in her temple sought,
The souls unbribed, unfettered thought,
That, science guided, soars unawed,
And reading Nature rests on God!

This must be—is—the passing year
Has rent the veil, and despots stand
In the keen glance of truth severe,
With craven brow and palsied hand:—
Ye, who would make man's spirit free,
And change the Old World's destiny,
Bring forth from Learning's halls the light,
And watch that Virtue's shield is bright;
Then to the "God of order" raise
The vow of faith, the song of praise,
And on—and sweep Oppression's chains,
Like ice beneath the vernal rains!

My country, yes, thy sons are proud,
True heirs of Freedom's glorious dower;
For never here has knee been bowed
In homage to a mortal power.
No, never here has tyrant reigned,
Then who would follow Europe's sickly light,
When here the soul may put forth all her might,
And show the nations, as they gaze in awe,
That Wisdom dwells with Liberty and Law!
O, when will Time his holiest triumph bring—
"Freedom o'er all the earth, & God alone reigns king."

CORNELIA.

MEDLEY.

The affrighted Farmer.—A Teviotdale farmer was riding from a fair, at which he had indulged himself with John Barleycorn, but not to that extent of defying goblins, which it inspired into the gallant Tom O'Shanter. He was pondering with some anxiety upon the dangers of travelling alone upon a solitary road, which passed the corner of a church-yard, now near at hand, when he saw before him, in the moonlight, a pale female form, standing upon the very wall which surrounded the cemetery. The road was very narrow, with no opportunity of giving the apparent phantom what seamen call a wide berth. It was, however, the only path which led to the rider's home, who therefore resolved, at all risks, to pass the apparition. He accordingly approached, as slowly as possible, the spot where the spectre stood; while the figure remained, now perfectly still and silent, now brandishing its arms, and gibbering to the moon.—When the farmer came close to the spot, he dashed in the spurs, and set the horse off upon the gallop; but the spectre did not miss its opportunity. As he passed the corner where she was perched, she contrived to drop behind the horseman and seize him round the waist; a manœuvre which greatly increased the speed of the horse and the terror of the rider, for the hand of her who sat beside him, when pressed upon his, felt as cold as that of a corpse. At his own house at length he arrived, and bid the servants who came to attend him, "Tak aff the ghaist!" They took off accordingly a female in white, and the poor farmer himself was conveyed to bed, where he lay struggling for weeks with a strong nervous fever. The female was found to be a maniac, who had been left a widow very suddenly by an affectionate husband, and the nature and cause of her malady indeed induced her, when she could make her escape, to wander to the church-yard, where she sometimes wildly wept over his grave, and sometimes, standing on the corner of the church-yard wall, looked out and mistook every stranger on horseback, for the husband she had lost. If this woman, which was very possible, had dropt from the horse unobserved by him whom she had made her involuntary companion, it would have been hard to convince the honest farmer that he had not actually performed part of his journey with a ghost behind him.—*Scott's Demonology.*

The Tomb.—"When I look," says Addison, "upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me. When I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out. When I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion. When I see the tombs of parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them—when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world by their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day, when we shall all of us be *cotemporaries*, and make our appearance together."

A drunken Scotchman, returning from a fair, fell asleep by the road side, where a pig found him and began licking his mouth. Sawney roared out, "wha's kissin me noo? Ye see what it is too be weel liket amang the lasses!"

'Ecstacy.' The animal magnetizers of Paris pretend, that when they have thrown any one into a state of what they are pleased to call 'ecstacy,' the body is insensible of suffering; and they are just now circulating and attaching great importance to the case of an old lady of 64, who, having been thrown by them into a state of ecstacy, underwent, as they say, the severe operation of having an ulcerous cancer cut out of her neck, without experiencing the slightest pain! During the whole operation, adds the statement, she exhibited no sense of suffering, or even of sensation, until towards the end when she laughed like a person who was tickled, and exclaimed, '*Finissez, ne me chatouillez pas*'—' leave off, do not tickle me.' Previous to each dressing of the wound she was again magnetized with perfect success, and the cure was complete.

"*There is nothing new under the sun.*"——The late Dr. Holyoke, of Salem who lived a century, left a paper of reminiscences, among which is said to be the following. "In 1757 *square toed shoes* were going out of fashion; I believe few or none were worn afterwards."

If the fashions of this world pass away, they do also come again. Like the phantasmagoria of the showman, with all their variety, they move in a circle, and the phantoms of costume, as well as of sentiment and feeling, are periodical. Picked toes are again galling the heels of the square toes; and the picked toes will again wear themselves round, and the round will again be cut square, and the square will again be sharpened, and so on, "till the last syllable of recorded time;" for the soles of shoes, like the souls of men, must be separated from their present quarters, and uppers and *unders*, picked, round and square must tread "the way to dusty death."

"Out upon time! it will leave no more
Of the shoes to come, than the shoes before.
Out upon time! who forever will leave
But enough of the sole for the upper to grieve
O'er that which hath been, and o'er that which must be:
What we have seen, our sons shall see;
Remnants of shoes that have passed away,
Fragments of boots stitched by coblers of clay!"
But—as a certain bare-foot philosopher observed—
It is bootless to proceed on such a melancholy footing.

Troy Sentinel.

Aristocracy.—Aristocracy means the exclusive rule of a few: the Aristocrat is truly he, whether rich or poor, who would monopolize power; who brands and proscribes others, individuals or bodies, for selfish or malignant objects; who, by intrigue and management, forms political coteries or juntas that usurp the distribution of political offices and municipal authority, that contrive to dictate and obtain sway by means of small cunning and sweeping defamation.—It is sufficiently notorious that in too many parts of our Union the most ostentatious, intolerant, self-dubbed Democrats par excellence, are people who cannot brook the equal labor of common industry, or who cannot procure by it enough of personal consequence; and who are the most zealously and tenaciously fond of the loaves and fishes. Those whom they condemn and would interdict as Aristocrats, possess generally the least political weight, and certainly neither enjoy nor claim any peculiar political or social privilege.—*Nat. Gaz.*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, contemplating a different arrangement in his business, or a removal from this place, offers for sale the Dwelling House where he now lives, and also the next adjoining South. He will sell them for a less sum than any real estate of its value can be purchased in this city.

☞ Persons indebted to me will see by the above, that it is necessary for me to request them to call and settle their accounts, or pay the same when presented, that I may be able to call on my creditors, or pay their accounts when presented.

N. B. If the above real estate is not applied for soon, it will be leased for a term of years.

A. KINGSLEY.

The subscriber has on hand Grave Stones of every description, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. Will take in payment all kinds of grain, pork in the hog, wood, and most other kinds of produce, from this time until the first of March.

Norwich, Dec. 25, 1830. 10w40

FOR SALE,

A number of small Building Lots, situated in East Chelsea. Also, a new Dwelling House, built for two families, with a well of soft, pure water. A liberal credit will be given on a part of the purchase money, if disposed of together.

For further information please to call on Mr. DIXWELL LATHROP or the subscriber. J. B. PALMER.

Dec. 28. 3w30

AUCTION.

The Dwelling House and Barn formerly occupied by me situated on Bean Hill, with three acres of Land, will be sold at Auction on the 15th day of January, 1831, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. H. BIRCHARD.

Dec. 28 3w30

FOR SALE,

The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of Mansfield, Ct on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by Hutchins & Bacon. The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 18 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, and about thirty five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 20 miles from Hartford and 22 from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 1st of January. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH,
of Norwich
or JOS. HUTCHINS,
Canterbury

Dec. 10, 1830. 36

TO BE LET,

For one or more years from the 1st of April next, the stand formerly occupied by Gen. Nathan Pendleton, consisting of a dwelling house, store and out buildings—together with 15 acres of choice land, in prime order, and a fine orchard of choice fruit trees thereon. The situation is eligible for a country store, embracing as many conveniences as are usually found. The store will be let separately, or the whole together.

PHEBE PENDLETON.

N. Stonington, Dec. 20. 6w39

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two-story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

JOSEPH BACKUS

Offers for sale the house where he now stays—pleasantly located, and too well known to need any description.

—ALSO—

The handsome two story Dwelling House, on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimeus Clark.

—ALSO—

The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

For further particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 38

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately—a Dwelling House situated on the west side of the River, recently occupied by Freeman Lovell.—For further particulars enquire of

F. LOVELL;
or E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 6w38

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES,

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y20

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES,

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

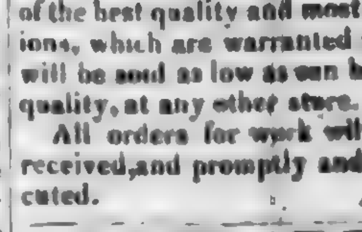
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

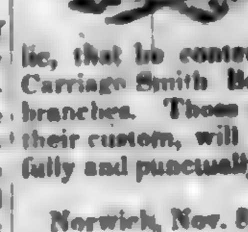


BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

CHERRY LUMBER.

A prime lot of Cherry Lumber for sale by

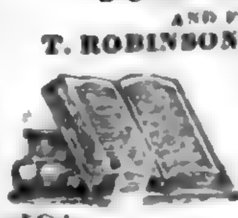
H. COLTON.

Dec. 20 40

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,



Cooper's new novel—The Water Witch, or the Skimmer of the Seas.

President Quincy's Centennial Address,

Sprague's Centennial Ode,

Grimkie's Oration,

Wirt's Oration,

Lady Morgan's France in 1830,

Observations on the Peloponnesus and Greek Islands,

Watson's Theological Institute,

Lawrence on the Diseases of the Horse,

Travels West of the Mississippi,

The American Almanac, containing more than three hundred pages of useful information,

The Comic Annual, and many others suitable for a new year's offering.

Dec. 29. 40

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FINE Mathematical Instruments, in cases or separately, Gunter's Scales, Brass Protractors, ivory and boxwood Scales, brass Dividers with double and single joints, ivory and boxwood 1 and 2 feet Pocket Rules, Pocket Tape Measures, 50 and 60 ft. Glass Spirit Level Bubles, &c.—for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 28. 40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber still continues the Blacksmith's business, at his old stand on the Wharf Bridge, where he keeps constantly on hand all kind of Blacksmiths' work, and is ever ready to wait on his customers punctually.

Now on hand and ready for immediate use—500 ox and 400 horse shoes, of first quality. Particular attention will be paid to setting, and warranted, as usual.

N. B. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st day of January, 1831, either by cash or notes.

All past favors for work, or otherwise, are gratefully acknowledged, and a continuance of the same will be thankfully received.

RUSSELL HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1830. 3w40

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms, as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and Spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf39

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has shew the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff. London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

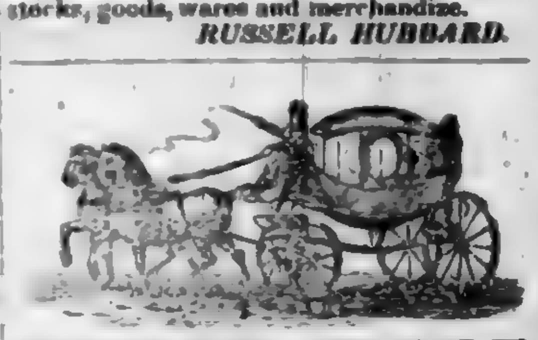
JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

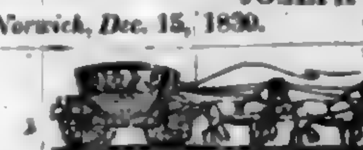


NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 38



SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
800 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
13 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
3 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra dè Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
3 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

200 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh. drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, & SUPERIOR FAMILY STORES,

For sale constantly by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE.

Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.

Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells, Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.

Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Claret, Malaga and Corsica.

FRUIT, &c.

Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Sultana and Smyrna Raisins; Zantee Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts, Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; East India Soy; Essence of Anchovies; Chillie Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Catsup; Salad Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.

Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponaceous compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.

Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug, Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's Storm's and Dillings' fine in small papers, and in bulk.

SUGARS.

White and brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, and in small loaves, for a dish of tea.

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste; Knapp's sponge and Lee & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. tf36

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Hovey*, in Windham, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, of the first quality.

Also, a choice selection of

WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may *depend* upon having Medicine *put up* to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf39

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrine,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturn,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	300 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	100 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. cmp. dec. C G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg
600 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. do. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De Senna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 30

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in the vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts sold heretofore sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 9pd2

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 42. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1831. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1706.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
300 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

300 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
200 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac.
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Seaford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of S. TYLER.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FINE Mathematical Instruments, in cases or separately, Gunter's Scales, Brass Protractors, ivory and boxwood Scales, brass Dividers with double and single joints, ivory and boxwood 1 and 2 feet Pocket Rules, Pocket Tape Measures, 50 and 60 ft. Glass Spirit Level Bubbles, &c.—for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 28. 40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber still continues the Blacksmith's business, at his old stand on the Wharf Bridge, where he keeps constantly on hand all kind of Blacksmiths' work, and is ever ready to wait on his customers punctually.

Now on hand and ready for immediate use—300 ox and 400 horse shoes, of first quality. Particular attention will be paid to setting, and warranted, as usual.

N. B. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st day of January, 1831, either by cash or note.

All past favors for work, or otherwise, are gratefully acknowledged, and a continuance of the same will be thankfully received.

RUSSELL HINCKLEY.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1830. 3w40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 26, 1830. 23

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1000 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, *Treasurer*.

Norwich, June 14, 1830. 1ptf1

WANTED,

100 sticks TIMBER, of good size and length, nearly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 31. 34

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Howes, in Windham*, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS,

of the first quality.

Also, a choice selection of

WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may *depend* upon having Medicine *put up* to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO.

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf39

CHEESE.

1000 lbs. Sage Cheese, made in July, warranted first quality—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Jan. 5. 41

FLOUR & SALT.

300 bbls. Western Flour, 100 sacks Salt—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Jan. 5. 41

OIL.

5 bbls. white winter strained head Oil—just received and warranted of the first quality,

Also, refined Whale do.

For sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 4. 41

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

The extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent, as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been *cured in one hour!* by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37½ cents.

SORE AND INFLATED EYES!

The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established wash for the eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA,

Of the most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, has been checked, relieved and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for sick headache, sickness of the stomach, nausea and flatulence.

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any other country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes, such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration, &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, and when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by the application of this Specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr. Conway's pamphlet, of "A lady in Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick head ache, was cured by part of a box of this Specific."

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

This agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple, as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without affecting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally, to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

WHITE TEETH AND HEALTHY GUMS!

Those who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTRIFICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentrifice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of the tooth ache. The Dentrifice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

*** None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. Kidder, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover-streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment, by GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich, Ct. who are Agents for vending the same.

Dec. 27, 1830. 40

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather, 20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

CHERRY LUMBER.

A prime lot of Cherry Lumber for sale by

H. COLTON.

Dec. 29. 40

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. so da,
300 lbs. gum opium,	
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	2 casks flor. sulph.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	20 boxes rolriqua,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	60 lbs. cantharides,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	100 lbs. calomel,
	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	200 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	200 lbs. bar. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. calcined do	100 lbs. emp. diac C G,
300 lbs. refined borax,	
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver'
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' palmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	
balsam honey,	Rogers' " syrup,
British oil,	Rochelle powders,
bears' oil,	soda do.
cephalic snuff,	Indian lotion,
cream of amber,	Indian specific,
Dean's pills,	Newton's bitters,
Frink's pills,	Russell's do.
Godfrey's cordial,	Clay's itch ointment,
Goulard's ext. lead,	Relfe's botan drops,
Hooper's pills,	" asthmatic pills
Haarlem oil,	" aromat. fen. "
James' pills,	" anti-bilious "
Jamit's drops,	" vegetable specific,
Lee's pills,	Albion corn plaister,
Mead's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.

BROOMS, BROOMS, &c.

2000 flat and round Brooms, 500 brush Brooms, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 5. 41

MILL SAWS.

1 case "Rowland's" Philadelphia Mill and Crosscut Saws, just opened, for sale at *THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.*

Jan. 4. 41

PATENT CLOCKS,

JUST received and warranted to keep first rate time—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Dec. 15. 38

CENSUS OF CONNECTICUT.

JUST published, and for sale in large or small quanities at T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store, the

STATE REGISTER,

published at Hartford; containing besides the usual matter, a map of the State, with the District lines marked thereon—and the Census of the State as taken in 1830.

Dec. 28. 40

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

Six months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Leffingwell, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Charles Lathrop and Mrs. Joanna Lathrop, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

The said Administrators are directed to give notice of this order, by advertising three weeks in succession, in some newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post in said Norwich. [41

Attest *BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Norwich, Ct., Jan. 1st, 1831.

WILLIAM APES, David Austin, Leonard Avery, Elisha Babcock, Franklin Barns, Silas Beckfort, Charles Bigelow, Calista A. Birchard, Briar Brown, Clark Browne, Christopher Brumley, Abby Bushnell, Elizabeth Carew, Henry W. Carew, Henrietta S. Caven, Lydia P. Clift, Richard Cranston, James Culver, Truman M. Ellis, Daniel Fisher, H. T. Fuller, Harriet Gallup, Ambrose Gardner, Alex. Graham, Moses Grant, Charles F. Harris, Olevia Harvey, Samuel M. Hill, Samuel Holmes, Elisha H. Holmes, Lewis Hyde, Simeon Jaquith, Nancy Jillson, William H. Johnson, Corey H. Lewis, William Mahony, Andrew Mason, Rhoda S. Mason, Betsey L. Mitchel, Charles Morgan, Roswell Morgan, (2) Susan Morgan, A. Partridge, Adam Pendleton, Hannah H. Perkins, Alfred J. Perkins, (2) Abraham Rice, David H. Rogers, Henry Rogers, O. G. Rundell, John Ryan, Eliza Sisson, John C. Thatcher, Susanna Thompson, Caroline Tracy, Henry B. Tracy, Augs. V. H. Webb, Lucy Webb, Tobias Wentworth, (2) Harriet Williams, Samuel M. Williams, Samuel P. Williams, Hanah L. Worthington—*Norwich*—Chester Huntington, *Bozrah*. [41

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Plainfield, Jan. 1, 1831.

BENJAMIN ARNOLD, Silas Bailey, Amos Bates, John B. Briggs, Joseph Burtram, George W. Burt, Mary Clarke, Joseph Congdon, Fenner Downer, E. C. Eaton, Josiah Fuller, Ruth Gates, James Gordon Esq. (2) Ruth W. Graves, Wanton Greene, Abigail Hall, Allen Harris & Co., Aliezar D. Hood, Laten Hopkins, Vincent Hinckley, (2) Truman Jacobs, Anson Johnson, William Kinne Esq. (2) Oliver Kingsbury, Isaac Knight, James McCana, Roxilla Perkins, Mary D. Perkins, Dexter S. Phetteplace, Simon Phillips, (2) Ichabod Potter, Secretary of the Temperance Society, D. Tuttle Esq. George J. Vaughn, James Wilson, Alexander M. Wilson, Amos Witter. (3.) [41]

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

Brooklyn, (Ct.) Academy.

The following gentlemen are Trustees of the Institution:

VINE ROBINSON, Esq.
WM. PUTNAM,
DANIEL P. TYLER, Esq.
PHILIP SCARBOROUGH,
Hon. EBENEZER YOUNG,
HARVEY BLASHFIELD, Esq.
Rev. EZRA B. KEELOGG,

Instructors.

WELCOME WILMARTH, A. B. *Principal.*
DAVID F. DWIGHT, *Assistant.*
Miss HELEN A. WHITNEY, *Instructress.*

The Winter term of this Institution commences on Wednesday, Nov. 24th.

In order to establish a uniformity of books, and to present to parents and guardians as correct a view as possible, both of the amount and course of instruction in this institution, the Board of Trustees have selected the following, as the most approved Text Books in common use, viz.

In English—Webster's Spelling Book, new edition;* Porter's Analysis; Murray's Grammar and Exercises; Webster's Dictionary; Jaimeson's Rhetoric; Olney's or Woodbridge's Universal Geography; Goodrich's Historical and Descriptive Lessons; Keith on the Globes; Bible, with McDowell's Bibical Questions; Whelpley's Compend of General History; Goodrich's History of the United States, with Emerson's Questions and Supplement; Blake's Philosophy; Comstock's or Turner's Chemistry; Hedge's Logic, with Questions; Paley's Moral Philosophy, abridged; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Say's Political Economy; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.

In Mathematics—Colburn's or Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic; Colburn's Sequel and Algebra; Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic, new edition; Walker's or Playfair's Geometry; Davie's Surveying; Bowditch's Navigation; Bennet's Book Keeping; Legender's Solid Geometry; Dutton's plain and spherical Trigonometry and Conic Sections; Enfield's Natural Philosophy; Wilbur's Astronomy.

In French—Levizac's French Grammar; Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book; Boyer's French Dictionary; Henta's French Reader; Le Brun's Telemaque.

In Latin—Gould's and Adam's Latin Grammar; Jacobs' Latin Reader; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Cicero's Select Orations; Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin; Gould's Virgil; Horace, expurgated edition; Salust; Folsom's Livy; Tacitus.

In Greek—Goodrich's or Butman's Greek Grammar and Exercise; Jacobs' Greek Reader; Pickering's Greek and English Lexicon; Greek Testament; Græca Majora, Homer's Iliad.

Parents and guardians may select such of the above named books to be pursued by their students, as they choose, otherwise the Instructors will exercise their own judgment in directing the course of studies.

Wednesday afternoon in each week is devoted to declamation, and an exercise in English composition is required of every student once in two weeks.

It is the object of the instructors, to render their instruction as practical as possible, in the branches they profess to teach, and to inculcate the habit of reasoning, and tracing remote conclusions to the simple elements on which they depend.

The discipline of the Institution is intended to be mild, but unwavering.

The Instructors desire to cultivate with their pupils habits of kind and familiar intercourse, and to influence them rather by an appeal to their pride of character, and the better principles of the heart, than by severe and degrading punishment. If, however, the conduct of any student renders it evident that he is not susceptible of such influence, he will be immediately returned to his friends, in the hope that under other circumstances, he may form a character which will give promise of usefulness.

There are four terms of study in each year, of eleven weeks each. Tuition from $3 to $4 per term. No student will be admitted for less than half a term.

A public examination of all the students is held at the close of every term, to which Parents and Guardians of students are invited.

A large number of Optical and Philosophical Instruments, constructed on the most approved plans, have been purchased for the use of the Institution. Also a pair of Gardner's 18 inch Globes.

* A set of Books for Reading are owned by the Institution, which will be used once or twice a week.

Per order of the Board of Trustees,

DANIEL P. TYLER, Clerk.

Dec. 1830. 6w39

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms, as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf39

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS affected with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BARROWS, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and empiricism, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

MISCELLANY.

From the St. Louis Times.

The venerable old gentleman to whom we are indebted for the narrative which follows, still lives to look back upon the scenes of danger and difficulty through which he passed when young, and to receive the grateful thanks of a generation, who owe it to him and his compatriots that they were born children and heirs of liberty. For ourselves, whenever we behold one of these time-worn veterans of the revolution, bowed down upon his staff, and listen to him as he relates with all the simplicity, and it may be with the prolixity of old age, the daring heroism, the patient suffering, and finally the glorious triumphs of himself and his comrades, most of whom are now sleeping beneath the soil they so nobly defended—our hearts swells within us, and involuntarily we bend in token of reverence to this surviving representative of a band of heroes, to which all history can furnish no parallel.

Mr. Hempstead was in Fort Griswold, at the time of its assault and the massacre of its garrison by the British, in 1781. Here his left arm was mangled and broken, in a shocking manner, several of his ribs were broken, and he received, besides, a severe wound in the side from a bayonet.

In this condition, after lying on the ground till his limbs became stiff from the wounds and congealed blood, he, along with others, was thrown into a wagon, and pushed down the side of the steep hill on which the fort stood. The wagon, after having acquired great velocity, came in contact with an apple-tree, and the concussion he describes as having caused an agony of suffering exquisite beyond conception. Here he was found by his friends in a state of insensibility, and when he awoke to consciousness, it was to learn that the wanton cruelty of the enemy had rendered him houseless and homeless. For many days his recovery was deemed impossible, but, contrary to all fears, he survived—he survived to behold his country become free, happy and prosperous, beyond example, while his heart glowed with the blest consciousness that all this was, in part, the work of his hands. He still survives far distant from the scene of his sufferings, to witness the benign influence of those principles for which he bled, in extending the blessings of civilization and religion over a territory even more extensive than that of the confederated colonies. His days that remain can be but few, but these will be cheered with the reflection, that upon his tomb will be shed the tears both of the Patriot and the Christian.

ANECDOTE OF THE REVOLUTION.

Attempt to burn the British Frigates in the North River, in July, 1776.

Messrs. Lovejoy and Miller,—I send you for insertion in your paper a correct account of the desperate attempt to destroy, by means of fire ships, the vessels of the enemy in the Hudson, in July, '76. Having seen in the Worcester Magazine a narrative of that expedition, in the main correct, but inaccurate and defective in many of its particulars, I am induced to correct that statement, by sending you a detailed account of the whole affair. The narrative in the Worcester Magazine appears to have been compiled from the verbal statement made by Mr. Joseph Bass, who I know was attached to the expedition. I presume that the inaccuracies admitted into that article arose from a wrong recollection of the facts. Being one of the small party engaged in that desperate undertaking, all the circumstances are indelibly impressed upon my memory, and I can give you them, as I think, without addition or omission.

The fire vessels were an Albany sloop of about 80 tons burthen, and a schooner of about 60 tons. Under the superintendence of Commodore Tupper, they were fitted for the expedition at New-York, in the following manner. The holds of the vessels were filled with empty hogsheads, to prevent them from sinking, in case the enemy's shot should strike their hulls. Two troughs were then placed the whole length of the deck, one on each side, one end of which went through the bulk head of the cabin, at which end the train was to be fired. An opening was made in the stern of each vessel, through which the man who fired the train might escape into the whale boat that was to be in attendance for that purpose.

The troughs were about 6 inches wide, 10 deep, and, as I said before, extended from the bows to the cabin. In each trough was laid a train of mealed powder, half an inch or more in depth, which was then covered with wheat straw about twelve inches long, dipped in brimstone. The trough was then filled with straight black birch twigs, made into small faggots, 12 or 18 inches in length, and dipped into melted rosin. By the side of each trough were placed a number of empty barrels, each of which was then filled with pitch pine faggots, split fine, and covered with melted rosin. Two more barrels, filled with the same materials, were placed each side of the mast, and then the whole deck was closely stowed up to the gunwale with birch twigs dipped in rosin.—Strips of canvass, 6 or 8 inches in width, dipped in spirits of turpentine, covered all the standing rigging from the deck to the mast head.

There were square-sail and sprit-sail yards to both vessels, and a grappling iron fixed to the end of each yard, the flying jib-boom, and to the gaff and main boom, with chains that let down and were lashed to the main deck.

The vessels being in readiness, the command of the sloop was given to Thomas Updike Fosdick, of New London, Conn. then an ensign in the company of the brave but unfortunate Capt. Nathan Hale, and of the regiment of Col. Charles Webb's Continental troops. Ensign Fosdick's crew consisting of [illegible] and myself, of the same company and regiment as above, and Joseph Bass, who was appointed by Commodore Tupper, steersman of the whale boat in which we were to make our escape. His company and regiment I do not recollect. The remaining five of our crew were from Webb's regiment—the crew of each vessel consisted of nine men. The schooner was given to Lieut. Thomas, a native of Rhode-Island, whose christian name I never knew. I do not even know to what regiment he belonged; some of his men were from Wiley's regiment.

Every thing being now in readiness, we started from N. York up the North River, with a light and variable wind. Our progress was very slow, as we could not make sail to advantage on account of the grappling irons and chains, which as I have said, were affixed to the yards of the vessels. The weather at this time was rainy and drizzling. The next day after we left New-York, we got up the river as far as Spiking Devil Creek, where were lying three row galleys, which had received orders from General Washington to take us in tow and proceed immediately up the river that night as far as it would be safe for them to venture. The night was dark, foggy and rainy; and when we left Spiking Devil Creek in search of the enemy's ships, we could not discern any object at the distance of fifty yards. We steered, however, for their ships, according to the best of our judgment, and while we were under full headway, a stroke from the bell of their frigate, the Phœnix, apprised the galleys of their danger. They immediately cast us off, bid us good bye, and God speed, and made the best of their way down the river. After they left us we steered our course by the sound of the ship's bell, and the sentinel's cry of "All's well."

The orders of Commodore Tupper were that Capt. Thomas, with his schooner, should keep about 100 yards ahead of Capt. Fosdick's sloop, and grapple the bow of the Phœnix, while Capt. Fosdick should come up and fasten to her stern. But, as it happened, Capt. Thomas being in advance, came first in contact with a tender that was moored [illegible] ahead of the Phœnix. The darkness of the night prevented him from knowing what vessel it was, and he was obliged to grapple her and fire his train, by which means the tender was soon consumed. The flames of these two vessels made it as light as day, and the enemy's ships commenced a tremendous fire of cannon and small arms upon our vessels; many of their shots struck our hull without doing much injury. We kept our course and succeeded in grappling the bows of the Phœnix, amidst the roar of cannon and the volleys of small arms from the marines. We fired our train, and the sloop [illegible] grappled to the Phœnix, burning with great fury for the space of twenty minutes.

At length the enemy succeeded in clearing their ship, by cutting their bow cable, and letting the sloop drift with the tide, and then bringing up with their stern anchor, by which means the [illegible] separated the two vessels—the fire ship [illegible] to the water's edge. We came off in our boat [illegible] [illegible] was hurt, [illegible] in the boat by the [illegible] from the ships, volley after volley, and broadside after broadside. We had, indeed, a [illegible] escape [illegible] for which we are indebted to the [illegible] Providence of God, who [illegible] us a safe return to New-York, where with joy and [illegible] our [illegible].

The next day after we arrived at New York, I [illegible]

steps; and, as a reward of our gallantry, gave us each an order on the Paymaster for forty dollars. The sum was thankfully received, and going to our tents, we spent the evening with our friends and fellow soldiers, in drinking the health of Gen. Washington and success to the Independence of America!

Capt. Thomas in his schooner, being, as I said before, ahead of our sloop, came down upon a tender that was mooring just ahead of the Phenix, and finding himself unable to get away, grappled her and fired his train. He and his crew were by no means, however, so fortunate in escaping as we were in Captain Fosdick's boat. The weather, as said before, having been wet and drizzly, Capt. Thomas had the troughs of his vessel primed anew, for fear some dampness had been communicated to the powder; he also opened the ends of each of them at the bow, in order that the train might be fired at both ends, thinking, even in this case, those appointed to fire them might make their escape. Mistaken and unfortunate idea! In an instant both he and his men were enveloped in flames. Two of the crew, Thos. Harris of New-London, Ct. and Mr. Burns, I think of Hartford, succeeded, with great difficulty, in getting into the boat, very badly burnt. Capt. Thomas and three of his men jumped into the river and were drowned. Three of his men were in the boat at the time of the firing of the train. The disaster which befel Capt. Thomas and his crew was wholly owing to their imprudence, in firing the train at both ends.

Mr. Harris, who was a townsman of mine, (he is since dead) and myself, have often, when sitting under our vine and fig tree, in our native town, talked over swelling hearts, the dreadful dangers which surrounded the little band of 10 men, the most of whom are no more.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, Sr.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv., Jan. 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British Packet Lady Ogle, arrived at Boston, on Tuesday last, from Halifax, with English papers, brought by the December packet from Falmouth, which left on the 10th of December. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the evening of the 8th of December, which is one day later than our advices from London, by the John Jay.

The members of the various societies and trades, manufacturers, &c. in London, waited upon the King at St. James's Palace, on the 8th of December, with a loyal address. Their procession made an imposing appearance.

A great sensation was caused in the House of Lords by the arrest of a person who had acted suspiciously, and who, on being arrested, snapped a pistol at the head of the officer. On being searched, a large butcher's knife was found concealed on his person.

On the evening of the 7th of Dec. as the Duke of Wellington was leaving the House of Lords in company with the Marquis of Salisbury, an attempt was made to insult him by the rabble, but which was immediately prevented by some policemen who were at hand.

The disturbances in England continued. In Loughboro' the ladies agreed to give the advance price to the frame work knitters. Fires have taken place in the neighbourhood of Bristol, a place hitherto peaceable.

Fresh disturbances had taken place in Suffolk and Kent.

The Times of the 8th contains among the extracts from French papers, a request addressed by the Council for the impeached ministers to the conductors of the press, asking for the observance of strict impartiality in their reports.

It is said that an alliance offensive and defensive between France and England is in agitation.

The garrison in the citadel of Antwerp is only 1500 men. French troops are daily arriving on the frontiers.

The articles of the Convention concluded at London, are, that the citadel shall remain in possession of the Dutch, as also Maestricht and Venloo; and that the fortress of Belgium on the north shall be occupied by troops of the allied powers. It is reported that Antwerp will be occupied by British troops.

LONDON, Dec. 8—Evening.

The express from Paris this morning is of great importance, if we can put confidence in the Speech of the French Minister of War, as well as the Minister of Foreign affairs, who almost assures the French nation, that no war will take place on the continent.

The Dutch commander of the naval force before Antwerp, gave permission, Dec. 5, for all the Merchant vessels in the Basin to put to sea.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th, during the debate on the proposition for levying 80,000 men, M. Madier de Montjau said that he was opposed to the project, because, instead of 80,000 men, he wished the number to be raised to 120,000.

"The Minister said he, has given us to understand that war was possible; we should be prepared for it. He then made a long digression on the late events, in which (he said) a stupid tyranny alone was conquered. France is united; we have nothing to dread from the re-appearance on our soil of that flag which is no longer dreaded; the Vendee has proved that she accepted the reconciliation offered to her by France, when in 1815, she joined her efforts to those of our army on the Loire, to resist the common enemy.—However as several of the European powers are arming, let us also run to arms. The only reproach I have to address to the Ministry is, not to have called for more money and men."

"Marshal Soult, Minister of War, said that the proposed augmentation of 80,00 men was not wanted. That the government had every means to put the army in the most respectable and formidable state, and that it was persuaded no war would take place. Nevertheless, (continued the Minister) we are preparing, and taking every measure to insure success, should war break out. But I repeat, we do not require any augmentation. The enthusiasm in the departments is such that that number will be exceeded by the voluntary enlistments, and there is scarcely a single conscript that has not joined his regiment with the greatest alacrity."

M. Audry de Puyraveau made a speech on the necessity of placing the National Guards, the natural defenders of liberty, on a more respectable footing. He however approved of the project of government. We cannot rely on the promises of foreign powers.—England is interested in the war—(Loud disapprobation on all sides of the House.)

M. Brigode, after some observations on the necessity of being prepared at all events, votes for the allowance.

M. Jars refuted the opinion of those who thought that war was indispensable to continue the revolution. "War (said he) is a scourge, a legacy of barbarous times. You cannot wish for war; and in order to preserve peace, you are ready to make every sacrifice. The kings are alarmed by old recollections and by recent catastrophes; we must hasten to remove their fears, by showing them our revolution pure of every excess, and confining itself within the bounds of a wise liberty. The riots in Paris have been held out to them as an object of terror; they were also told that a new propaganda, modelled on that of the revolution of 1789, was about to be formed in Paris. This is an error or a calumny, which we have sufficiently refuted by our moderation and religious respect for the principles of non intervention.

Gen. Richemont read a long memoir, which the feebleness of his voice prevented our hearing. The members of both extremities of the Chamber repaired to the foot of the tribune, and listened to the orator with the greatest attention. From what we could collect, he recommended the instant occupation of Belgium by France, not to trust too highly the friendly assurances of England. Remember said he, her conduct towards Denmark, when, in time of peace, she destroyed the Danish fleet, on the simple dread of war. England is always guided by private interests, and she invariably crossed all the designs in France, which had for their result her aggrandizement and prosperity. She allows us to undertake great expeditions, and to reap distant laurels; but there ends her benevolence towards us. Since the battle of Hastings until that of Waterloo, her policy has been invariably the same. Let us not be deceived by the sympathy shown for our Revolution by the English people, who admire and approve it, because they themselves want the reform of many abuses, which they have struggled in vain to obtain for the last forty years. Whatever may be the party in power, (said he,) Whig or Tory, it is guided by the same principles towards us. They will always maintain us within our present limits; they will always oppose our aggrandizement. Remember the Revolution of 1789; that nation likewise applauded it, but it nevertheless waged against us a war of extermination. In 1800, when it wanted an armistice, it signed the peace of Amiens; and when our commercial relations had re-commenced, when our expedition to St. Domingo had placed us in power, she declared war against us. England will never allow France to seize on Belgium. She would willingly give up Holland to have the harbour of Antwerp fitted up. Financial embarrassments alone prevent her going to war. She prevails on us to reject the offers of a nation of brothers who want to join us. She will make war when she can do it at ease, and with perfect convenience, &c.

All this passage of Gen. Richemont's discourse was repeatedly interrupted by the violent murmurs of both centres.

M. Sebastiani, Minister of Foreign Affairs, refuted the assertion of Gen. Richemont. The armaments in the north are the consequence of error, and not indications of war. The ruler of Russia was told that our government was not free, that it was under the influence of a faction, but since the truth was made known to him, he gave us the most explicit assurances of peace. Gen. Sebastiani then declared that England was no longer actuated by any old hatred towards France. She was the first to admire our moderation, and our increasing power. We have, I repeat, the most positive hopes that peace shall be preserved.

The Chamber then voted the law.

PARIS, Dec. 2, 1830.

DINNER TO GEN. LAFAYETTE.

The dinner of the English and Americans to the French, in commemoration of the late Revolution, took place yesterday evening at a restaurateur's at the Place du Chastelet.

The hour appointed for the service of the entertainment was 6 o'clock,—Gen. Lafayette, in full uniform, as commander-in-chief of the National Guards of France, entered the room, accompanied by the veteran Gen. Mathieu Dumas, M. Odillon Barrot, Count Alexander Desborde, the Duc de Montebello, and several other French persons of consequence.

The Chairman then observed that he was in the position of the Roman emperor, who, having exhausted all possible enjoyments, offered a reward to the man who should suggest to him a new pleasure—for that all possible terms of eulogy having been exhausted on the illustrious individual at his right hand (Gen. Lafayette) he was completely at a loss to find a new term capable of expressing his admiration of him.—(Bravo, bravo!) He concluded by proposing "the health of the venerated citizen of both worlds—born in one, and adopted by the other—General Lafayette."

When the enthusiastic applause with which this toast was drunk had subsided, the illustrious champion of liberty rose, and returned thanks in English, in the following terms:

"Among the proudest enjoyments of my life I place the sympathy and approbation bestowed on me by the British and American citizens here assembled.—I want words to express my gratitude for the kind manner in which my name was introduced by your President. I have been for a long series of years a worshipper of the fire of liberty—(loud and enthusiastic applause.) That fire first kindled in England—transplanted to America—which now blazes in France, and will, ere long, spread itself in universal flame—(shouts of applause.) The world is divided into two categories, the oppressors and oppressed.—It is also divided by two principles—divine right and the sovereignty of the people. Both are now in presence of each other, and *blood may soon flow*. On the part of France I disclaim every idea of aggrandisement—(cheers.) Her endeavors to vie in reciprocal friendship with all nations, persuaded the prosperity of one is not only compatible with, but contributes to the safety of all—(cheers.) I have the honor of proposing "*The Holy Alliance*—(a loud laugh)—of nations—(loud cheers)—equality of rights, liberty all over the world, and happiness of the human species."

BY THE LATE MAILS.

GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 25.

On Wednesday evening the Governor transmitted to both Houses, the subjoined communication, relating to a summons addressed to him in a cover, but directed to "the State of Georgia," admonishing said State to appear on the second Monday in January next, before the Supreme Court of the United States, to answer in the case of an Indian tried at Hall Superior Court, found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung.

House of Representatives, Wednesday, Dec. 22.

The following communication was received from the Governor, which after being read, with the accompanying document, was referred on motion of Mr. Haynes, to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Haynes, Beall, of Twiggs, Howard, of Baldwin, McDonald, and Sch'ey.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1830.

I submit to the Legislature, for its consideration, the copy of a communication received this day, purporting to be signed by the Chief Justice of the United States, and to be a citation of the State of Georgia to appear before the Supreme Court, on the second Monday in January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the State, to be tried and convicted therefor.

The object of this mandate is to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which, in criminal cases has been vested by the constitution exclusively, in its Superior Courts.

So far as concerns the exercise of the power, which belongs to the Executive Department, orders received from the Supreme Court, for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the decisions of the Courts of the State, in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction, will be disregarded, and any attempt to enforce such orders will be resisted with whatever force the laws may place at my command.

If the judicial power thus attempted to be exercised by the Courts of the United States, is submitted to, or sustained, it must eventuate in the utter annihilation of the State Governments, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of our present highly favored country.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

To the State of Georgia, Greeting.

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden at Washington, on the second Monday in January next; pursuant to a writ of error, filed in the Clerk's office of the State of Georgia for Hall county, in the county of Hall, wherein George Tassels, alias George Tassles, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassle, alias George Tasselle, is plaintiff in error, and the said State of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause if any there be, why judgment rendered against the said George, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness, the Honorable JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court of the United States, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1830.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Chief Justice of the United States.

The Committee to whom the above had been referred, made the following report, which was agreed to by the House, and concurred in by the Senate.

WHEREAS, it appears by a communication made by his Excellency the Governor to the General Assembly, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, has sanctioned a writ of error, and cited the State of Georgia, through her Chief Magistrate, to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, to defend said State against said writ of error, at the instance of one George Tassels, recently convicted in Hall Superior Court:

And whereas, the right to punish crimes against the peace and good order of this State, in accordance with the existing laws of this State, is an original and a necessary part of sovereignty which the State of Georgia has never parted with:

Be it therefore Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That they view with feelings of deep regret, the interference by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the administration of the criminal laws of this State, and that such an interference is a flagrant violation of her right.

Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he and every other officer of this State, is hereby requested and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed from the Chief Justice or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the purpose of arresting the Execution of any of the criminal laws of this State.

And be it further Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required, with all the force and means placed at his command, by the Constitution and laws of this State, to resist and repel any and every invasion from whatever quarter, upon the administration of the criminal laws of State.

Resolved, That the State of Georgia will never so far compromit her sovereignty, as an independent State, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States by the writ in question.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorised, to communicate to the Sheriff of Hall County, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders as are necessary to ensure the full execution of the laws, in the case of George Tassels, convicted of murder in Hall County.

"It is time, fellow citizens, that we come to a pause and solemnly reflect upon our situation. The Tariff has been declared to be unconstitutional by more than one State; Internal Improvements has been denounced in the same manner; the United States Bank has been assailed in the same manner; and, worst of all, the authority of the Judiciary is set at nought—all under the banner of "Liberty and Reform." It is not necessary for us to add, that, sustain these doctrines, and our Government is at an end. The sword and the bayonet will have usurped the office of appeals and writs of error, and the Supreme Court will be substituted by some tribunal of more summary proceeding."—*Nat. Intelligencer, Jan. 4.*

George Tassels.—The execution of this unfortunate Indian took place on the 24th inst. A large number of persons were assembled on the occasion, among whom were some 18 or 20 Indians. We understand that on the day previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor received an order from Chief Justice Marshall, to defer the execution till the case could be tried before the U. S. Supreme Court. He immediately laid the order before the Legislature, who sent an express to the *Sheriff of Hall County*, to proceed in the execution. No notice from the U. S. Supreme Court was served either on Judge Clayton or the Sheriff. This collision of authority portends something serious. What its effects will be it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty—perhaps his Honor, Judge Marshall, may think it incumbent on him to arraign and punish (if perchance he should possess the power) the State of Georgia for contempt of the Federal Court.—*Georgia paper.*

We understand that a highly respectable clergyman of this neighborhood, recently received two anonymous letters threatening his life, unless he desisted from further attacks on the Popish faith. The author of these letters has been traced out and charged with the offence. He is a Portuguese and has resided in this city some months past. Since the development of the above facts, he has absconded. We are no enemies to freedom in religious matters, but if Roman Catholics in this country expect to promote the furtherance of their own tenets by threats, they will probably find themselves mistaken. Here the Inquisition has no terrors, and those among us who may have submitted to its authority, will do well to accommodate themselves to argument and good example, rather than force and menaces. We sincerely hope, that no one participated in this infamous attempt to check the progress of free discussion, but the writer of the letters.—*Hartford Review.*

Shocking Murder.—The Gettysburgh (Pa.) Compiler gives an account of the murder of a whole family in the neighboring county of Frederick, in the State of Maryland.

"On the night of Thursday of last week, the house of Mr. John Newey, in Harbaugh's Valley, Frederick county, was discovered to be on fire. Its inmates consisted of his father in-law, himself, wife, three children, and a bound boy, 17 to 18 years of age. When the fire was first discovered, it had made too much progress to be subdued; and those who first arrived at the scene, in looking into the consumed house, observed that Mr. Newey was lying on the floor with a severe wound on his head; the body of Mr. Tressler, the father in-law, was nearly all consumed, except the bones, that of the boy, Lafferty, about half destroyed; and the other members of the family, the mother and children roasted in a shocking manner. By great effort, the bed on which lay the remains of the mother, was partly rescued from the flames, and was found to be very bloody. The whole scene seemed to impress on the spectators the conviction that this ill fated family had been murdered, and their dwelling then set on fire.—Suspicion was fixed on two men named King and Nicholas, as the perpetrators. The Compiler states that these men had been sent to the Maryland Penitentiary for robbing Mr. Newey, a few years since; that they had used threatening language since their liberation, and had left the neighborhood on the night of the murder."

Mr. Herries, in his remarks in the British Parliament on the recommencement of the direct trade between the United States and the British Colonies, says explicitly—"*America had entirely and unconditionally withdrawn all her pretensions.*" This is a ready mode of bringing a negotiation to a prompt and successful issue, but we cannot see how it can establish the talents and skill of the conceding diplomatist. Will some one of the Don Quixotes of the administration lay by his spear and shield, and condescend to illuminate us on this point? What glory belongs to an administration which terminated a lingering negotiation by surrendering every thing which formed an impediment? Answer me that, Master Brooke.

National Journal.

From the New York American.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

The debate in the House of Commons on this subject, reveals clearly the policy of England, and proves the arrangement made between this country and Great Britain, to be mainly an arrangement for the furtherance of British interests. The duties which are to be laid upon wheat, flour, bread stuffs, lumber, &c. when imported into the colonies from places other than Great Britain or her northern provinces, make good the declaration of Mr. Herries, that for all articles that could be supplied from those provinces, a sufficient protecting duty was intended to be levied.—The pretence then of equality in the trade, and entire reciprocity; the talk about free trade and unrestricted intercourse, of which we have heard so much, falls to the ground. A barrel of flour carried hence to Jamaica is subject to a duty of $1 25; the same article carried from Canada, or New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, is free. Our wheat, our lumber, are admitted *free* of duty into the Northern provinces, in order thence to be carried in British vessels to the West India islands; while we, mean time, open our ports to the rum, the molasses, the coffee and the sugar of the British colonies upon the same terms, as to the same articles coming from Cuba or St. Cruz, or other islands whence our produce is received without any discriminating duty upon it.

The ground upon which these protecting duties were put by the ministers, was expressly to encourage the northern provinces, in preference to the United States.

From the National Journal, Jan. 4.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, yesterday laid a resolution on the table of the House requesting the President of the United States to communicate copies of the correspondence between the American Minister at London, and the government of his Britannic Majesty, relative to the opening of the ports of the United States to British vessels coming from the British West India Colonies. On the very same morning, we found the copies of this very correspondence in the columns of the New York Journal of Commerce. So that it is demonstrated that our Minister at London, not content with coming down to Liverpool, personally to deliver his despatches to the Captain of the packet, must have furnished duplicates of his correspondence with the British government to some persons in New York, for publication, in case the Cabinet of General Jackson should be inclined to any unreasonable delay in the publication of this correspondence. We do not think that many precedents can be found of a proceeding quite so irregular, and obviously so improper. But the diplomatic corps of this country, appointed under the present administration, seem to understand the character of the President, and feel themselves authorized to take liberties with him, and with the public interests too, which were never attempted by any former plenipotentiaries. While a resolution lies on the table, asking of the President to communicate so much of this correspondence to the *House* as may not be injurious to the public interests, a New York paper spreads before the whole people an *entire copy* of this correspondence, without modification or change; so that the knowledge *out of doors* presents a singular contrast to the ignorance which prevails within. The correspondence was communicated to Congress before the House adjourned yesterday.

From the Stamford, (Ct.) Sentinel.

Superior Court.—The December Term of the Superior Court for this county, commenced at Fairfield on Tuesday last; his Hon. Judge Hosmer on the Bench. Three causes only were submitted to the consideration of the Jury during the past week; the most important one was that of Holly vs Pond and others. Some time after the failure of the Eagle Bank, Sheriff Pond, one of the defendants in this case, by virtue of a writ of attachment in favor of said Bank against Wm. C. Holly, of New York, levied upon a large quantity of iron, at that time in possession of the plaintiff, D. Holly, at his Rolling Mill in this place, as the property of the said Wm. C. Holly—the iron was removed and subsequently sold under an execution by sheriff Pond, the sales amounting to about 19,000 dollars. D. Holly brought an action of trover against the defendant for taking the aforesaid iron, claiming it as his property, and demanding $25,000 damages. The case by appeal from the Court below and continuances, came to this term for trial, and was ably argued on the part of the plaintiff by T. Betts, of Norwalk, and Calvin Goddard, of Norwich; and for the defendants by N. Smith, of New Haven, and R. M. Sherman, of Fairfield. Verdict for the defendants."

The Ex-Ministers of France.—In a very powerfully written paper in the latest Edinburgh Review, on the subject of the late Revolution in France, the following sentiment is expressed relative to the fate of the Ex-Ministers:

"Some of them are taken; and if they are suffered to escape punishment, a premium is held out to treason against the liberties of the people, while all men know that unsuccessful efforts in those liberties, lead to an inevitable fate."

Accident.—We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that the life of Mr. Peters, the antipodean, was very near falling a sacrifice to one of his balancing tricks at the Norfolk theatre on Wednesday last. While in the act of balancing five muskets, supported by a single bayonet, with the point resting on his fore teeth, the point slipped between his teeth, and passing directly down his throat, inflicted a severe and dangerous wound. The actor fell back upon the stage, bleeding profusely—a surgeon being soon in attendance, he was placed in a posture to prevent the flow of blood to the stomach—and it was thought he would recover from the effects of the wound in the course of a few days.

Mysterious.—We learn from a source entitled to credit, that on Sunday last, as some persons were gunning in the woods about a mile from the N. and S. [illegible] the Sycamore, they discovered a grave in a retired spot in the midst of the woods, in which was a square box, containing the remains of the body of a female, the sheet in which the body had been wrapped, the stockings petticoat, &c. The flesh was in a very offensive state—and the bones had been separated at the different joints. At a short distance, say 20 yards from the spot, the trunk with the head and limbs of a [illegible], the joints separated at the shoulders, the elbows, the thighs, the knees and the ankles, was also found, lying entirely exposed, much disfigured with [illegible] and, &c. The flesh of the latter body is perfectly sound, and emitted no offensive odor. As this matter will, doubtless, be investigated, we may, perhaps, be enabled to give some further particulars.

Norfolk paper.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

The following facts cannot be gainsayed, and they show to farmers the effect of the increase of the Tariff on some articles of prime consumption and necessity.

Flannels have been reduced in price from 28 cents to 17 cents per yard.

Cotton manufactures have fallen fifty per cent. A man can buy a shirt for half what it used to cost.

Chemical preparations have fallen fifty per cent.

Window Glass in 1816 worth $15 for 100 square feet, now sells for $7 50. As many tumblers can be bought now for 50 cents, as used to cost us $1.

Lead and all its manufactures are reduced in cost.

The duty on pig lead is 3 cents per lb. and its price is 3 cents per lb.

Gun Powder has fallen from 45 cents to 22, and even 10 or 12 cents per lb.

Spirits of Turpentine, 80 cents in 1823, is now 30 cents per gallon.

Cyphering Slates are 26 1-3 per cent. cheaper in consequence of a duty of 33 1-3 per cent.

Castor Oil in 1824 was $3 per gallon; in consequence of a duty of 40 per cent. it fell to $1 50 per gallon.

Before we made Fire Brick, we paid England $70 per 1000. Now they are made as good by ourselves, for $30 per 1000, in consequence of a *protecting Tariff*.

This list might be extended to fifty other articles.—Notwithstanding the tariff, the Tonnage foreign and coasting, of the United States, has been steadily and rapidly increasing for the last fifteen years.

The revenue from Imposts has steadily increased too—not so much from the increase of duties, as from the obvious reasons that the more we have to sell, the more we can buy.

Senator Rowan.—We are informed that the grand jury of this county on Saturday last returned in court "a true bill" upon an indictment against the Hon. Rowan, for voting in this county at the last August election contrary to the Statute. The indictment alleges that Mr. Rowan was a resident of Nelson County at the time of voting.—*Louisville (Ky) Journal.*

Mr. M'Lane.—It is understood that Mr. M'Lane, our minister to London, wishes to return home—the salary being utterly inadequate to his support in that capital. Such is no doubt the fact. The allowance to those of our ministers at the most expensive courts of Europe, is beggarly. None but gentlemen of fortune can afford to reside abroad in the service of the country.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

In a house in Albany, two dead bodies have been lately discovered under the floor, and another in the privy. They appeared to have been there a long time. A black man named Henry Jackson formerly lived in the house, and in quarrels with his wife, she had been heard to charge him with murder. J. died not long since in the Sing Sing State Prison, where he was put for receiving stolen goods. His wife is in the Auburn prison for the same offence.—*Salem Reg.*

Munificence.—Mr. Bloodgood, the newly elected Workingmen's Mayor, signalized his induction into office by an act of uncommon munificence. He went to the prison in this city, and directed the keeper to set open the prison doors of every person confined for debt, and let them go free; pledging himself for the full amount for which they were confined.

Albany Advocate.

Milton, (N. C.) Dec. 25.—We have learned from authority of the most undoubted kind, that the inhabitants of Newbern, Tarborough, Hillsborough, and their vicinities, are considerably excited with the anticipation of insurrectional movements among their slaves. Our informant just from the latter place, states that considerable consternation exists among its citizens. That they have provided arms and ammunition, and are vigilantly patrolling every exposed situation. The inhabitants of Newbern being advised of the assemblage of 60 armed slaves in a swamp in their vicinity the military was called out, and surrounding the swamp killed the whole party. It appears from various rumors, that Christmas morning had been selected as the period of rebellious motions.

Roanoke Advertiser.

The Supreme Court and the Government Press.

It is not the least extraordinary circumstance of the present conjuncture, that the Official Gazette are engaged in a combination to weaken the Supreme Court of the U. States in the confidence and esteem of the People. We have already had occasion to state that, in the recent case of resistance of the judicial authority of the Union by a Legislative decree of one of the States instead of the alarm and apprehension which this violation of the constitution ought to excite in the mind of every Republican, it has been greeted with open satisfaction by the Official Government Paper in this city. The "friends of State Rights" have been "congratulated" upon this "auspicious" occurrence—or rather on the "auspicious time" at which it has occurred, when "the spirit of liberty and reform is abroad upon the earth." We had hoped that the spirit of "reform" had nearly exhausted his operations upon our shores. But we mistook the matter. We ought to have recollected the ominous bodings of the Organ at Richmond, that "much remains yet to be done;" that "the snake is scotch'd, not killed." There only wants a resistance of the judicial authority, countenanced by the Executive of the Union, to complete the picture of misrule, of which the broad lineaments have been traced in the course of the Administration concerning the great public interests and institutions of the country. If the Government Paper, frequently recognized as authority, was still to be considered so, the exulting notice of the Georgia resolutions left no doubt of the satisfaction which they gave to the Administration.—National Intelligencer.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 4.

NEWS EXTRAORDINARY.

MR. RANDOLPH.—We understand, that a letter has been received by a citizen of Virginia, from this gentleman, then at Suffolk, in England. It is said, that he has received favorable accounts from Russia.

In addition to Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Justices Thompson and Story have reached the City. Chief Justice Marshall is expected to day. So that there is little doubt of a quorum of the Court being present on Monday the 10th inst. the first day of the term.—Nat. Intel.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 31.

The Joint Resolution introduced by Mr. Dickerson, contemplating an amendment to the Constitution by limiting the number of terms of eligibility to the Presidency, was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dickerson, White, Knight, Forsyth, and Burnet. Mr. Sanford presented a memorial from New York, numerously signed, in behalf of the claims of Ex-President Monroe. The Senate then passed the greater part of the day in Executive business, and on rising, adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Sprague presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Maine, praying that the Indians may be protected in their treaty rights. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr. Tazewell, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment.

In consequence, it is supposed, of the death of the daughter of Mr. Wirt, the leading counsel of Judge Peck, the Court of Impeachment, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, adjourned to 12 o'clock on Wednesday next.

The bills making compensation for the heirs of T. Livingston and F. W. Armstrong; supplementary to the act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands; authorizing debenture in the case of goods transported by land as well as water; for additional compensation to the Marshal of Rhode Island; for the relief of John Brahan and John Read, and for the relief of Ebenezer Collins—were read a third time and passed.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and spent upwards of two hours on it.

Tuesday, January 4.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for extinguishing the Indian titles to lands in Indiana.

The bill to appropriate six thousand dollars per year as an annuity to the Seneca Tribe of Indians, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The bill to mount and equip a part of the Army of the United States and the joint resolution in relation to the transmission of public documents printed by order of either House of Congress, were read a third time and passed.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

The bill to abolish the charge of ten dollars for passports and four dollars for clearances granted to ships and vessels bound to foreign ports, and to repeal the duties on cinnamon and other spices, was taken up. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, said that the first section of this bill had been reported by the Committee on Finance in consequence of the representation in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that our navigating interest was in a depressed condition—That the charge for passports and clearances had been imposed in 1792, when we were in a state of [illegible], and for one or two other reasons which the honorable Senator stated. The revenue of the government was now abundant; and to take off these charges, which amounted to a very small annual sum, would afford some little relief to the merchants. The second section of the bill was also predicated, in part, on the report of the Secretary, in which it had been stated that nothing was, in fact, derived from the duties on spices. From some cause or other, the drawback on those articles amounted to more than the duties. More, therefore, was lost to the government than was gained from that source. Spices had become a necessary of life and were freely used in every family, however poor; and as the duties on them yielded nothing to the Treasury, he could perceive no reason why they should not be repealed, and why the bill should not pass.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, January 5.

Mr. Benton presented the memorial of the American Society for the encouragement of the settlement of the Oregon Territory, instituted in Boston, praying that a military escort and transports, and convenient military posts, may be established for the encouragement and protection of emigration to that country. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE IMPEACHMENT.—On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate then resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri.

Mr. Meridith, for the respondent, opened the defence in a speech of about one hour's length, in which he stated the grounds on which the defence would be conducted, and the essential facts which he expected to prove.

The list of witnesses on the part of the defendant were then called over, most of whom answered to their names.

The first witness called, was Robert Walsh, Esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.—His examination lasted until about 3 o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

The bill from the House of Representatives, to amend the act for taking the fifth census, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri. The Court having been opened by proclamation, John K. Walker, late Sheriff of the county of St. Louis, Missouri, was sworn and examined on the part of the respondent. After his cross examination by the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, which lasted till about one o'clock, the Hon. Spencer Pettis, the member of Congress from Missouri, was called and sworn. The examination continued till the hour of adjournment.

Friday, Jan. 7.

The Senate was engaged in its usual routine of business till 12 o'clock. Judge Peck's trial proceeded—three additional witnesses were examined in behalf of the Respondent,—John B. C. Lucas, and Wm. C. Carr, Esqrs. and Mr. Jesse G. Lindle. Judge Wash was also recalled, and a few questions put to him, touching the similarity in the opinion pronounced by Judge Peck in Court, on the Soulard case, with that published by him afterwards in the St. Louis newspaper, the subject of Mr. Lawless's criticism. A question was also put to this witness which was objected to by the Managers, and drew forth considerable argument on both sides. He was asked his opinion—if, when he read the strictures of a "Citizen," they struck him as misrepresenting the opinions of the Judge, and tended to awaken a suspicion of the judgment of the Court, and, to bring it into contempt. The sense of the High Court on its admissibility was taken, when it was decided as inadmissible by a vote of 25 to 7. The Court then adjourned over till Monday; as did the Senate afterwards on motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 31.

The General Appropriation Bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

After the morning business, consisting of the customary amount of petitions and resolutions, and the passage of the bills ordered for engrossment, the House, on the motion of Mr. Mercer, resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for the relief of James Monroe; but the committee came to no decision thereon, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 3.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. Everett, of Mass. presented the memorial of the New England Asylum for the Blind. He observed that the subject of this memorial was one of interest and importance; it was a very ably drawn paper, and contained much valuable information. The subject was one new to the House and comparatively so to the Public. As there was no Standing Committee of the House, to which it appropriately belonged, he would submit a motion, (which he made with sincere reluctance, knowing the just aversion of the House to the multiplication of Select Committees) that the reading of this memorial be dispensed with, that it be referred to a Select Committee, and be printed.

After enquiries from Mr. Wickliffe and Mr. Haynes as to the nature and objects of the memorial, the motion of Mr. Everett prevailed, and the subject was referred to a Select Committee of seven—80 votes to—54.

Mr. Trezvant, from the Committee on Military Pensions, which was instructed on the 17th ult. to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the pension laws, so as to embrace the militia in the service of any of the States, during the Revolutionary war, made an adverse report thereon; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, submitted the following which lies one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if in his opinion it may be done without injury to the public interest) copies of the correspondence which may have been had between the American Minister at London and the Government of his Britannic Majesty, since the 4th day of March, 1829, relative to the opening of the Ports of the United States to British vessels coming from the British West India Colonies, and relative to the terms and conditions on which the importations into the said Colonies, of the productions of the United States may be allowed in American vessels.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. McDuffie gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the resolution for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

JAMES MONROE

Mr. Mercer made an ineffectual attempt to get up the bill for the relief of James Monroe; the Chair declaring the motion to be out of order at this time.

The Speaker laid before the House the following Message from the President of the United States:

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I communicate to Congress the papers relating to the recent arrangement with Great Britain, with respect to the trade between her colonial possessions and the United States, to which reference was made in my Message at the opening of the present Session.

It will appear from these documents, that owing to the omission, in the act of the 29th of May last, of a clause expressly restricting importations into the British colonies in American vessels to the productions of the United States; to the amendment engrafted upon that act in the House of Representatives, providing that when the West India colonies should be opened, the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions should be left on a footing not less favorable than it now is, and to the act not specifying the terms upon which British vessels, coming from the Northern colonies, should be admitted to entry into the ports of the United States; an apprehension was entertained by the Government of Great Britain, that under the contemplated arrangement, claims might be set up on our part, inconsistent with the propositions submitted by our Minister, and with the terms to which she was willing to agree; and that this circumstance led to explanations between Mr. M'Lane and the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting the intention of Congress, and the true construction to be given to the act referred to.

To the interpretation given by them to that act, I did not hesitate to agree. It was quite clear that, in adopting the amendment referred to, Congress could not have intended to preclude future alterations in the existing intercourse between the United States and other parts of the British dominions; and the supposition that the omission to restrict, in terms, the importations to the productions of the country to which the vessels belong, was intentional, was precluded by the propositions previously made by this Government to that of Great Britain, and which were before Congress at the time of the passage of the act; by the principles which govern the maritime legislation of the two countries, and by the provisions of the existing commercial treaty between them.

Actuated by this view of the subject, and convinced that it was in accordance with the real intentions of Congress, I felt it my duty to give effect to the arrangement, by issuing the required proclamation, of which a copy is likewise herewith communicated.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 3d January, 1831.

The Message was read, and, together with the accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and 5,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, January 4.

Mr. White, of New York, presented the memorial of certain officers in the Army of the United States in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, in consideration of their services.

THE FIFTH CENSUS.

Mr. Storrs, from the Select Committee appointed on the President's Message relative to the Fifth Census, reported the following bill:

"*Be it enacted &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for such of the assistants to the Marshals in the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, made their respective returns to such Marshals, under the act hereby amended, to complete their enumerations, and make their returns under the said act, at any time before the 1st of June, 1831, *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such Assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act."

Mr. Storrs, moved that the bill be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; observing that there were but three cases of failure to make the returns within the requisite time for which the bill was intended to provide; namely, from one county in Tennessee, one county in Alabama, and two of the wards of the city of N. York.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, desired to know whether the passage of the bill was intended to interfere with the apportionment, at the present session, of the ratio of representation under the new census; because as the Legislature of Tennessee sits but once in two years, a postponement of the apportionment would prove inconvenient to that State, and he found that the time of completing the census and making returns, was extended to June next.

Mr. Storrs explained. The instructions from the Department of State to the Marshals, were limited to the 1st of December for making their returns of the enumeration. The instruction was such an one as no Clerk in the Department ought to have taken upon himself to issue, because, although the law itself made that limitation, the instruction from the Department, the Deputy Marshals would probably not have discontinued the enumeration, as appears to have been the case, when it was discovered that it could not be completed within the precise time fixed by the act. Having been informed by the Clerk in the Department having charge of the business, that no return would be received after the 1st of December, the Deputy Marshals had ceased the enumeration at that time; so that the Secretary of State must now have time to communicate with those Marshals before they will resume the enumeration. In regard to the apportionment of representation, under the new census, this bill ought not to interfere with or delay that object at all. In 1820 the returns were not entirely complete, yet the apportionment was fixed, so far as the returns were received; and afterwards, when the additional returns from Alabama came in, a supplemental law gave that State the benefit of it. Mr. S. said he should, in a very few days, move to take up the apportionment bill, which should be passed at an early day, or the delay might produce to some of the States the inconvenience of an extra session of their Legislature, to arrange their representation under the new apportionment.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the following additional proviso was added to the bill:

And provided further, That no person be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the districts for which returns shall be made on the 1st day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Haynes, on the 22d ultimo, relative to attending the trial of the Impeachment of Judge Peck.

Mr. Wilkins called for the yeas and nays on the question of its adoption, and they were ordered by the House.

The question was then put on the adoption of the resolution, and was decided in the negative. Mr. Storrs moved "That, the managers appointed to conduct the impeachment of James H Peck be instructed to attend the trial of said impeachment, at such times as the Senate shall appoint for that purpose; and that the attendance of the House be dispensed with until otherwise ordered by the House; and that the Clerk communicate this resolution to the Senate."

The question was then put on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the affirmative without a count.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Mr. McDuffie declined calling up the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to-day but intimated his intention of doing so on Monday.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

COPY RIGHT ACTS.—Mr. Ellsworth said he had been directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, a few days ago, to move that the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the bill to amend the several acts respecting copy rights, in order to bring it into the House, which motion was agreed to.

PENSIONERS' APPROPRIATION BILL.—Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

It was read a first and second time, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, presented the following, as an amendment to the joint resolution reported by Mr. McDuffie, on the 22d ult. in relation to the election of President and Vice President, which was ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That no person who shall hereafter be elected President of the U. States, and who shall accept the same, or exercise the powers thereof, shall be again eligible to the same office.

Resolved, That any person who shall be elected President of the United States after the 4th day of March, 1833, shall hold his office for the term of five years.

On motion of Mr. Test, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the State of Indiana in place of a canal, to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie, if the State shall deem it proper to do so; and to appropriate the proceeds of the lands granted by Congress for making the canal.

Mr. Chilton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Expenditures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting some regulation by which members of each branch of the National Legislature shall receive the allowance of eight dollars per diem only for the number of days of each session on which they shall have been in actual attendance upon the service of the House to which they may belong, unless absent by reason of sickness, or by leave of the House, upon the business of the House, or when the same shall not be in session.

The question was then taken and decided in the affirmative—157 to 20.

The bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, was read a third time and passed. The act to amend the act for taking the fifth census, was read a third time and passed.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

The following resolutions, submitted yesterday by Mr. Trezvant were taken up:

Resolved, That a committee shall be added to the standing committees, to be appointed at the commencement of each session, which shall be called the Committee on Invalid Pensions; and whose duty it shall be to take into consideration all such matters respecting invalid pensions as shall be referred to them by the House.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions, at the end of the present session, shall be abolished, and a committee shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, which shall be called the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions; and that it shall be the duty of said committee to take into consideration all such matters respecting pensions for services in the revolutionary war, other than invalid pensions, as shall be referred to them by the house.

The bill to amend the several acts respecting copy rights was then taken up, and the report upon which it was founded, read, at the request of Mr. Ellsworth. [The bill provides for the extension of the copy right to the term of 28 years, with a further right of 14 years should the author be living, or, if dead, in the event of his having left a family.] Mr. Hoffman opposed the bill. It was supported by Mr. Ellsworth. He [illegible] an amendment, extending the benefits afforded by the act, to living authors, and in the event of their death and their having families, to the family, for a further period of 14 years.

Messrs. [illegible], Verplanck and Everett also supported the bill. The amendment of Mr. Ellsworth was agreed to and the bill as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Friday, by a large vote.

Friday, Jan. 7.

A bill was reported by the Committee of ways and means, to reduce the bounty on Pickled Fish exported, which is now 20 cents per barrel, to 10 cents, on all which may be exported before the 1st of January, 1832, and to ten cents on all which may be exported after that date. The bill was read twice, and a motion made by Mr. McDuffie for its engrossment, but it was subsequently postponed till Monday. A bill was also reported by the Committee on the Militia, relating to the organization and discipline of a [illegible] Militia. A report was made by the committee on public expenditures, on the resolution of Mr. Chilton respecting the [illegible] of attending members. The report [illegible] which will probably lead to no result. The House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole, on the consideration of the bill for the relief of James Monroe, which occupied the day, without being brought to a close.

Governor of Maryland.—On Monday (3d inst.) the Legislature of Maryland, in joint ballot, elected [illegible] Governor for the ensuing year, by a vote of 58 [illegible] 32. The two [illegible] candidate having been nominated.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JANUARY 12, 1831.

The friends of the AMERICAN SYSTEM and of HENRY CLAY, held a meeting at the Town Hall on Friday evening, 7th inst., an account of the proceedings of which we give below. The number present is variously estimated at from 300 to 500 persons. We should ourselves think, that exclusive of boys and Jacksonians, there were about four hundred. The meeting was decidedly the most general and respectable meeting we have ever seen assembled in Norwich. It was composed of the very nerve and muscle of the community. Indeed, those who have heretofore carefully abstained from any interference with politics have become so satisfied with the danger to the community of the course pursued by the present Administration, that they are disposed to give their aid in favor of principles, vitally important to the country, which are in imminent peril. The friends of Mr. Clay are not inclined to pursue a violent course, but they will pursue a firm and decided course. We need not say that at this meeting were found very nearly all of the old republican party—they would not be absent when the principles for which they always contended have been so immensely outraged, by some new lights who have sprung up and claimed an exclusive right to the name.

A County meeting is recommended to be held at the Court-House, in this town during the session of the next County Court, on Thursday the 10th of February at 2 o'clock P. M. We trust that persons from all parts of the County will attend this meeting—we hope also that every town in the County will follow the example which has been thus set.

At a meeting of between three and four hundred citizens of Norwich, Conn., "in favor of protecting Domestic Industry, of Internal Improvements, and of the election of HENRY CLAY to the next Presidency of the United States," held at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, Jan. 7, 1831—

Hon. Roger Huntington was appointed Chairman, and John A. Rockwell Secretary.

Messrs. Wm. C. Gilman, John Breed, Charles Thomas, John DeWitt, Cushing Eells, J. A. Rockwell and Samuel Story, offered and supported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That individual and national prosperity are alike promoted by that system of policy which protects the industry of our own citizens.

Resolved, That we have ever regarded the appropriating of money for Internal Improvements, by the General Government, as a part of the wise and settled policy of the country, and calculated to promote its true and permanent interests.

Resolved, That we consider the policy of Internal Improvements and the encouragement of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, as of the first importance to the State of Connecticut, and to no one place more than to the Town of Norwich.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the present administration, in relation to the Tariff and Internal Improvements, has been such as to destroy all confidence in their professions of attachment to those important principles, and prove them their decided enemies.

Resolved, That we behold in HENRY CLAY the early friend and consistent advocate of that policy which tends to elevate the character and advance the prosperity of our beloved country; and that we consider this enlightened and patriotic statesman as pre-eminently qualified to become the Chief Magistrate of a free people.

Resolved, That we approve of the course which our present Representatives in Congress have pursued, in relation to the Tariff and Internal Improvements.

Resolved, That a meeting of the Freemen of the County of New-London, friendly to the American System, be invited to be held on Thursday, the 10th of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court House, in Norwich, to adopt energetic measures in relation to the election of our national and State officers.

Resolved, That J. A. Rockwell, Wm. C. Gilman and Jas. Dunham, be appointed a Committee to carry into effect the foregoing vote, and to make arrangements for the call of the meeting.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Chairman*.
J. A. ROCKWELL, *Secretary*.

The *Jackson* meeting, called by the Jacksonians a "meeting of the Democratic Electors," was held in this town on the 3d inst. The result of all the efforts made, was the convening of a meeting which they themselves do not claim to have consisted of more than *twenty-five*, including in this number two or three who happened in the room by mistake, and also two or three Clay men who were misled by the deceptive pretence of name.— Three delegates chosen are Jacksonians, and the fourth is a supporter of Mr. Clay.

"A Citizen" must excuse us for not inserting his very pungent communication. The remarks made by him are very richly deserved, but we cannot feel any other sentiment than pity for the impotent attacks occasionally made upon us. The course of that print has been such as to mortify and disgust its friends, and is so completely suicidal, that we are not disposed to trouble ourselves or weary our readers with any controversy with it. We would therefore advise our correspondent to choose larger game.

Election of Senator in Ohio.—The Baltimore Patriot announces on the authority of a private letter received from Columbus, dated Dec. 30th, that Thomas Ewing, Esq. a friend of Mr. Clay, has been elected by the Legislature of Ohio as a Senator in Congress for six years. The same letter also states that the Hon. John C. Wright, late a member of Congress, has also been elected by the Legislature, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In New-Jersey the National Republican ticket for Members of Congress have been elected by a large majority.

MUSIC.—That it is the duty of every Ecclesiastical Society to encourage sacred music, does not admit of a question. Many societies have discovered a spirit on the subject, much to their own benefit, and much to the benefit of the youth of their societies. That the funds which societies furnish for this purpose may not be spent in vain, it is all important that teachers are employed, who are not only competent to their profession in point of singing, but who also possess good taste, and are judicious. I have noticed that some singers far exceed others in point of boldness and distinctness of diction.— [illegible] is of more importance than sound—or in other words, food for the mind is of more importance than food for the ear, or in still other words, the mind, to be edified, must be able distinctly to understand the words which are attempted to be sung. Without this, music [illegible] becomes sound, and with it, noise. I appeal to those who have often had an opportunity to hear the music of any instrument, if it does not soon satiate unless accompanied with a voice or voices, uttering sentiments. If these ideas are correct, the propriety of plainness of speech in singing, as well as in reading or talking, is very apparent. I consider it barbarous, or at least rude, to drown words, that the sounds may be more congenial to some fine ears. The ultimate object of sacred music is to render praise to God; and this should be done with simplicity and plainness, avoiding, as much as possible, all obscurity, and all that looks like studied affectation.

PHILO MUSICA.

THERMOMETER.

Jan. [illegible] at sunrise,		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
10,		[illegible]
11,		below 5°

Georgia and the Supreme Court.—Our readers will find in another column an account of recent proceedings in Georgia, in relation to George Tassel, an Indian convicted by the Georgia Court and sentenced to be executed. The conduct of Georgia is such as essentially to endanger the Union, and may lead to the most serious consequences. We are indebted to a friend for the following communication on this interesting subject, with regard to which the public cannot be too thoroughly informed.

GEORGIA vs. THE UNITED STATES.

The grave and serious character of the questions which will arise out of the proceedings of Georgia, in relation to the Indian Tassel, which have recently appeared in the papers, seems to require a full and clear and calm investigation of a subject, which is invested with terrible and tremendous interest. There perhaps never was a period in our country before, equally requiring a wise, dignified and firm course of proceeding, with the present. The proceedings of the Georgia Legislature in reference to the Supreme Court, amount to nothing more or less than a decided act of rebellion. Her neighbor South Carolina has talked about nullification—Georgia has here put this in practice. Indeed, she has gone to the very fullest extent of the doctrine, in all its practical absurdity and serious tendency. According to the final decision of this question, will it be determined whether our government is to be preserved, or the union is to be severed—whether the plain and manifest powers of the General Government are to be recognized and distinctly established, or a corroding, deadly wound be given to the government of our common country. Unless the General Government is at once to relinquish its powers, the matter must be brought to an issue. If we understand aright the facts in the case, they are, that the Indian convicted was convicted for killing another Indian in the Indian country. He claimed exemption from the laws of Georgia by virtue of treaties with the U. States, and brought his writ of error to the Supreme Court.— They, as in other cases, citing Georgia to appear and she at once ordering the Indian to be executed.

That any person who has examined this question, and understands the ground now taken by Georgia, can doubt, on this subject, we do not believe. It is a plain and direct defiance of the known constitutional powers of the General Government. But as there are very many who have not turned their attention to this question, and take their opinions entirely on trust, and as some newspapers in the country (in most cases ignorantly, doubtless,) pretend to defend the proceedings of Georgia, it may not be without its use to lay before the community what is believed to be the true state of the matter.

The constitution and laws of the Union are very plain on this subject. In the first section of the third article of the constitution it is provided that "The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The second section of the same article provides that "The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under *this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority.*" In the second paragraph of the same section it is provided that "In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

These are the provisions of the Constitution which relate particularly to this subject.

The Judiciary act in the 25th section provides—[1]

"Sec. 25. A final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a state in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity, or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the said constitution, treaty, statute or commission, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed in the supreme court of the United States upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice or judge or chancellor of the court, rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a justice of the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations, and the writ shall have the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a circuit court, and the proceeding upon the reversal shall also be the same, except that the supreme court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision as before provided, may at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case as aforesaid, than such as appears on the face of the record and immediately respects the before mentioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities in dispute."

Such are the provisions of the Constitution and laws in relation to this subject, and if language can convey any ideas plainly and distinctly, it shows the extent of the power residing in the Judiciary of the United States. The words of the Constitution are few, but they are comprehensive and very intelligible, and the provisions of the Judiciary act are expressed with the greatest precision and accuracy, and define the course of proceeding by the Supreme Court. Indeed, its meaning never has been seriously disputed. So that if this act is constitutional, the question is to be considered as settled. That it is plainly constitutional, is a question which we suppose to have been settled for many years—but in support of which we will state some of the arguments, independently of the powers conferred by this section, it being obviously embraced in the expression and meaning of the article.

1st. The circumstances under which the Judiciary act was passed, are such as to afford the highest argument that it was constitutional. This act was passed as early as 1789, and was one of the earliest acts on the part of the government after the adoption of the Constitution. The act was drawn up with great care, was fully and thoroughly discussed in all its parts before Congress, and was adopted by Congress, consisting at that time of some of the very ablest and most distinguished members of the convention which formed the Constitution, and no objections were then raised against its provisions, as violating the Constitution. For these reasons, as a contemporaneous construction of the Constitution, the Judiciary act has ever been regarded as of the highest authority—and in all doubtful cases the faithful expounder of the meaning of the Constitution.

2. The celebrated "Letters of Publius," embodied in the "Federalist," have also always been regarded as of high authority on all constitutional questions. Two of these authors, Madison and Hamilton, were the most active members of the convention which formed the Constitution, and these letters were published explaining and vindicating that instrument. On this question they remark,[2] "Here another question occurs—what relation would subsist between the National and the State Courts in these instances of concurrent jurisdiction? I answer, that an appeal would certainly lie from the latter to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Constitution in direct terms gives an appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in all the enumerated cases of federal cognizance in which it is not to have an original one; without a single expression to confine its operation to the inferior federal Courts." "The Courts of the latter (state tribunals) will of course be natural auxiliaries to the execution of the laws of the Union, and an appeal from them will as naturally lie to that tribunal which is destined to unite and assimilate the principles of national justice and the rules of national decisions. The evident aim of the plan of the convention is that all the causes of the specified classes shall for weighty public reasons receive the original or final determination in the Courts of the Union. To confine, therefore, the general expressions, giving appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court to appeals from the subordinate federal Courts, would be to abridge the latitude of the terms in subversion of the intent, contrary to every sound rule of interpretation."

What adds to the weight of this authority is, that they were answering the very objection to the Supreme Court of having an appellate power as to state Courts—and they meet this objection, not by denying the power, but by avowing it and vindicating the exercise of it. But we do not rest merely upon the plain language of the Constitution and laws on this subject, and the authority of contemporaneous construction. This is not an obsolete or unused power in the judiciary of the Union. It is not an attempt to hunt up a doctrine, and for the first time to bring it before the community, in order to apply it to the particular case of Georgia. It is merely in the ordinary exercise of its acknowledged powers, yearly exercised in cases in the Supreme Court of the United States. It has passed under judicial decision by that Court, and been quietly submitted to by the States. There are numerous cases, (to some of which we refer, for the convenience of those who may wish to prosecute this inquiry)[3] wherein the power of the United States Judiciary, of correcting and controlling the decisions of the State Courts by way of appeal under the section of the Judiciary act above referred to, has been exercised. There are three or four of these cases to which it may be proper to refer more at large, not that I suppose that when the powers of the Supreme Court are in question, that the decision of that Court in relation to their powers is to be regarded as conclusive on the question—but by way of showing that the principles against which Georgia strangely contends, have been fully canvassed over and over again, and distinctly and plainly decided for many years, and in relation to many States, and the acquiescence of the whole community—even those most deeply interested in the decisions of the Supreme Court—has been such as to show that these are questions which, if there were any doubt from the Constitution and the Judiciary act, have been settled most fully and effectually. Also for the sound and satisfactory reasons urged at the bar and in the decisions of the Court.

The power of sustaining an appellate jurisdiction by the decisions of State Courts, by way of writ of error and otherwise, was fully settled in the very interesting and important case of Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee,[4] which arose for decision in 1816. This was a writ of error from the Court of appeals in Virginia, founded upon the refusal of that court to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court requiring the judgment previously rendered in the same cause in 1813, to be carried into execution. The judgment which had been rendered by the Court of Appeals on the mandate is as follows—"The court is unanimously of opinion, that the appellate power of the Supreme Court of the United States does not extend to this Court, under a sound construction of the Constitution of the United States; that so much of the 25th section of the act of Congress to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, as extends the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to this Court, is not in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States; that the writ of error in this cause was improvidently allowed under the authority of the act; that the proceedings thereon in the Supreme Court were *coram non judice*, in relation to this Court, and that obedience to its mandate be declined by the Court." Thus the powers of the General Government and of the State of Virginia were came in direct conflict, and the highly important controversy must be determined. The celebrated Mr. Dexter was one of the counsel for Virginia, and it is worthy of notice that the claims of Virginia were, in their nature so manifestly unsound and dangerous, that their advocate thought it not prudent or proper to urge them. He remarked—"Believing that it is essential to the national welfare, that Congress should have this right of arming the Courts of the United States with every authority necessary to give complete effect to the judicial powers granted by the Constitution, I dissent from the Court of Appeals of Virginia when they deny that the appellate jurisdiction of the National tribunals extends to cases involving the construction and validity of treaties." He closes his argument in the following beautiful language—"I have never feared that this Government was too strong. I have always feared it was not strong enough. I have long inclined to the belief that the centrifugal force was greater than the centripetal. The danger is not that we shall fly into the sun, but that we may fly off in eccentric orbits and never return to our perihelion. The poet describes the Temple of Fame as situated on a mountain covered with ice.— The palaces of power are on the same frail foundation; the fires of adventurous ambition often lurk in the summit, and sometimes the volcano bursts and overwhelms with ruin the surrounding country. But I fear not that this Court will be wanting in the firmness which becomes its station; and if it believes that it may constitutionally and legally exert its powers upon the State Courts, in this form, (which is what I deny,) it will not regard consequences in the exercise of its duty."

The Court did so believe, and the decision was made against Virginia. The Court decided that "the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, extends to a final judgment, a decree in any cause in the highest court of law or equity of a State; where is drawn in question, the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity—or where is drawn in question, the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any state on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or the construction of a treaty or statute of a commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party under such clause of the constitution, treaty, statute, or commission."

The opinion of the court was given by Judge Story and is one of the very ablest judicial arguments to be found in the reports of the decisions of that court, confessedly distinguished. No man can fail to derive light from his discussion of the great principles of the Constitution. Virginia submitted to the decision of the Court against her, and the whole country acknowledged the correctness of it.

But it is claimed that the case of Georgia differs from those cases, being an interference on the part of the General Government with the criminal laws of that State. But the same power has been exercised in criminal cases, occurring before the State courts of Virginia and Maryland.

The great case of Cohens vs. Virginia, decided in 1821, was precisely the case now presented by Georgia. An indictment was found by a Grand Jury of Norfolk county, against the defendants for selling lottery tickets, and they were convicted. A writ of error was brought from this decision before the Supreme Court of the United States—the case was elaborately argued on the preliminary question of jurisdiction, and on that question as well as on the merits, decided against Virginia; and she cordially submitted to the decision.

The great case also of M'Culloch, vs. Maryland, in relation to the taxing the Bank of the United States, was also a writ of error in a criminal process from a decision in a State court in the State of Maryland, but the respectable State of Maryland did not for one moment ever claim herself exempt from the judicial authority of the union, either in civil or criminal cases.

And as lately as 1827, the case of Brown vs. Maryland, was precisely of this sort, being a writ of error to the court of appeals of Maryland. The defendant was indicted for a violation of a law of the State, imposing a duty on importers and sellers of foreign dry goods, spirituous liquors, &c. He was convicted and brought his writ of error, and cited the State before the Supreme Court, on the ground that the law of Maryland was unconstitutional; but it did not occur to Maryland to resist the jurisdiction.

Here then, we have, in the first place, the express and plain words of the constitution—we have the judiciary acts, which cannot be misunderstood, affording the best commentary upon the constitution—we have the opinion of the ablest members of the Convention in the "Federalist,"—we have this followed up by a uniform series of decisions for many years. We see no attempt made to alter the judiciary act as being contrary to the constitution or the spirit of our government—we see no resistance to the obnoxious decisions, other than the force of argument. Almost all of the older states have been parties under similar circumstances, and submitted to the decisions against them, and Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York, repeatedly. And is it so that there are any new lights sprung up in Georgia, to teach wisdom to their fathers? Is it so that the settled and plain, and acknowledged powers of the General Government, conceded by the oldest, and largest, and most respectable states, is to be disputed by Georgia—and are the powers of the government to be trampled under foot?

(Remainder next week.)

[1] Laws U. S. 24.
[2] Federalist No. 82.
[3] Brown vs. State of Maryland, 12 Wheat. 419—M'Culloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316—Cohens vs. Virginia, 6 Wheat. 264—Dartmouth College vs. Woodward, 4 Wheat. Rep. 518—Gelston vs. Hoyt, 3 Wheat. 246—Miller vs. Nicholls, 4 Wheat. 315—Olis vs. Walton, 2 Wheat. 18—Slocum vs. Mayberry, 2 Wheat. 1—Bank vs. Van Ness, 8 Wheat. 312—Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 1 to 240—Matthews vs. Zane, 7 Wheat. 164—Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee, 1 Wheat. 304—3 Dall. 386—3 Cranch 268—4 Cranch 268—1 Cranch 382.
[4] 1 Wheat. Rep. 304.

FOR THE COURIER.

WEST INDIA TRADE,

Or "Springes to catch Woodcocks"—Billy Shakespeare, or the Bard of Avon.—As the generality of your readers may not have time to look into the details of the negociation, by which we have at last gained what the late wicked and *double-tainted* Administration lost—I drop into your lion's mouth a very brief synopsis, in relation to this important subject. Yes, sir. What John Q. Adams and Henry Clay, as principals, and Rufus King and Albert Gallatin, as agents, failed to accomplish, has been brought about, as it were, by the magical skill of President Andrew Jackson, the Honorable Martin Van Buren, and His Excellency Louis McLane, after the exchange of many communications between Lord Aberdeen and our Ambassador to London.

Mr. McLane, in a letter of July 19th, informs his Lordship, that sundry acts of the Government of the U. States had passed in our Congress—and that they emanated from the frank and friendly spirit which the President has uniformly professed—and that they passed with an avowed reference to the pending negociation. Gentle reader, please to notice—"on salt a duty of 15 cents instead of 20 cents per bushel, from the 31st of December, 1830, to the 31st of December, 1831, and after that time 10 cents."

As I have before me Governor Throop's message to the Legislature of New-York, of the 4th instant, I do not know that I can give any better comment on this article in relation to the protection of home industry and the manner of viewing it by the present Administration, than that which is given by the Governor, in the following paragraph from said message, it being, as we think, a dead cut. The Governor says—

"The law passed the last session of Congress, reducing the duty upon foreign Salt, being one cent more than the value of coarse salt at the manufactory, it is evident that the effect of this reduction will be to circumscribe our salt trade, and ruin many engaged in its production."

No doubt of this—and it will ruin many, very many more in the land of the Pilgrims.—But all this availeth nothing, provided we can cast a stone at the weak and wicked Administration of Adams and Clay, and undervalue the talents of their agents, Rufus King and Albert Gallatin. The duty on cocoa is one cent only, on coffee two cents, on molasses five cents only, after the 31st December, 1830. [By the bye, I think we imported four hogsheads of molasses from the great Island of Jamaica, in our last year's direct trade to that place.] Still my Lord Aberdeen is told that we consume annually 15,000,000 of gallons of this article—that we import 37,000,000 lbs. of coffee, 400,000 cocoa, and that 12,000,000 of people consume an immense quantity of salt—something like 5,000,000 of bushels—and that those articles came formerly from Great Britain and her possessions in the West Indies.—And what have we gained, after all the loving epistles which have passed between His Lordship of Aberdeen and our Honorable Plenipo at the new (almost Republican) court of William IV.? Why not much, I guess—for whenever it shall be found that the universal Yankee Nation have any advantage in this negociation, you will notice, if you watch the London news, that there will be a call for a meeting at Bannister's Coffee House, Cornhill, London, of all the ship owners interested in the West India trade, and we shall be check-mated at once, *by orders in Council*—and what have we to say? Why just nothing at all—for my Lord Aberdeen informs Mr. McLane, that the colonial trade must continue as it now is and ever has been, *governed by circumstances*. That there may be no mistake as to this point, I give you the following extract from Lord Aberdeen's note of the 17th of August. It is as follows:

"Although it may be most truly stated, that there exists, at this time, no intention to make any alteration in the commercial policy of Great Britain, and equally that there is no disposition on the part of his Majesty's Government to restrict, in any measure, the commercial relations between this country and the United States—yet the positive condition, to maintain unchanged, or upon any particular footing of favor, every part of our system of trade, affecting our intercourse with America, could not with propriety be made subject of any *specific* engagement connected with the renewal of the colonial intercourse. Whether that intercourse be renewed or not, it ought to remain at all times *as free* as it now is, both to the Government of Great Britain and to that of the United States, to adopt, *from time to time*, such commercial regulations as either state may deem to be expedient for its own interest, consistently with the obligations of existing treaties. Mr. McLane is informed also, that while his Majesty views with great satisfaction the reduction of duties on certain articles the produce of his Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies, that no weight ought to be assigned to the reduction of those duties, as forming any part of the grounds on which the re-establishment of the intercourse may be acceded to."

All this is very kind indeed, only it seems to nullify the gracious intentions on the part of Brother Jonathan, on this subject. His Lordship knows, or if he does not the Liverpool and London members of Parliament could inform his Lordship, that these United States have been for the last fifty years Britain's best customers—buying more from her, and paying her better, than any other nation on the globe.

Really and soberly, after all, who would exchange the dignified and statesman-like character of the man who is said to write with a thimble on his thumb, for the entire lot of Councillors at Washington, including an Hon. Member of the House from the city of New-York, and a still higher Honorable from Baltimore—both successful ones?

There is one circumstance worthy of notice in this negociation. My Lord Aberdeen never moved a man on the chess-board, from July 19th to August 17th; and by hook and by crook it so happens, that the game finished in good set time to figure in the foreground of a message from the President at the opening of Congress.

ITEMS.

TREACHERY.—The last Kentucky Reporter informs that a Tennessee Judge has lately been to the seat of government of Kentucky, and so tampered with two or three members of the legislature, that it is probable a friend of the administration will be elected Senator in Congress, instead of Mr. Crittenden, the candidate of the Clay party. We shall see the result in a week or two.

Kentucky Senator.—The Louisville Journal of the 22d ult. says—"The intelligence from Frankfort leaves not the shadow of a doubt, that a Clay Senator will be elected. The moral certainty of this event is acknowledged there, both by the Clay and Jackson party."

Information to Ladies.—[illegible] may be cleaned by rubbing them with [illegible] and oil. Pulverized [illegible], afterwards rubbed on with the dry hand, makes them brighter.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Mrs. Jane Barley, who has been imprisoned for 35 years in the Four Courts' Marshalsea, Dublin, was lately liberated. The debt for which she was imprisoned was no more than 11 pounds. During the last seventeen years she has been kept in prison solely for the fees and sums due to the Marshal.— Her creditor, and his attorney, and all parties interested in the debt, had been dead a long time before her liberation.

The Court of King's Bench, for the District of Montreal, has decided that proprietors of steamboats are to be considered as common carriers, and legally responsible for the safe delivery of all goods entrusted to them, notwithstanding every clause to the contrary in their advertisements, bills of lading, or other documents. The Chief Justice maintained in his charge, that as bills of lading could not contain any valid clause annulling the existing laws, all such stipulations were void. The law is the same as to stage proprietors.

ILLINOIS.—The population of Illinois, as stated in the Vandalia Intelligencer, is 161,086 inhabitants. She is therefore entitled to three representatives.

Married,

In this town on the 10th inst. by Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS of Canaan New York, to Miss LOIS EDWARDS.

In Lisbon, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Levi Nelson. Mr. JOSHUA P. BURNHAM, to Miss MARY ANN BENNETT, daughter of deacon Amos Bennett.

At Groton, on Wednesday last, by Elder Levi Meech, Mr. OLIVER S. TYLER, of Preston, to Miss ANN LESTER, daughter of Mr. Amos Lester, of the former place.

Died,

In Bozrah, on the 29th ult., very suddenly, JAMES LAMB, Esq. aged 70 years.

At Colchester, on the 31st ult. after a distressing illness of seven days, CATHARINE, youngest daughter of Ralph Isham, Esq. aged 11 years. Her death was caused by taking a swallow from a solution of corrosive sublimate, supposing it to be cider.

At Lisbon (Hanover Society) on the 30th Dec. PHINEHAS ADAMS, aged 68.

Norwich Lyceum & Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at 7 o'clock. Lecture on Gravitation and the Centre of Gravity.

A CARD.

Rev. Otis Lane, of Sterling, gratefully acknowledges the payment of $50 into the Treasury of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Gentlemen's Association, Ladies' Association, and the Monthly Concert in Plainfield, to constitute him an honorary member of that Board. For this token of respect to him, they will accept his affectionate and christian salutations, and for their liberality in the cause of christian benevolence, may the blessing of many, ready to perish, come upon them.
Sterling, January, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Windham County Temperance Society, will meet at Windham, Willimantic, on Tuesday the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The public exercises will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
ISRAEL G. ROSE, Sec'y.
Westminster, Jan. 17, 1831. 1w

NOTICE.

AT the annual meeting of the Bozrah Society for the detection of Horse Thieves, holden at Noyes Simon's, in Bozrah, Dec. 28th, 1830, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz. Samuel Gager, Nehemiah Waterman, Thomas Baldwin, Gardner Avery, and Ebenezer Hough, *Directing Committee.*— Samuel A. Gager, Nehemiah Waterman, jr., Orimel Johnson, and Albert G. Avery, *Pursuers.*
JEHIAL JOHNSON, Secretary.
Jan. 12. 3w42

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. P. Brown & Co., is this day by mutual consent dissolved.
NATHAN BROWNELL,
WM. P. BROWN.

N. B. It is the intention of the parties to bring accounts to an immediate close. All those who prefer settling with either of the parties, to that of an Attorney, will be accommodated by calling before the first of July next.
Windham, Jan. 8th, 1831. 42

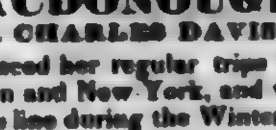
OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

325 bushels of Oysters, just landed and for sale very cheap—by the gallon at 60 cents.

Persons wishing to purchase five or ten bushels to put in their cellars for a winter evening's roast, can be accommodated by calling at the House of Refreshment under the Market.
Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 3w42

NEW-YORK AND NEW-LONDON

STEAM BOAT LINE VIA. NORWICH.



THE STEAM BOAT

MACDONOUGH,

CAPT. CHARLES DAVISON,

Has commenced her regular trips between New-London and New York, and will continue on this line during the Winter.

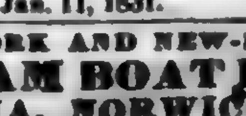
THE STEAM BOAT WILL LEAVE

NEW LONDON	NEW YORK
Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock p. m.	Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Light freight will be received at moderate rates.

☞ Stages connected with the line will convey passengers to and from Norwich.
Jan. 11. 7w42

Winter Arrangement.



ACCOMMODATION STAGE,

FROM NORWICH, VIA ESSEX, TO NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

LEAVES Norwich every Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock A. M. & arrives in New-Haven the same day.

Leaves New-Haven every Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M., and arrives in Norwich the same day.

This line will run to and from the boat from New-Haven to New-York.

The subscriber seeing the actual necessity of a line of Stages on this route, to avoid detention in the communication, which is not unfrequently the case between Norwich and New-York, has been induced to establish a regular line, and has been at much expense to provide good comfortable coaches, and careful drivers, for the public accommodation. Public patronage is solicited for the support of the above establishment, so far as the accommodation of the proprietor merits its favor.

Fare through $2 00
JOSEPH HYDE, Proprietor.
Norwich, Jan. 5, 1831. 41

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AT the Boot and Shoe business, one who can work on women's and children's boots and shoes.
THOS. J. RIDGWAY.
Norwich City, Jan. 12. 3w42

NEW BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED AT T. ROBINSON'S Book Store.

Exercises for the Closet, for every day in the year. By Rev. Wm. Jay, author of Christian Contemplated, Family Sermons, Family Prayers; 2 volumes.

Murray-street Discourses: Discourses delivered on Sabbath evenings, in Murray st. Church. By Dr. Cox, Dr. Spring, Dr. Skinner, and ten other distinguished Preachers.

Lectures on the Working Men's Party,— By Edward Everett.

A full and accurate account of the new method of curing *Dyspepsia*. By O. Halsted.

Speeches and *Forensic Arguments*—by Daniel Webster; with a Portrait.

Demonology and Witchcraft. By Sir Walter Scott.

Crabb's Dictionary of General Knowledge, containing more than five hundred engravings, and 600 closely printed pages: Price, one dollar and fifty cents.

A new and greatly enlarged and improved edition of Benjamin's Architecture.

Also for sale—Scott's Family Bible, best edition, in sheep and calf binding.

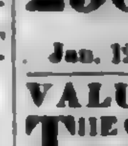
Several new Sabbath School Books, &c.

The Missionary Herald and North American Review, for January, are received. Persons wishing to take those works, are informed that those numbers commence a new volume, as well as a new year.
Jan. 12. 42

WATCHES, &c.

The subscriber has received by the last arrival from England, one case Superior English Watches, made expressly to order, and *warranted*. Patent Lever, Lepine, Gold and Silver Vertical Watches. Patent Clocks, *warranted* and regulated, very low. Gold and Silver Ware in great variety.
For sale by EDWARD COIT.
Jan. 11. 1831. 3w42

FRESH TEAS.



40 chests Hyson Skin Teas,
35 1-2 " Young Hyson "
20 1-2 " Bouchong "
of the latest importations.
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
January 12, 1831. 42

Webster's Speeches.

SPEECHES and Forensic Arguments, by Daniel Webster—in an octavo volume of 520 pages, with a splendid engraved likeness of the author, just published, and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book store.
Jan. 11, 1831. 42

BROWN HAVANA SUGAR.

40 boxes prime brown Havana Sugar for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
Jan. 12. 42

FLOUR.

250 bbls. Rochester Flour, for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
Jan. 12. 42

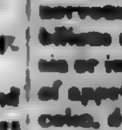
VALUABLE MILL POWER.

THE General Assembly of the State of Connecticut having granted a Charter to the *NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing Water Works on the Shetucket and Quinebaug Rivers, the company have purchased for that purpose an extensive tract of land, on which they have now erected, just below the junction of said Rivers, a substantial Stone Dam of 200 feet in length. From this Dam the water is conducted through a broad and deep Canal, extending about a mile on the margin of the Shetucket, and forming in its course an extensive range of valuable Mill privileges, which the Company now offer to sell or lease, on the most favorable terms.

The location for manufacturing is hardly equalled in New England; being within the flourishing town of Norwich, at the head of the River Thames, and only five hundred rods from Steam and Packet Navigation, affording every facility for the transportation of merchandise. The supply of water is at all times abundant; the surrounding country is populous & remarkably healthy, and the comforts of life can be obtained as low as in any other section. From these, and the numerous other advantages this property affords, it is deemed worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers generally —and they are respectfully invited to examine the plan and view the premises of the Company.

For further information apply to
EDWARD WHITING, or
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

TO RENT,



Two convenient Dwelling Houses, nearly new, pleasantly situated in East Chelsea. Possession given first of April. For terms enquire of
CHARLES F. LESTER,
ALBERT SMITH,
WM. D. RIPLEY.
Jan. 11, 1831. 42

TYLER'S PILLS, OR VEGETABLE FAMILY PHYSIC.

THE nature, and hitherto extensive use and wide circulation of these pills, for nearly THIRTY YEARS PAST, show, convincingly, that they possess great utility as a FAMILY medicine. They are particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy (as they contain no mercury) for all complaints occasioned by diseases of the liver and derangements in the functions of the digestive organs. Frequent or nervous head-aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, acid stomach, bilious colic, dropsy, in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels, requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and create the appetite, producing little disturbance to the system.

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and by his Agents in most of the principal Towns in the United States.
Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

At a court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the district of Lebanon, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1831.
Present [illegible] Watkins, Judge.

Six months from this date are allowed and limited by this court for the creditors of the estate of Abigail Hyde, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to James F. Mason, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And said Executor is to give notice of said limitation and allowance, by publishing a copy thereof three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on the public sign post in said district. 42
Attest ELIPHT HUNTINGTON, Clerk.

POETRY.

From the New-England Weekly Review.

MY BIRTH-DAY.

[illegible]

MEDLEY.

Both sacred and profane history bear testimony to the powerful influence Fables have upon the feelings and policy of ancient nations. It remains to prove whether the present generation are less susceptible of moral impressions than those of less enlightened antiquity.—*Village Record.*

THE LION, THE WOLF, AND THE DEER.—*A Fable.*—The young of a Lion and a Wolf were once cast ashore upon a beautiful and extensive island, which from time immemorial had been exclusively possessed by a large and noble herd of Deer. The young animals being in a very exhausted and destitute condition, earnestly petitioned the Deer for protection, and that they might find an asylum upon their island from the dangers they alleged, had driven them over the great water from their former place of residence.—The Deer with the unsuspecting confidence of frank and generous hospitality, not only granted their request, but kindly and tenderly cherished and fed them, in their incipient and helpless state.

The natural disposition of the strangers, however, soon began to display itself, and the deer becoming aware of the real character of their guests, found it necessary to stand upon their own defence, and to attempt to drive the invaders from their island. Many and bloody rencounters ensued, very destructive to both parties. At length, however, they agreed to cease from hostilities—divide the island between them, and make a league of mutual peace and amity, which should last as long as "the grass should grow, and the waters run." The lion on account of his strength, and the supposed generosity and nobility of his character, was exclusively entrusted with the safe keeping of the league, under the express provision that he should interpose his ample power to shield the now defenceless deer from the rapaciousness of the wolf. Not long after, however, the wolf found a young fawn quietly grazing on a small but fertile meadow, the possession of which had been guaranteed to her in the clearest manner by the treaty, and where, by many special favors received from the lion, she was growing up with great symmetry and beauty; and made instant preparation to devour her.

The fawn earnestly called upon the lion who happened that instant to pass by—and urged by the kindness her ancestors had formerly shown him when he was weak and helpless—by the generosity of his own nature—by the terms of their mutual compact, which he had several times sworn to maintain inviolate—by the signal benefits he had gratuitously bestowed upon her in her present situation—by the small, indeed, but willing aid she had rendered him on a recent occasion—by her utter helplessness, to save her from destruction. She alleged, too, that she had been careful to keep out of the way of the wolf, not to intrude upon the territory her ancestors had made over to him; but entirely to keep within the bounds of her own meadow. The lion bluntly told her that her pleas were unavailing—that the meadow could not be hers, because the wolf in previous time had been once round it, and that he (the lion) had promised, in case she died or voluntarily left it the wolf should have the next right, and that the contract prevented him from affording her the least protection. The wolf encouraged by this, told her that nature in making him strong and cunning, had given him a right to devour any animal he had the art and strength to subdue; and that, as to the contracts she spoke of, they were mere expedients to decoy and entrap such unsuspecting animals as herself, into the power of superior creatures, which by their cunning, sagacity and knowledge, were absolved from all moral obligations to adhere to their most solemn engagements. Finding this reasoning well pleasing to the lion, he without ceremony, fell remorselessly upon the fawn and tore her to pieces.

DILIGENCE.

Would you be useful and happy you must be diligent. Idleness is the rust of the soul. It will as certainly clothe the mind with ignorance as the body in rags. The compass of human life is but a span. The bloom of youth, if not despoiled by the untimely stroke of death, must soon give place to grey hairs and wrinkles. The fair morning of life is shortly succeeded by the setting sun; the gay attire of spring, by the autumn and the winter. If you live to become heads of families and active members of the community, many temporal cares and duties will devolve upon you. In addition to, all must be done in this short life, or remain undone for ever.

Lay these things together, and your conscience will bear witness that time is precious beyond all price. Yes! eternity hangs on every breath! Infinite consequences hunt in every pulse! And shall your precious, fleeting time be carelessly and extravagantly squandered? How soon is a minute wasted! Yet life is made up of minutes. Take care then of the small portions, the fragments of time. Gather them up, that nothing be lost. Take care of your [illegible] whole year. The flight of time is rapid and ceaseless. The steady sun and the rolling seasons measure out your days. The grave is before you.

Love of Dress.—There is a love of dress which causes a most extensive and lamentable moral devastation among the young. Courts, having jurisdiction of crimes, have, of late, often been called upon to inflict the severe penalties of the law against striplings, some youths of both sexes, where the sole object of the crime was personal decoration; and there are bleeding hearts of parents in this community at this moment, whose happiness has been destroyed by the misconduct and moral degradation of children, who yielded to their integrity and innocence to the temptations of fashionable attire. This seems to the more surprising, because in Europe, in the more [illegible] circles, it is now considered as a mark of vulgar taste to be particularly well dressed. No one indeed, can walk Washington-street in this City, without having his mind impressed by the display of costly apparel, which his eye discovers on almost every person he meets, and especially upon females. Can there be times of depression in business? is a natural question, when personal decoration is so rich and [illegible]—and another question as naturally succeeds, [illegible] ("the times are hard,") are all these [illegible] these fashionable dresses, honestly obtained? Let parents and friends look to it; the temptation is great; the desire is strong; the [illegible]—but this is the point—we [illegible] reflections by the distressing case of two handsome well dressed sisters, daughters of a respectable mechanic, [illegible] yesterday to the Police Court & bound over for shop lifting silks and [illegible] in this City, kept by a worthy [illegible] duty it was to prosecute them.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

A good rule.—One of the greatest evils of society, is an ignorant and corrupt magistrate—who [illegible] [illegible] consider his office merely as a means of emolument, and whose heart harbors no sympathies with the public good, is fixed in iniquitous and insurmountable selfishness.

"A husband in Alabama having been deserted, was advised to apply to the Courts for redress. 'No [illegible], I shall never see any body [illegible] into my shop and work out a [illegible] I could get in the [illegible] year."

NEW BOOKS.

Essay on the Prize Question, whether the use of distilled Liquors, or the traffic in them, is compatible, at the present time, with making a profession of Christianity. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover.

Religion, and the Triumph of Faith: Poems, by Rev. Daniel Huntington.

The Christian's Daily Walk with God—from the works of the Rev. Matthew Henry. This little work is done up in the style of "Daily Food."

Observations upon the Peloponnesus and Greek Islands, made in 1829, by Rufus Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

A full and accurate account of the new method of curing Dyspepsia, discovered and practised by O. Halsted. With some observations of diseases of the digestive organs.

A Vocabulary of the principal words in the New Testament, and a Dictionary of Proper Names, with remarks on the whole, and upon each book, and other helps for Teachers of Sabbath Schools. By H. G. O. Dwight.

A Memoir of Jane E. J. Taylor, who died in the 14th year of her age. By T. Lewis, of Islington.

The Christian Lyre, No. 2. By Joshua Leavett.

The Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures, by William Jay.

Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

The Malte-Brun School Geography, by S. G. Goodrich.

The American Almanac for 1831.

Just received at

R. HUBBARD'S Book store.

Jan. 4, 1831. 41

VALUABLE

SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

THE Malte Brun School Geography and Atlas, containing 19 maps and charts, and illustrated by 140 good designs, by Tisdale and others—for sale by

T. ROBINSON.

Jan. 3, 1831. 41

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

Cooper's new novel—The Water Witch, or the Skimmer of the Seas.

President Quincy's Centennial Address,

Sprague's Centennial Ode,

Grimkie's Oration,

Wirt's Oration,

Lady Morgan's France in 1830,

Observations on the Peloponnesus and Greek Islands,

Watson's Theological Institute,

Lawrence on the Diseases of the Horse,

Travels West of the Mississippi,

The American Almanac, containing more than three hundred pages of useful information,

The Comic Annual, and many others suitable for a new year's offering.

Dec. 29. 40

REMOVAL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

HAVE removed to the New Brick Store, next building west of their former stand.

Jan. 1st, 1831. 41

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,

Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,

Horse and deck Nail Rods,

Shoe Shapes,

Spanish Hoops,

Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.

Band Iron,

English blistered Steel,

American do. do.

Cast Steel, various sizes and brands, Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands

German Steel,

Tub Steel,

Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,

Sheet Iron,

500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

900 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,

600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel. &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,

10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,

150 bags Shot,

20 kegs Powder,

30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verdiss,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Descuna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

FOR SALE,

A first rate family HORSE and CHAISE. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH HYDE or the subscriber.

S. W. BOATH.

Dec. 13. 38

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the NORWICH CHEAP STORE

A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations.

—Among them are—

Blue, black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,

30 pieces new style superfine Prints,

20 do. middling and low priced.

A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,

Foreign and domestic Carpeting,

Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,

Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

FLOUR, &c.

150 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,

10 bbls. Buckwheat do.

10 boxes brown Hav. Sugar,

2 boxes white Havana do.

3 " loaf and lump do.

20 " bunch Raisins,

20 half and quarter boxes do.

10 drums best Smyrna Figs,

2 boxes Citron, &c. &c.

For sale at very low prices, by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Jan. 3. 41

MUSSEY'S IMPROVED

CARRIAGE BOXES,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, Carriage Makers, have examined Mussey's improved Wagon Boxes, and without hesitation pronounce the improvement the best we have ever seen. We are confident they will save fifty per cent. of the cost of the common box in setting, besides they will be worth as much again to the owners of Carriages, in which they are used. We, therefore, would advise all dealers in boxes for carts, wagons, &c. to keep this kind for sale, if they can get them, in preference to any others, for we do not believe that any intelligent Carriage Maker will buy the common kind, if he can get the improved ones at a fair price.

Dudly Woodworth, Alfred Smith, J. W. Wentworth, *New London, Conn.*

E. Y. Waldo, *Norwich, Conn.*

James Brewster, *New Haven, Conn.*

W. E. Loomis, Elisha B. Pratt, *Hartford, Conn.*

N. B. The above mentioned boxes are manufactured by French & Hempsted, of New London, Conn. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, sole Agents for Norwich and vicinity.

Jan. 1, 1831. 1y41

NORWICH, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, &

SUPERIOR

FAMILY STORES,

For sale constantly by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE.

Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.

Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.

Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Colmenar, Claret, Malaga and Geneva.

FRUIT, &c.

Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Saltana and Smyrna Raisins; Zante Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; fine India Soy; Essence of Anchovies; Chillie Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Catsup; Salad Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.

Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponaceous compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.

Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug, Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's, Storm's and Billings' fine in small papers, cut and in bulk.

SUGARS.

White and brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, for a dish of tea.

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Knapp's, sponge and Lee & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick; Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. 1f36

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. W. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. 1f32

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,

100 sides Upper Leather,

100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,

20 doz. Calf Skins,

20 " Morocco,

20 " Linings,

10 " Bindings,

150 lbs. Shoe Thread,

4 bbls. Fish Oil,

1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,

and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

A few BOARDERS can be accommodated by applying to

EBENEZER COOLEY.

Norwich, Dec. 20. 4w40

CHAIRS.

CONGDON & TRACY

Have just received a new supply of Chairs, consisting of fancy, with cane and flag seats, imitation fancy, dining, sewing, rocking and a great variety of children's Chairs, Stools, Crickets, &c. all of which are warranted equal to any made in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, a few doors East of Mr. Peleg Hunt's store, Norwich Falls.

Jan. 1, 1831. tf41

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by *Waldo & Davis*, where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice.

WM. M. CAREW & SON.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 41

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES,

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of a sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 21, 1830. eow1y28

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

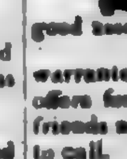
The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

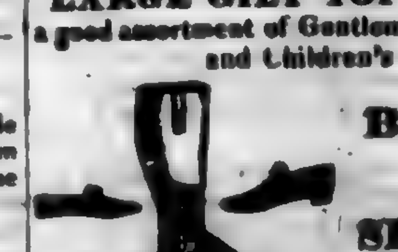
April 6. 1f9

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf30

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of December last, a black yearling Steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

HEZEKIAH M. BAKER.

Scotland, Dec. 30, 1830. 41

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of April next,

TWO new Dwelling Houses, with a good well of water, situated on Warren-street.

—ALSO—

Two commodious Houses on the Main street leading to the Town, opposite the Hay Scales. For terms enquire of

CHRISTOPHER VAIL,

living on the premises.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 6w41

TO PAPER-MAKERS.

TO LET,

THE PAPER MILL on Mill River, in the lower part of Hamden, belonging to the estate of E. Whitney, late of New Haven, deceased. This Mill has been lately repaired thoroughly—many parts of it are entirely new, and considerable additions have been made to it. There are five Dwelling Houses, two Barns and about 30 acres of Land, connected with the establishment. The Mill has in it three Engines, entirely new, and a Cylinder Machine for making paper. It is situated on the Cheshire Turnpike, about three miles from New-Haven Harbor, on an unfailing stream. The whole will be let on reasonable terms.

Enquire of

HENRY W. EDWARDS, or JAMES GOODRICH.

New-Haven, Dec. 27, 1830. 3w41

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 21 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

One other Farm, 17 miles from the Landing, of 104 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 30 acres, which will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms, all together or separate.

STEPHEN MAPLES.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1831. tf41

FOR SALE,

The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of Mansfield, Ct. on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by Hutchins & Beers. The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 18 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, and about thirty-five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 20 miles from Hartford and 22 from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 1st of January. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH,
of Norwich
or JOS. HUTCHINS,
Canterbury

Dec. 10, 1830. 38

AUCTION.

The Dwelling House and Barn formerly occupied by me, situated on Bean Hill, with three acres of Land, will be sold at Auction on the 15th day of January, 1831, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. H. BIRCHARD.

Dec. 28. 3w40

FOR SALE,

A number of small Building Lots, situated in East Chelsea. Also, a new Dwelling House, built for two families, with a well of soft, pure water. A liberal credit will be given on a part of the purchase money, if disposed of together.

For further information please to call on Mr. DIXWELL LATHROP or the subscriber.

J. B. PALMER.

Dec. 28. 3w39

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, contemplating a different arrangement in his business, or a removal from this place, offers for sale the Dwelling House where he now lives, and also the next adjoining South. He will sell them for a less sum than any real estate of its value can be purchased in this city.

☞Persons indebted to me will see by the above, that it is necessary for me to request them to call and settle their accounts, or pay the same when presented, that I may be able to call on my creditors, or pay their accounts when presented.

N. B. If the above real estate is not applied for soon, it will be leased for a term of years.

A. KINGSLEY.

The subscriber has on hand Grave Stones of every description, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. Will take in payment all kinds of grain, pork in the hog, wood, and most other kinds of produce, from this time until the first of March.

Norwich, Dec. 25, 1830. 10w40

TO BE LET,

For one or more years from the 1st of April next, the stand formerly occupied by Gen. Nathan Pendleton, consisting of a dwelling house, store and out buildings—together with 15 acres of choice land, in prime order, and a fine orchard of choice fruit trees thereon. The situation is eligible for a country store, embracing as many conveniences as are usually found. The store will be let separately, or the whole together.

PHEBE PENDLETON.

N. Stonington, Dec. 20. 6w39

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 30

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Avery Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY SUTTON, *on the premises.*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

JOSEPH BACKUS

Offers for sale the house where he now stays, pleasantly located, and too well known to need any description.

—ALSO—

The handsome two story Dwelling House, on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Stephenson Clark.

—ALSO—

The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

For further particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 36

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door north of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately—a Dwelling House situated on the west side of the River, recently occupied by Freeman Lovell.—For further particulars enquire of

F. LOVELL, or E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 6w38

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the north-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

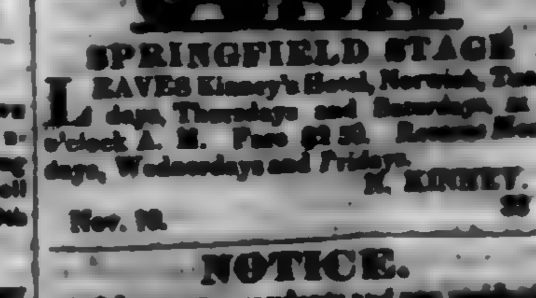
FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21



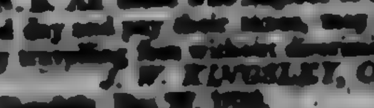
NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 13, 1830. 38



SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2.50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 32

NOTICE.

ALL persons, residents and non residents, liable to pay the subscriber's State tax on the assessment list of 1830, in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that I will meet them at the house of Mr. Preston Ladd in said Franklin, on Monday the 24th day of January 1831, for the purpose of receiving said tax.

N. B. All those who neglect to attend on said day and pay their taxes, may expect to pay travelling fees without discrimination.

F. W. KINGSLEY, Collector.

Franklin, Dec. 27, 1830. 3w40

Fire Insurance.

THE Norwich Fire Insurance Co. with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against loss by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 43. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1831. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1707

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

AT T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Exercises for the Closet, for every day in the year. By Rev. Wm. Jay, author of Christian Contemplated, Family Sermons, Family Prayers; 2 volumes.

Murray-street Discourses; Discourses delivered on Sabbath evenings, in Murray st. Church. By Dr. Cox, Dr. Spring, Dr. Skinner, and ten other distinguished Preachers.

Lectures on the Working Men's Party.—By Edward Everett.

A full and accurate account of the new method of curing Dyspepsia. By O. Halsted.

Speeches and Forensic Arguments—by Dainiel Webster; with a Portrait.

Demonology and Witchcraft. By Sir Walter Scott.

Crabb's Dictionary of General Knowledge, containing more than five hundred engravings, and 400 closely printed pages. Price, one dollar and fifty cents.

A new and greatly enlarged and improved edition of Benjamin's Architecture.

Also for sale—Scott's Family Bible, best edition, in sheep and calf binding.

Several new Sabbath School Books, &c.

The Missionary Herald and North American Review, for January, are received. Persons wishing to take those works, are informed that these numbers commence a new volume, as well as a new year.

Jan. 12. 42

NEW BOOKS.

Essay on the Prize-Question, whether the use of distilled Liquors, or the traffic in them, is compatible, at the present time, with making a profession of Christianity. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover.

Religion, and the Triumphs of Faith: Poems, by Rev. Daniel Huntington.

The Christian's Daily Walk with God—from the works of the Rev. Matthew Henry. This little work is done up in the style of "Daily Food."

Observations upon the Peloponnesus and Greek Islands, made in 1829, by Rufus Anderson, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

A full and accurate account of the new method of curing Dyspepia, discovered and practiced by O. Halsted. With some observations of Diseases of the Digestive organs.

A Vocabulary of the principal words in the New Testament, and a Dictionary of Proper Names, with remarks on the whole, and upon each book, and other helps for Teachers of Sabbath Schools. By H. G. O. Dwight.

A Memoir of Jane E. J. Taylor, who died in the 14th year of her age. By T. Lewis, of Islington.

The Christian Lyre, No. 2. By Joshua Leavett.

The Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures, by William Jay.

Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

The Malte-Brun School Geography, by S. G. Goodrich.

The American Almanac for 1831.

Just received at

R. HUBBARD'S Book store.

Jan. 4, 1831. 41

Webster's Speeches.

SPEECHES and Forensic Arguments, by Daniel Webster—in an octavo volume of 520 pages, with a splendid engraved likeness of the author, just published, and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book store.

Jan. 11, 1831. 42

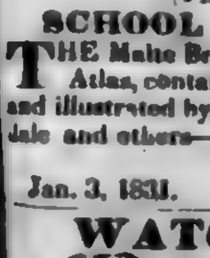
VALUABLE SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

THE Malte Brun school Geography and Atlas, containing 19 maps and charts, and illustrated by 149 good designs, by Tisdale and others—for sale by

T. ROBINSON.

Jan. 3, 1831. 41

WATCHES, &c.

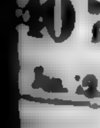


The subscriber has received by the last arrival from England, one case Superior English Watches, made expressly to order, and warranted. Patent Lever, Lepine, Gold and Silver Vertical Watches. Patent Clocks, warranted and regulated, very low. Gold and Silver Ware in great variety.

For sale by EDWARD COIT.

Jan. 11, 1831. 3w42

FRESH TEAS.



40 chests Hyson Skin Teas,
25 1-2 " Young Hyson "
20 1-2 " Souchong "
of the latest importations.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

January 12, 1831. 42

BROWN HAVANA SUGAR.

40 boxes prime brown Havana Sugar for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Jan. 12. 42

FLOUR.

250 bbls. Rochester Flour, for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Jan. 12. 42

OIL.

5 bbls. white winter strained head Oil—just received and warranted of the first quality,

Also, refined Whale do.

For sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 4. 41

FLOUR, &c.

130 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,
10 bbls. Buckwheat do.
20 boxes brown Hav. Sugar,
2 boxes white Havana do.
2 " loaf and lump do.
10 " bunch Raisins,
20 half and quarter boxes do.
10 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
2 boxes Citron, &c. &c.
For sale at very low prices, by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Jan. 5. 41

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the

NORWICH CHEAP STORE

A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations.

—Among them are—

Blue, Black, Brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,
30 pieces new style superfine Prints,
20 do. middling and low prized.
A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,
Foreign and domestic Carpeting,
Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,
Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

DISSULUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. P. Brown & Co., is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

NATHAN BROWNELL,
WM. P. BROWN.

N. B. It is the intention of the parties to bring accounts to an immediate close. All those who prefer settling with either of the parties, to that of an Attorney, will be accommodated by calling before the first of July next.

Windham, Jan. 8th, 1831. 42

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

325 bushels of Oysters, just landed and for sale very cheap—by the gallon at 80 cents.

Persons wishing to purchase five or ten bushels to put in their cellars for a winter evening's roast can be accommodated by calling at the House of Refreshment under the Market.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 3w42

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Hewes*, in *Windham*, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS,

of the first quality.

Also, a choice selection of

WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may *depend* upon having Medicine *put up* to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO.

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf30

REMOVAL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

HAVE removed to the New Brick Store, next building west of their former stand.

Jan. 1st, 1831. 41

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AT the Boot and Shoe business, one who can work on woman's and children's boots and shoes.

THOS. J. RIDGWAY.

Norwich City, Jan. 12. 3w42

A few BOARDERS can be accommodated by applying to

EBENEZER COOLEY.

Norwich, Dec. 28. 4w40

FOR SALE,

A first rate family HORSE and CHAISE. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH HYDE or the subscriber.

R. W. ROATH.

Dec. 15. 38

BROOMS, BROOMS, &c.

2000 flat and round Brooms, 500 brush Brooms,

Cocoa and Cocoa Shells—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 5. 41

MILL SAWS.

1 case "Rowland's" Philadelphia Mill and Crosscut Saws, just opened, for sale at

THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

Jan. 4. 41

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of December inst. a black yearling steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away.

HEZEKIAH M. BAKER.

Scotland, Dec. 30, 1830. 41

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleaning and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by *Waldo & Davis*, where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice.

WM. M. CAREW & SON.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 41

VALUABLE MILL POWER.

THE General Assembly of the State of Connecticut having granted a Charter to the *NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing Water Works on the Shetucket and Quinebaug Rivers, the company have purchased for that purpose an extensive tract of land, on which they have now erected, just below the junction of said Rivers, a substantial Stone Dam of 220 feet in length. From this Dam the water is conducted through a broad and deep Canal, extending about a mile on the margin of the Shetucket and forming in its course an extensive range of valuable Mill privileges, which the Company now offer to sell or lease, on the most favorable terms.

The location for manufacturing is hardly equalled in New England; being within the flourishing town of Norwich, at the head of the River Thames, and only five hundred rods from Steam and Packet Navigation, affording every facility for the transportation of merchandize. The supply of water is at all times abundant; the surrounding country is populous & remarkably healthy, and the comforts of life can be obtained as low as in any other section. From these, and the numerous other advantages the property affords, it is deemed worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers generally—and they are respectfully invited to examine the plan and view the premises of the Company.

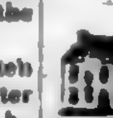
For further information apply to

EDWARD WHITING, or
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

JOSEPH BACKUS



Offers for sale the house where he now stays—pleasantly located, and too well known to need any description.

—ALSO—

The handsome two story Dwelling House, on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimeus Clark.

—ALSO—

The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

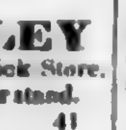
For further particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 38

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,



A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

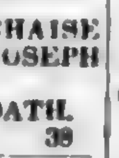
TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

TO BE LET,



And possession given immediately—a Dwelling House situated on the west side of the River, recently occupied by Freeman Lovell.—For further particulars enquire of

F. LOVELL;
or E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 6w38

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship-yard. A plan of them will be shewn. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

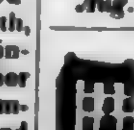
FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

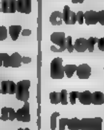


A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf 21

FOR SALE,



The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of Mansfield, Ct. on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by Hutchins & Bacon. The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 16 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, and about thirty-five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 20 miles from Hartford and 22 from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 1st of January. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH,
of Norwich
or JOS. HUTCHINS,
Canterbury

Dec. 10, 1830. 38

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 31 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

One other Farm, 1½ miles from the Landing, of 106 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 60 acres, which will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms, all together or separate.

STEPHEN MAPLES.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1831. tf41

TO PAPER-MAKERS.

TO LET,

THE PAPER MILL on Mill River, in the lower part of Hamden, belonging to the estate of E. Whitney, late of New Haven, deceased. This Mill has been lately repaired thoroughly—many parts of it are entirely new, and considerable additions have been made to it. There are five Dwelling Houses, two Barns and about 30 acres of Land, connected with the establishment. The Mill has in it three Engines, entirely new, and a Cylinder Machine for making paper. It is situated on the Cheshire Turnpike, about three miles from New-Haven Harbor, on an unfailing stream. The whole will be let on reasonable terms.

Enquire of

HENRY W. EDWARDS,
or JAMES GOODRICH.

New-Haven, Dec. 27, 1830. 3w41

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

TO RENT,

Two convenient Dwelling Houses nearly new, pleasantly situated in East Chelsea. Possession given first of April. For terms enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
ALBERT SMITH,
WM. D. RIPLEY.

Jan. 11, 1831. 42

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of April next,

TWO new Dwelling Houses, with a good well of water, situated on Warren-street.

—ALSO—

Two commodious Houses on the Main street leading to the Town, opposite the Hay Scales. For terms enquire of

CHRISTOPHER VAIL,
living on the premises.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 5w41

NOTICE.

ALL persons, residents and non residents, liable to pay the subscriber a State tax on the assessment list of 1829 in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that I will meet them at the house of Mr. Fredus Ladd, in said Franklin, on Monday the 20th day of January 1831, for the purpose of receiving said tax.

N. B. All those who neglect to attend on said day and pay their taxes, may expect to pay travelling fees without discrimination.

J. W. KINGSLEY, Collector.

Franklin, Dec. 27, 1830. 3w40

At a court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the district of Lebanon, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1831.

Present Denison Wattles, Judge.

Six months from this date are allowed and limited by this court for the creditors of the estate of Abigail Hyde, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to James F. Mason, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And said Executor is to give notice of said limitation and allowance, by publishing a copy thereof three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on two public sign posts in said district. [42

Attest ELIPHT. HUNTINGTON, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

Six months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Leffingwell, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate to Charles Lathrop and Mrs. Joanna Lathrop, the Administrators thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

The said Administrators are directed to give notice of this order, by advertising three weeks in succession, in some newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post in said Norwich. [41

Attest *BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Norwich, Ct., Jan. 1st, 1831.

WILLIAM APES, David Austin, Leonard Avery, Elisha Babcock, Franklin Barns, Silas Bickfort, Charles Bigelow, Calista A. Birchard, Briar Brown, Clark Browne, Christopher Brumley, Abby Bushnell, Elizabeth Carew, Henry W. Carew, Henrietta S. Caves, Lydia P. Clift, Richard Cranston, James Culver, Truman M. Ellis, Daniel Fisher, H. T. Fuller, Harriet Gallup, Ambrose Gardiner, Alex. Graham, Moses Grant, Charles F. Harris, Olevia Harvey, Samuel M. Hill, Samuel Holmes, Elisha H. Holmes, Lewis Hyde, Simeon Joquith, Nancy Jillson, William H. Johnson, Corey K. Lewis, William Mahony, Andrew Mason, Rhoda B. Mason, Betsey L. Mitchel, Charles Morgan, Roswell Morgan, (2) Susan Morgan, A. Partridge, Adam Pendleton, Hannah H. Perkins, Alfred J. Perkins, (2) Abraham Rice, David H. Rogers, Henry Rogers, O. G. Rundell, John Ryan, Eliza Simon, John C. Thatcher, Susanna Thompson, Caroline Tracy, Henry B. Tracy, Augs. V. H. Webb, Lucy Webb, Tobun Wentworth, (2) Harriet Williams, Samuel M. Williams, Samuel P. Williams, Hanah L. Worthington—*Norwich*—Chester Huntington, *Bozrah.* [41

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Plainfield, Jan. 1, 1831.

BENJAMIN ARNOLD, Silas Bailey, Amos Bates, John B. Briggs, Joseph Burtram, George W. Burt, Mary Clarke, Joseph Congdon, Fanner Dowser, E. C. Eaton, Josiah Fuller, Ruth Gates, James Gordon Esq. (2) Ruth W. Graves, Waston Greene, Abigail Hall, Allen Harris & Co., Alexer D. Hood, Latam Hopkins, Vincent Hinckley, (2) Freeman Jacobs, Amos Johnson, William Kinne Esq. (2) Oliver Kingsbury, Isaac Knight, James McCann, Roxilla Perkins, Mary D. Perkins, Dexter S. Phetteplace, Simon Phillips, (2) Jedediah Potter, Secretary of the Temperance Society, D. Tuttle Esq. George J. Vaughn, James Wilson, Alexander M. Wilson, Anna Witter, (3.) [41]

R. L. FULLER, P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, contemplating a different arrangement in his business, or a removal from this place, offers for sale the Dwelling House where he now lives, and also the next adjoining South. He will sell them for a less sum than any real estate of its value can be purchased in this city.

☞Persons indebted to me will see by the above, that it is necessary for me to request them to call and settle their accounts, or pay the same when presented, that I may be able to call on my creditors, or pay their accounts when presented.

N. B. If the above real estate is not applied for soon, it will be leased for a term of years.

A. KINGSLEY.

The subscriber has on hand Grave Stones of every description, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. Will take in payment all kinds of grain, pork in the hog wood, and most other kinds of produce, from this time until the first of March.

Norwich, Dec. 25, 1830. 10w40

TO BE LET,

For one or more years from the 1st of April next, the stand formerly occupied by Gen. Nathan Pendleton, consisting of a dwelling house, store and out buildings—together with 15 acres of choice land, in prime order, and a fine orchard of choice fruit trees thereon. The situation is eligible for a country store, embracing as many conveniences as are usually found. The store will be let separately, or the whole together.

PHEBE PENDLETON.

N. Stonington, Dec. 20 6w39

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

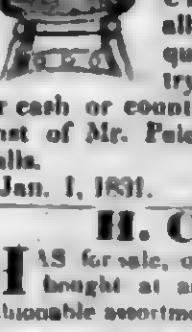
HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CHAIRS.

CONGDON & TRACY



Have just received a new supply of Chairs, consisting of fancy, with cane and flag seats, imitation fancy, dining, sewing, rocking and a great variety of children's Chairs, Stools, Crickets, &c. all of which are warranted equal to any made in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, a few doors East of Mr. Peleg Hunt's store, Norwich Falls.

Jan. 1, 1831. tf41

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES.

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

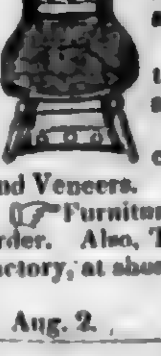
Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES.

together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

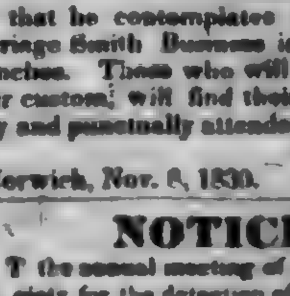
The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

NOTICE.

AT the annual meeting of the Bozrah Society for the detection of Horse Thieves, holden at Noyes Smith's, in Bozrah, Dec. 18th, 1830, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz. Samuel Gager, Nehemiah Waterman, Thomas Baldwin, Gardner Avery, and Ebenezer Hough, *Directing Committee.*—Samuel A. Gager, Nehemiah Waterman, jr., Orimel Johnson, and Albert G. Avery, *Pursuers.*

JEHIAL JOHNSON, Secretary.

Jan. 12. 3w42

MISCELLANY,

From the Illinois Monthly Magazine.

THE MISSIONARIES.

One fine morning in May, 18—, two of those large boats in which families emigrating to the West, descend our rivers, were seen slowly floating down the Ohio. Built of rough, heavy timber, and intended to move only with the current, these unwieldly vessels lay silent and motionless on the wave that bore them gently towards their destination. At a small village, (or rather at a spot intended to be occupied as such,) the boats were brought to the shore and moored, and the passengers began to mingle with the people whom curiosity had drawn to the landing place. It was a missionary family, proceeding to its station among the Osage Indians, that halted thus in the wilderness to receive a foretaste of the scenes, that awaited them in the distant forest.

The place at which they had stopped, was a level plain of rich alluvion, from which the timber had been cleared for the space of a mile along the river, and nearly that depth into the forest. A cluster of cabins recently built of rough logs, to which the bark still adhered, presented to the eyes of our travellers, a specimen of human existence, more nearly approaching the rudeness of savage life, than any thing they had yet seen. There was nothing here to recall to their memory their own lovely homes—the beautiful villages of New England. There was no green spot shaded with venerable trees, hallowed to the repose of the dead; no church, pointing its spire to heaven, and offering a holy refuge to the living.—Here were no rural embellishments, indicating taste, and neatness, and enjoyment—no domestic trees, no honey suckle bowers, nor any of those ornaments which beautify the village, and give to the humblest cottage an air of elegance. Gardens, and orchards, and meadows there were none, nor any dwelling that seemed to be endeared to a human being by the name of house. The ground, newly cleared, was thickly set with stumps, and covered with a rank growth of weeds. The frail and unsightly cabins, standing apart from each other, and destitute of out houses and enclosures, seemed to be, as they really were, the temporary residence of an unsettled people. But cheerless as this spot appeared to those who have been accustomed to all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, it was such as all new towns in the West once had been—such, perhaps, as the hamlets were, on the shores of the Atlantic, where the voices of the Pilgrims first ascended in prayer to Him, who brought them in safety out of the land of persecution.

And yet the scene was not destitute of attraction.—Art had done little to spoil, and nothing to embellish it; but nature had been prodigal of her bounties.—As the travellers stood on the bank, they beheld the "beautiful river" for miles above and below them, rolling gently along, with a surface as smooth as polished crystal. The shores were slightly curved, swelling out on each other, so as to exhibit a series of long and graceful bends. The banks, so far as the eye could reach, were low, and subject to inundation by the spring floods; but the vegetation which formed their chief beauty, was rich beyond description.—Springing from a deep alluvian soil, the forest trees reared their interwoven branches and foliage, forming an impenetrable shade. The hues of the forest were as various as they were beautiful. Here was the melancholy cypress, with a dark trunk and sombre leaf, and the tall sycamore with a stem of snowy whiteness, and a foliage of light green. The poplar, the elm, the maple and the gum, with numerous other trees, exhibited every variety of verdure between these extremes. The dogwood and the redbud, countless in number, decked the whole scene with their rich blossoms, the former of pure white, and the varieties of the latter glowing with all the shades between a pink and a deep scarlet. Then there was a locust, rich in fragrance as in hue, the delicate catalpa, the yellow flower of the tulip tree; the graceful cane covered the ground, the willow fringed the stream, the vines crept to the top of the tallest trees, and the misletoe hung among the branches. The luxuriant soil, while it loaded itself with a gigantic vegetation, gave a depth and vividness to the coloring of the landscape, that imparted strength and character to the scene. But if the eye was charmed, there was a loneliness, a stillness, and a silence, reigning throughout the scene, that touched the heart. The very beauties that delighted, and the quietness that soothed, testified that man was a stranger here, and told the traveller that he was alone with his God.

Such was the feeling of the Missionaries as they gazed on this gentle stream and its wild shore.—They had left their homes and their friends, their pious companions, their cherished relatives, and the scenes of their childhood, and they were going beyond the confines of civil society, to dwell with the savage in his own wild woods. As they travelled to the west, they had seen the traces of civilization, becoming every day more faint—every day they found the villages ruder and more distant from each other—until at last they had reached the abodes of the hunter, where the rifle and the axe furnished the means of subsistence and defence. An immense tract of wilderness was yet to be traversed, before they could reach the scene of future labors, and they felt and to think how seldom the smile of a countryman, or the voice of a brother, would cheer them on their way.—Their spirits sunk, as they looked at the boundless extent of forest—gorgeous as it was to the eye, it was still as a blooming desert, containing nothing to warm the heart, or cherish the affections. Every object around them was strange, and they felt like exiles wandering far from the land of their birth.

These were trials, however, that had been anticipated; and it was easy to see in the mournful countenances of these humble Christians, as they wandered along the shore, that a heavier visitation was brooding over them, than those which were necessarily incident to their situation. One of their companions, a beloved sister, was about to breathe her last sigh.—The messenger of death had arrested her in the wilderness; giving a solemn warning to those who journeyed with her, that although they had forsaken the haunts of men, they had not escaped the casualties of human existence. Even here, where nature bloomed so fresh, where every surrounding object teemed with youth, and fragrance, the messenger of fate could reach its victim. Bound on a mission of love, and bringing the tidings to thousands, yet they also bore with them the evidence of their own mortality. Death was silently pursuing their footsteps, watching his own appointed time, to claim the tribute which all must pay to the insatiate king of terrors.

The situation of the dying missionary was soon known to the villagers, and a few of them went to offer, in their own homely way, the offices of hospitality; but they came too late—the sufferer was too feeble to be removed—and the mourning strangers said that they needed nothing from human kindness but a grave for their companion. The visitors were deeply affected. The death bed exhibits at all times a solemn and a touching scene; and though of daily occurrence, its frequency does not destroy its fearful interest. There are few who reason coldly in the chamber of dissolution, and the imagination is easily excited by an incidental circumstance, which brings an additional pang to the parting of the living and the dying. The present scene was one of no ordinary interest. The sufferer was a young and delicate female. A husband watched over her pallet, and two lively children, unconscious of the loss they were about to sustain, were with difficulty withheld from her embrace. The severing of hearts wedded in love—the parting of a mother from her infant children—are events which the most callous cannot view without emotion; but on ordinary occasions there is a melancholy pleasure in the reflection, that the survivors will often visit the grave of the deceased, to drop the unseen tear of affection. Even this mournful consolation was now wanting, and those who surrounded felt that when the soul of their friend should have departed, they must abandon her earthly remains, retaining no relic of her whom they had dearly loved. Her tomb would be on the wild shore, where no kindred ashes slept, and where they who dwell near the spot, could only point out as a stranger's grave.

The solemn moment had arrived when none affected to doubt the truth which was too evident, or sought to detain the spirit in its earthly abode. The spirit had begun to assume its celestial character, and was already invested in the eyes of the beholders, with the attributes of a brighter existence. An angel seemed lingering among them as if unwilling to sever too rudely the chords of affection, with which she had been united to human beings. She spoke little; but her words shewed that her thoughts partook of the change she was about to undergo. Her affections alternately lingered on the earth, and soared towards a better existence. The bosom of the saint swelled with a [illegible] joy; but the heart of the [illegible] mother clung to the dearly cherished objects of its parental and [illegible] earthly passion.

The mission family [illegible] a number of persons of both sexes, and it was gratifying to see in their deportment, how [illegible] religion to the heart of [illegible]. Though deeply affected, there was a [illegible] composure, a quiet humility, and an entire resignation in all their words and actions. They spoke not of death as the loathsome companion of disease, or the precursor of corruption, but as the natural [illegible] consummation of a [illegible] being. They [illegible]

her who was going to a better world, but for those who remained. Their voices were firm and cheerful—and even the timid soul that was fluttering in hope and fear, and joy, of the moment, acquired calmness, from the serenity of others.

Such was the day. Evening came, and the sufferer still lived. Prayer and hymns were heard at intervals throughout the night, but all else was silent, and at a late hour they who cast a look at the shore beheld a dim light still emanating from the chamber of death, and appearing as a bright speck in the surrounding gloom—like the lingering soul, whose feeble radiance still gleamed in the dark "valley of the shadow of death."

The following day was the Sabbath: at the dawn, the villagers hastened to the boats. The missionaries were already engaged at their morning devotions. The voice of prayer was heard, ascending through the stillness of that quiet hour. The accents were low and trembling, but distinctly audible. The speaker alluded to her whose spirit had gone to the mansions of the blessed, and prayed for the bereaved husband and orphan children, and then the villagers knew that she in whose fate they felt so deeply interested suffered no longer. After a moments pause, the notes of sacred songs were heard, floating over the tide—so sweet, so mournful, that every eye was moistened.

At sunset the same day, the remains of the stranger were borne to the place of burial, by her late companions, followed by the inhabitants of the village.—A large Indian mound in the rear of the town, had been selected, as the only spot not subject to inundation. The grave was opened on the summit of this eminence, and here was the body of a Christian female deposited among the relicts of heathen warriors. The inhabitants, and the mission family stood around, with their heads reverently uncovered, while one of the missionaries addressed them—then some one raised a hymn, and the whole of the company joined, chanting with a solemn fervor, as if a flood of devotional feeling had burst spontaneously from every bosom at the same instant: and when they all knelt upon the mound it was not from any signal or invitation given by man, but God touched their hearts and as the song ceased, they all involuntary prostrated themselves before His throne.

When the people rose, and the officiating clergyman had dismissed them with his usual benediction, the widowed husband stepped forward, leading one of his children in each hand. For a moment he stood by the newly filled grave, gazing on it with an agony which he strove in vain to subdue. In a broken voice he thanked the people of the village for their kindness and committed the remains of his wife to their protection. He begged them to mark and remember the place of interment, in order that "if hereafter a stranger in passing through their village, should ask them for the grave of Maria ———, they could lead them to the spot."

BY THE LATE MAILS.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated

WASHINGTON, January 9th, 1831.

For several years past, the eighth of January has been ushered in by the roaring of cannon, accompanied by the huzzas of office seeking, and heated politicians. I would not in the least detract from the merits, or the importance of the battle of New-Orleans; but the adherents of Gen. Jackson have celebrated the 8th of January by dinners, speeches, orations, noise, and carousals, for political purposes alone, and have bestowed on him all the credit of that brilliant and decisive victory, as fully as they could have done, had he met the enemy single-handed, and captured or destroyed the whole British army. The inquiry has been made for several days past, whether any arrangements were in progress to celebrate the day in the metropolis this year; and the Telegraph has been run over for several succeeding mornings, with the view of finding some notice on the subject, issued by the central committee, or by any acknowledged head of the Republican party. When that paper was consulted without finding the notice, the Globe was examined, with the expectation that the publication might be inserted in it, as a demonstration, that there was a further improvement of the press. Being still unsuccessful, the "Busy Body," formerly the "True Blue," which is becoming somewhat an organ of the administration, was looked over for the purpose of seeing if the patronage of the State Department, and of the great Republican party, was not bestowed upon it. No notice was found however. It was suggested by some gentlemen, that it would be quite in character for the leaders to take the city by surprise, and give more importance to the occasion, by the secrecy with which the party acted. The morning, however, and the day, have both passed off, without hearing either cannon, pop-gun, or one hurra. The day has been one of quiet and repose, and no one seemed to have recollected that the anniversary of the eighth of January, which Gen. Green thought would be celebrated when the 4th of July would be forgotten, had returned.

Who can look back three years, without astonishment at the change in public sentiment? The prospect now is, that a few years only will elapse, before Gen. Jackson will be held in lower estimation, by those who have heretofore trumpeted his praise, than he will by the supporters of Mr. Adams's administration. Mr. Calhoun's friends have not yet openly renounced, and denounced him; but any attempt to get up a dinner, would have proved abortive.

Among other items of news, I will mention the report, that Mr. Calhoun is about to publish a book, in vindication of himself, in relation to the part he took against Gen. Jackson, after the Seminole War.—There is no doubt Mr. Van Buren has been managing to implicate Mr. Calhoun, nor that he has wro't up the President's mind to a high state of resentment if not of frenzy. The report also is, that in anticipation of the publication, two gentlemen called on Mr. Adams yesterday, and desired him to give them a statement of the facts as they existed, and that he replied, "Gentlemen, you must settle your own quarrels without resorting to me." Gen Jackson thinks the charge of falsehood is made to rest on him by Mr. Calhoun. The cause of the misunderstanding has been so fully given in several letters I have seen published, that I will not repeat it here. The falsehood imputed to Gen. Jackson consists in this. When Mr. Lee resided at the Hermitage, in order to do Gen. Jackson's writing, there was a report in circulation that Mr. Calhoun, and not Mr. Crawford, was the member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, who moved in council for Gen. Jackson's arrest. Mr. Lee wrote to Mr. Calhoun, to know whether the report was correct. Mr. Calhoun returned an answer to Mr. Lee's inquiry, and stated the part he took in the business; and in order that Gen. Jackson should see it, he inclosed the letter to Mr. Lee in one which he addressed to Gen. Jackson. When the President wrote his first letter last spring to Mr. Calhoun, he pretended he had just heard for the first time that Mr. C. had advised Mr. Monroe to arrest him. In answer, Mr. Calhoun said he must be mistaken; that he had heard of it before, & mentioned his having inclosed an open letter to Mr. Lee in one addressed to him, which he had requested Gen. Jackson to read. The President considers this a falsehood direct. I think Mr. Calhoun has gone too far in saying that the President must have heard of it before. The fact that Mr. Calhoun wrote a letter to Gen. Jackson, does not raise the slightest presumption that he ever saw it. It is well known he was at that time under the general restrictions of the white-washing committee, and under the special directions of Mr. Lee. He was not permitted to see many of his letters or papers, and none of them that might have a tendency to make him angry. Such is the case now; he sees no other papers than those that flatter him. He knows as little of what is doing in either of the departments, as any visitor at Washington. A few days since, a gentleman called on the President from the state of Delaware, and presented his recommendations for the appointment of Consul at Jamaica. Among them was one from Mr. M'Lane, at London. The President said they were very satisfactory, and gave the gentleman to understand that he should be nominated; but he remarked to him that he had better call on Mr. Van Buren, and leave his papers with him. He further stated, that the nomination would not be made for some time, and that he was then in a very great hurry. The gentleman went off full of hope and expectation, and blessed the fates that made him a Jackson man, and gave him a Consulship. He went to the Department of State to leave his papers, and make known his success to Mr. Van Buren. He was told, however, to his great grief and disappointment, that the appointment was already given to Mr. Harrison, and that he was then on his passage to Jamaica. The nomination of Mr. Harrison has not been made to the Senate; but that is of little importance at this time, when the President does not consult that body in the appointment of ministers.

Arrest.—We learn from a slip from the office of the Baltimore Patriot, that John Markley, who has been recently discharged from a five years' term at the Maryland Penitentiary, and on whom suspicion rested as being concerned in the late murder in Harbaugh's Valley, was apprehended on Sunday evening in that city, by Mr. W. Walker and two or three citizens, and after an examination by James Blair, Esq. was committed for further examination. He denied having ever been either in a jail or state prison; but on entering the prison, was immediately recognized by one of the keepers of the Penitentiary, who happened to be there, as the same Markley described by the Frederick Citizen. On Friday night week he slept at Westminster, and on the following day arrived in Baltimore. The accounts he gave of himself, since the murder of the Nenry family and burning of their dwelling, were contradictory throughout. Markley is a powerful, broad shouldered, athletic man, and answers the description heretofore given of him. There was found upon him a $10 Chambersburg note and a quantity of new clothing.

Joseph Nourse.—Our readers have not, we presume, forgotten the persecution of Joseph Nourse by the present administration. He is now eighty years of age. He was appointed Register of the Treasury by Washington, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office under six successive presidents. But his services of fifty years only qualified him for removal, in the eyes of Amos Kendall & Co., and he was first turned out and then vilified and slandered, according to the practice of this enlightened reforming administration. His health requiring a change of air, he gave notice that he should be absent from home for a short period. He had left Washington but a few days, when an attachment was taken out against his property, at the suit of the United States, his house was entered, the keys and moveables seized, and he was proclaimed a defaulter by every kennel press from the Penobscot to the Sabine. His accounts have since been audited by an order from the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, and on the report of the auditors a decree has been entered for $12,000 over and above all entries against him. While it is too late to indemnify him for what he has suffered, we hope Congress will not allow him to be cheated out of his money; and we also hope that the public will not forget this practical commentary upon the boasted reforms of this precious administration.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

AUGUSTA, GEO. Jan. 1.

We understand that on Monday last, John Ross, the President of the Cherokees, went into the Executive Office at Milledgeville, and served on the Governor some process from the Supreme Court, in contravention of the jurisdiction of Georgia over the Indians, but not signed like the former one, by Chief Justice Marshall—entering abruptly into the office, and retiring from it quickly without saying a word—perhaps anticipating—what we understand was intended had he been subsequently found—that the Governor would return the compliment, by serving some process, quite as abruptly on him, under the authority of the laws of Georgia to suppress the Indian Government—makes it a penal offence, punishable by four years confinement in the Penitentiary, to exercise any authority whatever, under the sanction of that Government.—*Chronicle.*

From the Georgia Journal.

Our Indian Affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. During the past week the Governor received the following letter by special messenger:

Head of Coosa, Cherokee Nation,
December 20th, 1830.

To his Excellency GEORGE R. GILMER,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

Sir—You will please to take notice, that on Saturday the fifth day of March next, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the Cherokee Nation will, by their Counsel, move the Supreme Court of the United States, which is expected to be then and there in session for an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia, the Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all the other officers, agents and servants of that State, from executing and enforcing the laws of Georgia, or any of those laws, or serving process, or doing any thing towards the execution and enforcement of those laws within the Cherokee Territory, as designated by treaty between the U. S. & the Cherokee Nation: The motion will be made on the grounds set forth in the bill, a copy of which will be handed to you with this notice, which bill will be supported by the necessary affidavits and documents.

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The bill referred to in the letter, consists of nine closely printed foolscap pages, and concludes, after a detailed statement of their grievances, thus:

"In tender consideration of all which, and inasmuch as your complainants are wholly remediless in the premises, except by the interference of this honorable court: to the end, thereof, that the said State of Georgia, one of the United States of America, may be made defendant hereto, with apt words to charge her as such, and that she may, by her proper officers, according to the established forms of proceeding in this court, in like cases, true, full, and perfect answer make to all and singular the premises, as fully and particularly as if the same were herein again especially repeated, and they thereto, particularly interrogated: that the said State of Georgia, her Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all other her officers, agents, and servants, civil and military, may be enjoined and prohibited from executing the laws of that State within the boundary of the Cherokee Territory, as prescribed by the treaties now subsisting between the U. States and the Cherokee Nation, or interfering in any manner with the rights of self-government possessed by the Cherokee Nation within the limits of their territory, as defined by treaty: That the two laws of Georgia before mentioned as having been passed in the years 1828 and 1829, may, by the decree of this honorable court, be declared unconstitutional and void; and that the State of Georgia, and all her officers, agents, and servants, may be forever enjoined from interfering with the lands, mines, and other property, real and personal, of the Cherokee Nation, or with the persons of the Cherokee people, for, or on account of any thing done by them within the limits of the Cherokee territory; that the pretended right of the State of Georgia to the possession, government, or control of the lands, mines, and the property of the Cherokee Nation, within their territory, may, by this honorable court, be declared to be unfounded and void, and that the Cherokees may be left in the undisturbed possession, use, and enjoyment of the same, according to their own sovereign right and pleasure, and their own laws, usages, and customs, free from any hindrance, molestation, or interruption by the State of Georgia, her officers, agents, and servants: that these complainants may be quieted in the possession of all their rights, privileges, and immunities, under their various treaties with the U. States; and that they may have such other and further relief as this honorable court may deem consistent with equity and good conscience, and as the nature of their case may require."

A Praise Worthy Act.—We have just been informed of an act, and although of some two or three weeks past we still think it a duty we owe, both to the resolute females who were engaged in it, as well as the public, to mention the circumstance. A couple of young men, who were on a gunning excursion from this place, in a sail-boat, were capsized by a flaw of wind, the boat sunk, and they were in the channel, some distance from the shore, which it was impossible for them to gain; in this perilous situation, they were discovered by two young girls, of about 16 and 17, daughters of a Mr. Rider and a Mr Eldridge, of Hogneck, who immediately got a small boat from off the shore, and although blowing a gale, put off with their paddles, and brought the two young men safe to land! May they each get a good husband as a recompence.

Sagg-Harbor Cor.

Earthquake.—A letter from Porto Cabello, dated 29th of November, to a gentleman in Boston, speaks of the Earthquake experienced on the 25th of that month, as the most severe one that had been known in that quarter for many years, though no material damage was done. It occurred between one and two o'clock in the morning. Men, women and children, ran into the streets naked, and surrounded the churches, which were thrown open to them; and so great was the excitement, that many people were afraid to sleep in their own houses on the following night.—The letter states that three or four evenings after the earthquake, "grand Catholic processions, bearing Christ and the Virgin Mary, proceeded through the streets of Porto Cabello, imploring mercy." It was thought some of the towns on the coast had suffered severely.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Suit against Charles X.—The Scotsman states that nine carriages of Charles X. alias Mr. Capet, have been arrested in Edinburgh, and are still held in durance vile, for a debt of considerable magnitude, contracted under circumstances, according to the Scotsman's statements, which ought to have ensured its discharge long since. After the destruction of the Bastile, in 1789, while the Bourbon family were flying from France to Germany, the whole of their baggage wagons were arrested on the route for debt. Louis XVIII. and Charles X. were both of the party, and prevailed upon Count de Pfaff de Pfaffenhoffen, &c. to become security to their creditors. Several years after, the Count was sued for their debts, and compelled to pay about 40,000*l.* for which purpose he was obliged, in 1804, to sell his estates for half their value.

After the restoration of Louis XVIII. the Count applied to his Majesty and the Dauphin for the payment, which they agreed to make by annual instalments, and he has since received, in three payments, 150,000 francs, (6,250*l.*)—After Charles X.'s accession, the Count applied again, and received plenty of promises and no money. When Charles fled to England, the Count's claim became a desperate debt. He did not hesitate to take legal advice how to proceed for its recovery. The consequence was the seizure of the Royal carriages, upon which a summons was raised and executed, citing King Charles X. alias Charles Capet, to appear before the Lords of Council and Session, on an early day in December. 80,000*l.* of the royal property has since been arrested in the hands of an eminent banker in Edinburgh.—*N. Y. paper.*

Parliamentary Hours.—Mr Hume proposed in the British House of Commons that a regulation should be adopted by which the House after proceeding to business until 5 o'clock, should adjourn for dinner until 6, and then meet again. He said that he had often been glad to make his dinner on a few dozen pears, and he had often remained fasting in the house for sixteen or seventeen hours at a time. He had done it not merely fifty, but five hundred times. He asked, "why should they not adopt the practice followed in other legislative assemblies—as for instance in those of the United States? There a bell rang for dinner at 4 o'clock, but as soon as it rang, the House was emptied immediately, even in the middle of a fine sentence."

Mr. Brougham, in reply, said, "having found an easy means to empty the House of its members at the hour of five, by the ringing of one bell, he wished to know whether his honorable friend had got another bell to ring at six o'clock, to their duties those gentlemen whom he had scared away by the ringing of his first."

Choctaws.—Passed Head of Coosa, Cherokee Nation, on the 17th inst. for Washington City, upwards of forty Choctaw Indians, all on foot. Of this number there were two women. They are accompanied by two whitemen, and intend taking the large Towns of the Southern States on their route. Their conductor represented the mass of the Choctaw people to be in a state of great confusion and dissatisfaction, owing to the late treaty which has been negotiated by the Secretary of war with their Chiefs, and that three attempts were made by the people to convene a council of the whole nation, for the purpose of remonstrating to Congress against the ratification of the treaty, but their chiefs whose private interest have been advanced in the making of the treaty, took steps to thwart their wishes by preventing the convention of the council, and from the ignorance of the common people their intentions were thus frustrated, and in consequence of which, the whole nation exhibits a scene of drunkenness and confusion, and that three or four hundred Indians had left the nation with disgust and hard feelings against their own chiefs and the officers of the General Government and declared that they would not stop within the limits of the United States, but would seek protection under the Mexican Government. A large number have strolled off to Natchez, New Orleans and elsewhere—and many of them burnt their houses, destroyed their improvements and killed their cattle, and said they would accept of no compensation from the United States under the treaty—and the lives of the chiefs who negotiated the treaty had been strongly threatened.

Cherokee Phenix.

Rail Roads in the winter.—We learn from the Baltimore American, that the snow which fell on Sunday night, and Monday morning, although it was ten or twelve inches in depth, presented no obstruction whatever to the regular and ordinary operations of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road.

"The simple and economical machine or contrivance which was brought to act so efficiently last winter, was again applied on Monday morning with complete success. By the aid of a single horse attached to the machine, the rails were cleared of the snow with ease and expedition, and the carriages were enabled to prosecute their trips as usual.

These repeated trials show that a Rail-road offers the important advantage of a certain and uninterrupted communication throughout all seasons, and that it is as little affected by the frost and snows of winter as by the droughts of summer.

Students and Ministers—ruined by hard study.—The history of very many of our students might be briefly told. A lad is sent to college, and after a few months he returns, pale, emaciated and puny. Immediately a general lamentation is raised among the circle of friends, that the dear youth is ruining himself with *hard study*. It is high time that both friends and the public should be disabused on this subject.—The truth is, in most cases hard study has had little or nothing to do with the business. He may have studied well; or he may not; but this is not the ground of the difficulty. He has indulged his youthful appetite without even the common rules of discretion. At the same time he has indulged in indolent habits, neglecting exercise, or taking it so irregularly as to do him more hurt than good. And very possibly, too, he may have learned the very gentlemanly habit of drinking wine, if nothing worse, and of smoking, chewing and snuffing tobacco. And no wonder he looks pale. Meanwhile, there is something so pleasant to the ears of a young student in the report that he is ruining himself by *hard study*, that he feels almost willing to endure his sufferings; and as he looks in the glass, he thinks he can discern in his pale features, plain indications of future greatness.—Whereof, if he would learn to read aright, he would only discern indications of present imbecility, and future worthlessness. Only convince the young gentleman, that it will not be fatal to his scholastic dignity to bestir himself a little, and live and act like other people, and at the same time to put a little restraint upon his gluttonous propensities, and the blush of health and strength of limb will soon return that energy of mind, which will qualify him to study to some purpose.

We have an instance below, from the Boston Patriot, of the *diplomatic refinement* of President Adams, by his successor, Gen. Jackson. In this instance the course of the General is certainly to be approved.

During Mr. Monroe's administration, Commodore Rogers was ordered, he being then in command of the Mediterranean squadron, to seek an interview with the Captain Pacha. The interview was had, and Commodore R. wrote to this Government, that with the necessary powers, a treaty with Turkey could be made. But Mr. Monroe did not deem it expedient, and no powers were sent. In 1828, President Adams, with his own hand, wrote secret instructions to Commodore Crane, then in the command of the Mediterranean squadron, and to Mr. Offley, United States Consul at Smyrna, accompanied with the necessary joint powers, and with authority to draw on the Navy Department for funds, to the credit of which Department the entire amount of the "Secret Service Fund," then under Mr. Adams' sole control, was transferred. They were instructed to address the Turkish authorities at Constantinople, in such a way as to avoid the suspicion of the British Minister, and to negotiate a treaty of commerce, on the basis of the most favored nation.

The instructions did not reach the American Commissioners so soon as was expected, owing to the movements of the American squadron; but when they did reach them, the treaty was forthwith concluded. In March 1829, after General Jackson had been inaugurated, despatches arrived from Commodore Crane and Mr. Offley, stating the fact, that a treaty had been agreed on, but that the signatures had not been affixed and the ratification exchanged, owing to their want of funds to purchase and make the presents, required by the etiquette of the Sublime Porte on the conclusion of every treaty. Mr. Adams was still at Washington, in consequence of the ill health of Mrs. Adams, and these despatches were, by General Jackson, sent to him at his private residence, for his inspection, and his advice was asked, whether the *treaty had better be concluded and the presents made.* His advice was, to conclude the treaty and make the presents. Mr. Rhind was then sent to Odessa with new powers, and the means to enable him to complete what was necessary for the final execution of the treaty."

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.—A National Convention to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for President and Vice-President by the friends of internal improvements and domestic industry, it seems to the writer, has become highly necessary and expedient, in consequence of the new and unexpected position in which no small portion of Gen. Jackson's friends find themselves placed since the disclosure of his views on these, and other interesting topics. Most of his supporters, and among them was the writer of this, from the Eastern, Middle and Western States, gave him their support under the impression and belief that the existing policy of the government touching those great interests, was not to be changed, much less did they imagine that the stability of any institution of the Government was involved. In fact, so far, at least, as the writer was concerned, he viewed the contest as a question of men. During the administrations of Messrs. Madison and Monroe, the Bank of the United States was chartered, and the great system of protecting our domestic arts, and manufactures, and promoting internal improvements adopted, or rather enlarged. The former measure to remedy the evils of a vitiated currency, &c. and the latter to counteract the policy of foreign nations, and to save us from the powerful and overwhelming competition which the general peace of Europe would necessarily produce. Gen. Jackson was identified with both those administrations, and while a member of the Senate of the United States, gave them his practical support, especially as to the Tariff and Internal Improvement.—Under these circumstances, many of the friends of the tariff and internal improvement, may well have been deceived and misled, and they have no cause of self-reproach.

The late Message clearly points to a new and opposite system from that pursued by Madison and Monroe, so far, at least, as it regards much of what is interesting and valuable in our domestic policy, and parties must now be formed with a view to the opposing systems and their relative merits. In this state of things it appears to the writer, a National Convention is imperiously called for; that portion of the friends of the Tariff and Internal Improvement, and of the National Bank, who, under a mistaken belief, supported Gen. Jackson, may now have an opportunity afforded them to be represented in the Convention. This will be but respectful to the disappointed, and a tribute due to their feelings and integrity of purpose. Whether A or B shall be selected, is an insignificant question when compared to the great system denounced and in jeopardy. In fact, the public mind cannot be too soon diverted from men to measures. It is no longer a question between Mr. Clay and Gen. Jackson; but whether we shall protect our citizens in all the exercise of their lawful and useful pursuits, against the hostility and competition of the world, thereby ensuring the true independence of our country; and whether we shall have a cheap and easy intercommunication with one another. The man most likely to be acceptable to the greatest majority of the friends of this American system, ought to be put in nomination. And whether it be Mr. Clay or Judge M'Lean, or any other person, is but a minor consideration. Mr. Clay is not the writer's favorite; but, for the sake of the country, he will support him, or any one else that such a Convention may recommend. Harrisburgh, as the place of meeting, may be preferable to Washington, and about June next suitable as to time.—The important question of Convention or no Convention, should be determined before Congress adjourns, as also the time and place of meeting. C.

[The Editors think it proper to state that the above communication is from a decided friend of General Jackson's late election to the Presidency, of the highest respectability; one who has been much in public life, in critical seasons and in high stations.]

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a Letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1831.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its annual session yesterday. All the Judges, with the exception of Judge Johnson, were present. The Court has assembled under very peculiar and trying circumstances. Heretofore, it has met with the certainty that its orders, judgments and decrees would be carried into effect by the Executive branch of the government, however much they might conflict with the interests, prejudices, or prepossessions of the parties or of the States. It has now met, with the full knowledge that the Executive will not enforce its decisions, if they are counter to his views of constitutional law. I speak within bounds when I say, there are two thousand lawyers in the United States, the opinion of any one of whom would be sooner consulted on a legal or constitutional question, than that of the President; and yet he will exercise his discretion in relation to the first judicial tribunal known to the constitution. Mr. Ingham is said to be the only member of the cabinet who does not believe in the supremacy of the President, and who would not advise him to set the law at defiance, if it stand in the way of accomplishing political views. The court has met with a knowledge that it will be violently assailed in the House of Representatives, and that an attempt will be made to deprive it of its constitutional right to decide on the constitutionality of State laws. The Speaker appointed, for the first time, this session a majority on the Judiciary Committee, of *relief-men* and *nullifiers*. This may have happened from a misapprehension of the sentiments of the members of the committee; but it is a remarkable coincidence, that at this important crisis, he should have selected a majority of that committee known to be hostile to the exercise of power by the Supreme Court over State laws, and State pretensions. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution some days since, empowering the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing that section of the Judiciary act, which provides for the removal of causes from the highest judicial State Courts, to the Supreme Court of the United States. A bill to that effect will be reported in a few days. If it shall become a law, the Government will be at an end.—There is no law of the United States that may not be rendered wholly inoperative by any one of the States. The Supreme Court of the United States has been justly considered as the sheet-anchor of the constitution; and while every other department of the Government has been contaminated within less than two years, our hopes have been placed on this anchor.—How long they may be permitted to rest there, is only known to Him who has thus far preserved us.—The appointment of Judges McLean and Baldwin, by the present administration, was wholly fortuitous, and produced by a combination of political causes beyond the control of the President. If their seats were now vacant, there is no doubt they would be filled with thorough-going nullifiers.

After a few causes were called over, the Court, according to custom, waited on the President. The business of the Court will be somewhat delayed for a few days, in consequence of Mr. Webster's detention as one of the Judges of the Court of Impeachment, and of Mr Wirt, as one of the counsel for the accused. Mr. Wirt was unable to attend the trial before the Court of Impeachment yesterday, on account of sickness. Although the Senate devotes three and four hours each day to the trial of Judge Peck, it has passed more bills within the hour devoted to Legislative business, than the House will act on during the session, if it shall not apply its time more efficiently than it has done thus far in the session. The members burden the committees with business by their resolutions; the committees promptly mature whatever is referred to them; but when reports are made, or bills presented, they are placed on the list, with as little hope of reaching them, as there would be of reaching a case on the Chancellor's list in England except it be those bills which appropriate money for the support of the Government.

Origin of the Hartford Asylum.—Miss Alice Cogswell, daughter of the late Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, died a few days since at Hartford, Conn. At an early period in her life she was deprived of her hearing, and of course of the capacity for speaking, by a severe fit of sickness. Her case gave rise to the establishment of the Asylum for the Deaf & Dumb, which, by the exertions of her most respectable father was accomplished about fifteen years ago. In that Seminary she was the first, and one of the most intelligent pupils, displaying very extraordinary powers of mind, and the most eager disposition for improvement.—*Trav*

We copied yesterday, from the New York Mercury, a statement of the probable death of *General Bolivar*. We have since seen a letter from the *Liberator himself*, to a gentleman of this city, as late as the 10th of November, in which he is not only silent as to any illness or ill-health, but expresses himself throughout in a tone of cheerfulness. We are induced to hope, therefore, that the report both of his decease, and dangerous illness, are incorrect.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Monday, January 10.

Several petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees to report on the subject of their prayer. Among these was the petition of Mr. Joseph Nourse of this city, praying the adjustment of his claims against the United States. Several petitions from the State of Pennsylvania, against the Indian removal were also presented by Mr. Barnard and Mr. Marks. The bill to amend the several acts heretofore passed relative to Copy-right, was brought up from the House of Representatives and read the first time. Judge Peck's trial was resumed at the usual hour. The depositions of Samuel Merry, John Bent, and Edward Bates, elected members of the Missouri Legislature, were put in, and read. After which four additional witnesses were examined, which closed the proceedings of the day, and (we understood) at the same time the testimony on the part of the Respondent. The Court then adjourned.

Mr. Forsyth presented the following memorial from Joseph Nourse, late Register of the Treasury:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled—

The memorial and petition of Joseph Nourse, late Register of the Treasury of the United States, respectfully sheweth—That your memorialist, after having served in the military and civil departments of the country during the war of the Revolution, and the period which intervened between its termination and the formation of the Constitution of the United States, was, upon the organization of the Government, appointed to the situation of Register of the Treasury.

Shortly after this appointment, the daily exigencies of the Department required that some persons should be employed to act as the Agent of the Government in disbursing the fund appropriated for its contingent expenses. The powers and functions of the several officers of the Treasury were prescribed and ascertained by law, and the duties which would devolve upon such an agent did not appertain to any particular individual. The Government might have created a special office for these purposes, but, considering the great amount of responsibility which must be incurred, and comparing that with the amount of compensation which could with propriety be awarded, this appeared inexpedient. Your memorialist, holding a high and responsible station in the department, was charged with this additional duty, and during the period of his continuance in office, not less than fifteen distinct and separate agencies have been confided to his care. A reference to the various acts of Congress which relate to the office of Register of the Treasury will clearly shew, that none of these agencies had the remotest connexion with that office. In the performance of these additional duties, your memorialist was also obliged to occupy those hours which did not ordinarily belong to the public, & at his house and during the evenings, he was engaged in the necessary discharge of this important and responsible trust.

An examination of the accounts of your memorialist, in his capacity of agent, will shew the great amount of labor, and the extent of the responsibility, which were incurred; and from this examination it will appear that, in the absence of specific appropriations, for the objects which came under his charge, he has, at various times, been in advance to the Government to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Your memorialist could not entertain an apprehension that, for such services faithfully rendered, and for a responsibility so extensive, occasionally and necessarily involving him in losses, notwithstanding all his care, the Government would be disposed to withhold a reasonable compensation. He was familiar with the daily practice of the Government in all its departments, and he knew that such remuneration for such services was constantly allowed in analogous cases. In the year 1820, he brought this matter to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it was not definitively acted upon. A communication recently received from Mr. Crawford upon the subject, shews that, in the opinion of that gentleman, these services, thus performed by your memorialist, "formed no part of the duty of the Register," and that he "always considered him as entitled to the per centage usually allowed for the disbursement of the public money." The late Attorney General, in his official character, has declared a concurrent opinion, in an analogous case, upon the strictest principles of law.

On the 1st of June 1829, your memorialist was dismissed from the office of Register of the Treasury.—Within as brief a period as was practicable, he prepared and presented a statement of his accounts with the Government, in which he claimed a per centage of two and a half upon these disbursements. This was the rate of commission usually allowed in the various departments for extra official disbursements of public moneys when attended with far less labor, and far less responsibility. The compensation asked by your memorialist averaged less than $1600 per annum during the period these services were rendered.

The accounting officers of the Treasury, however, disallowed this item of credit, and reported a balance to be due from your memorialist to the Government. Your memorialist, confiding in the justice of his claim, made repeated efforts to bring to a satisfactory and speedy determination the points upon which he and the accounting officers were at issue. Finding them ineffectual, and the state of his health requiring some relaxation and change of air, on the 3d of July, 1829, he informed the Comptroller of the Treasury that he had been advised to take a journey for the benefit of his health; but that, while his accounts with the Government remained unsettled, he did not think it proper to leave the District without apprizing the government through him of his intention.

He left the District on this journey on the 12th of July, and during his absence, to wit, on or about the 29th day of the same month, a warrant of distress was issued by the Treasury Department under the act of Congress of May 15th, 1820, which was laid upon his real estate in the county of Washington, and at the same time all his household articles, library, wardrobe, and bedding, were seized by the officer to whom the warrant was directed.

Your memorialist soon after returned to his home, and with as little delay as practicable, filed his bill for an injunction to restrain proceedings under this warrant, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress before alluded to. In the suit thus instituted, a mass of testimony has been taken for the purpose of establishing the amount and value of the services rendered by your memorialist, which were not embraced within the duties appertaining to his office. At the suggestion of the District Attorney himself, to which the counsel of your memorialist unhesitatingly assented, the District Judge referred to three gentlemen of great experience and unquestionable character in every particular, to examine and report upon the accounts exhibited by the undersigned, and to estimate the value of his services.

The unanimous report of these gentlemen estimates the value of these services at $23,382 72, and your memorialist confidently asserts that no commercial man in the United States would either have estimated them, after they were rendered, at a less price, or would voluntarily encounter the same trouble and responsibility for a smaller amount.

This report has been sanctioned and approved of by the District Court. It was not, however, competent to the Court to do more than to perpetuate the injunction against the United States. No powers are confided to it in a case in which the Government is a party to enforce the performance of what justice would dictate, and your memorialist is compelled to resort to your honorable bodies to obtain payment of a debt ascertained to be due to him, by the judicial tribunal of his country. By this tribunal, acting upon the report of the Auditors, it appears that there is due to your memorialist the sum of $12,531 96.

Under these circumstances, he submits his cause to the consideration of your honorable bodies, and asks such relief as the representatives of the nation will afford.

JOSEPH NOURSE.

Tuesday, January 11.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement prepared by the Commissioners of the Navy, shewing the purchases and contracts for supplies, or services, for the Navy, during the year 1830.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the names and salaries of the several Clerks in the Treasury Department, during the year 1830. It was ordered to be printed.

The Vice President presented the petition of the Clerks employed in the office of the First Comptroller, praying an increase of their salaries. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CUMBERLAND ROAD.

Mr. Hendricks submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the progress of the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Ruggles submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland road westwardly of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the production and examination of documentary evidence and oral testimony in the case of Judge Peck. Col. Benton was called to prove the correctness of certain extracts translated by him from a Spanish ordinance in English. Colonel Lawless, Mr. Geyer, and one or two other witnesses were re-examined. Finally, at about four o'clock, it was announced by the managers for the House and the counsel for the respondent, that the evidence was closed, and that they would proceed with the argument to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 10.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, to which had been referred a resolution, offered by Mr. Chilton, some days since, relative to the pay of members of Congress, reported a joint resolution relative to the pay of members of Congress; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Trezvant submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill to reduce the existing duties on imported goods, to take effect after the payment of the public debt, so as to raise a revenue adequate to the support of the Government under an economical administration of its affairs.

Mr. Condict demanded the question for consideration; and Mr. Trezvant called for the yeas and nays on the question.

They were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Barnwell, Baylor, Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Bouldin, Brodhead, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Conner, Crocheron, Warren R. Davis, Deberry, Desha, De Witt, Draper, Drayton, Dudley, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Green, Hall, Hammons, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Holland, Hubbard, Cave Johnson, Lamar, Lea, Lecompte, Lent, Lewis, Loyal, Lumpkin, Martin, McCoy, McIntire, Nuckolls, Patton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Roane, Wm. B. Shepard, Aug. H. Shepperd, Speight, Standefer, Taliaferro, Wiley Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Verplanck, Wayne, Weeks, Camp. P. White, Wilde, Williams, Wingate—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, N. Barber, Bates, Bockee, Boon, Borst, Brown, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Chilton, Clark, Coleman, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Crane, Crawford, Crockett, Creighton, Crowninshield, Daniel, John Davis, Denny, Dickinson, Dorsey, Duncan, Dwight, Eager, Earll, Ellsworth, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Findlay, Finch, Ford, Gilmore, Gorham, Grennell, Gurley, Halsey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hoffman, Howard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Thomas Irwin, William W. Irvin, Jennings, Johns, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins King, Leavitt, Leiper, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Mallary, Marr, Martindale, Thomas Maxwell, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburgh, Norton, Pearce, Pierson, Powers, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russel, Sanford, Scott, Shields, Sill, Sterigere, W. L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Test, John Thompson, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, Edward D. White, Wilson, Yancey, Young—111.

So the House *refused* to consider the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Barber, of Conn. it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to David Prink, for boarding prisoners captured by the United States Sloop of War Trumbull, commanded by David Jewitt, in the year 1800.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statements of the names of the Clerks employed in the Navy Department during the year 1830, which was read and laid on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House, certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, instructing their Senators and Representatives to vote against all measures of Internal Improvement, which were laid upon the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of the names of the Clerks employed in the several branches of the Treasury Department during the year 1830, which was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase an additional quantity of land for the fortification at Fort Washington on the river Potomac, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Tuesday, January 11.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Maxwell, from masters of vessels engaged in the transportation of merchandize and passengers, and in trading between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, through Back Creek, praying that measures may be adopted to improve the navigation of Back Creek.

Another, by Mr. Maxwell, of Va. from the manufacturers of salt, in the County of Kanawha, in Virginia, praying for the restoration of the duty on imported salt.

Mr. Haynes submitted the following resolution; and remarked, on offering it, that, as the subject of it was interesting to every part of the community, he hoped it would not be denied the courtesy of a consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown sugar, imported into the U. States from foreign countries.

Mr. Ramsey inquired if a similar resolution had not already been offered at the present session. The Speaker replied, that there had been so many resolutions offered, he could not take it upon himself to answer the question. Mr. Condict demanded the question of consideration. Mr. Haynes asked if he could have an opportunity to modify the resolution, before the consideration was put. The Speaker answered in the affirmative. Mr. Haynes then modified his motion, to read as follows:

Whereas, without a considerable diminution of revenue, the public debt will, in a very few years, be redeemed and discharged: And whereas, the end of republican government is the prosperity and happiness of the people: And whereas, this end cannot be more certainly promoted than by a system of taxation which shall leave the largest portion of the products of labor in the pockets of the people: And whereas, the necessaries of life should as far as practicable, be exempted from taxation: And, whereas, brown sugar has become an article of great and necessary consumption among all classes: And whereas, the present duty on that article, imported from foreign countries, bears an unjust and extravagant proportion to the original cost in foreign markets. And whereas, there is good reason to believe that the tax collected by the Government upon its importation, amounting to one million four hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty one dollars, and eleven cents, is less than half the sum taken from the pockets of the people under the operation of the existing duty, the quantity manufactured in the United States within the year 1830, having been estimated at one hundred thousand hogsheads, equal to one hundred millions of pounds, at three cents per pound, protecting duty, equal to three millions of dollars—

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown sugar imported into the United States from foreign countries.

On this resolution Mr. Condict demanded the question of consideration.

Mr. Martin suggested that the better course would be to move to lay the resolution on the table; and Mr. Condict so varied his motion; when Mr. Denny renewed the demand for the question of consideration.

Mr. Cambreleng called for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were ordered by the House. Being taken, they stood as follows:

YEAS—Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Armstrong, John S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Baylor, Bell, James Blair, John [illegible], Boon, Borst, Brodhead, Brown, Cambreleng, Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Conner, Craig, Crockett, Crocheron, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Deberry, Desha, De Witt, Draper, Drayton, Dudley, Earll, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Halsey, Hammons, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Holland, Hoffman, Hubbard, Jarvis, Jennings, Cave Johnson, Perkins King, Lamar, Lea, Lecompte, Lent, Lewis, Lovall, Lumpkin, Martin, Thomas Maxwell, McCoy, McDuffie, McIntire, Mercer, Mitchell, Monell, Nuckolls, Patton, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Roane, W. B. Shepard, Aug. H. Sheppard, Speight, Spriggs, Standefer, Wiley Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Verplanck, Wayne, Weeks, C. P. White, Wilde, Williams, Wilson.—89.

NAYS—Arnold, Bailey, Noyes Barber, Bates, Bockee, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Chilton, Clark, Condict, Cooper, Cowles, Crane, Creighton, Daniel, Denny, Duncan, Eager, Ellsworth, Geo. Evans, Edward Everett, Findlay, Finch, Gilmore, Gorham, Green, Grennell, Gurley, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Howard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Thomas Irwin, W. W. Irvin, Johns, Richard M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Adam King, Leavitt, Leiper, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Mallary, Marr, Martindale, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, Muhlenburg, Overton, Pearce, Pierson, Ramsey, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russell, Sanford, Scott, Sill, Smith, Stanberry, Sterigere, Strong, Southerland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Test, John Thompson, Tracy, Vinton, Whittlesey, Edward D. White, Yancey, Young.—86.

So the House determined to consider the resolution.

Mr. Haynes addressed the house in support of the resolution. He began by saying that he had not changed the views under which he had made his former proposition on this subject broader than the present; he would cheerfully have embraced in this resolution all that he had done in the other: but the belief that he should have a better prospect of success in his attempt to relieve the consuming classes from a part of the burthen of taxation under which they labor, had induced him to adopt the limited course proposed by the resolution. Reviewing the history of the tariff of duties on sugar, he entered into an argument to shew that the duty of two cents per pound, imposed by the act of 1794, (then about 25 per cent. on the value of the article,) had, by the intermediate reduction of the price of the article in the market, become a duty of 40, or 50, or 60 per cent. on the value. He considered at large the causes of this reduction of the price, which he considered not owing altogether to the more abundant production of it, but to the state of the markets of the world, showing that the price had declined in the market of Great Britain, from the year 1814 to 1823, as it has done in this country, at least fifty per cent.—a declension not affected by the variation of duty on its import in that country, the duties having undergone comparatively small variation, &c. Mr. H. was going on with his argument, when the Speaker announced that the hour allotted by the rules of the House for the consideration of resolutions had expired.

So the further consideration of the subject lies over and will be resumed to-morrow.

PENSIONERS.—APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. Verplanck moved to take up the bill "making appropriations for revolutionary and invalid pensioners." The motion prevailed; and an amendment being offered to it, it was laid aside, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill "making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831."

Several amendments were made to the bill, and others proposed, which occasioned some discussion between Messrs. Verplanck, White, of Florida, Wilde, Ingersoll, Williams, and Clay. The bill having been gone through with, Mr. Drayton moved that the Committee take up the bill "for the payment of certain mounted volunteers of Arkansas," but the motion was negatived; whereupon, the Committee rose and reported the two appropriation bills, and then the House adjourned.

ITEMS.

The Miner's Journal states, that a man was brought before a magistrate of that borough a few days ago, on charge of having attempted to rescue a prisoner from custody. On examination, he denied the act of which he was accused, and, with awful emphasis, "hoped the Almighty would strike him dead if he were guilty."—The words were no sooner uttered, than he fell down speechless and insensible.

Pennsylvania.—The Committee on Internal Improvements, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have made a report by a Bill authorizing the funding of [illegible] of the Rail Road to Columbia, commencing immediately at the city of Philadelphia, and the proportion of the rest of the route for laying the rails—also, so much as can be conveniently expended on the main route to Pittsburgh, and some sections in the other branches and lines of improvement; in all to the amount of "[illegible]" of dollars.

Census of New Hampshire.—It appears from the Concord Statesman, that the Census of New Hampshire just completed, shows the whole population of the State to be 267,653—increase in ten years 23,372. The number of white males is 132,[illegible]—females 13[illegible]—and of free coloured persons 602. The number of white persons deaf and dumb is 1[illegible]—of blind [illegible]—and of idiots 117. Foreigners not naturalized [illegible].

Application is about to be made to the legislature of New York for an act of incorporation to make a Rail Road from Troy by the way of Lansingburgh and Waterford, through Ballston or Saratoga Springs, and the counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, and part of Oneida, to Utica, or some other convenient route from Waterford, with a capital of [illegible] with the right to increase the same, if necessary, and the privilege of contracting with the Union Bridge Company for [illegible] the passage of the Hudson with said bridge.—Application is also about to be made for an act of incorporation to make a Railroad from Albany to the city of New York, on either or both sides of the Hudson river.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JANUARY 19, 1831.

HARTFORD TIMES.—We have noticed a number of attacks from this paper, which we have received from time to time, but as the remarks of the editor tended principally to charge us with "federalism," "blue-lightism," &c., we have not taken the trouble to reply to suggestions which every body who knew us knew to be unfounded—but as that editor has within a few weeks, in no less than four different articles, reiterated the same charges, (which by the by, might as well be stereotyped,) it may not, we think, be out of place or uninstructive, to enquire into the soundness of the democracy of that print.

We would beg leave to enquire of the Times, since it has taken up the cause of Gen. Jackson and the present Administration of the General Government, in what one thing it has adhered to or sustained the *principles* of the old democratic party of Connecticut and of the country. They have made a great uproar about "democracy," "republicanism," *&c.*, but in what one respect have they sustained those great principles? In what one instance have they vindicated the *rights of the people* against the encroachments of those in power? The time has gone by when the public are to be deceived by the mockery of a name. They have had much of profession and of pretension from the "Times"—but, we ask, what else have they had?

What is there in the principles or practices of the present Administration—principles and practices of which the Times has been the invariable and unscrupulous supporter—which accords with the old democratic principles? Is it to be found in the doctrine of Gen. Jackson's cabinet, which the Times advocates and supports and profits by, that "attachment to the name of an individual shall be the sole passport to public confidence?" There certainly was never a doctrine more openly arbitrary and tyrannical and anti-republican, than this. It was one of the very heaviest charges upon the old federal party of this state, in the most violent of party times, that men were persecuted for opinion's sake—but never at any time, in this country, was this persecution carried to the extent which it now is. It is almost incredible to what extent the system of espionage and over-bearing insolence is now carried through the community. It is notorious that a man must become the slave of that new-fangled party, an obedient and willing dupe too, or he is denounced. The rights of the people are thus trampled under foot. The freedom of the elective franchise, the very life of liberty, is thus shamelessly impaired—and yet, in the very face of all this, the Times raises the cry of "democracy," and talks about the *rights of the people!!*

Or, is it in the course which the present Administration have pursued in relation to the *Tariff*, and in which they have received the support of the Times? They occupy the very ground which was taken by the dominant party in New England in the early days of this measure, when Henry Clay came forth the fearless advocate and the able supporter of those measures, then as a measure unpopular. The "aristocracy" of Massachusetts was arrayed against this system of protection. They have lived to see their error—and yet that very quintessence of democracy, the Jackson party, is content to catch up, new vamp and present in a new form the exploded and abandoned notions of the leaders of that day. We are justified, we think, in saying this, because we suppose that no man will doubt but Gen. Jackson's cabinet are endeavoring to attack in detail and destroy by piece-meal the whole system of protection.

But perhaps the notions of that print, in relation to the famous doctrine of *nullification*, as shown in some articles in that paper last spring, and in relation to the conduct of Georgia in a recent number, are such as to redeem their character for republicanism. It is really passing strange that a course of proceeding, which surpasses beyond all bounds the most exceptionable acts in the dominant party in New England during the war, should not only not be severely reprobated by that print, but should be lauded, and countenanced and supported.— We should like to know what there is of *republicanism*, or of a regard for the rights of the people, or of common sense, in this course of the Times. And what does the worthy editor of that paper think of the recent bending and crouching to Old England, and begging of her as a boon, as a favor, as a mere gratuity and kindness, the opening of the West India ports? We complain not of courtesy and kind feeling to England, but it looks rather strange to see those professed Democrats on their knees, humbling themselves before any nation, and last of all Great Britain. It would not, we think, require many years retrospect, to find very different sentiments from those now supported by their favorite Administration. And, coming nearer home, we would beg leave to ask, in what respect has that paper been disposed to promote the prosperity and advance the character and influence of the *People*. Has it ever lent its hearty assistance in the promotion of temperance and discouraging the use of spirituous liquors. There is no people likely to know their rights and to maintain them, and to form a free and independent company of voters, like a temperate people—and nothing so deadly to liberty and to free and unbought suffrage, and so friendly to an overbearing, arbitrary sway, as spirituous liquors. And in all the plans which have been on foot for the universal diffusion of knowledge among the community, where should the zealous advocate of the people be found—plainly, in the foremost ranks for all attempts to educate and instruct the poorest citizen, so that he may know his rights and understand his duties, as a freeman and a voter. And in the attempt which is making to improve and extend the benefits of our common schools, where has this advocate of the people been found? There is a party in some of the nations on the continent of Europe, and even in England, that think it is not proper or safe to educate the poorer part of the community, for fear of introducing too democratic an element into the constitution, and reducing the comparative mental superiority of the privileged orders—and can it be that the Times has any similar fears, and that the more men think for themselves the less likely they will be to be led about by designing politicians, and duped and deceived by crafty and ambitious men.— Certain it is that there is no so sure safeguard to freedom as an educated people; but we are not aware that the Times has taken a very active part in favor of those plans of education.

In fact, we have not been able to discover any one thing in the course pursued by the Times, which looks in the least like sustaining or following up any one of the great and settled principles of the old democratic party —and of the late and more recent questions which have arisen, that paper has taken uniformly the anti-democratic side, or no side at all. So that it is to be believed that there is not to be found, in this State, a newspaper so [illegible], aristocratic, and anti-democratic, in its character, as the *Hartford Times*. It has lost all claim which it ever had to the republican ranks. We acknowledge that if the course of that paper is democratic, we are not, for we entertain sentiments directly opposed to those of that paper on all great national and local questions. We have, with our feeble efforts, heretofore sustained, and shall continue to sustain according to our limited powers, what we suppose to be the principles of the democrat by conviction, reason and a regard to the rights of the people. Which of us is right, the public will determine.

Praiseworthy confession.—The New-York Evening Post, one of the leading Jackson papers in New-York, in speaking of the nomination of Henry Clay, for President, thus remarks—"*Upon the Success of Henry Clay depends the continuance of the Tariff System, and that upon his defeat the System must fall.*"

The House of Commons of North Carolina have passed a bill exempting a debtor's house, barn, out houses and 50 acres of land, from liability to all attachment and [illegible] execution. It was carried by the casting vote.

Owing to the great depth of snow which fell on Saturday and Sunday, no mails were received yesterday from any quarter.

The New Jersey Eagle says—"It appears by the recent election that the Jackson party have majorities in *only four* counties of the *fourteen* in the State, and yet they are permitted to have a majority of about two-thirds in the Legislature. So much for our folly in suffering local & personal considerations to influence our elections."

If the freemen of Connecticut would avoid being placed in the same predicament with New Jersey, they will do well to spurn from them all the urgent appeals and smooth sayings of the Hartford Times and its satellites, about a "union of the old democratic party"—and set themselves about making preparations to come out in all their strength at the next election, and choose such men only as are known to be the decided and firm friends of the American System and of HENRY CLAY. The friends of this great system are sufficiently numerous in this State to furnish their own men for office, and it would be the height of folly for them to think of giving their suffrages for men who are at antipodes with them on all the great questions of National and State policy.— They have already been proscribed from all the offices in the gift of the General Government, and almost denied the right to utter their sentiments in relation to its measures, and now, to cap the climax of impudence, they are most pitifully entreated to unite with their persecutors & give up their pretensions to the offices in the gift of the State.

Will the freemen of Connecticut be duped by such corrupt and heartless office-seekers? and will they suffer themselves to be bound hand and foot by the petty tyrants of the new mock-democratic party, without one effort to retain their rights and privileges! If they will not, it becomes them to arouse immediately, and make preparations for the coming contest. If the Jacksonians succeed in their calculations, and get a majority in our next Legislature, Connecticut, like New Jersey, will be trumpeted forth by every hired press in the Union as a Jackson State, and "another evidence of the Hero's increasing popularity." They pretend, now, that all feeling in relation to the Presidency should be laid aside at our State election, and that the offices in the gift of the State should be filled purely with reference to the old party lines. They have made such pretensions as these before, but have invariably raised loud and high their shouts of victory in every instance where they have succeeded in smuggling a Jackson man into office. Let freemen look to it, and see that there be no occasion for these triumphant shouts at the election in April next.

FOR THE COURIER.

GEORGIA vs. THE UNITED STATES.

(Concluded.)

We might have left this subject with the remarks made last week, and have omitted any enquiry into the reasonableness or otherwise of those provisions, and their conformity to the spirit of our government, as appears very appropriate, when it is proposed to amend the Constitution or alter the laws, but entirely out of place when addressed to courts of justice, whose duty it is to interpret, not make laws—to judge, not legislate. But as the question is one of great interest, and as the propriety of conferring this power upon the Supreme Court, as well as the existence of that power in the court, is questioned, it may not be improper to throw together a few suggestions on that subject.

In every well constituted government, the power of the Judiciary is co-extensive with the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government. For it would be a strange anomaly in any government to possess the power of making laws on particular subjects, and the executive power, and yet possess no courts competent to embrace in their decisions the whole operation of those laws—no power of interpreting or deciding upon them. It would certainly be very strange that our Constitution should vest the judiciary power of the Union in appropriate courts, and declare that it should extend to the interpretation of all laws, treaties, &c., and yet that it should consist with this a power, in each of twenty-four separate and distinct sovereignties, effectually to thwart and completely to prevent the exercise of this power. Such an idea is entirely contrary to the spirit of our constitution and utterly subversive of its original design. The evil which existed under the old Confederacy, was the want of a supreme head to control and produce uniformity among the States in *National* matters—and even under the old confederacy a court existed, exercising a control over all the States and their courts, in matters of admiralty and quarantine jurisdiction, which were the only subjects acted upon by the National Judiciary. It was to remedy the evils under the old confederacy that our present form of government was adopted—to "form," in the language of that instrument "a more perfect union"— to establish a government of limited powers, indeed, but in the exercise of those powers supreme and beyond control. The "*people*" formed this government a general government for a common country. The *United States* were made a nation, and were vested with the supreme control of various matters of a national character. It is said that the States are sovereign, and that a sovereign State cannot be tried. To this it need only be replied, that if to sovereignty is necessary any of those powers, plainly in the General Government they are not sovereign, for the simple reason that they have voluntarily parted with those powers necessary to sovereignty.— Among those powers granted to the General Government, and one of the most important, was the power of making treaties, and the power of deciding finally and conclusively on those treaties. This power was necessary to the very existence of any government as a nation—for if it depended upon each of an indefinite number of sovereignties, whether a treaty made with a foreign nation should go into effect, and how its provisions should be construed, our commercial or other intercourse with foreign nations must necessarily cease—for no reliance could be placed upon any arrangements which one of the parties could not enforce. Indeed, it was this very necessity of an exclusive treaty making and treaty construing power in the General Government, found by experience in the feeble and disjointed confederacy, which led to the constitution under which we live.

In the words of the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, "If any one proposition could command the universal assent of mankind, we might expect it would be this—that the government of the Union, though limited in its powers, is supreme within its sphere of action. This would seem to result necessarily from its nature.— It is the government of all; its powers are delegated by all; it represents all, and acts for all."* The celebrated Pinckney, too, uses the following language—"The actual constitution of this country is not a government of confederacy; it is a scheme of government conceived in a spirit of policy, and rendered adequate to all its own purposes by its own means; and the judicial power of Union is the principal means of giving effect to it."† Again he remarks—"The judicial control of the Union over State encroachments and usurpations, was indispensable to the sovereignty of the constitution—to its integrity—to its very existence. Take it away, and the Union becomes again a loose and feeble confederacy—a government of false and foolish confidence—a delusion and a mockery."‡

It appears, then, we think, very plain, from the natural and almost necessary concurrence of the judicial and legislative power in every government—from the evil sought to be remedied at the time of the adoption of our constitution—and from the general nature of the powers conferred upon the General Government, and reserved by the States respectively—that the powers conferred upon the federal judiciary, were not only reasonable and highly proper, but a contrary course would have been absurd and suicidal.

But it is said that it is unbecoming the dignity of a sovereign State, to submit to the decision or interference of the Supreme Court. This objection is, we think, fully answered by the foregoing suggestions—but in addition we would remark, that the objection to jurisdiction in this form, by way of writ of error, is particularly unfounded. There could be no serious or well founded objection against the exercise of a direct jurisdiction, and the process by writ of error is more plainly unexceptionable. It imposes nothing upon the States, but merely prevents the exercise of unconstitutional power by the States. It is a jurisdiction which the United States themselves are bound to submit to, and do submit to.— The General Government cannot be originally bound by any process against them—but when a suit is brought by the Government against any individual, and the decision is against the individual, the same process by writ of error lies against the United States, as is here exercised against Georgia, and they are alike bound to answer, or to suffer the consequences of a non-appearance —and it certainly cannot be thought in any manner derogatory to any State, with all its high notions of sovereignty, to submit to what the General Government itself is bound to submit to.

And there is peculiar reason in respect to Georgia, why this power of controlling the State Judiciary should reside in the Supreme Court of the United States.— There is no court of appeals in that State—no high tribunal for the deliberate and grave decision of legal questions. Their Superior Court is composed only of a single judge in a circuit, and the most momentous constitutional questions are raised and settled in the hurry of an ordinary trial. If such decisions in relation to the constitution of the United States and its treaties with foreign nations were conclusive, and could not be reviewed by the federal judiciary, our Union would not be worth the having.

In case Georgia has proceeded to the execution of the Indian, in defiance of the authority of the government, it is doubtless the greatest outrage upon the Union which has ever been inflicted. It is somewhat remarkable, that in the case of Cohens vs. Virginia, the bare possibility of such an act was regarded as entirely imaginary.— In order to show the impossibility of executing the laws, in case a State should determine to destroy the Federal Government, Mr. Barbour, the counsel for Virginia, remarked—

"Let us suppose one of the most glaring violations of the Constitution; a bill of attainder, or *export facto* law, for example, passed by a state; and that the state judiciary proceeds to the conviction of the party prosecuted. Let us suppose that this court, claiming an appellate jurisdiction, forbids the execution of the party; but the State Court orders its judgment to be executed, and it is executed by putting to death the prisoner. His life cannot be recalled: that is beyond the reach of human power. Can you prosecute the judges or officers for murder?" &c.

In reply to this suggestion, Mr. Pinckney remarked— "The other suppositions which have been stated, of bills of attainder and *export facto* laws, passed by the States, and attempted to be executed, but decided by this court to be unconstitutional, and yet the State Courts persisting in carrying them into effect, even in capital cases, are too wild and extravagant to illustrate any question which can ever practically arise."

And Judge Marshall, in giving the opinion of the Court, remarked—"We readily concur with the counsel for the defendant, in the declaration, that the cases which have been put of direct legislative resistance, for the purpose of opposing the acknowledged powers of the Government, are extreme cases, and in the hope that they never will occur; but we cannot help believing, that a general conviction of the total incapacity of the Government to protect itself and its laws, in such cases, would contribute in no inconsiderable degree to their occurrence."

An occurrence which was thought so entirely improbable and imaginary has occurred, and it remains to be seen what will be done at this momentous crisis in our affairs.

We most sincerely and heartily wish that this may not be made a party question. It is one involving the interests of the whole country, and such as throws in the shade the local and personal quarrels of the day. If we wished the overthrow and unpopularity of the present administration, more than the good of our country, we should rejoice to see them espouse the absurd claims of Georgia. But there are too many and various interests at stake, to allow of any such paltry considerations operating. The United States Telegraph has expressed (hastily and inadvertently, we presume,) its approbation of the measures of Georgia, and those remarks have been copied (without reflection, we trust,) into some of the administration papers. We hope and believe, that, on a deliberate and full examination of the subject, there will be found but one opinion throughout the country, and that all will heartily unite in adopting such measures as prudence and a respect for the Constitution and laws of the country may render necessary.

* *M'Culloch vs. Maryland*, 11 *Wheat. Rep.* 405.
† *Cohens vs. Virginia*, 6 *Wheat. Rep.* 356.
‡ 6 *Wheat.* 311.

MR. EDITOR—I send you the following from the Genius of Temperance, as a good example to all mechanics. Though it is not in the power of every one to own a large library, yet it would not be money mis-spent if he would purchase a few well selected books, and by resorting to the library of the Lyceum, and of the Mechanics' Society, he would find ample means, for the improvement of his mind. It is in the power of all our mechanics to spend some little time every day in reading. If this should become a general practice, the spirit of improvement, active as it is now, would be astonishingly increased, and the resources of this important class of the community, would be brought into full operation. W.

"*A Blacksmith's Study.*—What would the reader say to an invitation to visit the study of a journeyman blacksmith? Ladies and gentlemen, walk in—don't be frightened—blacksmiths were in fashion before dancing masters; and steel was used for many purposes of utility previous to the invention of corsets. In one of our editorial peregrinations, we took some pains to call on a subscriber and correspondent, whose zeal in the cause had procured us a number of subscribers, and whose pithy productions in our columns, had drawn the attention of the conductors of some of the first periodicals. On arriving at the village inn, we enquired for Mr. A. B. and were directed to a blacksmith's shop where we found our friend busily engaged at his usual occupation. Without useless apologies or ceremonies, he politely introduced us to his residence and into his study. It was a comfortable and snug upper chamber, neatly plastered, and provided with a fire stove, a bed, a writing desk, a book case, and shelves, with other corresponding conveniences. His library consisted of upwards of a hundred well selected volumes, comprising such standard works on history, civil government, science, law, theology, and general literature.

"It must have been in such retirements that the Benjamin Franklin and Roger Shermans of a former age conceived and planned the movements which resulted in the establishment of our free institutions. And it will be in such retirements that the plans of moral reform will be perfected which are to save our country, if it is saved, from corruption and despotism."

Mr. Dunham,—I send you the following extract from a letter lately received from a friend connected with the Choctaw Mission. It is dated at Mayhew, Dec. 10th, 1830. Perhaps some of your subscribers will like to peruse it. CORRESP.

After numerous preliminary remarks, he exclaims: "Our Country! Our Country! When the wicked rule, the people mourn. And if the wicked do not rule, pray tell me who are wicked? You have probably seen some account of the late treaty with these Indians. But, my dear brother, you have not seen the calamity that has followed. It seems as though the broad road to perdition had been opened wider, and the hill down to hell made steeper by their deeds of darkness! Mississippi first threw her scare-crow of laws in among and over us, which broke our Chiefs; broke their laws; opened a wider door for whiskey to pass in by the barrel; and to add fuel to the fire, and terror to the storm, &c. Satan came in robber-like, and by his oppressive and overbearing threats, made the big tear roll from many an Indian eye. And after all his threats and promises, did not prevail on the nation at large; for more than two thirds had gone home decidedly averse to a treaty, and thought their land was safe; and on hearing that their land was gone, they became enraged at those who remained, and threatened the death of those head-men who had deceived them; and at length, many gave themselves up to dispair and dissipation; the bottle was resorted to again, to drown their sorrows. And some, who until then had adorned their profession, came to their teachers, and told them that their sorrows were too heavy to allow them to think of any thing else; that their hearts were so full of trouble and disappointment, that they "could no longer get them above, nor think any more of their Father above." Thus some have fallen before temptation, as we fear, to rise no more! These things are sad tidings to relate, yet it is not all; many lovers of whiskey, since this commotion, have lost their lives in a most shocking manner. Brother K—— had an appointment not long ago some distance below this, and when he arrived, there was no hearers. He soon learned the cause, which was, a drunken frolic had drawn the poor creatures together. One man having spent his all at the frolic, and being still thirsty for more of the fiery beverage, he went to his wife (who was a young woman) and demanded her blanket to sell for whiskey. She refused to give it up, telling him that the weather was getting cool, and she should need it to keep her warm, and that he was making her poor, &c. To which he replied, that if she did not give it up she should no longer be his wife. She told him very well, and started off, which enraged him more and more.— And what think you he did next? Oh cruel man! He pursued her with his hatchet and chopped her head to pieces!!! He then gave himself up to the uncle of his wife, who on the same day shot him; and thus he soon followed her in his iniquity to the judgment bar of God! And this was on the Sabbath. I might fill my paper with tales of woe, but I forbear. Enough has been said to awaken all the tender sensibilities of your heart, and fill it with grief. All this tribulation and anguish, goes to swell and augment the mighty weight of responsibility, resting on the shoulders of somebody. This is a train of Indian suffering, commenced and carried on under the present powers that be; which if not arrested, will go up to God and cause the thunders of His wrath to come down, peal after peal, upon our nation, until her sons are harrowed into blood! The effectual fervent prayer of the righteous will touch the ears of God, and cause the compassionate Redeemer, in the midst of deserved wrath, to remember mercy. I raise my eyes and ears above these scenes of trouble for a while, and seem to see the chosen Israel prevailing with the Lord Almighty! And on the exalted throne of everlasting mercy, sits our great High Priest, touched with the feelings of our infirmities, full mighty to redeem, sending forth His Angels of love to minister unto the different heirs of salvation."

The Pennsylvania papers inform us, that memorials have been presented to both houses of their Legislature, praying them to express a disapprobation of the removal of the Indians, and petition Congress that the law of last session be repealed.

The Legislature of Georgia, during their late session passed 164 acts. As a proof of the dangerous extent to which nullification has been carried, it may be mentioned, that they *nullified* the matrimonial union of thirteen couples.

Mr. L. Marcomber, at Gardiner, Maine, announces that he has succeeded in making *India Rubber Hats*, an "elegant article," exceedingly light, and so elastic as to be folded like a handkerchief without suffering injury.

Mr. Clay arrived at Louisville on the 29th ult. on his way to New Orleans. His family accompanied him.

THERMOMETER.

Jan. 12,	at morning, 35 (cloudy)	at meridian, 34 (clear)
13,	" 10 (clear)	" 19 "
14,	" 6 "	" 22 "
15,	" 24 (cloudy)	" 26 (snow)
16,	" 31 "	" 32 "
17,	" 25 "	" 26 (clear)
18,	" 2 (clear)	" 30 (foggy)

Married,

At Sterling, by Rev. Mr. Lane, Mr. SAMUEL GORDON of Sterling, to Miss HULDAH M. GORDON of Voluntown.

In Lisbon, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Levi Nelson, Mr BENJAMIN P BURNHAM, to Miss MARY ANN BENNETT daughter of Deacon Amos Bennett. The notice in last week's paper of the marriage of Mr. Joshua P. Burnham to the lady above mentioned was an error.

Died,

At Windham, on the 7th inst., suddenly, JOHN STANIFORD, Esq., aged 70 years.

At Lebanon, on the 25th ult., Miss WEALTHY F. MASON, aged 23 years.

In Plainfield, on the 11th inst., very suddenly, Mrs LUCY SPALDING, consort of Mr. Samuel K. Spalding, aged 44 years.

At Pomfret, (Abington Society) on the 8th ult., widow SALLY UTLEY, aged 84.

At Hampton, Mr. BENJAMIN DOLLY, aged 26.

At Bozrah, on the 7th inst. Capt JOHN WOOD, late of Boston, aged 61 years.

In this town, on the 28th ult. DWIGHT W. son of Mr. Samuel Charles, aged 13 months: On the 13th inst. HOWARD, aged 4 years.

We have occasion to record the decease of our much esteemed fellow-citizen, CHARLES LATHROP, Esq., of this Town, one of the Deacons in the Rev. Doct. Strong's Church, and for many years past Clerk of the Courts in the County of New-London—aged 61. The funeral is expected to take place on Thursday.

Norwich Lyceum & Mechanics' Institute will meet this evening, at 7 o'clock. Question for discussion—Ought the General Government to make appropriations for Internal Improvements?

COUNTY MEETING.

PURSUANT to a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Norwich, on the 7th inst., the undersigned, appointed a Committee for the purpose, hereby request all the Freemen of the County of N. London, friendly to the protection of Domestic Industry, to Internal Improvements, and to the election of Henry Clay to the next Presidency of the United States, to meet at the Court House in Norwich, on Thursday, the 10th of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., "to adopt energetic measures in relation to the election of our National and State Officers."

JOHN A. ROCKWELL,
WM. C. GILMAN,
J. DUNHAM, } *Committee.*

Norwich, Jan. 19, 1831. 43

We are authorised to state, that in case the Court House should not accommodate the members assembled at the County meeting, the Meeting House will be resorted to.

POST RIDER WANTED.

A smart, active and responsible man is wanted immediately, to carry the Courier to Montville, Salem, East Haddam, Lyme, Saybrook, &c.

Apply at this Office.

Norwich, Jan. 19, 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A Thanksgiving Sermon, delivered in Lisbon, Conn., Nov. 25th, 1830, by Levi Nelson, A. M., Pastor of the first Congregational Church in that town. Price 6¼ cents.

Courier Office, Jan. 19, 1831.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lebanon on the list of 1829, that I have in my hands for collection the State Tax on said levy of one cent on a dollar, and will meet them at the Inn of Capt. Roger Baileys, in said town, on Monday the 7th day of February next, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving the same.

S. D. TILDEN, Collector.

Lebanon, Jan. 14, 1831. 3w43

LATHROP & CHAPMAN will pay cash for 100 bush. Yellow Corn, and 100 do. Rye.

Jan. 18. 43

NEW BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

Theological Institutes, or a view of the Evidences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity. By Richard Watson.

Exercises for the Closet, for every day in the year. By William Jay.

Library of Education—containing Treatises by Locke and Milton.

The History of the Bible. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig.

Memoir of Nathan W. Dickerman, who died at Boston, Jan. 2, 1830, in the eighth year of his age.

The ninth edition of the Boston Handel & Haydn Society Collection of Sacred Music.

Benjamin's Architect—latest edition, much enlarged and improved.

Jan. 18, 1831. 43

FRESH FRUIT.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga and Smyrna Raisins, just received by Steamboat Macdonough, in beautiful order and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Jan. 19. 43

NORWICH, DEC. 4, 1830.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barstow & Coit, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

S. H. BARSTOW,
3w43] JOHN COIT.

30 DAYS NOTICE
AND NO MORE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Barstow & Coit, or S. H. Barstow, must settle the same previous to the 15th of February, or I shall leave them for collection. I am serious and will do as I say.

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. All persons having accounts against either of the above firm, will much oblige by presenting them to S. H. BARSTOW.

Norwich, Jan. 18th, 1831. 3w43

THE connection in business heretofore existing between *Alpheus Kingsley* and *George Hebard*, is by mutual consent dissolved this day.

ALPHEUS KINGSLEY,
GEORGE HEBARD.

Jan. 18, 1831. 3w43

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed themselves into a company under the firm of

HEBARD & SHERMAN,

for the purpose of conducting the *Building Business*, in this city and vicinity, the public generally are informed, that we will do Mason work at any place, and jobs of any magnitude will be undertaken, and good security, if required, will be given, for the faithful performance of our contracts.

Having taken a part of the Stone Yard formerly occupied by Kingsley & Hebard, we offer for sale *Granite Stone*, cut to any order, for all kinds of building purposes—also, *Flagging Stone, Brick, Lime, Mortar, &c. &c.*

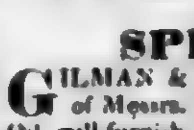
WANTED,

An Apprentice at the above business.

GEORGE HEBARD,
GEORGE SHERMAN.

Norwich, Jan. 18, 1831. 43

FLOUR.



80 bbls. of superfine Canal Flour, of E. S. Beach. S. O. Smith, and a variety of approved brands—for sale cheap by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Jan. 19. 43

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. W. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. tf28

WINTER OIL,

OF a superior quality, which has been tested the last cold weather—for sale by *SAMUEL L. HYDE.*

Jan. 19. 43

NOTICE.

BY order of the court of Probate for the district of Norwich, so much of the real estate of Mr. Daniel Roath, late of Preston, deceased, as will raise the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, near the toll bridge, on Tuesday the 8th of February, inst. at 10 o'clock in the morning.

MOSES HILLARD, *Administrator.*

Norwich, Jan. 14, 1831. 1w43

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1ytt11

PROTECTION
INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.— where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.— Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, maccaroon blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

RAZORS.

The subscriber has just received a new supply of FINE RAZORS, of Rodgers & Son's celebrated, Barber's and other celebrated manufacturers of good Razors, in single and double cases,

—ALSO—

Superfine Razor Strops, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, &c. &c.—for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 10. 43

CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA & CATARRH!!

IN that long train of diseases, which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, Consumption takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life—yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages.— It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the ingenuity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the pulmonary Consumption. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength; flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Dr. Relfe's Pills have also obtained the highest character as a *Pectoral Medicine*, affording the most unexpected relief to those laboring under the common *Cough*, occasioned by acrid humors irritating the throat, or by deflections on the lungs—symptoms which deprive the sufferer of sleep, and gradually introduce the long train of Pulmonary affections. The Pills appease the Cough, promote easy expectoration, very essentially relieve, and often entirely cure the most obstinate and distressing cases. Common *Colds* are usually removed by the Pills in a few hours.

In the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the *Asthma*, the Pills give immediate relief.— They mitigate the complaint, and generally effect a radical cure, in those Asthmatic attacks characterized by difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs, oppressive flatulence, wheezing, coughing, hoarseness, costiveness, and many other asthmatic symptoms.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to the blessings of accustomed health and activity.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

Resulting from the administration of Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic and Consumption Pills exhibited in the following cases.

☞ A Physician, M. D. and Druggist, recently writes—"The Asthmatic Pills (Relfe's) are invariably well spoken of by those who use them."

☞ Mrs. —— of this city, was three years seriously afflicted with consumptive symptoms, as pain in the side, almost perpetual cough, spitting of blood, general debility, &c.—In this distressing state, unable to sit up, and not expecting to live many days, she was advised to take Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills, and also Dr. Jebb's Liniment to be applied to her side, which she did, and to the astonishment of every one, in a short time she was perfectly restored to health.

☞ A Lady of Framingham, was severely afflicted with cough, spitting of blood, and general debility, on taking two bottles of these Pills, and one box of Dr. Relfe's Anti-bilious Pills, was restored to perfect health.

☞ An elderly person in this vicinity, who had suffered much for years by a most distressing asthma, had tried almost every thing recommended, which only at times gave temporary relief, and usually a more violent return of her complaint, has recently made use of the above Pills with more beneficial effects than any thing she has ever used before.

☞ A Young Lady at M——, had been troubled with a very bad cough, so violent at times as to rack and harrass her exceedingly; a consumption was feared, (as her mother had died of that complaint)—she was immediately relieved, and subsequently entirely cured by Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

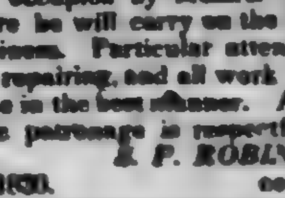
Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; also by his special appointment, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich.

Jan. 18, 1831. 43

CARRIAGE MAKING.



THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. 27

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

[illegible] P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May [illegible], 1830. [illegible]

POETRY.

From the Delaware Gazette.

HUMAN DESIRE.

Why do we sigh for Winter's reign,
Of storm and tempest dire?
Why sigh to hear the winds again,
Around the crowded fire?

Man, like the season, seeks for change,
From Spring to Winter grim;
And even Nature's widest range
Is not enough for him.

When Spring trips forth, enwreath'd with flow'rs,
And her delicious fruits,
Man sighs for Summer's warmer hours,
And Summer's warm pursuits.

No sooner Summer comes, with all
Her fertile fields to please,
Than comes his wish for Autumn's fall,
And her luxurious ease.

He sees her glories all expire,
And point him to the tomb,
And in his heart springs up desire
For Winter's weary gloom.

Man, feeling time's too quick decay,
And trembling at his fate,
Still wishes, moments, months away,
Nor ceases till too late.

To gain one toy, desire endears,
Or fancy gives a charm,
He oft annihilates whole years,
Nor thinks of Death's alarm.

But when possessed the value flies
Anticipation gave;
Tears fill his dim and aged eyes,
He ponders on the grave.

Fate would he give the gaudy toy,
And all its pleasures flown,
But to regain the soul-felt joy
His youthful years had known.

MILFORD BARD.

NEW ENGLAND.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Land of the forest and the rock—
Of dark blue lake and mighty river—
Of mountains reared aloft to mock
The storm's career—the lightning's shock—
My own green land for ever!
Land of the beautiful and brave—
The freeman's home—the martyr's grave—
The nursery of giant men,
Whose deeds have linked with every glen,
And every hill, and every stream,
The romance of some warrior dream!
Oh—never may a son of thine,
Where'er his wandering steps incline,
Forget the sky which bent above
His childhood, like a dream of love.

MEDLEY.

Liberty and Order.—The union of liberty with order is a jewel of inestimable worth. In this alone are to be found the stability of governments, the prosperity of nations, the confidence of tradesmen, the regular employments of operatives, the improvement of the arts, and the steady growth of a people in knowledge, happiness and virtue. Liberty itself—the most precious inheritance of nations—is chiefly valuable because it gives the only true security to person and property: security in action and repose, security in the exercise of industry, or in the enjoyments of its fruits, security alike from the oppression of a rural and the annoyance of an evil disposed neighbor, security in the expression of opinion, and in the conscientious discharge of the duties of religion. *Anarchy and confusion, on the other hand, are the severest forms of tyranny.* In such a state of things it is that the vilest men are exalted, and the wicked walk on every side—that all the evil passions of human nature are let loose to prey upon society—that distress and temptation drive honest men to become villains, and peaceful men to become the scourge of their country—and that at length, after trade and commerce have been ruined, liberty itself is sacrificed by general consent in order to regain the blessing of tranquillity.—*Mass.*

New Degree in Medicine.—An English paper relates an anecdote of a man "who had dubbed himself Doctor," and appended the letters S. B. B. C. to his name, to great surprise and consternation of the fraternity. When called upon to explain, he declined, but when compelled to a disclosure he confessed that the letters were only typical of his residence, which he distinguished from those of his neighbors by having *Stone Steps* and a *Brass Knocker.*

Bunker Hill Aurora.

"*The Highest Building in Moscow.*—Near the centre of the Kremlin stands the spire of St. Java, the highest building in Moscow. The interior was completely destroyed by Napoleon's order; but has again been nearly rebuilt upon its former plan. The spire is of a circular form, and about three hundred feet high. The top terminates by a large conical shaped cupola richly gilt, and surmounted by a huge plain cross. It is a substitute for the former, which being of pure silver, was seized by Bonaparte. From the height of the building and its ruinous state, it was thought a dangerous attempt to take it down. Napoleon offered a reward to any one who would accomplish it. A native Russian, it is said, performed the sacrilegious deed, and the silver cross became the property of the traitor. It was, however, recovered during his flight from Moscow. The spire is divided into three apartments which contain the bells; in the lower division are *eight* large bells, *nine* in the second, and *thirteen* in the third! The largest bell fell to the ground during the conflagration, but fortunately without any injury. This is the largest bell in Moscow except what is called the *great bell*, now under the ruins of the church. From the upper division of this spire, the most commanding view of the city is taken. The whole town, suburbs and surrounding country, are distinctly seen spreading in every direction, like a vast map studded with the most grotesque buildings, while the Moscow in all its windings, appears as a flat, muddy stream, meandering, and struggling through the endless avenues of the city.—Perhaps no sight can equal the diversity and grandeur of this. No smoky atmosphere clouds the transparency of the heavens; all is bright, resplendent and imposing in the extreme."

No men labor harder than the printers—no men are more scantily paid in proportion to the wear and tear of mental and physical constitution—no men in this community, we are quite certain, are called upon for so large an amount, in proportion to their means, of gratuitous services—and we believe that no men perform those unpaid services with more cheerful alacrity. The boldness or indifference with which some people lay an assessment upon the newspaper proprietors would justify the inference that they supposed types and presses to cost nothing, journeymen and apprentices to labor and live without need of food or clothing, and paper makers to furnish a costly material without ever asking for payment. We have no doubt that each of the proprietors of the daily papers in this city gives enough annually in the way of gratuitous advertising for persons or societies who are able and ought to pay, and in newspapers for which he gets neither credit nor thanks, to defray the expenses of educating his children, even though he might have a son or two in college. If some rich fellow, who inherited his money without earning it, were to give away half as much, he would be lauded "sky high," as the prince of philanthropists, and his name would ring along the Atlantic from Maine to Mexico, and be echoed from the Rocky Mountains, as a benefactor of his race. A few hundred dollars, given in a lump is something to tell of; six-pence at a time, a dozen times a day, is never thought of.

Boston Courier.

An argument from Experience.—Gov. Coss, of Michigan, in an address delivered before the Detroit Temperance society on Thanksgiving evening, remarks as follows. If I may be allowed to speak of myself standing in this sacred place, I would say that I stand here a living monument of the utter uselessness of ardent spirits, having never tasted them; and yet I have endured my full proportion of fatigue and exposure, in peace and in war.

Divisions in Society.—But with regard to the allegation touching the divisions of society into two great ranks, & setting the poor in hostile array against the rich, we deny it. There are good men, sound republicans, yea, merk and humble citizens among our most affluent inhabitants, and there are men among the poorest, with dispositions, and sometimes with the means, of persecuting their fellows. The spirit of aristocracy is by no means confined to palaces and gorgeous livery—it may be found in the workshop, and beneath the smock-frock. Its quintessence is intolerance. Whether it infests the minds of men in high or in low life, its effects are equally deleterious to society. The feeling which would stimulate a poor man to vilify and denounce his more fortunate neighbor, would under a change of circumstances, grow into the exercise of downright oppression. Of all the displays of aristocratic insolence which are every witnessed in our region of liberty and equality, those are most strikingly ridiculous, which proceed from men suddenly lifted from obscurity to distinction—of which we have sundry instances among us, commonly known by the opprobrious term, green aristocracy.—*Working Man's Advocate.*

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
13 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scrapal,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

NORWICH, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, & SUPERIOR FAMILY STORES,

For sale constantly by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLOTE.

Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.

Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.

Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Colmenar, Claret, Malaga and Cursica.

FRUIT, &c.

Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Sultana and Smyrna Raisins; Zante Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; fine India Sog; Essence of Anchovies; Chilli Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Catsup; Salad Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.

Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponacious compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.

Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug, Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's, Storm's and Billings' fine in small papers, cut and in bulk.

SUGARS.

White and brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, for a dish of tea.

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Knapp's, sponge and Lee & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick; Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. tf36

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timber, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

MUMSEY'S IMPROVED

CARRIAGE BOXES,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, Carriage Makers, have examined Mumsey's improved Wagon Boxes, and without hesitation pronounce the improvement the best we have ever seen. We are confident they will save fifty per cent. of the cost of the common box in setting, besides they will be worth as much again to the owners of Carriages, in which they are used. We, therefore, would advise all dealers in boxes for carts, wagons, &c. to keep this kind for sale, if they can get them, in preference to any others, for we do not believe that any intelligent Carriage Maker will buy the common kind, if he can get the improved ones at a fair price.

Darby Woodworth, Alfred Smith, J. W. Wentworth, *New London, Conn.*
E. Y. Waldo, *Norwich, Conn.*
James Brewster, *New Haven, Conn.*
W. R. Loomis, Elisha B. Pratt, *Hartford, Conn.*

N. B. The above mentioned boxes are manufactured by French & Hempstead, of New London, Conn. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, sole Agents for Norwich and vicinity.

Jan. 1, 1831. 1y63

TYLER'S PILLS,

OR

VEGETABLE FAMILY PHYSIC.

THE nature, and hitherto extensive use and wide circulation of these pills, for nearly THIRTY YEARS PAST, show, convincingly, that they possess great utility as a FAMILY medicine. They are particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy (as they contain no mercury) for all complaints occasioned by diseases of the liver and derangements in the functions of the digestive organs. Frequent or nervous head-aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulance, acid stomachs, bilious colic, dropsy, in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels, requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, producing little disturbance in the system.

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and by his Agents in most of the principal Towns in the United States.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
130 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hassenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
300 sets Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

900 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Cesper, Halbach, and Hassenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel. &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Demsena,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson'e cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hall's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemall,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Hearlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the pales,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

The extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent, as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been *cured in one hour!* by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37½ cents.

SORE AND INFLATED EYES!

The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established wash for the eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA,

Of the most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, has been checked, relieved and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time

DR. BELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for sick headache, sickness of the stomach, nausea and flatulences.

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any other country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes, such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration, &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, and when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by the application of this Specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr. Conway's pamphlet, of ☞ "A lady in Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick head ache, was cured by part of a box of the Specific."

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

This agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple, as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally, to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

WHITE TEETH AND HEALTHY GUMS!

Those who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTRIFICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentrifice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of the tooth ache. The Dentrifice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

*** None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. Kidder, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment, by GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich, Ct. who are Agents for vending the same.

Dec. 27, 1830. 40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

CHEESE.

1000 lbs. Sage Cheese, made in July, warranted first quality—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Jan. 5. 41

FLOUR & SALT.

300 bbls. Western Flour,
100 sacks Salt—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Jan. 5. 41

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angusture,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks lbs. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rebines,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. red valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
160 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' palmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

Brooklyn, (Ct.) Academy.

The following gentlemen are Trustees of the Institution:

VINE ROBINSON, Esq.
WM. PUTNAM,
DANIEL P. TYLER, Esq.
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Hon. EBENEZER YOUNG,
HARVEY BLASHFIELD, Esq.
Rev. EZRA B. KEELOGG.

Instructors.

WELCOME WILMARTH, A. B. *Principal.*
DAVID F. DWIGHT, *Assistant*
MISS HELEN A. WHITNEY, *Instructress.*

The Winter term of this Institution commences on Wednesday, Nov. 24th.

In order, to establish a uniformity of books, and to present to parents and guardians as correct a view as possible, both of the amount and course of instruction in this institution, the Board of Trustees have selected the following, as the most approved Text Books in common use, viz.

In English—Webster's Spelling Book, new edition; Porter's Analysis; Murray's Grammar and Exercises; Webster's Dictionary; Jaimeson's Rhetoric; Olney's or Woodbridge's Universal Geography; Goodrich's Historical and Descriptive Lessons; Keith on the Globes; Bible, with McDowell's Biblical Questions; Whelpley's Compend of General History; Goodrich's History of the United States, with Emerson's Questions and Supplement; Blake's Philosophy; Comstock's or Turner's Chemistry; Hedge's Logic, with Questions; Paley's Moral Philosophy, abridged; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Say's Political Economy; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.

In Mathematics—Colburn's or Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic; Colburn's Sequel and Algebra; Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic, new edition; Walker's or Playfair's Geometry; Davie's Surveying; Bowditch's Navigation; Bennet's Book Keeping; Legendre's Solid Geometry; Detton's plain and spherical Trigonometry and Conic Sections; Enfield's Natural Philosophy; Wilbur's Astronomy.

In French—Levizac's French Grammar; Bonnet's French Word and Phrase Book; Boyer's French Dictionary; Hentz's French Reader; Le Brun's Telemaque.

In Latin—Gould's and Adam's Latin Grammar; Jacobs' Latin Reader; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Cicero's Select Orations; Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin; Gould's Virgil; Horace, expurgated edition; Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Tacitus.

In Greek—Goodrich's or Butman's Greek Grammar and Exercise; Jacobs' Greek Reader; Pickering's Greek and English Lexicon; Greek Testament; Graeca Majora, Homer's Iliad.

Parents and guardians may select such of the above named books to be perused by their students, as they choose, otherwise the Instructors will exercise their own judgment in directing the course of studies.

Wednesday afternoon in each week is devoted to declamation, and an exercise in English composition is required of every student once in two weeks.

It is the object of the instructors, to render their instruction as practical as possible, in the branches they profess to teach, and to inculcate the habit of reasoning, and tracing remote conclusions to the simple elements on which they depend.

The discipline of the Institution is intended to be mild, but unwavering.

The Instructors desire to cultivate with their pupils habits of kind and familiar intercourse, and to influence them rather by an appeal to their pride of character, and the better principles of the heart, than by severe and degrading punishment. If, however, the conduct of any student renders it evident that he is not susceptible of such influence, he will be immediately returned to his friends, in the hope that under other circumstances, he may form a character which will give promise of usefulness.

There are four terms of study in each year, of eleven weeks each. Tuition from $3 to $8 per term. No student will be admitted for less than half a term.

A public examination of all the students is held at the close of every term, to which Parents and Guardians of students are invited.

A large number of Optical and Philosophical Instruments, constructed on the most approved plans, have been purchased for the use of the Institution. Also a pair of Gardner's 12 inch Globes.

* A set of Books for Reading are owned by the Institution, which will be used once or twice a week.

Per order of the Board of Trustees,

DANIEL P. TYLER, Clerk.

Dec. 1830. 6w50

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

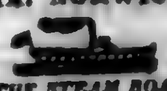
N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Setnett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf39

NEW-YORK AND NEW-LONDON

STEAM BOAT LINE

VIA. NORWICH.



THE STEAM BOAT

MACDONOUGH,

CAPT. CHARLES DAVISON,

Has commenced her regular trips between New-London and New York, and will continue on this line during the Winter.

THE STEAM BOAT WILL LEAVE

NEW LONDON Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock p. m. | NEW YORK Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Light freight will be received at moderate rates.

☞ Stages connected with the line will convey passengers to and from Norwich.

Jan. 11. 7w41

Winter Arrangement.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE,

FROM NORWICH, VIA ESSEX, TO NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

LEAVES Norwich every Tuesdays and Thursday, at 8 o'clock A. M. & arrives in New Haven the same day.

Leaves New-Haven every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrives in Norwich the same day.

This line will run to and from the boat from New-Haven to New York.

The subscriber seeing the actual necessity of a line of Stages on this route, to avoid detention in the communication, which is not unfrequently the case between Norwich and New-York, has been induced to establish a regular line, and has been at much expense to provide good teams, coaches, and careful drivers, for the public accommodation. Public patronage is solicited for the support of the above establishment, so far as the accommodation of the proprietor merits its favor.

Fare through $3 00

JOSEPH HYDE, Proprietor.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1831. 42

NORWICH HOURLY.

A NEW Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 38

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

LEE'S

WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS

OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side other covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true seal of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSIAH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into batts on shares or by the yard. Will open for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 9

his head and his feet projecting from the neck of the animal. His companion fled, leaving the prisoner to be released from his confinement by the owner of the ox, who, upon opening his barn at sunrise, greeted him with a hearty "Good morning."—*Transcript.*

As an illustration of the accumulative power of capital, by repeated doublings at compound interest, we give the following story copied from "Smart's Tables," printed in London in 1726.

"One Sessa, an Indian, having invented the game of chess, showed it to his prince, who was so highly pleased with it, that he desired him to ask what he would, for the reward of his invention. Whereupon, Sessa requested that, for the first square of the chess board, he might have *one grain of Wheat* given him; for the second two, and so on doubling continually according to the number and squares in the chess board, which was sixty four. But the Prince, who intended to give him a very noble reward, was much displeased that he had asked so trifling a one. Sessa declared, however, that he should be very well satisfied with it. So the reward he desired, was ordered to be given him. But the Prince was greatly astonished on finding it would rise to so vast a quantity *that the whole earth itself could not furnish so much wheat.*"

Those who have never heard this story before, and who have forgotten the trick played by the blacksmith as related in the "School Master's Assistant," upon a man who agreed to pay him for shoeing his horse, a farthing for the first nail, two farthings for the second, and so on for the rest, will be surprised at the apparent extravagance of this calculation, but it is nevertheless true. Nay, not only is it true, but it is also true that the quantity of wheat ordered to be given to Sessa, was sufficient to feed the whole present population of the world, estimated at eight hundred millions of souls and allowing ten bushels of seventy pounds to each individual, *for four thousand six hundred and eleven years.* Of this fact any one may satisfy himself, who will take the trouble to wade through the calculation, as we have done. He will then find that sixty three doubles of the one grain, make 18,446,744,073,709,551,616 grains.

In Smart's Tables 491,520 grains are taken as the number contained in a bushel of seventy pounds. Of the correctness of this estimate, it is easy to form a judgment when it is told, that this would give 1920 grains for a gill, which is near a thousand for a common wine glass full, which holds usually about half a gill. For the sake of simplifying the calculation, we will take 500,000 grains as the contents of the bushel, and the result will be 36,893,488,147,419 bushels of seventy pounds.

Now, divide this quantity by 8,000,000,000, the number of bushels consumed in a year by eight hundred millions of people, and the result will be 4611 years and a fraction.—*Banner of the Constitution.*

BY THE LATE MAILS.

From the N. Y. Journal Commerce, Jan. 18.

Steam Boat Accident.—The Steamboat McDonough, Capt. Davison, left this city on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, bound to New London; the wind then blowing moderately from the N. E. At 9 o'clock, being 30 miles on her way, and the wind and darkness increasing she was anchored for the night. About midnight a violent snow-storm commenced, which continued till near night on Sunday. On Saturday morning it was discovered that she had dragged her anchors, and drifted a considerable distance. To avoid the dangers which threatened her from this source, the steam was raised with all possible speed, and the engine put in motion. But so violent was the gale, that with as much steam as it was deemed safe to put on, she only made three quarters of a mile headway in about two hours. Meanwhile the air was so filled with snow, that it was impossible to see more than a very few rods at farthest. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, at high tide, she ran upon a sand-bank about 10 rods from the main-land shore and three miles from Norwalk. When the tide went down, she was left high and dry. On Sunday Capt. Davison went ashore and procured a number of men to assist him, who commenced digging in the evening, as soon as the tide was sufficiently down, in the hope of being able to get her off. They had continued their efforts, at every low tide, down to yesterday noon, but without success. She is a good deal strained, and leaks so much that at high tide the water in the cabin is five or six inches deep. There are rocks on either side of her position, but a few rods distant, on which if she had struck, the safety of the passengers as well as the boat, would have been endangered. There were 26 passengers on board, sixteen of whom were taken off on Monday morning by the steamboat Hudson, Capt. Beecher, bound to New Haven. About a dozen more went ashore yesterday morning in order to return to this city by land. The remainder were taken off about noon yesterday by the Hudson on her return from New Haven, and arrived here last evening. It is considered doubtful whether the boat will be got off. She may, or she may not.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated

WASHINGTON, January 15th, 1831.

When the appropriation bill was taken up on the 13th, (Thursday) the Speaker stated the question was on striking out the appropriation of $[illegible] for the mission to Russia, on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Stanberry. Mr. Stanberry, in a few observations, stated that the present party came into power by satisfying the people there was an extravagant expenditure of public money by the late administration, and that persons were paid for services they did not perform, and for journeys they never made. He said he was one of those who lent his aid to produce the revolution, and he was bound, as well by a desire to maintain a consistent course, as by principle, to see that his party did not commit the same acts it had condemned in others. He had listened with delight to the eloquence of Mr. Randolph, when he was a member of the house, and occupied the seat then before him; when he was censuring and condemning the former administration, for disbursing the public money to those who did not render services adequate to the amount paid to them. That in making the motion, he was only acting on the principle he had been instructed in by our Russian minister; and that he believed if he was here, and did not belong to the party in power, he would, if a minister went away from his post, have made a motion similar to the one now submitted.

Mr. Archer said, if he had been in the house when the motion was made, he should have been able to have rescued his distinguished friend, whom he had known from his cradle, from imputations which the gentleman from Ohio had cast upon him. He spoke of the distinguished services he had rendered his country; of his being the pride of Virginia; of the feebleness of his health, which forbade his encountering a Russian winter; of his having performed with fidelity all the trusts reposed in him; and that [illegible] alone had driven him from his post. He said, when the President had appointed a minister, it became the duty of the house to vote the salary; and that it could not withhold it for the purpose of showing its disapprobation of the mission, or of the person appointed to fill it. He said it was the intention of Mr. Randolph to return to St. Petersburgh in the spring; and that there was no credit to be placed on the newspaper accounts of his coming home; nor that his appointment was displeasing to the Russian Court; nor that he had disgraced himself while there. His situation at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had enabled him to see the correspondence, and he assured the house that the Russian Court was perfectly well satisfied with Mr. Randolph's *appointment,* and that his conduct, when he had his audience, was respectful and becoming.

Mr. Burges spoke in favor of the motion about an hour, in his best style. I shall not attempt to follow him, for I cannot do him justice. He scored the administration, and Mr. Randolph, with his biting sarcasm—imputed that part of the President's Message which speaks of the Russian mission, to Mr. Van Buren—assigned, as a reason for making the appointment, that it was known that Mr. Randolph was dissatisfied with the formation of the cabinet, and said he was sent abroad to avert the consequences of his opposition to the administration—denied he was ever qualified for a minister—reviewed the course the administration had pursued in relation to [illegible] and other matters—spoke of the reports in circulation as to the evasions of the treaty with Turkey—and exhorted the house not to sanction the power assumed by the President, that he had a right to permit a minister to abandon his post, and his duty. He spoke of the importance of our relations with Russia, and of the incompetence of a lad to attend to them. He concluded by hoping that the question would be divested of party considerations, or party feelings.

He was followed by Mr. J. S. Barbour, who passed some high encomiums on Virginia, and on Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Coke, of Virginia, also felt himself called upon to speak on behalf of the Ancient Dominion, and that [illegible] of her favorite sons.

Mr. Cambreleng said he should not have mingled in the debate, if it had not been for the attack made by the gentleman from Rhode Island on the Secretary of State and the President. He was much animated, and denounced Mr. Burgess as a slanderer, and [illegible] in a [illegible]. He accused some one of the [illegible] in the Senate with having disclosed the [illegible] of the Turkish treaty, and denominated it a [illegible] of the [illegible] of Mr. Randolph as a statesman, of his high [illegible] as an orator, and of his [illegible].

Mr. Burges made several ineffectual attempts to get the floor after Mr. Cambreleng sat down. Mr. [illegible] [illegible]

it, it [illegible] because Mr. Burges [illegible] proposes [illegible].

The President's drawing rooms were opened [illegible] evening, and were filled to [illegible] tion of [illegible], and were in [illegible]. Congress did not attend. It was rumored in the first of the week, that a reconciliation was proposed, but it has failed. It is uncertain whether a publication be made at present, or not. Gen. Green's drawing rooms are to be opened next Thursday, and it is said his and the President's rooms will be open on each alternate Thursday night during the session, or until the appointment of printer shall be made.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv., Jan. 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Boston Centinel of Monday, contains English news by the way of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the 12th of December—two days later from Falmouth, than our latest dates from Liverpool.

The apprehensions of a continental war are said to have nearly subsided. We had no doubt that such would be the case, from the complexion of the last intelligence from England. The great care on the part of the French government, since their late revolution, not to furnish any power with a plausible apology for declaring war, was a most commendable course. No European power, at the present time, would willingly declare a war, without some cause which could be decently alleged in vindication of it. We have seen none on the part of France, thus far, nor does there appear to be any reason to expect any in future. Their former experience has not been thrown away; and they are in a fair way to reap the full benefit of a strict attention to their own concerns.

We are glad to hear that the riotous disturbances in England have in a considerable degree subsided. We wish to find Great Britain quiet and steady; as her influence and example are calculated to have a great effect upon the rest of Europe.

FALMOUTH, (Eng.) Dec. 11.

The apprehensions which were last week entertained of a continental war have nearly subsided. It would appear that this alteration in public opinion throughout Europe, has been principally effected by a change of ministry in this country, and by their declaration of non-intervention and of their desire to preserve universal peace, which they made on their appointment. It cannot be concealed that considerable distrust of the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy was generally entertained throughout Europe. He was thought to manifest too strong a predilection for legitimacy—for the rights of the few, in preference to the rights of the many. Our foreign details are more than usually interesting.

The incendiary outrages which have been committed over so great a portion of the country, have for the most part ceased, on the strict enforcement of the law, the penalties of which now await the perpetrators. The evidence on the trial of the prisoners, we doubt not, will show that the laborers were not alone the guilty parties. In many cases there is good reason to believe that the farmers themselves have instigated the laborers to their lawless deeds, and in others, that they have quietly looked on, for the purpose of arousing their landlords into a sense of their distressed state in consequence of high rents and tithes, with low prices for their produce. If this be correct, and we believe it is, then have they succeeded, we should think, beyond their most sanguine expectations, for not only have the landlords consented to reduce their rents, and the clergy their tithes, but such a sensation has been produced in the minds of the government and the legislature, that enquiry, retrenchment, (and consequently reduction of taxation,) and reform of Parliament, will certainly follow.—The institutions of the country will be regenerated, and a long reign of peace and happiness will, in all probability, be the consequence.

The cause of Reform in Parliament is gathering an irresistible force, and it must soon be granted, or as Earl Grey says, it will be taken. The public interests demand it, suddenly it is dangerous. A few years since, and the man who avowed himself a Reformer, stood a self branded revolutionist in the estimation of men who now, through their fears, see no safety for the country but in such a reform as would formerly have been demanded only by an ultra-reformist. Such is one instance of the complete revolution that sometimes takes place in the minds of a majority of a nation. Large meetings have been held at Edinburg and Sheffield, at which petitions for Parliamentary Reform were carried with acclamations.

We learn from Copenhagen that an expedition, which sailed from that port in May last, succeeded in reaching the eastern coast of Greenland, where some Norwegian colonists settled eight centuries ago, and to which all access had since been prevented by the ice. The expedition found there the decendants of the primitive colonists, who still profess Christianity, which was carried thither by their forefathers, and their language is that of the Norwegians of the tenth century.

The Pope's nuncio in Paris is stripped of his honours; and the soldiers are no longer to attend mass.

It is said that the Austrian and Spanish governments have recalled their Ambassadors residing at the Court of the King of the Netherlands.

From the Commercial Gazette of January 19.

ONE DAY THE LATEST.

In our paper of yesterday we gave extracts from London papers to the 9th of December. The Courier of that day has the following paragraphs relative to the affairs of the Netherlands:—

We stated yesterday from an authentic and exclusive source, that the King of the Netherlands has refused to fulfil the conditions of the armistice, and that Messrs. Cartwright and Bresson, had proceeded to the Hague to remonstrate with his Majesty.

Since writing the above, we have received a private letter from Brussels, in which it is stated that the Mission of Mr. Cartwright has not had the unfortunate result represented in the Brussels papers.

ANTWERP, Dec. 6.

King William is stated to have answered among other things, the observations of Mr. Cartwright on the non-execution of the armistice—"My Allies have solemnly guaranteed to me the Sovereignty of the Netherlands; if they abandon me, I will defend myself alone to the last extremity; and will never suffer any communication between the faithful provinces and those that have rebelled."

"We are happy to say, remarks the Courier, that our accounts this morning of the state of the country generally are of such a nature as to justify a belief that tranquillity will in a short time be completely restored. The accounts from Scotland are equally satisfactory."

We published on the 12th inst. a letter, copied from the N. York Mercury, giving intelligence of the extreme illness of the Patriot Bolivar. From the tenor of this letter, apprehensions were entertained that the next accounts would bring us information of his death. In the Transcript of the 16th we also published a letter from the Liberator, under date of Nov. 16, from which we drew an inference that the account of his dangerous indisposition was premature. It seems that in common with many of our cotemporaries, we were led astray by our negligence in not comparing dates. The letter announcing his illness and the probability of his death was dated 15th December, *one month and a day after* his letter to Mr. Eliot. We remain therefore still in suspense.

Boston Eve. Transcript.

The Comet was observed in Newton on Friday last, and in this city on Monday. It is easily seen by the naked eye a little before 6 in the morning in the S. E. but its brilliancy seems to be rapidly diminishing. Its motion is apparently retrograde or rather to the Northwest, about two degrees a day. Yesterday (Friday) morning it was about a degree and a half N. N. W. of the star "eta Ophiuchi" and its tail was about 2 or 3 degrees in length, and was turned towards the stars "delta" and "epsilon Serpentarii," its Right Ascension was then about 254 degrees and its declination about 14 degrees S. but the position could not be accurately determined, as its light is too feeble to measure its distance from a star with a reflecting instrument, and we are not in possession of any other. The comet has probably passed the perihelion, and seems to have emerged very recently from the Solar rays. It is supposed that it will soon disappear.—*Bost. Patriot.*

The Supreme Court.—We find the following high compliment to our Supreme Court in a foreign work. We are glad to see that sensible foreigners can discern so much merit where some of our own politicians can see so little. The Supreme Court of the Union is, in truth, the palladium of this Confederacy, and we cannot deem highly of the principles or the understanding of those who wantonly assail it:—

"There is at Washington a power which has neither guards nor palaces, nor treasures: it is neither surrounded by clerks, nor overloaded with records—It has for its arms only truth and wisdom. Its magnificence consists in its justice and the publicity of the acts. This power is called the Supreme Court of the United States."—*Bos. Gaz.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

We have been favored by a gentleman in this city with the following extract of a letter recently received by him from a friend, dated

ELSINEUR, Nov. 25, 1830.

"The epidemic which has prevailed in different parts of Russia still continues; and a very alarming circumstance is, that when its course is supposed to have been arrested at any point, it sometimes appears at the distance of from 20 to 30 German miles, passing over the intermediate country without affecting it.—A post which recently arrived from Moscow, reported 300 new cases which appeared in one day, and 110 appeared on the last day of which we have accounts by another post. The thermometer has been as low as 15° below zero at Gede in Sweden; and of course, in Russia also, the weather must have been very cold, yet the disease is not checked. The Imperial Court at St. Petersburgh is [illegible] to [illegible], in case of [illegible], to Wyborg in Finland."

[illegible] Journal.

The [illegible] of New England must be [illegible] by [illegible]. Our commerce has long been declining, [illegible] source of general prosperity. In the circumstances of our situation there are insuperable obstacles to agricultural enterprise with reference to a distant market. The low price of lands in the west, the richness and fertility of the soil, with the constantly increasing facilities for transportation, render it impossible for our farmers to compete with that section of the country, in their agricultural productions. With their habits of industry and frugality they may obtain from their farms sufficient to support their families—but without a market for their produce at home, they can do little more than this. Our only resource is manufactures, and on them chiefly must the future wealth and prosperity of New-England depend. In the encouragement of this branch of industry, therefore, the citizens of this State may be expected to feel a deep interest. It is a cause in which all classes of the community are concerned. Its success will benefit not merely a separate and distinct portion of the inhabitants but the whole mass of our population. Thriving manufacturing establishments in our villages, will create a market at home for the produce of the neighboring farmers; they will furnish employment for the industrious mechanic, and give life and activity to the business of our cities.

It may justly therefore be regarded as of the highest importance, that our manufactures should be fostered and protected by government, and that the protection afforded should be steady and permanent. It is well known, however, that there is a strong and active party in the country opposed to any protection of this sort, and who stand ready to withhold that which is already enjoyed, when it shall be in their power. Notwithstanding the obvious benefits of the tariff, no efforts will be spared to effect its repeal, and nothing but sleepless vigilance on the part of the friends of American industry can prevent so disastrous a result.

The policy of the present Administration is far from being favorable to this important cause. A large portion of those who placed General Jackson in power are the acknowledged and bitter enemies of the tariff, and undoubtedly gave him their support under the confident expectation that he would sustain them in their opposition to this measure. Another portion of his adherents it is true are interested in the preservation of the tariff; and between them both the President has not ventured openly to take a decided stand on either side of the question. He has aimed by a temporizing policy to satisfy both. While he admits the constitutionality of the tariff, he recommends a course of legislation in regard to it which would insure the destruction of the whole system. His late Message certainly affords but little ground of encouragement to the friends of manufactures; and when in connection with this equivocal avowal of his sentiments is considered the relation in which he stands to the open opponents of the tariff, all of whom with scarcely a single exception are his adherents, it cannot be expected that the protection of American manufactures will receive much support from his Administration.

On the subject of Internal Improvements his sentiments are no longer disguised. His veto on the Maysville road bill is a matter of record, and is applauded in every Jackson print in the country; and so intimately connected is the cause of internal improvements with that of manufactures, that his decided opposition to any appropriation for the former is hailed as a signal triumph by every enemy of the American system.

Under these circumstances we are not surprised that the friends of domestic industry and internal improvements should begin to be alarmed, and to feel the importance of rallying their strength in the support of principles so vitally important to our prosperity. We are not surprised that public meetings should be held to consider the subject in different parts of the country, nor that public attention should at such a time be directed with intense interest to a statesman, whose splendid talents have been so long, so consistently and so ardently devoted to the support of the leading principles of the American system. Connecticut has a deep concern in this matter, and we are glad to see that her citizens are awaking to their true interests.

Wool.—The number of woollen manufactories in this State, it will be seen by the table is 209—exclusive of a large number employed in custom work. It is difficult to ascertain the quantity of wool manufactured at these establishments, but averaging the amount of goods made at each at $15,000, the total value of woollens manufactured annually in this State, exclusive of those made in families is over $3,000,000.—*Boston Courier.*

Professorship on School Keeping.—A professorship has been established in Washington College, West Pennsylvania, which we believe has the merit of originality as well as the promise of great practical usefulness—it is an *English Professorship,* for the special purpose of qualifying persons to take charge of English schools. Such a professorship, remarks the Philadelphia Gazette, should be established in every college in the Union, and lecturers should be employed to go from county to county, instructing teachers how to keep schools, and parents how schools should be kept.

Frontier Trade.—A bill has been reported to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, for the purpose of regulating "the foreign and coasting trade on the northern and northwestern frontiers of the United States." It provides, 1st, that after the 1st of April next, no custom house fees shall be levied on any raft, boat or vessel of the United States, entering otherwise than by sea, at any port of the United States on the rivers and lakes on our northern and northwestern frontiers. 2d, That the same and no higher duties shall be levied on any British colonial craft and merchandise, entering our ports on said frontiers, than may be levied on the like vessels or merchandize of the U. States, entering the British ports on said frontiers. 3d, That vessels navigating the waters aforesaid, shall be licensed in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Will not this make an opening to the introduction of British manufactures, in British bottoms?

Prov. Jour.

TEMPERANCE.—It must be gratifying to every well-wisher of his country and his species, to witness the steady progress of the Temperance Reformation, so recently begun in the United States, but which has already been productive of the happiest results.—Could we behold at one glance the aggregate of misery and wretchedness which has been prevented by this purifying process, and the aggregate of prosperity and happiness, which it has produced, would there be found a single enemy to the cause, except among the enemies of all that is virtuous and excellent in civilized life? Already the influence of our example has been felt beyond the sea, and Societies after the model of those established in this country, have been formed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, &c. America is looked to on every hand as the pioneer in this great work, and if she perseveres as she has begun, she will rear a monument to her glory, and the glory of freedom, which can find no parallel in history ancient or modern. There is here no interposition of physical force to restrain from intemperance, no bayonets, bolts or bars, but the power of enlightened public opinion, acting in its own proper way, is accomplishing what bayonets, bolts and bars, could never have achieved. There is not a brighter point in the moral map of our country, than that to which we have alluded. Banish the intoxicating draught from the lips of our hardy yeomanry, and from the tables of fashionable society, and what is too great to be hoped for our country, whether we regard its moral or intellectual condition, its internal prosperity, or the respect and influence which it will command abroad.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Solemn Warnings.—The Springfield Republican states that a young man recently died at Thompsonville, Conn. under circumstances of a most shocking character. He went into a tavern, where a proposition was made him to pay for as much liquor as he would drink. The bar keeper poured for him, and he continued to drink, glass after glass, in immediate succession, till the *eleventh* glass, in drinking which he fell senseless! He was taken to the barn and suffered to remain there during the night, which was very cold. In the morning he was found nearly dead—was brought in and laid by the fire, when he soon expired!

An Englishman, named Fenwick, aged about 30, tumbled drunk into a well 20 feet deep, annexed to the Post Office at Hartford, Conn. on Monday night of last week, and was drowned.—*Boston Palladium.*

Hydrophobia.—The following communication was made to the Boston Centinel, and appeared in that paper of the 14th inst:

"At Udine a man was bitten by a mad dog, and vinegar was given him inadvertently instead of a portion ordered by the physician. The man recovered from his frightful malady. A physician of Padua being apprized of the circumstance, tried the remedy upon a person affected with the hydrophobia, by making him swallow a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a similar dose at night. The sick man recovered rapidly and perfectly. We invite our physicians to make a trial of a remedy which appears to have the power of vanquishing one of the most dreadful of maladies."

From Niles' Weekly Register.

THE ANTI-TARIFF DOCTRINE.

I happen to have in my collection of old things the reports made 10th Feb. 1802, and the report of the 21st of the same month, 1803—alluded to in the resolution offered by Mr. Howard; and add a brief extract from each, just sufficient to show the scope and [illegible] of them; and to both are appended the names of the [illegible] of the committees by which these reports were made. It will be seen that these extracts cover every inch of ground that I have ever attempted to take. I merely present them—[illegible]—but if Mr. Barbour accepts it, [illegible] he shall have a [illegible] of facts as to *the constitutionality of a protecting Tariff*—some derived from Virginia, and perhaps a few from known infallible judgment: that is, infallible for as long as the wind does not change.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, as made to the U. States House of Representatives, February 10, 1802, by Gen. Samuel Smith, the Chairman of that Committee.

"That in the opinion of your Committee, such manufactures as are obviously capable of affording to the United States an adequate supply of their several and respective objects, ought to be promoted by the aid of Government. Two modes of administering this aid have presented themselves to this committee.—The one to permit free of duty of importation of such gross articles as are essential to these manufactures. The other, *to impose higher duties on such articles (on importation) as can be supplied by our own citizens to advantage.* That at the present juncture, our infant manufactures peculiarly demand and merit the PROTECTION of Government. Except as the foreign manufactures will now be, from the charges of war freight and war insurance, *the manufacturing interest of the United States will not be capable of entering into competition with them on equal terms, without the friendly interposition of Government.*"

The Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, appointed Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1801 were

Mr. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Eustis of Mass. Mr. Dana of Conn., Mr. Mitchell, of New York, Mr. Jones of Pa., Mr. Newton, of Va., and Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures to whom the memorials of certain manufacturers were committed, as made to the United States' House of Representatives on the 21st February, 1803.

"That justice to the petitioners and sound policy points to the necessity of granting Governmental aid for the PROTECTION of such manufactures as are obviously capable of affording to the United States an adequate supply of their several and respective objects, either by admitting free of duty the raw article essential to their manufacture, and which cannot be procured in the United States, or by imposing a higher duty than is paid on those articles, to the manufacture whereof our citizens are incompetent. The Committee take leave to observe, that the duties now payable on importation do not, in their opinion operate as *protecting duties to our infant manufactures*—because that the duties on almost all the articles of consumption being nearly equal, *the manufacturers of the U. S. are charged therewith in every thing they consume,* and the journeyman being compelled to pay for every thing he consumes, at least 25 per cent more than he would be obliged, to pay, if such articles did not exist, he must, of course, be paid in proportion for his labor. Your committee are therefore induced to believe that the *present duties on imports operate as an injury rather than a benefit to the manufacturer of the United States.*"

The report concludes with a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and lay before Congress at their next session, a plan for the laying new and more specific duties, &c.

Committee for 1802.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, Mr. Dana, of Connecticut, Mr. Mitchell, of New York, Mr. Newton, of Va. Mr. Wynn, of N. C., Mr. Hunt, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Leib, of Pa.

Kentucky Senator.—The contest for U. S. Senate in Kentucky is a dead race. Five unsuccessful ballotings took place on the 4th inst. in the Legislature, the result of which are as follows:

	Crittenden.	Johnson.	Rowan.	Wickliffe.
1st ballot,	66	46	20	1
2d do.	66	[illegible]	7	–
3d do.	66	62	7	–
4th do.	66	64	4	1
5th do.	66	64	8	2

It will be seen that on each ballot Mr. Crittenden, the Clay candidate, wanted but one vote to elect him. Mr. C. is Speaker of the House, and probably did not vote at all.

On the following day, eight additional ballotings were had, which resulted without success. Mr. Crittenden's vote was 66 on 6 of the ballots, and 67 on the other two. The Jackson party successively tried the strength of their four candidates named above. On the 1st ballot, they gave Mr. Rowan 49 votes, and the remainder were scattered between Col. Johnson and Mr. Wickliffe. They then dropped him, and attempted to unite on Mr. Wickliffe, who received 50 votes, and the remainder were scattering. Col. Johnson was then taken up, and received 60, Rowan 3, and Wickliffe 6.

On the eighth trial, Mr. Breathitt, the Lieut. Governor, was entered and obtained 61, Crittenden 67, and nine scattering.

P. S. The Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning give us the result of three ballotings on the third day, which were equally unsuccessful as before.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Crittenden,	66	66	66
Rowan,	1	1	—
Johnson,	4	2	4
Breathitt,	64	66	66

The impression at Frankfort was, that the election would be postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

From the National Intelligencer.

From Kentucky, our latest information is, that, on the day after the balloting for Senator of the United States had been suspended, a resolution passed the Senate of the State for postponing the election until the next session of the Legislature, so as to let the People pass upon it in the mean time. The other House had not acted on the proposition, and there was a great deal of caucussing, and what is called is "log-rolling," going on, day and night. All is uncertain, therefore, yet.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Wednesday, January 12.

Mr. Marks presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the execution of the law for the removal of the Southern Indians over the Mississippi, and praying that they may be protected in their rights and property. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE NAVY.

The bill to authorise the construction of three Schooners for the naval service of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. [These are intended for despatch vessels.]

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of of Mr. Wirt, Mr. Tazewell moved an adjournment of the court till to-morrow, when his physicians thought he might be sufficiently restored to attend the trial. The court accordingly adjourned.

Thursday, January 13.

The supplement to the act granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands; the bill to incorporate St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; and the bill for the relief of Joseph S. Cannon, were read a third time and passed.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a high court of impeachment.

The Vice President presented a letter from one of the physicians of Mr. Wirt, expressive of the opinion that he could not at present leave his room, without some danger of a relapse at a more important crisis in the pending trial, and that by Monday he would be entirely restored to health.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the Court adjourned to meet again on Monday next, at twelve o'clock.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The resolution to amend the Constitution, so as to restrict the occupancy of the Presidential Chair, by any one individual, to two terms, was called up, but again laid on the table, at the suggestion of Mr. Dickerson.

Friday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the memorial of sundry citizens of New Jersey, stating that they consider the law of the last session of Congress, for the removal of the Southern Indians over the Mississippi, as violating the treaties of the United States with them; that many of the memorialists were friendly to the present administration, but respectfully dissent from it on the subject of our Indian relations; and praying Congress to repeal the law for the removal of the Southern Indians. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Marks presented a similar memorial from Pennsylvania, which was referred to the same Committee.

The bill for the payment of French spoliations committed prior to 1800, was, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. made a special order of the day for Monday week.

The bill for the relief of Hugh Barnes; the bill authorizing the Territory of Florida to open a canal through the Public Lands, from Apalachicola to St. Andrews Bay; the bill to extend the time for entering certain donations of claims to lands in the Territory of Arkansas; the bill to establish a Land Office in Michigan, amended; the bills for the relief of George Johnson, and for the relief of Ezekiel Canfield, were severally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

[The papers containing the proceedings of Monday have not come to hand—probably they have gone to Norwich in Vermont, as is sometimes the case.]

Tuesday, January 18.

Mr. Smith, of Md. presented [illegible] of [illegible] Mecomer, praying for an alteration in the mode of procuring the paper used for printing for Congress, so as to give the contract to the lowest bidder.

The bill to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal; the bill to authorize the Territory of Florida to open a communication by means of Canal through the public lands, between Chicola River and St. Andrews Bay; and the bill to establish a new Land District and Office in the Territory of Michigan, were severally read a third time and passed.

In Judge Peck's case, Mr. Wickliffe, one of the Managers for the impeachment, occupied the Court throughout the day, in speaking on the general merits of the case, and reviewing a part of the evidence. He concluded a little past 4 o'clock, when the Court adjourned to to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Nothing of importance occurred. The bill for the relief of Peters & Pond of Boston, by refunding the moiety of the value of the schooner Anna, forfeited as a smuggler, in 1814, was read a third time and passed. Resolutions were submitted by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Noble. In the case of the impeachment, the counsel on the part of the Respondent commenced the summing up. Mr. Meredith's speech occupied the court throughout the day.

Thursday, January 20.

Mr. Holmes presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Kittery, in Maine, praying that the southern Indians may not be removed from their present places of abode. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. Holmes also presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of Maine, praying for the suppression of Sunday Mails. It was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the other House, without amendment, making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and Invalid pensions, and gave notice that he should to-morrow call it up for consideration.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to the reduction of duties, reported "a bill to repeal the duties on certain imported articles."

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Meredith continued the argument which he commenced yesterday in defence of the respondent. He will conclude to-morrow. At 3 o'clock the High Court and Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 12.

Mr. Irwin, of Pa. presented certain resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of the county of Fayette, in the State of Pennsylvania, expressive of their opinion of the propriety on the part of Congress, of making appropriations for the repair of the Cumberland Road, and for a subscription of stock in the Western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; which resolutions were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bell from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill from the Senate, "to enable the President of the United States to extinguish the Indian title to lands within the State of Indiana," without amendment, and the bill was committed.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution, yesterday moved by Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, for a reduction of the duty on imported Brown Sugar. Mr. Haynes resumed and concluded the speech which he began yesterday in favor of the resolution.

When Mr. H. concluded, Mr. Alexander said, that it might be considered unimportant by the House, whether the proposition now under consideration should be adopted, or not. Gentlemen should not lay this "flattering unction to their souls." For himself, he said he might be almost indifferent as to the disposition which might be made of it, although he concurred fully with the mover in the object desired. Mr. A. was tired of appealing to this House, with a hope of producing conviction upon the minds of those who were interested in keeping up this system of taxation. The time is not long, when an issue must be made up between the people and the Government, upon this question. There is a point of depression, yes, and oppression in the physical, as well as mechanical world, beyond which we cannot go without meeting resistance. A great portion of the good people of these United States, have borne the ills of Government, with a fortitude sustained alone by their devotion to the Union; but they can bear but a little while longer. They have remonstrated and protested, again and again, until these have become "a by-word," are contemned and utterly disregarded, and their only consolation is, to be told that they have the *right* to protest and remonstrate again. Their representatives have brought forward here proposition after proposition, for a redress of grievances, which have been voted down, without even a respectful consideration. There is then, but one resource left us—we are thrown back upon the States and the People, for protection, who alone are sovereign, where their rights are concerned.

The States have taken their stand under the banner of the Constitution—not the striped bunting which has been hung up in this hall, to remind us only of their oppression—can never recede without dishonor, and a shameful dereliction of those great principles for which they profess to have been contending, in behalf of the people. Is it not far better then—more honorable and magnanimous in a self willed majority—to appease the wrath of an insulted people, by alleviating the burdens of taxation, rather than go on in a heedless course, leading to consequences which all must deplore.

Sir, we have seen, within a very short space of time, the most important events occur which have ever happened in the history of nations. A day, yes, an hour, has achieved the grandest revolutions of which we read, any where, in times past. France has resumed her ancient constitutional rights. Russia, alarmed for her own safety, has lined her Southern border with an army of two hundred thousand troops. Sweden, Holland, all Belgium is in arms, and we have seen the failure of a single proposition in the Parliament of Great Britain, overthrow the Ministry, and bring into power the friends of reform and economy in the administration of the government—the friends of free trade! These important results have been brought about by a degree of oppression upon the people for centuries past, which they could endure no longer. We should learn wisdom from the examples of the times before us, and not permit ourselves to disregard results which must inevitably flow from certain causes. The same revolution is now going on here, although Mr. A. hoped to see it accomplished in a different way.

What, said Mr. A., is the prospect before us? The grandest spectacle ever before exhibited to the world! A nation after having borne patiently the burthens of taxation growing out of two wars, now nearly freed from debt, & the question is to be brought home to the People, whether they will submit to keeping up a system of taxes, merely to promote the speculative schemes of politicians, seeking to establish a personal reputation upon their ruins! That is the question, and cannot be avoided.

What, sir, has been the effect of the reduction of duties upon salt, coffee, and cocoa, made at the last Session of Congress? Why, it was opportunely seized hold of by our Minister at London, at a time when our negotiation seemed almost at an end with that Court, and urged with such force and argument, to shew the friendly disposition of the United States towards England, as well as a sincere wish on the part of the Administration to re-establish amicable relations between the two Governments, as to result in removing the restriction from the West India trade. A continuance of the reduction of the duty upon an article, in the production of which the West Indies are so much interested, must furnish additional evidence of that spirit which we carried into the negociation for removing the shackles upon commerce, and perhaps to induce Great Britain to take off some of her duties which bear so heavily upon our productions.

Let us then meet together like a band of brothers, discarding our local prejudices, feuds, and animosities, which have too often disturbed the harmony of our action here, forgiving and forgetting the past, intent alone upon doing justice to the great body of the People whom we represent, without regard to personal or political friendships.

When Mr. ALEXANDER took his seat, Mr. WHITE, of Louisiana, obtained the floor; but the allotted hour being about expiring, the House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

[The debate goes over to next day, and Mr. White is then entitled to the floor.]

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments yesterday reported from the Committee of the Whole, to the bill "making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831," and they were all agreed to but one, which provided for the appropriation of $6,000 for the survey of private land claims, and $150,000 for further surveys of the public lands.

Mr. McCoy moved to amend the amendment, by striking out $150,000, and inserting $[illegible].

On this motion a debate arose, which continued until 4 o'clock. The propriety of adopting it was supported by Messrs. McCoy, Vinton, and Burges; and opposed by Messrs. Test, Johnson, Clay, Verplanck, Sevier, Duncan, Wickliffe, White of Florida, Pettis, and Polk. Messrs. [illegible] and Storrs of New York, likewise said a few words. [The debate will be hereafter reported.] The motion of Mr. McCoy was finally rejected, and the amendment agreed to by the House [illegible].

The question being then about to be put on the engrossment of the bill,

Mr. Stanberry moved to strike out the appropriation for the salary of a Minister to Russia for the present year. Mr. S. remarked, that the President had informed the House that the United States were not represented at the Court of Russia, nor would probably be. Mr. S. said, that they soon would be. Under such circumstances, an appropriation certainly was not necessary, and he hoped it would be stricken out of the bill. He called for the yeas and nays on his motion; when,

On motion of Mr. Conner, the House adjourned.

Thursday, January 13.

DUTIES ON BROWN SUGAR.

The resolution relative to the reduction of duties on brown sugar was taken up, and for reasons assigned, the further consideration was postponed to Monday week.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.

The proposed instructions to the Committee on Public Expenditures, yesterday submitted by Messrs. Chilton and Hall, were taken up, and debated by these gentlemen till the time allotted for the consideration of resolutions had expired.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from the Clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, praying for an increase of compensation; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

REVOLUTIONARY & INVALID PENSIONERS.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, for the year 1831, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

The House then resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill; the question under consideration being the motion of Mr. Stanberry to strike out of the bill the appropriation for the salary of the Minister to Russia.

A debate of no mean interest and unusual force of expression here began, and continued until near 4 o'clock; when, on motion of Mr. Chilton, the House adjourned.

[Of this debate we propose to give a sketch in some future number. The gentlemen who were engaged in it, were, on one side, Mr. Stanberry, Mr. Mallary, and Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island; and on the other, Mr. Carson, Mr. Archer, Mr. J. S. Barbour, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Coke.]

Friday, Jan. 14.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the instructions proposed to be given to the Committee of Public Expenditures relative to the computation of the mileage of the Members of Congress—the question being on the adoption of the amendment heretofore proposed by Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall further addressed the House in support of his amendment. He wanted the matter disposed of one way or the other, and demanded the yeas and nays on the question.—They were ordered by the House. Mr. Craig submitted an amendment to the amendment; to add to it the words "with an allowance of ten per cent. for variation from the direct line." Mr. DeWitt moved to lay the whole subject on the table. On this question Mr. Chilton demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered by the House, and being taken, were as follows: Yeas 58—Nays 130. The question then recurring on the amendment submitted by Mr. Craig, Mr. Chilton opposed the amendment. If a bill was passed containing such a provision, it would be giving an advantage to those members who lived on the direct line of travel to the seat of Government of ten per cent. over those who had to travel over a mountainous country, and by a circuitous route. The question was then put on the amendment proposed by Mr. Craig, and decided in the negative. The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Hall, and it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 114—Nays 60. So the amendment was adopted, in the words following:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Expenditures be, and they are hereby instructed to report to this House a bill making it the duty of the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, with the aid of the Post Master General, at the end of every session, to make an estimate, as nearly as possible, of the actual distance, (in a direct line) of the residence of each member of the Senate, House of Representatives, and Delegate of a territory, from the Seat of Government; and that the mileage of Members of Congress be computed, and their accounts for travelling be settled, according to such estimate."

Mr. Vance and Mr. Bates both wished to propose further amendments; but they were declared to be out of order.

Mr. Buchanan rose to address the House; but the Speaker said the hour for morning business had expired, and the subject must pass over for the present. Mr. Buchanan remarked that he did not wish it understood that he was entitled to the floor for to-morrow.

JAMES MONROE.

The motion to postpone the orders of the day was negatived, and, on motion of Mr. Mercer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Findlay in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill "for the relief of James Monroe"—the question being on a motion of Mr. Chilton to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Spencer spoke at great length in favor of the bill, and in the course of his remarks vindicated the citizens of the City of New York in the course they had taken to procure the passage of a bill for Mr. Monroe's benefit.

Mr. Coke and Mr. Burges also spoke in favor of the claim, and Mr. White against it.

No other gentleman rising to speak, Mr. Mercer rose, and, in a speech of some length, replied to the arguments of those gentlemen who had opposed the bill. In conclusion, he handed to the Chair the following, which, he said, if the motion now before the House should not succeed, he should offer as an amendment to the bill: "That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the accounts and claims of James Monroe, late President of the United States, on principles of equity and justice, subject to the revision and final decision of the President of the United States.

"*And be it further enacted,* That whenever it shall have been ascertained and determined in manner aforesaid, that any sum of money is due to the said James Monroe, such sum shall be paid him out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The proposed amendment was read by the Clerk; then, the question was put on striking out the enacting clause, (to destroy the bill,) and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows: Ayes, 75—Noes, 67.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.—On motion of Mr. Alston, it was ordered that, when the House adjourns, it do adjourn to Monday next—66 to 37.

The House adjourned to Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The hour previous to the attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber was spent in the presentation of petitions, with the exception of a little relief which was given to the general monotony of business of this cast, by a brief discussion between Mr. Martin and Mr. Cambreleng, in reference to language which, in the reported speech of the latter, he is represented as having used in the debate of Thursday. Mr. Martin was very severe on Mr. Cambreleng, when he expressed his disbelief that the term "perjured Senator" was used by the latter, as it was a breach of order, and such he could not be listened to by the Chair (Mr. Martin being in the Chair) without rebuking [illegible], the House and the country. The [illegible], indiscreet valor of Mr. Cambreleng, led him to assume the language, and to take to himself all the imputation conveyed in the explanation of Mr. Martin.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

Mr. Verplanck, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill supplementary to an act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The following is a copy of the bill:

A Bill supplementary to the Act "For the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers of the army of the Revolution, who shall have served in the Continental Line a period of two years and —— months, and upwards, during the war of the Revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed the 15th day of May, 1828, be authorized to receive out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding in any case the pay of a Captain in said Line: such pay to commence from —— and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such [illegible] officer, [illegible] who shall have served in the [illegible] as aforesaid, who shall have served [illegible] the above period of —— [illegible]

And be it further enacted, [illegible]

And be it further enacted, [illegible]

this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such place and time as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer non-commissioned officer, musician or private, receive the same until he furnish the said secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or soldier entitled to the same.

And be it further enacted, That so much of said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned, and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed.

Thursday, January 20.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported the following bill; which was twice read:

"Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives; with the aid of the Post Master General, at the end of every Session of Congress, to make an estimate, as nearly as possible, of the actual distance, in a direct line, of the residence of each member of the Senate, House of Representatives, and Delegate of a Territory, from the Seat of Government; and that the mileage of members of Congress and Delegates be computed, and their accounts for travelling be settled, according to such estimate."

Mr. Chilton proposed to add to the bill the following section:

"And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, the pay of the members of the Senate, House of Representatives, and Delegates of Territories, shall be at the rate of six dollars per day for each day's attendance on the business of the Senate or House of Representatives, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel to and from the Seat of Government, estimated according to the rule established in this act."

A short debate then took place, in which Mr. Yancey, of Kentucky, particularly distinguished himself by a vehement appeal to the friends of retrenchment to sustain this proposition, so distinctly required by the sovereign will of the People, which, he said, was too often disregarded in this House. The Debate was put an end to by the previous question, required by Mr. Carson, who wished to have an opportunity on the joint resolution untrammelled, and who was sustained by the House in his call for the previous question. The main question (which precludes or puts aside amendments) was then taken, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Leiper laid on the table the following: Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to communicate to this House the causes of the irregularity of the arrival of the Eastern mail; to what the failure is attributable; and what remedy can be provided to prevent this delay.

In submitting the foregoing resolution, Mr. Leiper said he begged leave to be explicitly understood that, in offering this resolution to the House, he did not, in the remotest manner, intend to convey any censure, or attach any blame, to the Postmaster General, or the contractors on this mail route. A report was made to this House on the 12th of February, 1827, by the predecessor of Mr. Barry—his wish now was to elicit any new information the department could present touching a subject which was one of considerable public interest. The resolution lies on the table for one day, according to the rule.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JANUARY 26, 1831.

Report on Manufactures.—The Committee on Manufactures, of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the duties on imports, and so much thereof as respects manufactures, on the 18th inst., through their chairman, Mr. Mallary, made a very able and valuable report. We regret extremely that the length of this document prevents our insertion of it entire at this time. We shall certainly find a place for the whole of it before long, and in the mean time must content ourselves with a few extracts. The report enters into no statistical details or "labored arguments in favor of the protecting system," but confines itself to the consideration of the views entertained by the President on this subject, as promulged in his message, and shows most clearly, that under the artful pretence of friendliness to the general system of protection, the design and tendency of the suggestions of the subject are to undermine and overthrow the whole system. [illegible]

[illegible]

In alluding to the generality and want of definiteness in the language of the message, the Committee remark: "General theory may be adopted with perfect unanimity. Its application to real use, its coming down to the every day concerns of our farmers and mechanics, is a different affair. Under general theory, any one can make a survey, and conclude that it has been done with accuracy and honor. Theory is best explained by its application to the axe, the plough, the hammer, and the spindle. The chief magistrate presides over a people who are engaged in increasing and existing industry.—Congress has for years, and on repeated occasions, exercised its wisdom on the tariff. Its best efforts have been made. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Committee fully believe that the present general prosperity of the country is mainly to be attributed to the protecting system, and if our fellow citizens can sustain full faith and confidence, that our government will firmly adhere to [illegible] that it will maintain the high protection of support which our people have a right to demand from its dignity and honor, their prosperity will be daily and more rapidly promoted, and the resources of our country more and more amply developed.

The Committee report that they cannot concur in the opinion of the President, that in framing a protecting Tariff, each interest should be promoted 'singly for deliberation,' without any reference to a general system. By such a rule, it is believed, that no protecting system could ever have been adopted, and by its influence, it is strongly apprehended, none can stand. The foes of the committee are the more explicitly declared, because enemies of the system have, in a manner that cannot be misunderstood, exposed their plan of operations. It is to present each object 'singly' for deliberation, and conquer the whole system in detail.

The Committee have thus presented to the House their undisguised and undissembled opinions on the subject referred 'with the freedom and candor which they considered the occasion for their expression' required.—They believed that the Tariff, having been so recently revised, any attempt to change its provisions, at this time, would spread alarm among the great interests of our country, shake confidence in the plighted faith of government, destroy the supposed well founded hopes of millions of our fellow citizens, reduce them to penury, and expose the whole country to the disgrace of a "most selfish policy which might be adopted by foreign nations."

North Carolina—Anti-nullification.—It is refreshing, after contemplating the violent and factious conduct of South Carolina, & the still more decidedly rebellious proceedings of Georgia, to turn to the sentiments of patriotism and attachment to the Union, manifested by the resolutions and debates in the North Carolina Legislature, an account of which we copy below. This warm and decided testimony, coming from the quarter from which it does, is of the highest value, and North Carolina is deserving of the thanks of the Nation.

North Carolina.—It is with feelings of high gratification says the Raleigh Register, we refer our readers to the proceedings of the House of Commons on Friday last. It will be seen, that the doctrine of nullification was constitutionally nullified by an overwhelming majority. The debate was a most animated one, and continued for several hours. The only argument advanced against the adoption of Mr. Wood's resolution, was, that it was highly indecorous and improper for North Carolina to reflect upon her neighbor of the South. When it is borne in mind that the citizens of this state naturally entertain a feeling of warm attachment to the people of South Carolina, and the most exalted respect for the distinguished men to whom she has given birth, the vote on this subject shows most conclusively, that the chord of private friendship is but an attenuated thread, compared with the iron grasp which binds North Carolina to the Union. Let South Carolina no longer look to us for countenance to her unconstitutional measures—" let her not lay the flattering unction to her soul"—we were the last to come into the Federal compact, but we shall be the last go out of it.

Mr. Henry of Fayetteville, in the course of his eloquent remarks, said—Mr. Chairman, nullification is treason, and they who advocate it are traitors to our dearest rights. I say this, sir, on my individual responsibility. Let gentlemen make the most of it. They who endeavor to foster a spirit of disunion, with a view to effect the overthrow of our beautiful fabric of government, deserve to expiate their crimes upon the gallows,

"And doubly dying, to go down
To the vild dust from whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

* Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that although the Tariff Laws, as they now exist, are, in the opinion of this Legislature, unwise, unequal in their operation, and oppressive to the Southern States, yet this Legislature does not recognise as constitutional, the right of an individual State of this Union to nullify a law of the United States.

Resolved, that in the sentiment "the Union must be preserved," we recognize principles which challenge the approbation of every republican, and which promise to save the republic from disunion and anarchy.

The first resolution was adopted by the following vote: Ayes 97—Nays 23.

The second resolution was read and adopted unanimously: Yeas 112.

Indian Schools.—By the report of the Superintendent of Indian affairs, it appears that out of the ten thousand dollars appropriated annually by Congress for civilizing the Indians, $9,650 have been judiciously appropriated in the education of Indian youth, of different tribes, in fifty-two different academies, schools, and other institutions. The whole number now receiving education is 1601. "From the information received," remarks Mr. Hamilton, the Superintendent, "the schools appear to be going on prosperously, the number of scholars increasing, and other evidences offered of a desire for and a willingness to receive instruction, which are encouraging to those engaged in the good work to continue in their efforts."

How strangely inconsistent is it, when such facts as the foregoing are officially before their eyes, for our rulers to regard the Indians as a herd of wild beasts, incapable of receiving any instruction or profiting by any efforts at civilization.

To show our readers what course the opponents of the Tariff intend to pursue to accomplish its overthrow, we copy below some extracts from the "Banner of the Constitution," the leading anti-tariff paper, edited by the celebrated Condy Raguet. It will be seen that the grand onset upon the American System is to be made at the next session of Congress, under the impression, probably, that there will be some "dough-faces" elected from the Middle and Eastern States, to take the places of some of the present firm and able supporters of the system. In view of this, does it not become the friends of Domestic Industry and Internal Improvements in Connecticut to organize, and select men for Congress, at the Spring election, who are capable of maintaining their interests, and who are known to be the decided and firm friends of the measure? But to the extracts. A correspondent in Philadelphia writes thus to the editor:

"How is the feeling in New-York respecting the Tariff? Do the friends of free trade intend memorializing Congress this session, for its repeal or modification?—We should like to hear from you on the subject, and should New-York do any thing, we will endeavor, that our friends, to get up a feeling here, and act in concert."

Another correspondent in Boston writes—

"Our party want to get up a memorial to Congress, but I doubt if it will be done this year. The next Congress will be more favorable, which some [illegible] to our views, and we must then make a push at the system."

Our own opinion is, says Mr. Raguet, that the true policy of the friends of free trade would be, to husband all their energies for one grand effort during the next Autumn. A majority of the present Congress are [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and upon the gallant interests of the United States it [illegible] the [illegible] of the country, as a pure [illegible] fixed on the public good, is the best guarantee for the future in this [illegible] of the rank and file of the army."

[illegible] high gratification to [illegible] this unfortunate [illegible] of the Army, [illegible] in the constitution—[illegible] [illegible]

Ballot of Mr. Randolph.—Some of the Representatives in Congress seem to think, that as our extraordinary minister to the Russian Court has not and does not propose to, and was not by those who appointed him expected to, do any thing for his pay and outfit, he is not entitled to receive any further compensation. On the appropriation bill being brought forward, Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio, moved to amend it by striking out the nine thousand dollars appropriated for the pay of Mr. Randolph, as it appeared from the President's message that there was now no minister to the Russian Court.—This evidently excited much alarm among the Jackson ranks, being with them a very sore subject. Mr. Stanberry, however, supported his motion, and was ably sustained by Mr. Mallary and Mr. Burges, both of whom told some very plain truths in very plain language.—Messrs. Archer, Barbour, Cobb and Cambreleng, attempted to vindicate Mr. R. and the Government, and pretend much to laugh the greatness and versatility of Mr. R.'s talents. The remarks of Mr. Cambreleng are said to be very bombastic and quite ridiculous. But the most thoroughgoing and deserved drubbing opposers, by all accounts, to have been inflicted by Mr. Burges of Rhode Island. There is probably not a man better fitted for such a task in the whole House, and a more appropriate occasion could not be found than the one selected. In a speech of an hour he is said to have given a plain unvarnished account of the motives of Mr. Randolph's appointment, his entire incompetency, and the insult and injury to the country in the course taken by the administration, with a passing compliment to the experienced and ingenious Secretary of Legation. The rod is said to have been laid on with hearty good will, and to have inflicted the most terrible torture upon those who were the objects of his chastisement—and to ascertain that their sufferings were brought upon themselves & deserved, would not diminish the smart. The debate is not closed, and we may expect to see this subject, as it ought to be, fully examined and discussed.

Spirits in the Army.—Major General [illegible], in his report of the situation of the Army, has the following remarks on this interesting subject:—

"It was my intention to have noticed, in this report, the evil consequences resulting from the allowance of ardent spirits to the troops, as a part of their daily ration; but your late order, directing the abolishment of the issue of that portion of the ration, has anticipated all my wishes in that regard. The most sanguine hopes are entertained that, as soon as the excessive use of ardent spirits can be restrained, the most happy result may be anticipated to the amelioration of the physical and moral condition of the rank and file of the army."

The practice here alluded to, of dealing out spirits as a part of the daily allowance both in the army and navy, is certainly of a most deleterious tendency. Nothing can so effectually make men drunkards as this early, regular and daily allowance. The surprise is, as long as this practice continues, not that there are so many, but that there are so few drunkards among soldiers and sailors. The Secretary of War surprised every one by the very decided and energetic manner in which he spoke on this subject—the precise course best effectually calculated to lead to the failure which [illegible] so willing to anticipate in those benevolent plans. We are glad to see the foregoing remarks of Gen. Macomb, so excellent and experienced officer and a practical man—they accord so entirely with the dictates of humanity and the suggestions are so obviously proper, that no man will doubt not only that it is morally wrong to sanction a direct agency in making men drunkards, but that it is entirely unnecessary.

We are pleased to see that our friend of the Litchfield Enquirer, has caught the spirit which has been so generally manifested here, in relation to the approaching election of National and State officers, and that he is zealously endeavoring to diffuse it among the freemen of that County. We hope he will push forward in the work and get up a Convention as soon as practicable, as it is very desirable that the friends of the American system and of Mr. Clay throughout the State, should have a general understanding in relation to the candidates for office, a few weeks before the election. It is hoped our brethren in Windham, Tolland, Middlesex, New Haven, and Fairfield Counties, will come out next week for Conventions in their respective counties. The result of our next election will be looked to as deciding the relative strength of parties on the Presidential question, and this question should be paramount to all others in the selection of candidates for office.

P. S. By the Mercury received last evening, we are gratified to find that a County Convention of the friends of Mr. Clay and the American System is to be held in Hartford on the 14th February next.

Mr. Dunham—Sir, having noticed in your Courier of the 19th, a call for a County Meeting to be held at the Court House, on the 10th of next month, I cannot refrain from expressing a most ardent desire of seeing that meeting fully attended.

The times, Sir, demand that every man, be his occupation be what it may, should be looking about him; and in looking to the approaching election, all merely personal and local considerations should give way to our great and paramount National interests; and as our Internal Improvements, and the protecting tariff are so closely connected that it is impossible to separate them without placing ourselves back to the condition we were in prior to the adoption of the Constitution, it behooves every man in our country to look at our present condition as it respects those interests, and to govern himself accordingly. I notice also, in your paper, that there is now a discussion in Congress on the subject of destroying the Sugar Planters of this country at once. Take off the duty on sugar, and not a pound can be raised in those States. The bill for the reduction of duties on sugar, should have this title, "A Bill for the benefit of the Planters of the Island of Cuba, St. Croix, Jamaica, and all the sugar growing colonies of King William the IV—and also for the purpose more immediately of bankrupting every Planter of Sugar Cane in the state of Louisiana; and further more, to force the said Cane Planters into the culture of Cotton in order to inundate another World with this fine material, and also for the ultimate destruction of the Cotton growing states, North and South Carolina, Georgia and her younger sister Alabama."—Much is said, just at this time, about leaving large portions of the products of labor in the "pockets of the people." Reduce your Protecting duties and you may speak for your country, if you have any to speak to, for the pockets of the People of Manchester, Leeds, York, Birmingham, and the hundred other places over the Water—at home, where it ought to be.

We are daily witnessing the overbearing and corrupt policy of the men in power, at the head of the General Government, and we are told, by a servile and corrupting Press, that all is well, and that it is perfectly correct for a Senator elect from another State, to interfere with the appointment of our own State officers; and that it is correct also, for the heads of Departments to govern elections altogether, by the high minded course, how is this, or that thing to be brought to bear on any particular places? We are told, over and over again, that all is well. Is there by any means or who have faith in this doctrine that all is well, we would not ask of them to attend at this meeting on the 10th prox. but those who have an interest at stake, and feel their [illegible] and wish to preserve it [illegible] at home and abroad, unsullied; and also, all those who are opposed to proscription and persecution, and who are not enrolled in party—to those we would [illegible] [illegible] to the meeting on the 10th, and our enemies and all men with two faces will meet a sound defeat in every town in the County.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Corresponding Committee, appointed at a meeting of Republicans from different parts of the state, held at Hartford, Sept. 17, 1830—

Resolved, That it is expedient, and therefore recommended, that a Convention of Republicans, friendly to the American System and the election of Henry Clay to the next Presidency of the United States, be held at Hartford on Wednesday, the 23d day of February next, for the purpose of nominating State officers, and members of Congress, and also of appointing Delegates to attend the contemplated National Convention.

Resolved, That it is expedient, and therefore recommended, that County Conventions be held in the respective counties, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the aforesaid State Convention, equal to the number of towns in said counties respectively.

Per order of the Committee.

Hartford, Jan. 14, 1831.

ITEMS.

The report of the minority of the Committee on Manufactures is published in the National Intelligencer of the 20th inst. It is a long document and said to be from the pen of Amos Kendall. The majority of the Committee consists of Messrs. Mallary of Vt., Stanberry of Ohio, Condict of New Jersey, and Huntington of Conn.; and the minority of Messrs. Barbour of Va., Monell of N. Y. and Irvin of Penn.

A Washington correspondent of the Middlesex Gazette says—"The Representatives from Connecticut are all highly esteemed and respected here. Not Messrs. Ellsworth, Storrs, Ingersoll and Huntington, merely, but Mr. Barber, who makes no show, and seldom speaks in the House, has an influence equal to almost any member from New England. He is modest, gentlemanly, very industrious and obliging, and every body likes him."

Upper Canada.—The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada opened their session on the 7th January.—They chose a Speaker attached to the ministerial party—Archibald McClean, of Connecticut.

N. Y. Custom House.—The Com. Advertiser says that sundry persons were appointed to officers on Saturday, and that on Monday they presented themselves to be sworn in. In the interim a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, had been received, forbidding removals. "Consequently instead of being sworn into the Custom House, the candidates were obliged to come swearing out of it."

Whale Fishery.—It appears that, while our ships and their brave crews have, with so little success and such fatal misfortunes, been seeking for whales in the northern seas, the huge monsters of the deep have been taking a trip to different latitudes. Captain Bent, of the schooner Oberon, on a voyage from Hamburgh to St. John's, Newfoundland, is stated to have met with several whales in the month of July, in lat. 30 10 N and 26 13 W. In these seas they had changed their peaceful habits for a butting disposition; and one of these monsters is said to have twice struck the schooner, carrying away first her cutwater, and then her stern-head.

The School Committee of Boston have passed a resolution, requiring that every child which is offered for admission at either of the Public Schools, shall present the certificate of a Physician, that the child has been secured against the contagion of the small Pox; and no child shall be received, at any such School, without such certificate, unless an excuse from the Master, the Sub-Committee of the School shall order such child to be received. Children thus offered, shall be allowed fourteen days to obtain such certificate, and the regulation was to go into operation on the 1st Monday of January, 1831.

We are informed by the Beaufort Gazette of the 13 inst.) that in the very severe weather of last week, seven negroes were frozen to death in a boat, in Walls Cut, on their way to Savannah. One account says they belong to Mr. Heagle, another that they were Mr. Hagg's. It is said that two negroes died of cold in another boat, between Broad River and Savannah. A fellow of Mr. John Gourdin's also perished in the same way in a pading boat near Easter; and one of Mr. B. Oswald's was drowned, near Cat Island, in St. Helena River.

Hot Coffee.—The cause of Temperance would be greatly benefitted, if all our tavern-keepers were to keep for their customers a cup of good hot coffee during the sleighing season. Coffee, to be good, should be fresh burnt and fresh ground, otherwise it loses its aroma, or fine flavor. There can be nothing more refreshing than this, when mixed with good sugar, and cream to your liking.

The papers from all quarters contain accounts of the severity of the late snow storm, which appears to have been equally as furious at the south and west as with us. The mails have been almost entirely suspended for a number of days, but we are encouraged to hope that they will soon resume their regular movements again, as several succeeded in reaching us yesterday.

THERMOMETER.

Jan. 19,	at sunrise,	20 (clear)	at meridian,	35	(clear)
20,	"	30 "	"	32	"
21,	"	below 1 "	"	16	(cloudy)
22,	"	20 (snow)	"	16	"
23,	"	13 (clear)	"	32	(clear)
24,	"	10 "	"	20	"
25,	"	6 "	"	32	"

Married,

In Lebanon, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Erastus Ripley, Mr. Charles Gare, of Salem, New York, to Miss Elizabeth B. Hall, daughter of Joseph Hall, Esq. of Lebanon.

At Preston, by the Rev. Augustus B. Collins, Thomas M. Safford, to Nabby P. Hawkes.

In this town, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. William Palmer, Mr. Jedediah E. Adams, to Miss Angeline Maples.

Died,

At Windham, on the 19th inst. Mrs. Maria Howes, wife of Dr. [illegible] Howes, and daughter of Dr. Benjamin [illegible] 45 years.

In this town, [illegible] 18th inst. Mr. Eleazer Fargo, aged 38.

Norwich Lyceum & Mechanics' Institute will meet this evening, at 7 o'clock. Lecture on the Laws of Motion.

☞ *It is requested that all Books which are now out of the Library, be left at Mr. Robinson's Book Store previous to Saturday next.*

COUNTY MEETING.

PURSUANT to a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Norwich, on the 7th inst., the undersigned, appointed a Committee for the purpose, hereby request all the Freemen of the County of N. London, friendly to the protection of Domestic Industry, to Internal Improvements, and to the election of Henry Clay to the next Presidency of the United States, to meet at the Court House, in Norwich, on Thursday, the 10th of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., "to adopt energetic measures in relation to the election of our National and State Officers."

JOHN A. ROCKWELL,
WM. C. GILMAN, } Committee.
J. DUNHAM,

Norwich, Jan. 19, 1831.

We are authorized to state, that in case the Court House should not accommodate the members assembled at the County Meeting, the Meeting House will be removed to.

THE annual meeting of Franklin Chapter, for the election of officers, &c. will be held at their Hall on Tuesday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

Norwich, Jan. 26, 1831. 1w

NEW
WINTER GOODS.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM
Has just received a fresh supply of
DRY GOODS,
adapted to the present season, consisting in part as follows:

FINE Merino Circassians, at reduced prices; cotton Sheetings and Shirtings; Flagg and Fancy Handkerchiefs; worsted Barraige Handkerchiefs; Plaid Silk Velvets, a new article for ladies' hats; superfine lambs' wool Hose; best horse skin and buck skin Gloves; 1 case Pelisse Wadding; Spool Thread; Ribbons; Buttons; Suspenders; Galloons; Fancy Cravats; Bonnet Reeds; Umbrellas.

—ALSO—

A few pieces of blue, green, olive and Quaker brown Broadcloths and Ladies' Cloths, which will be sold at fair prices.

Jan. 26, 1831. 3w44

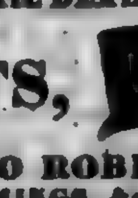
NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership in business, under the firm of

NOURSE & CO.
SAMUEL NOURSE.
FRANCIS F. MITCHELL,
NATHAN G. STORRS.

Dec. 29, 1830. 3w44

NOURSE & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

HATS,


CAPS, BUFFALO ROBES,
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have on hand, and intend constantly to keep a good assortment of articles in their line of business. As they manufacture their own Hats, and having first rate workmen in their employ, they are enabled to furnish superior Hats at reduced prices. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 25, 1831. 3w44

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber having advertised twice for a settlement of his accounts, and many of his customers, instead of calling and paying, have turned their trade to some other store, and the longer these accounts stand without being closed, the more difficult it is, I now give notice, that I shall make different arrangements in my business in the Spring, and all accounts and notes not paid by the 20th day of February, 1831, will be immediately left with an attorney for collection, without any regard to favor or affection.

ASA WITTER.

Norwich, Jan. 24, 1831. 44

NOTICE.

ALL those who have accounts of three months' standing with the subscriber, are requested to settle the same immediately.

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 25. 44

LUMBER WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of a quantity of Oak and Chesnut Lumber, namely, Timber, Joist, Plank, Boards, and Lath, partly wanted at Jewett City and partly at North Stonington, at Samuel Prentis', near the school house. Please to call on the subscriber at Jewett City or on Samuel Prentis at Stonington, and get the dimensions as to length and quantity.

The subscriber is also in want of a good serviceable well broke Horse for the harness and saddle, worth 75 or 80 dollars.

SAMUEL BUTTON.

Jan. 22th. 1831. 44

TO-MORROW,

Thursday, Jan. 27, 1831, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A part of the Sandy Beach, so called, situated in East Chelsea, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder. Conditions made known at the place of sale, near the premises.

☞ If the weather should be stormy, the sale will be postponed to the first fair day following.

BENJAMIN SNOW,
ROSWELL MORGAN,
SAMUEL STORY.

Jan. 26, 1831. 1w

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE next term will commence on Tuesday, 1st of February next, under the instruction of Mr. Comstock; to whom application for admission may be made.

F. A. PERKINS, Sec'y.

January 26, 1831. 3w44

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1831,

Present John Hyde, Judge.

UPON the petition of Joseph W. Brewster, of Preston, in the county of New London and state of Connecticut, and John Brewster and James Gere, both of Groton, in said county, shewing to this court that the said Joseph W. Brewster is guardian to Sanford H. Sholes, and that the said John Brewster is guardian to Francis J. Sholes, and that the said James Gere is guardian to Ardelia L. Sholes; that the said Sanford H. Sholes, Francis J. Sholes & Ardelia L. Sholes are minors of said Preston, under the age of twenty-one years; that said minors are the owners in fee in common and undivided of the one-seventh part of the real estate which their grandfather, Mr. Abial Roath, late of Norwich, in said county, died possessed of, consisting of the house and other buildings, and about fifty nine and a half acres of land in said Norwich, where the said Abial, deceased, last dwelt, and also one fourth of an undivided lot of land in said Preston, containing about eight acres, under the incumbrance of a widow's dower, and also three lots of land lying in said Preston, which was formerly the property of Samuel Roath, viz. one lot containing twenty acres, with houses and other buildings thereon, one lot of twelve acres of wood land, and one lot of twelve acres of pasture land; that said lands cannot be used or rented for the advantage of said minors; and that the other owners are desirous of selling their interest therein, &c., praying for liberty from this court to sell the interest of said minors therein, as per petition on file, dated Preston, January 18th, A. D. 1831—

Thereupon ordered, That said petition be continued, to be heard at the Court of Probate to be holden in and for the said District, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the first Monday of April, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and that said guardians give public notice of the pendency of said petition, by advertising a copy of this order three weeks in succession in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, at least six weeks before said first Monday of April next. [44]

Attest, *BURREL LATHROP,* Clerk.

PURE
SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. W. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

OATS & CORN WANTED.

1000 bush. Oats. 300 do. Corn.

If delivered immediately a liberal price will be paid by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Jan. 23. 44

SHELL COMBS.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM is this day opening the largest and best assortment of Shell Back and Side Combs, which he has ever offered. Those who wish can now buy good and cheap.

Jan. 22. 3w44

COCOA.

PREPARED Cocoa and Cocoa Shells—just received and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 25. 44

PUBLIC ATTENTION
Is most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber to an
INVALUABLE PREPARATION,
the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are SUSTAINED BY UNDOUBTED TESTIMONY.

DR. RELFE'S
BOTANICAL DROPS

ARE every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon the public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the *Botanical Drops* will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where *Mercury* has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the *Measles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions* on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best *Spring and Autumnal physics* known, to free the system from humors.

Striking Instance of Success.

Extract of a letter from a Physician of the first respectability, and extensive practice, in the vicinity, member of Massachusetts Medical Society.

June 10th, 1829.

Dear Sir,

——"This child, before he was a year old, became affected with a leprous disease of the skin, and which gradually increased, so that when about three years old, the whole surface of the body was one continued sore, attended with an ichorous discharge, producing great soreness and intolerable itching, which became almost insupportable. A great variety of the most approved external and internal remedies were used without any permanent relief. Much interest was excited in behalf of the child, and consequently different medical advice was solicited, but with little or no advantage, the disease progressed with unabating violence, and seemed to defy the healing art. At length the parent was induced by the advice of a neighbor, (who had been benefitted by the article,) to try Dr. Relfe's BOTANICAL DROPS. Several bottles were given according to the directions, before the least abatement of the disease was observed; but by a persevering use of them, the ichorous discharges began to abate,—the scabs to give way in places, and fall off. The Drops were continued until the boy became perfectly well, the skin resuming its natural and healthy aspect, seeming indeed like a renovated skin—since which time the boy has enjoyed perfect health, and his cure is ascribed wholly to the Drops, as no other medicine was used in conjunction with them."——

[The original letter, with additional particulars, may be seen by calling on the Proprietor.]

A Gentleman of this City, who had been attended a long time by our most celebrated and experienced practitioners, and who had been reduced to almost the last stages of existence by his complaint—*had lost one eye! and dreadful ulcers began to destroy his leg,* and spread over his whole side, and to *threaten a most painful and lingering death!*—in communicating his case at large to the Proprietor, makes the following closing remarks—

"My case was pronounced by my physicians to be one of inveterate Scrofula. It is not necessary to inquire whether other means would have effected the cure. I can only say that Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops were the only means I made use of, (after the physicians had exhausted their skill,) and have no reason to doubt that under Providence the Drops were the means of relieving me from one of the most afflicting diseases that humanity is called to endure."

A Physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

, None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor* T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich.

Jan. 25, 1831. 44

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1831,

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Charles Lathrop, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Joanna Lathrop, the Executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. [44]

Attest, *BURREL LATHROP,* Clerk.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS
AT
E. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various societies in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts sold hereafter to be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, Jan. 19, 1831. 3wtf

POST RIDER WANTED.

A young, active and responsible man is wanted immediately, to carry the Courier to Montville, Salem, East Haddam, Lyme, Saybrook, &c.

Apply at this Office.

Norwich, Jan. 20, 1831.

POETRY.

From the Boston Centinel.
THE DOWNHILL OF LIFE.

How oft I remember the days of my youth,
When all things around me seem'd lively and gay,
How oft I remember the lessons of truth,
My parents kind given by night and by day.

I grew up to manhood elated with love,
And saw, like all others, the high hill of life;
My feelings bent thither like others before,
And found as I climb'd it both pleasure and strife.

But sad were my feelings when I got to the top,
For many a comrade I left by the way;
The downhill look'd dreary, without any hope
Of my ever again being lively and gay.

The prospect is dreary to look down below,
The valley where mankind must come to at last;
My limbs have grown weary, my hair is like snow—
Ah, the downhill of life is a terrible blast.

My youthful companions have died long ago;
My wife, she is sleeping along with the blest;
In the downhill of life there is nothing but woe;
"Tis dismal and dreary—I long for my rest."
ROBERT.

THE INDIAN'S SONG.
Lo the poor Indian.—Pope.

Land where brightest waters flow;
Land where loftiest forests grow;
Where the warrior drew his bow;
Native land farewell.

He who made yon stream and tree;
Made the White and Red man free;
Gave the Indian's home to be
Midst the forest wilds.

Have the waters ceased to flow?
Have the forests ceased to grow?
Why does our brother bid us go
From our native home?

Here in infancy we played
Here our happy wigwams made;
Here our father's graves are laid;
Must we leave them all?

White men tell us God is high;
Pure and just in yonder sky;
Will not then his searching eye,
See the Indian's wrong?

MEDLEY.

Choice of Newspapers.—Let it not be thought that we speak selfishly when we deem it of the very first importance that all true friends of practical democracy should by a united effort, support and give stability to such presses, as, after the strictest scrutiny, may appear to them to be honest and capable. The press is the lever [illegible] rules the world. If the people can have and [illegible] support honest presses, they can, and will have liberty and reform.

Few men consider what immense importance may result even from trifling actions. "Let me see," says some one, "what paper shall I subscribe for? It does not much matter which." Does it not? But it matters immensely. If no man would support a dishonest paper, it would go farther to reform the morals and cultivate the intellect of society than any single circumstance we know of. But society is composed of individuals; and each individual is thus careless whether he patronizes honesty or intrigue, the mass of evil produced is enormous.

Next to the elective franchise, the choice of a newspaper is one of our most important political duties, and every one ought so to consider it.

Again, a man will say, "I owe the printer two dollars; that's a trifle; I'll pay it by and by." He never reflects that for want of these two dollars from himself and his neighbors, a paper he really approves may be ruined, and the cause of reform may be essentially retarded.

Every honest man ought scrupulously to select, and scrupulously to pay for his paper. He cannot more effectually promote the cause of morality and of human improvement. He cannot more essentially serve his *children*; for the state of the next generation essentially depends upon the influence of the press on the minds and morals of the present.

Let our readers lay these things to heart, and they may chance to become convinced, that, in putting forward such sentiments, we are actuated by some motive beyond the mere regard for our own personal and pecuniary interests.—*Working Men's Advocate.*

The interference of foreigners in the party politics of our country is extremely disgusting, and liable to alarming suspicions. Persons born under Monarchies may wish our Republican experiments, hitherto conducive to so much glory as happiness to fail.—They may wish that, through dissension, disorder and civil war, the anti-revolutionary state of affairs may return. Agents may even be among us to promote this result. The progress of liberal sentiments has alarmed Despots and their satellites; and plots may be entered into, to extinguish the lights of our era, and to restore the dark and iron ages.—*New England Palladium.*

From the Utica Citizen.

Perseverance and Love of Learning.—The meeting of the Utica Lyceum, on the evening of the 3d inst. was favored with an address from Wm. H. Maynard, Esq. on the importance of such associations. He dwelt particularly on education in the business of a man's life, and related some interesting facts which had come within his own observation, illustrating the successful attainments of self-made men. One of these we relate. Mr. M. gave it with diffidence, but (having been requested by a member of the Lyceum to relate it,) it was too good to be withheld from motives of personal delicacy.

In December, 1807, Mr. M. was teaching school for a quarter in the town of Plainfield, Mass. One cold blustering morning, commencing his school [illegible] he observed a lad that he had seen before, sitting on one of the benches. The lad soon made known his errand to Mr. M. He was fifteen years old; his parents lived seven miles distant; he wanted an education; and had come from home on foot that morning, to see if Mr. M. could help him contrive how to obtain it.

Mr. M. asked him if he was acquainted with any one in that place?—"No." "Do your parents know any person here?"—"No." "Can your parents help you towards obtaining an education?"—"No." "Have you any friends that can give you assistance?"—"No." "Well, how do you expect to obtain an education?"—"I don't know, but I thought I would come and see you."

Mr. M. told him to stay that day, and he would see what could be done. He discovered that the boy was possessed of good sense, but no uncommon brilliancy, and he was particularly struck with the cool and resolute manner in which he undertook to conquer difficulties which would have intimidated common minds. In the course of the day, Mr. M. made provision for having him boarded through the winter in the family with himself, the lad paying for his board by his services out of school. He gave himself diligently to study in which he made good, but not rapid proficiency, improving every opportunity of reading and conversation for acquiring knowledge and thus spent the winter.

When Mr. M. left the place in the spring, he engaged a minister, who resided about four miles from the boy's father, to hear his recitations; and the boy accordingly boarded at home and pursued his studies. It is unnecessary to pursue the narrative further. Mr. M. had never seen the lad since [illegible] was the early history of the Rev. Jonas King, [illegible] eminence in the course of oriental learning, and in alleviating the miseries of Greece, have endeared him alike to the scholar and philanthropist, and shed a bright ray of glory on his native country.

Russian Mode of Husband Catching.—[illegible] St. Petersburgh, I was present at a curious fete in the summer gardens; it was on the occasion when all the merchants and tradespeople dress out their wives and daughters in their holiday apparel, and parade the latter in order to attract husbands. The walks were lined with Russian females, in the national costume, with a small stiff cap, loose sleeves, &c. as has been formerly described. Round the neck were numerous strings of beads, and many were diamonds, pearls, and jewels of great value. The lower orders of Russian women have a very bad nose; it is what is commonly called a snub. This defect I suppose must be laid to the charge of the climate too; for, if they had a Grecian or a Roman nose, the frost would catch hold of it, and perhaps would deprive them of it altogether, which not unfrequently happens to travellers.—A young Russian, who is on the lookout for a wife, in summer attends the promenade, accompanied by an old woman; he points out the lady of his choice, and the [illegible] to bring the parents to [illegible].

[illegible] Gardner.—The late Rev. Dr. Gardner of Boston, is represented in one of M. Carey's essays on the charities of Philadelphia, as having said—"My dearly beloved Brethren, let me solemnly assure you, that some of you might appropriate five, some ten, some fifteen, some twenty thousand dollars a year, for charitable and benevolent purposes, and still retain enough to spoil your children." Mr. C. very justly remarks: "What a lesson! how little regarded by parents in general! How fully borne out by the career of a large number of those who inherit independent fortunes, without the necessity of attending to business."

NEW BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

Theological Institutes, or a view of the Evidences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity. By Richard Watson.

Exercises for the Closet, for every day in the year. By William Jay.

Library of Education—containing Treatises by Locke and Milton.

The History of the Bible. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig.

Memoir of Nathan W. Dickerman, who died at Boston, Jan. 2, 1830, in the eighth year of his age.

The ninth edition of the Boston Handel & Haydn Society Collection of Sacred Music.

Benjamin's Architect—latest edition, much enlarged and improved.

Jan. 18, 1831. 43

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED
AT T. ROBINSON'S Book-Store.

Exercises for the Closet, for every day in the year. By Rev. Wm. Jay, author of Christian Contemplated, Family Sermons, Family Prayers; 2 volumes.

Murray-street Discourses: Discourses delivered on Sabbath evenings, in Murray st. Church. By Dr. Cox, Dr. Spring, Dr. Skinner, and ten other distinguished Preachers.

Lectures on the Working Men's Party.—By Edward Everett.

A full and accurate account of the new method of curing Dyspepsia. By O. Halsted.

Speeches and Forensic Arguments—by Daniel Webster; with a Portrait.

Demonology and Witchcraft. By Sir Walter Scott.

Crabb's Dictionary of General Knowledge, containing more than five hundred engravings, and 400 closely printed pages. Price, one dollar and fifty cents.

A new and greatly enlarged and improved edition of Benjamin's Architecture.

Also for sale—Scott's Family Bible, best edition, in sheep and calf binding.

Several new Sabbath School Books, &c.

The Missionary Herald and North American Review, for January, are received. Persons wishing to take those works, are informed that those numbers commence a new volume, as well as a new year.

Jan. 12. 43

Webster's Speeches.

SPEECHES and Forensic Arguments, by Daniel Webster—in an octavo volume of 520 pages, with a splendid engraved likeness of the author, just published, and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book store.

Jan. 11, 1831. 43

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A Thanksgiving Sermon, delivered in Lisbon, Conn., Nov. 25th. 1830, by Levi Nelson, A. M., Pastor of the first Congregational Church in that town. Price 6¼ cents.

Courier Office, Jan. 19, 1831.

RAZORS.

The subscriber has just received a new supply of FINE RAZORS, of Rodgers & Son's celebrated, Barber's and other celebrated manufacturers of good Razors, in single and double cases,

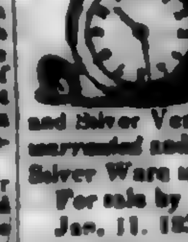
—ALSO—

Superfine Razor Strops, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, &c. &c.—for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 19. 43

WATCHES, &c.



The subscriber has received by the last arrival from England, one case Superior English Watches, made expressly to order, and warranted. Patent Lever, Lepine, Gold and Silver Vertical Watches. Patent Clocks, warranted and regulated, very low. Gold and Silver Ware in great variety.

For sale by EDWARD COIT.

Jan. 11. 1831. 3w43

FRESH FRUIT.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga and Smyrna Raisins, just received by Steamboat Macdonough, in beautiful order and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Jan. 10. 43

NORWICH, DEC. 4, 1830.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barstow & Coit, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

S. H. BARSTOW,
JOHN COIT.

3w43]

30 DAYS NOTICE
AND NO MORE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Barstow & Coit, or S. H. Barstow, must settle the same previous to the 15th of February, or I shall leave them for collection. I am serious and will do as I say.

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. All persons having accounts against either of the above firm, will much oblige by presenting them to S. H. BARSTOW.

Norwich, Jan. 18th, 1831. 3w43

THE connection in business heretofore existing between *Alpheus Kingsley* and *George Hebard*, is by mutual consent dissolved this day.

ALPHEUS KINGSLEY,
GEORGE HEBARD.

Jan. 18, 1831. 3w43

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed themselves into a company under the firm of

HEBARD & SHERMAN,

for the purpose of conducting the *Building Business*, in this city and vicinity, the public generally are informed, that we will do Mason work at any place, and jobs of any magnitude will be undertaken, and good security, if required, will be given, for the faithful performance of our contracts.

Having taken a part of the Stone Yard formerly occupied by Kingsley & Hebard, we offer for sale Granite Stone, cut to any order, for all kinds of building purposes—also, *Flagging Stone, Brick, Lime, Mortar, &c. &c.*

WANTED,

An Apprentice at the above business.

GEORGE HEBARD,
GEORGE SHERMAN.

Norwich, Jan. 18, 1831. 43

DRUG, MEDICINE,
AND
PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Brown*, in Windham, and in Willimantic village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, of the first quality.

Also, a choice selection of

WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may depend upon having Medicine put up to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO.

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf39

NEW STORE,
OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the NORWICH CHEAP STORE, a new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations.
—Among them are—

Blue, black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,
20 pieces new style superfine Prints,
50 do. middling and low priced.
A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,
Foreign and domestic Carpeting,
Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,

Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at lower prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. P. Brown & Co., is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

NATHAN BROWNELL,
WM. P. BROWN.

N. B. It is the intention of the parties to bring accounts to an immediate close. All those who prefer settling with either of the parties, to that of an Attorney, will be accommodated by calling before the first of July next.

Windham, Jan. 8th, 1831. 43

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

325 bushels of Oysters, just landed and for sale very cheap—by the gallon at 60 cents.

Persons wishing to purchase five or ten bushels to put in their cellars for a winter evening's roast, can be accommodated by calling at the House of Refreshment under the Market.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 3w43

FLOUR.

60 bbls. of superfine Canal Flour, of E. S. Beach, S. O. Smith, and a variety of approved brands—for sale cheap by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Jan. 10. 43

WINTER OIL,

OF a superior quality, which has been tested the last cold weather—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Jan. 10. 43

FRESH TEAS.

40 chests Hyson Skin Teas,
25 1-2 " Young Hyson "
20 1-2 " Souchong "
of the latest importations.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

January 12, 1831. 43

BROWN HAVANA SUGAR.

40 boxes prime brown Havana Sugar for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Jan. 12. 43

FLOUR.

250 bbls. Rochester Flour, for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Jan. 12. 43

LATHROP & CHAPMAN will pay cash for 150 bush. Yellow Corn, and 100 do. Rye.

Jan. 12. 43

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AT the Boot and Shoe business, one who can work on women's and children's boots and shoes.

THOS. J. RIDGWAY.

Norwich City, Jan. 12. 3w43

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Lebanon on the list of 1830, that I have in my hands for collection the State Tax on said levy of one cent on a dollar, and will meet them at the Inn of Capt. Roger Baileys, in said town, on Monday the 7th day of February next, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving the same.

E. D. TILDEN, Collector.

Lebanon, Jan. 14, 1831. 3w43

OLD SABLE IRON,
STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable [illegible] less than it can be [illegible] New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Cooper, Helbach, and Hammelever brands.

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron;

—ALSO—

10 hhds. R. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
20 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

At a court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the district of Lebanon, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1831.

Present Dennison Wattles, Judge.

Six months from this date are allowed and limited by this court for the creditors of the estate of Abigail Hyde, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to James F. Mason, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law. And said Executor is to give notice of said limitation and allowance, by publishing a copy thereof three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on two public sign posts in said district. (43

Attest ELIPHT. HUNTINGTON, Clerk.

Brooklyn, (Ct.) Academy.

The following gentlemen are Trustees of the Institution:

VINE ROBINSON, Esq.
WM. PUTNAM,
DANIEL P. TYLER, Esq.
PHILIP SCARBOROUGH,
Hon. EBENEZER YOUNG,
HARVEY BLASHFIELD, Esq.
Rev. EZRA R. KELLOGG.

Instructors.

WELCOME WILMARTH, A. B. *Principal*,
DAVID P. DWIGHT, *Assistant*.
Miss HELEN A. WHITNEY, *Instructress*.

The Winter term of this Institution commences on Wednesday, Nov. 24th.

In order to establish a uniformity of books, and to present to parents and guardians as correct a view as possible, both of the amount and course of instruction in this institution, the Board of Trustees have selected the following* as the most approved Text Books in common use, viz.

In English—Webster's Spelling Book, new edition; Parson's Analysis; Murray's Grammar and Exercises; Webster's Dictionary; Jamieson's Rhetoric; Olney's or Woodbridge's Universal Geography; Goodrich's Historical and Descriptive Lessons; Keith on the Globes; Bible, with McDowell's Biblical Questions; Whelpley's Compend of General History; Goodrich's History of the United States, with Emerson's Questions and Supplement; Blake's Philosophy; Comstock's or Turner's Chemistry; Hedge's Logic, with Questions; Paley's Moral Philosophy, abridged; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Say's Political Economy; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.

In Mathematics—Colburn's or Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic; Colburn's Sequel and Algebra; Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic, new edition; Walker's or Playfair's Geometry; Davie's Surveying; Bowditch's Navigation; Bennet's Book Keeping; Legendre's Solid Geometry; Dutton's plane and spherical Trigonometry and Conic Sections; Enfield's Natural Philosophy; Wilbur's Astronomy.

In French—Levizac's French Grammar; Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book; Boyer's French Dictionary; Hentz's French Reader; Le Brun's Telemaque.

In Latin—Gould's and Adam's Latin Grammar; Jacobs' Latin Reader; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Cicero's Select Orations; Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin; Gould's Virgil; Horace, expurgated edition; Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Tacitus.

In Greek—Goodrich's or Buttman's Greek Grammar and Exercises; Jacobs' Greek Reader; Pickering's Greek and English Lexicon; Greek Testament; Graeca Majora, Homer's Iliad.

Parents and guardians may select such of the above named books to be pursued by their students, as they choose, otherwise the Instructors will exercise their own judgment in directing the course of studies.

Wednesday afternoon in each week is devoted to declamation, and an exercise in English composition is required of every student once in two weeks.

It is the object of the Instructors, to render their instruction as practical as possible, in the branches they profess to teach, and to inculcate the habit of reasoning, and tracing remote conclusions to the simple elements on which they depend.

The discipline of the Institution is intended to be mild, but unwavering.

The Instructors desire to cultivate with their pupils habits of kind and familiar intercourse, and to influence them rather by an appeal to their pride of character, and the better principles of the heart, than by severe and degrading punishment. If, however, the conduct of any student renders it evident that he is not susceptible of such influence, he will be immediately returned to his friends, in the hope that under other circumstances, he may form a character which will give promise of usefulness.

There are four terms of study in each year, of eleven weeks each. Tuition from $3 to $4 per term. No student will be admitted for less than half a term.

A public examination of all the students is held at the close of every term, to which Parents and Guardians of students are invited.

A large number of Optical and Philosophical Instruments, constructed on the most approved plans, have been purchased for the use of the Institution. Also a pair of Gardner's 12 inch Globes.

* A set of Books for Reading are owned by the Institution, which will be used once or more a week.

Per order of the Board of Trustees,

DANIEL P. TYLER, Clerk.

Dec. 1830. 6w39

VALUABLE MILL POWER.

THE General Assembly of the State of Connecticut having granted a Charter to the *NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing Water Works on the Shetucket and Quinebaug Rivers, the company have purchased for that purpose an extensive tract of land, on which they have now erected, just below the junction of said Rivers, a substantial Stone Dam of 320 feet in length. From this Dam the water is conducted through a broad and deep Canal, extending about a mile on the margin of the Shetucket, and forming in its course an extensive range of valuable Mill privileges, which the Company now offer to sell or lease, on the most favorable terms.

The location for manufacturing is hardly equalled in New England; being within the flourishing town of Norwich, at the head of the River Thames, and only five hundred rods from Steam and Packet Navigation, affording every facility for the transportation of merchandise. The supply of water is at all times abundant; the surrounding country is populous & remarkably healthy, and the comforts of life can be obtained as low as in any other section. From these, and the numerous other advantages this property affords, it is deemed worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers generally—and they are respectfully invited to examine the place and view the premises of the Company.

For further information apply to

EDWARD WHITING, or
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 43

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

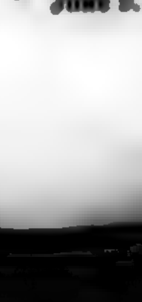
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

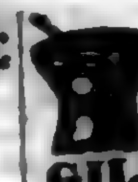
GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 2. 11

 DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY
OFFER FOR SALE,

300 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepper.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. so da,
200 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rohiani,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
200 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	500 lbs. flor. chamo.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
500 lbs. cream tartar,	500 lbs. sal cathartic,
2 casks carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
200 lbs. calcined do.	200 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
15 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	20 lbs. " [illegible],
300 gr. phial corks,	30 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	100 lbs. white mustard seed.
150 lbs. colomba,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cough drops,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' [illegible] syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	Soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian balsam,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botanic drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromatic, &c. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jessie's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Deseinna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 16

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
200 lbs. ground Turmeric,
300 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
20 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
800 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases Indig Copal, assorted,
2 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 16. 32

WANTED,

100 [illegible] good size and length, [illegible].

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

TYLER'S PILLS,
OR
VEGETABLE FAMILY PHYSIC.

THE extensive, and hitherto unbounded use and wide circulation of these pills, for nearly THIRTY YEARS PAST, show, convincingly, that they possess great utility as a *Family* medicine. They are particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy (as they operate no mercury) for all complaints occasioned by diseases of the liver and derangement in the functions of the digestive organs. Frequent or nervous head-aches, costive habits, jaundice and bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, acid stomach, bilious colic, dropsy, in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels, requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy *purge* they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, producing little disturbance in the operation.

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and by his Agents in most of the principal Towns in the United States.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 43

CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA & CATARRH!!

IN that long train of diseases, which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, Consumption takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life—yet this dreadful disease is easily overcome in its earlier stages—it is only when neglected that it proves at the terrible calamity which so often baffles the utmost ability of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the pulmonary Consumption. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, in case to be succeeded by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength; flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected the rough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Dr. Relfe's Pills have also obtained the highest character as a *Pectoral Medicine*, affording the most unexpected relief to those labouring under the common *Cough*, occasioned by acrid humors irritating the throat, or by defluxion on the lungs—symptoms which deprive the sufferer of sleep, and gradually introduce the long train of Pulmonary affections. The Pills appease the Cough, promote easy expectoration, very essentially relieve, and often entirely cure the most obstinate and distressing cases. Common Colds are usually removed by the Pills in a few hours.

In the harrowing and suffocating complaint of the *Asthma*, the Pills give immediate relief.—They mitigate the complaint, and generally effect a radical cure, in those Asthmatic attacks characterized by difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs, oppressive faintness, wheezing, coughing, hoarseness, restlessness, and many other asthmatic symptoms.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the exhausted victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to the blessings of uninterrupted health and activity.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

Resulting from the administration of Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic and Consumptive Pills, exhibited in the following cases.

☞ A Physician, M. D. and Druggist, recently writes—"The Asthmatic Pills (Relfe's) are invariably well spoken of by those who use them."

☞ Mrs. —— of this city, was three years seriously affected with consumptive symptoms, as pain in the side, almost perpetual cough, spitting of blood, general debility, &c.—in the declining state, unable to sit up, and not expecting to live many days, she was advised to take Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills, and also Dr. Jebb's Liniment to be applied to her side, which she did, and to the astonishment of every one, in a short time she was perfectly restored to health.

☞ A Lady of Framingham, was severely affected with cough, spitting of blood, and general debility, on taking two bottles of these Pills, and one box of Dr. Relfe's Anti-bilious Pills, was restored to perfect health.

☞ An elderly person in this vicinity, who had suffered much for years by a most distressing asthma, had tried almost every thing recommended, which only at times gave temporary relief, and usually a more violent return of the complaint, has recently made use of the above Pills with more beneficial effects than any thing she has ever used before.

☞ A Young Lady at N——, had been troubled with a very bad cough, so violent at times as to reach and loosen her exceedingly; a consumption was feared, (as her mother had died of that complaint)—she was immediately relieved, and subsequently entirely cured by Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 pills and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; also by his special appointment, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich.

Jan. 18, 1831. 43

NOTICE.

AT the annual meeting of the Branch Society for the [illegible] of [illegible], holden at [illegible], Dec. [illegible] 1830, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz. [illegible] Gager, [illegible]; [illegible], Treasurer; [illegible], Standing Committee; and Ebenezer Hough, [illegible] Gager, [illegible], [illegible], Orinel Johnson, and Albert G. Avery, [illegible] &c.

JEHIAL JOHNSON, Secretary.

Jan. 18. 3w43

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by [illegible], where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice.

WM. H. C[illegible] & [illegible].

Norwich, Jan. 6, 1831.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series—Vol. IX.—No. 45. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1831. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 1709

NEW STORE,
OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the NORWICH CHEAP STORE A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations. —Among them are—

Blue, black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,
30 pieces new style superfine Prints,
20 do. middling and low priced.
A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,
Foreign and domestic Carpeting,
Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,
Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Howes*, in *Windham*, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, of the first quality.

Also, a choice selection of WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may *depend* upon having Medicine *put up* to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO.

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf39

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel. &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

IRON & STEEL.
GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
300 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

[illegible] casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct 27, 1830. 31

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh. drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
[illegible]'s American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Bourbon do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of S. TYLER.

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

WANTED,

[illegible] of good size and length, nearly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

FRESH FRUIT.

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga and Smyrna Raisins, just received by Steamboat Macdonough, in beautiful order, and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Jan. 19. 43

NEW WINTER GOODS.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has just received a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the present season, consisting in part as follows:

FINE Merino Circassians, at reduced prices; cotton Sheetings and Shirtings; Flagg and Fancy Handkerchiefs; worsted Barraige Handkerchiefs; Plaid Silk Velvets, a new article for ladies' hats; superfine lambs' wool Hose; best horse skin and buck skin Gloves; 1 case Pelisse Wadding; Spool Thread; Ribbons; Buttons; Suspenders; Galloons; Fancy Cravats; Bonnet Reeds; Umbrellas.

—ALSO—

A few pieces of blue, green, olive and Quaker brown Broadcloths and Ladies' Cloths, which will be sold at fair prices.

Jan. 26, 1831. 3w44

NEW BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

Theological Institutes, or a view of the Evidences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity. By Richard Watson.

Exercises for the Closet, for every day in the year. By William Jay.

Library of Education—containing Treatises by Locke and Milton.

The History of the Bible. By the Rev. G. R. Gleig.

Memoir of Nathan W. Dickerman, who died at Boston, Jan. 2, 1830, in the eighth year of his age.

The ninth edition of the Boston Handel & Haydn Society Collection of Sacred Music.

Benjamin's Architect—latest edition, much enlarged and improved.

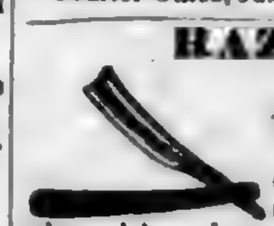
Jan. 18, 1831. 43

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A Thanksgiving Sermon, delivered in Lisbon, Conn., Nov. 25th. 1830, by Levi Nelson, A. M., Pastor of the first Congregational Church in that town. Price 6¼ cents.

Courier Office, Jan. 19, 1831.

RAZORS.



The subscriber has just received a new supply of

FINE RAZORS,

of Rodgers & Son's *silversteel*, Barber's and other celebrated manufacturers of good Razors, in single and double cases,

—ALSO—

Superfine Razor Strops, Shaving Soap, Shaving Brushes, &c. &c.—for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 19. 43

OATS & CORN WANTED.

1000 bush. Oats, 500 do. Corn.

If delivered immediately a liberal price will be paid by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Jan. 25. 44

SHELL COMBS.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM is this day opening the largest and best assortment of Shell Back and Side Combs, which he has ever offered. Those who wish can now buy good and cheap.

Jan. 22. 9w44

COCOA.

PREPARED Cocoa and Cocoa Shells—just received and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 25. 44

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers.
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c

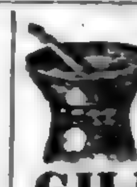
PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
300 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
400 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY
OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	300 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	500 lbs. fine sponge,
400 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C G,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ting. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills.	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water
Mead's pills,	

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 16

VALUABLE MILL POWER.

THE General Assembly of the State of Connecticut having granted a Charter to the *NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing Water Works on the Shetucket and Quinebaug Rivers, the company have purchased for that purpose an extensive tract of land, on which they have now erected, just below the junction of said Rivers, a substantial Stone Dam of 200 feet in length. From this Dam the water is conducted through a broad and deep Canal, extending about a mile on the margin of the Shetucket and forming in its course an extensive range of valuable Mill privileges, which the Company now offer to sell or lease, on the most favorable terms.

The location for manufacturing is hardly equalled in New England; being within the flourishing town of Norwich, at the head of the River Thames, and only five hundred rods from Steam and Packet Navigation, affording every facility for the transportation of merchandise. The supply of water is at all times abundant; the surrounding country is populous & remarkably healthy, and the comforts of life can be obtained as low as in any other section. From these, and the numerous other advantages this property affords, it is deemed worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers generally—and they are respectfully invited to examine the plan and view the premises of the Company.

For further information apply to

EDWARD WHITING, or RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

LUMBER WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of a quantity of Oak and Chesnut Lumber, namely, Timber, Joist, Plank, Boards, and Lath, partly wanted at Jewett City and partly at North Stonington, at Samuel Prentis', near the school house. Please to call on the subscriber at Jewett City or on Samuel Prentis at Stonington, and get the dimensions as to length and quantity.

The subscriber is also in want of a good serviceable well broke Horse for the harness and saddle, worth 70 or 80 dollars.

SAMUEL BUTTON.

Jan. 25th, 1831. 44

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership in business, under the firm of

NOURSE & CO.
SAMUEL NOURSE.
FRANCIS F. MITCHELL,
NATHAN G. STORRS.

Dec. 29, 1830. 3w44

NOTICE.

ALL those who have accounts of three months' standing with the subscriber, are requested to settle the same immediately.

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 25. 44

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber having advertised twice for a settlement of his accounts, and many of his customers, instead of calling and paying, have turned their trade to some other store, and the longer these accounts stand without being closed, the more difficult it is, I now give notice, that I shall make different arrangements in my business in the Spring, and all accounts and notes not paid by the 20th day of February, 1831, will be immediately left with an attorney for collection, without any regard to favor or affection.

ASA WITTER.

Norwich, Jan. 24, 1831. 44

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE next term will commence on Tuesday, 1st of February next, under the instruction of Mr. Comstock: to whom application for admission may be made.

F. A. PERKINS, *Sec'y.*

January 26, 1831. 2w44

NORWICH, DEC. 4, 1830.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barstow & Coit, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

S. H. BARSTOW,
JOHN COIT.

3w43]

30 DAYS NOTICE AND NO MORE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Barstow & Coit, or S H. Barstow, must settle the same previous to the 15th of February, or I shall leave them for collection. I am serious and will do as I say.

S. H. BARSTOW.

N. B. All persons having accounts against either of the above firm, will much oblige by presenting them to S. H. BARSTOW.

Norwich, Jan. 18th, 1831. 3w43

THE connection in business heretofore existing between *Alpheus Kingsley* and *George Hebard*, is by mutual consent dissolved this day.

ALPHEUS KINGSLEY,
GEORGE HEBARD.

Jan. 18, 1831. 3w43

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed themselves into a company under the firm of

HEBARD & SHERMAN,

for the purpose of conducting the *Building Business*, in this city and vicinity, the public generally are informed, that we will do Mason work at any place, and jobs of any magnitude will be undertaken, and good security, if required, will be given, for the faithful performance of our contracts.

Having taken a part of the Stone Yard formerly occupied by Kingsley & Hebard, we offer for sale *Granite Stone*, cut to any order, for all kinds of building purposes—also, *Flagging Stone, Brick, Lime, Mortar, &c. &c.*

WANTED,

An Apprentice at the above business.

GEORGE HEBARD,
GEORGE SHERMAN.

Norwich, Jan. 18, 1831. 43

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1831,

Present John Hyde, Judge.

UPON the petition of Joseph W. Brewster, of Preston, in the county of New London and state of Connecticut, and John Brewster and James Gere, both of Groton, in said county, shewing to this court that the said Joseph W. Brewster is guardian to Sanford H. Sholes, and that the said John Brewster is guardian to Francis J. Sholes, and that the said James Gere is guardian to Ardelia L. Sholes; that the said Sanford H. Sholes, Francis J. Sholes & Ardelia L. Sholes are minors of said Preston, under the age of twenty-one years; that said minors are the owners in fee in common and undivided of the one-seventh part of the real estate which their grandfather, Mr. Abial Roath, late of Norwich, in said county, died possessed of, consisting of the house and other buildings, and about fifty nine and a half acres of land in said Norwich, where the said Abial, deceased, last dwelt, and also one fourth of an undivided lot of land in said Preston, containing about eight acres, under the incumbrance of a widow's dower, and also three lots of land lying in said Preston, which was formerly the property of Samuel Roath, viz. one lot containing twenty acres, with houses and other buildings thereon, one lot of five acres of wood land, and one lot of twelve acres of pasture land; that said lands cannot be used or rented for the advantage of said minors; and that the other owners are desirous of selling their interest therein, &c., praying for liberty from this court to sell the interest of said minors therein, as per petition on file, dated Preston, January 18th, A. D. 1831—

Thereupon ordered, That said petition be continued, to be heard at the Court of Probate to be holden in and for the said District, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the first Monday of April, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and that said guardians give public notice of the pendency of said petition, by advertising a copy of this order three weeks in succession in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, at least six weeks before said first Monday of April next. [44]

Attest, *BURREL LATHROP*, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1831,

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Charles Lathrop, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Joanna Lathrop, the Executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. [44]

Attest, *BURREL LATHROP*, Clerk.

MISCELLANY.

From the Baltimore American.

AN ESSAY ON "THE SOFTER SEX."

As I walked down street the other morning, the mercury being then, according to your accurate statement, Messrs. Editors, about fifteen degrees below freezing, I conceived the resolution to expose a certain popular error which has its origin, I allow, in high antiquity, but which was disproved at least fourscore times in the course of my walk, by as many of the subjects of it, whom I met in little more than an hour. I allude to the vulgar opinion that the Fair Sex is of a more delicate physical organization than ours; an absurdity which is embodied in the common phrase at the head of this essay, "The Softer Sex," as designating that part of the race which is called by philosophers Woman, by Englishmen "the Women," and by Americans "the Ladies."

One has only to notice what passes under his eyes, to make the most philosophical discoveries. Newton was led to the doctrine of gravitation by the fall of an apple; I was converted at once from an error of six thousand years' standing, only by casting my eyes on the two sides of the street.

Consider, then, as I did, that figure which is advancing on the sunny side of the way, a fur cap on its head, a cloak enveloping it in huge folds of broadcloth, a silk handkerchief muffling its throat: its hands cased in stout gloves, furred perhaps at the wrists, its feet defended from the pavement by a ponderous structure of leather, which, rising half-leg high, combines with the substantial pantaloon, whose nether end is strapped under foot, to protect the props of the tenement of clay. As we contemplate this figure only on the outside, we cannot number or describe its inner habiliments; but we see that it has altogether the air, as Cowper says, "of what I call comfortable," and wraps its arms about, and crosses its hands in front, by way of making all close and warm. From all these defences against wind and weather, you take this to be one of "the Softer Sex" undoubtedly. On the contrary it is a man—a man of flesh and blood, however, who takes care of both accordingly.

Look now on the other, the shady side of the street (it is that on which the shops are,) at that extremely airy and unincumbered figure. Its robe is of many colored silk, its *chemisette* (I think they call it, and you know, I dare say, its purpose,) seems of some snowy film, or of "woven air." Its neck is bare; its delicate foot, which ill usage cannot spoil, seems to spurn, and ready to start from the slipper in which it can scarcely be said to be inserted; and, indeed, so thin is the flexible sole, so little does the narrow rim of prunelle encroach on the silken hose, that no wonder it disdains the useless incumbrance. Consider now the open work of the stocking, curiously latticed, as it were, to admit the breeze, which naturally sues for entrance there; and the huge circumference of the petticoat, which seems just as curiously adapted to catch and imprison it. Raising your eye to the summit of this airy structure, weigh well (if such a word befit a thing so light, so unapt to gravitate, so ready to "quit its sphere, and rush into the skies,") regard, I say, the bonnet, the fruit of some inspired but fantastic dream of a Parisian milliner, who fashioned it for a clime of roses and zephyrs, all gay with many colored hues of light, and mocking the Siberian sky with its buds and flowers. Measure its stately height, its ample breadth; the one not quite so towering as "the mast of some tall admiral," the other scarcely so ample as its mainsail; both equally adapted to catch the greatest portion of wind. See one delicate hand (which, if you dared to touch and press it, you would find wearing a glove almost as coarse as a rose leaf,) raised high in air to prevent that divorce of the bonnet from the head which is momentarily threatened by the blast; behold the other repressing the dalliance of that same blast with the silken gown, or *shrinking* petticoat.—Examine that shawl which is thrown over the shoulders, for warmth perhaps, perchance for drapery, and see, so light is its texture, whether it is a thing of which, as the Tariff says, "wool is a component part." Here, as in the other case, we can only guess at the inner integuments; but take the whole figure, and do you not fancy you see a butterfly abroad in January?

Now, when you compare these two figures, you must infallibly conclude that one or the other of them is mad; and while you shrink under the "nipping and eager air," and when you find the thermometer at yonder door standing at 15°, you will at once decide which, unless you can escape the dilemma by supposing one of them insensible and impassive, which, of course, you will hardly take to be the figure in cloth and leather, but rather that in silk and prunelle.—This, as the geometricians say, was the thing to be demonstrated; for that, reader, is a lady; one of the "Softer Sex," as it is ignorantly called; but which, according to my new nomenclature, and as must appear from this its gay defiance of the elements, ought to be styled "The Stronger Sex," as I propose, with submission, to call it in future.

"The Softer Sex," forsooth? why they are "hardy as the Nemean lion's nerve." Not one of these seemingly fragile forms but will adventure exploits which it gives me an ague fit and makes my teeth chatter only to witness. The little girls themselves impress on me the idea of perfect impassibility, trained as they are, like so many Spartans, to wear the same robe in all seasons, and that of the scantiest and flimsiest. I see in them, with their little bare shoulders and arms, the germs of the heroines who defy Boreas in silk armour, are wont to keep [illegible] the winter sky, ("defendere frigus," as Horace [illegible] it,) with a film of gauze, and are secure from rheumatism behind muslins as fine as those which the cows in India devour with the grass, mistaking it for the morning dew. When I order the carriage after a ball, stricken to the heart, through folds of cloth, by the blast which makes through the half open door, out comes a brace of laughing girls, glowing with the last dance, (they never miss it,) and braving the keen wind with the corner of a cambric pocket-handkerchief carelessly thrown over their bare shoulders.

The only thing on earth that matches them, is a Finland peasant, who comes red-hot and half-dressed from his vapour-bath, to chat with the traveller under a temperature twenty degrees below nothing. It is not without pride that I learn that, as the women every where thus surpass the men, so our own surpass in this point all other women whatever. This is what might be expected from the offspring of our revolutionary heroes, who, as barefoot and unclad, and under a freezing sky, they were an overmatch for their British foes, have left daughters who affect the costume with the spirit of their fathers, and throw, not English women only, but French, German, Russian, Finnish and Lapponian also, into shade.

As knowledge is the best shield against superstitious fear, so, with this physiological discovery of mine, husbands and papas, may dismiss their idle apprehensions for the health of their spouses and daughters. Let us hear no more the phrases which I consider the most unmeaning forms of speech; as, "my dear, sit out of that draft," "my love, I am going to wear my cloak, hadn't you better have a shawl?" "dearest, it snows furiously, do throw your handkerchief over your shoulders." "Elizabeth, love, don't dance the last dance, we are going." We may still continue, without fear for our darlings, to live in our paper houses, to let contending through-drafts career through our parlours, and keep our passages of the temperature of an ice-house. Depend upon it, our ladies who thus, beneath our Boreal sky, are like so many summer-houses canopied with leaves and flowers, are warmed, like the globe, by some internal fire, (the fever of renown," the "pride of the eye,") which enables them to bloom thus gaily at the hybernal solstice, and remain the same beautiful apparitions of silks and gauzes through a range of the mercury embracing more than a hundred degrees. It is this which often prolongs their life to thirty summers, and preserves the rose in their cheeks till they are almost eighteen. They have for some years affected an equal sovereignty with ourselves in the empire of mind; but in bodily endurance we must yield them the palm. In conformity with these ideas, I, with all humility, humbly inscribe myself

ONE OF THE WEAKER SEX.

P. S. I am not singular in these opinions, Messrs. Editors. When I told a friend I designed this essay to expose this peculiarity of the Sex, he replied, for heaven's sake, do nothing to expose them any more; they are exposed enough already.

POPULATION OF NEW-ENGLAND

	1820	1830	Increase
Maine	298 335	399 383	101 048
New Hampshire	244 161	269 533	25 372
Vermont	235 764	276 [illegible]	40 [illegible]
Massachusetts	523 287	610 014	86 727
Rhode Island	83 059	97 226	14 167
Connecticut	275 248	297 [illegible]	22 [illegible]
New England	1,659,854	[illegible]	[illegible]

*The [illegible] to be given in round numbers.

The editor of the New Bedford Gazette says he has invented a [illegible], which he calls an Automaton, by the means of which ordinary conversation can be heard at the distance of ten miles.

SPEECH OF MR. BURGESS,
OF RHODE ISLAND,

On the proposition to strike out of the general appropriation the item of 9,000 dollars for the payment of the salary of Mr. Randolph as United States Minister to the Court of Russia.

Mr. Chairman—The present is, I believe, no unusual discussion. In the short term of my service in this Hall, I have witnessed sitting after sitting of a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, where the quantum of salary, compared with the service of Foreign Ministers, was the subject of most stirring debate. When has the competency of this House to move such debate been questioned?—Never, until the present sitting of this Committee. If I am mistaken, I ask the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to tell me when that question was made by the friends of the last Administration? The question is put to him because of his proximity to the executive department, and because, if he will not give it a candid answer, such answer can be expected from any gentleman in this Hall.

What call, then, can, by any usage, be at this time made on this branch of the Government to throw itself at the very foot of executive subserviency? They have placed the national funds at our control, but with a full confidence in our fidelity and diligence, and under no fear that we should unlock the Treasury, unless paramount public interest call upon us to turn the key. We cannot do this merely because required to do it by Cabinet Ministers, or by the Executive under their advisement. This House has ever claimed and exercised the right to deliberate, to debate, and, under a sound discretion of its own, to decide and determine all claims for appropriation, by whomsoever or by whatsoever purpose they may have been made. If missions of minor importance were, in years past, questioned under the vigilance of a spirit of retrenchment, without a fellow in former times, may we not now—although that spirit has been touched and put to sleep by the caduceus of the State Department—may we not call to our aid so much of the sober watchfulness of the best days of our republic as may enable us, with due diligence, to examine such a question of appropriation as this item of this bill has brought before us? It relates to no mission to an infant nation, or some inconsiderable State, but our long established Legation to a Court among the most illustrious of Europe, and involving relations pre-eminently interesting to our country. Innovations relative to this distinguished mission do, above many others, place our national interests in jeopardy. Our relations with Russia have hitherto been cherished, and sustained by a Minister Plenipotentiary residing near that Court—at that Court, in the royal city of St. Petersburg, and within the political and social circle of the Emperor himself, the high dignitaries of his government, and the diplomatic envoys of all the nations of Europe, and many of those of Asia.

What, then, is the question before the Committee under this item of appropriation? The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Stanberry) has moved to strike from the bill the $9000 proposed to be appropriated for payment of the current year's salary to the gentleman said to have been despatched as minister to Russia. He has ably, though briefly, sustained his motion. I trust the Committee will indulge me in a few remarks on the same side of the question.

The item itself bears no mark distinguishing it from others of the same kind, or giving us any warrant for rejecting this while those are allowed. We must look to other documents for information concerning this mission, and our obligations to furnish the money for supporting this Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. The paper which I now take from the desk before me contains that information. It purports to be the annual Message from the President of the United States to Congress at the present session. It certainly bears his signature, and was sent to this House by that high dignitary. Notwithstanding these facts, the document must be received and considered entirely as the product of Cabinet Ministers. No literary gentleman in this Hall—I mean no member of this House—who reads and examines this communication, made to us so much at length, could, I think, say, without hazard of their reputation, that he believes one sentence of it was composed by the distinguished gentleman whose name is placed at the end of it.—This, sir, is not said for any purpose of derogation from the eminent official character of our First Magistrate, but for a very different, a much more important purpose. Are gentlemen aware of the extent of our importation of European politics? Have we not brought home, and put into use, the high tory maxim of their monarchies, that the King can do no wrong? Was there ever a time in our country when the friends of any Administration, other than the present, believed and practised this article of political faith with more unscrupulous devotion? The Cabinet Ministers of our Executive have taken artful counsel from this fact. As European Ministers, being answerable with their heads for what the King, their master, may, from the throne, communicate to his Lords and Commons, will not suffer any speech but of their own contriving to be thus communicated, so, the adroit Ministers of our Cabinet, taking shelter under Executive subserviency of the times, have not only put upon the nation this message, but the President, a man who, if he moved at all, always marched straight forward to his object, they have betrayed into the crooked course in which may, by diligent examination, be found in this message, sent to Congress by them, while they lie sheltered under the imposing name of the first dignitary of the nation. If the King can do no wrong, thank God, Ministers may, even in these times, be made accountable for the counsels which they have given him. "The right divine to man" to rule, "the enormous faith of many made for one," comprehends in its creed no permanent provision for any crafty sycophant to skulk and screen himself behind the throne, and play the little tyrant with security.

That part of this message, from which we learn the character of this mission to Russia, is all of it which now it concerns us to examine. Our foreign relations are a branch of the Department of State; and this mission was contrived, and the account of it contained in the message has been given to us by the Secretary of that Department. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Carson) has read this account for one purpose—suffer me to read it for another.

"Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States."

"I sincerely regret to inform you that our minister lately commissioned to that Court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience, in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled, by extreme indisposition, to exercise a privilege which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion, of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

"I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian Cabinet."

Am I not correct in saying that this fabric was wrought in the Department of State? Who but Mr. Secretary Van Buren would have devised such a mission, or selected such a man to fill it, or caused such a printed paper to be sent to this House? We are told by it that our long established Legation to Russia has been wholly changed; and that, in place of a permanent resident at that Court, regardless of the public service, a mission has been invented to suit the talents, the health, habits, and disposition of the distinguished individual for whom it was designed! By the very terms of this mission, this individual is required to repair to Russia, but is authorized to leave that Court, and that Empire, whenever his health (and of that he alone is the judge) may require it.—Who but the Machiavelian politician at the head of the State Department, would have advised the President to such a mission, or dared to place on a document, prepared to be sent to this House, such a statement of its commencement, progress, and present condition? In what part of the Constitution, or the laws of the United States, or of the usages of this Government, does he find any thing in support of the measure? It will not be hazarding too much to say, that this House was never, before this time, called upon to pay such a salary for such services.

This distinguished Minister to Russia is John Randolph. How does he understand the terms on which he agreed to embark on the mission? The course of conduct pursued by him since his departure may give us some knowledge on this point. We are left in nearly utter darkness by the Department of State concerning all the movements of this Minister; for the Message merely tells us that he has already taken his exit under the [illegible] of [illegible]. He has left the Court of [illegible] the Autocrat of all the Russias; but when, or for what other region? [illegible] is [illegible] by silence. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has [illegible]. Can any [illegible] of the Committee [illegible] or give us the light of a [illegible] of the voyages and travels of this Minister of ours [illegible]

...bassy? Where is John Randolph? ...Ambassador, for whose public services ... is calling upon us to provide a salary ... that he is not where he was sent; ... permission to go thence when and ... choose; but whether he is, in person, ... now basking in the sunshine of Naples, ... purpose, traversing the "fog-wrapt island of Britain," we are left to learn from the same authentic documents from which the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations seems to have taken advice, rumor and the public papers. These have "talked of his whereabouts;" and, though without giving daily bulletins of his health, habits, or motions; yet their right to speak, and our right to hear, cannot be questioned, when those who know and could tell us the whole truth, persevere in a safe and cautious silence.

If we are left by the Secretary, without knowledge of his movements or localities, we are equally uninstructed by him concerning the health of this Ambassador. We are merely told that he has already availed himself of his right, by the terms of his commission, to abandon the public service. In what state of health was he then, is he now, or probably will be, at any future time? For legislating on this subject, in what a luminous condition this present Secretary has placed this House! We have an equally distinct view of the past, the present and the future. Does any gentleman of this Committee possess the power to tell us whether John Randolph might now, or ever can be required, by the terms of his legation, to return to the Court of Russia? Is not this salary intended to be given to him for the distinguished services already rendered at that Court? If his health continues to require it, he has, we are told, the right to choose his place of residence. What are, what have been his opinions, concerning that health. You have all seen him walk into this House, and out of it, and must know his own opinions concerning his own health?—We have often heard him pronounce his chronic complaint, "a church-yard cough." In winter, "he would not live over corn planting;" in seed time, "he should die before harvest." He has for years been travelling from New-York to Liverpool—from England to France; from America to Europe, and from Europe to America, in pursuit of health. Has he not, from all this, learned that neither time, or travel, can bring back to age the bloom of youth, or to infirmity the vigor of health? Were he, at this moment, to walk into this Hall, wrapped, from the floor to the eyes, in flannel and fearnought, what would he tell you, sir, concerning his health? What, of his intended residence in Russia? No, sir, if he be the judge—(and who but he can be the judge of his own health?)—he will never again return to the Court of the Czar. We are, therefore, directed and required, by the Secretary of State, to appropriate this item of 9,000 dollars, for the salary of a public minister, who has been in the public service, at the place of his destined residence, not much more than a like number of days. He arrived at St. Petersburg, was presented to the Emperor, made his bow, or genuflexion, retired, and went to—England? France? Italy? or where? No mortal man, on this side the Atlantic, can inform us.

During this nine days residence, what services did he render to the American people? The Secretary is satisfied; and we surely ought not to be anxious about this great affair. We are told it is a matter exclusively within the competency of the Executive; and, therefore, it is, I presume, considered, that the Representatives of the People have no other vocation but to vote the promised and required compensation. He certainly succeeded, even in that short time, in rendering himself very distinguished at the Court of Russia; and, therefore, it may be said, in giving equal celebrity to his country. He certainly gave voice to every tongue of rumor in both hemispheres. His mission will hereafter be regarded as an era in our foreign relations; and the residence of Randolph at the Court of Russia will long be talked of as a phenomenon in diplomacy. For this we must give him the 9000 dollars demanded by the Secretary.

What could such a man do for his country in the character of a foreign minister? Just what he has done; which was very much like what each man in the nation of all parties, who knew him, must have expected he would do. Genius he certainly has; for he is original, and unlike all other men. If you please, he is eloquent; but if so, that eloquence is, like himself, sui generis. These have enabled him to perform what he has done; could they qualify him for a great diplomatic minister? Do not these require sound judgment, deep, extensive and regular thinking; and, above all, prudence, and vigilant circumspection? In his thirty years' public service, where are the monuments of his political wisdom, and labors of patriotism? They are all of a piece; of one uniform character; and this Russian residence will neither give the blush, or the palm to any other public transaction of this remarkable man throughout his political life.

With a perfect knowledge of this man, the Secretary of State could not have contrived this legation, so different from all others, with any view to the public service? This man was sent out, not to benefit the people abroad, but to relieve the administration at home. The crafty Secretary had witnessed the political movements of this eccentric man. He feared the comet might return again and visit his political hemisphere. He had seen it blaze in perihelium—

"With fear of change perplexing men in power."

Was it not prudent to remove this star of malign influence to another sky? It has been done; and the nation must pay, not for a mission made for the advancement of their interests, but made to secure the political power of the Secretary.

We have been told that our relations with Russia are of high and important interest; and, therefore, we cannot dispense with this appropriation, because, if we refuse this salary, we shall defeat the mission.—Should this mission, by which no public benefit was intended, and from which none can be hoped, be recalled, it may be replaced by one of better purpose, & efficient character. It is an obstruction in the "straight forward" path of our relations with Russia, and we are laboring to abate, or to remove it out of the way.

Our relations with that Government are truly important. That empire is perhaps the most numerous in population, and certainly the most extensive in territory of any power on the globe. No nation of the old world, otherwise than by colonies, approaches so near to us. This people is advancing in civilization, wealth, and power, beyond any example in its former history. In the last controversy of arms, between Russia and the Ottoman empire, had not other powers of Europe interposed a shielding hand, the Moslem, after a dominion of more than four centuries in the fairest part of Europe, had been driven beyond the Bosphorus; and the Autocrat of Russia would have ascended the throne of Constantine. At all times our relations with such a power must be important to the American people. Are those relations taken care of now, as heretofore they have been, and as now especially they ought to be?

Yes, sir, I say as now they should be. For now Europe is convulsed, and agitated from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. The flame of war is but just repressed. Troops are called into the field, in almost every nation; and Russia, in a kind of winter campaign, has sent out 200,000 soldiers to her south-western frontier, to look out on the old battle fields of Belgium and France. In this condition of Europe, do not we require an able, a diligent, a resident minister of Russia? Withhold this appropriation; abolish this sinecure Legation, and this may be effected.

One other fact, in the history of our diplomacy, renders the residence of a skilful, faithful minister there at this time, above all others, indispensable. We learn from the Department of State, through the same medium this message, that a treaty of amity and commerce has been negociated between the United States and the Sublime Porte. The Secretary, with great candor told us what the Turk had agreed to do for the Christian, but he, with great caution, concealed what the Christian had agreed to do for the Turk.—This gentleman is as well persuaded as the French monarch was, that "he who knows not how to dissemble knows not how to rule." Rumor has run views counter to Mr. Mr Van Buren; for though she often tells more than the truth, she never tells less. What have we learned from this witness? Why truly that a secret article is contained in this treaty; and this fact was, I believe, published in the newspapers, before we received the message. It is said, it is believed that by this article the American People are to furnish armed ships to the Sultan of Turkey, in his future wars with Christian nations. Do you believe sir, that our Envoy had left Constantinople before the Russian minister at the Porte knew this fact? The very Dragoman, by whom your Mr. Rhind talked with Reis Effendi, would for half a plate full of piastres, have told the whole story to Count Orloff, and sworn he was doing good service to the Prophet by betraying one Christian dog to another. Sir, has friendship for the Russian Empire, been so cherished by the present Sovereign, and his illustrious predecessors, that it has become a sentiment of the American people? Is not this secret article a diplomatic fraud, not only on that friendship but, which it quite as much concerns us to consider, upon that sovereign who has so generously cherished it? I say nothing now of what may happen, if the Turk should make war upon the Greek; or how it may comport with the republican principles of the Secretary of State, when he shall call upon this House to furnish ships to that despot, thereby aiding him in bringing that people again under his iron yoke. What shall we say to the Emperor of Russia? Who shall make our explanation, if we shall have any to make? It is probable that the news of this treaty, and perhaps a copy of it, reached the Court of St. Petersburgh, shortly after our Minister left that city. The shortness of his residence there, the suddenness of his departure, the [illegible] of this secret article, the intended sojourn of that Minister, perhaps in England, perhaps in France, the attitudes of [illegible] nations of Europe, all giving dreadful note of preparation for war, must have had some tendency to place our relations with Russia on a footing not the most firm and friendly. [illegible] and sound policy [illegible] national good [illegible]

call on the American people to have an able Minister at that Court, and that, too, right speedily? Have we one there now? Under the mission for which this appropriation is to be made, are we likely soon or ever, I do not say to have such a man there, but to have there any Minister at all?

In answer to all these anxious forebodings, we are told, that in this absence of the Minister, the Secretary of Legation takes very special and satisfactory care of our relations at the Court of St. Petersburg. If this were not too ludicrous, it must be received as a mere mockery of the American people. When this paragraph came from under his pen, Mr. Secretary Van Buren must, if he had placed his hand there, felt something on his face different from the eternal smile. Who is this Secretary of Legation? the protegee of the Minister, John Randolph Clay—a lad of him, or certainly not more than twenty-one years old; undistinguished by talents, education, or employment; without acquaintance with men, or things, or business. A youth to whom fame has not, nor have his friends attributed any thing extraordinary, either in possession or promise; and with nothing but his name to recommend him to public attention. I would not, I cannot, speak in degradation of this youth; and all I would say is, that he must be utterly unqualified for the public station where he is placed. The service requires men; the nation has able men—Herculean men. Why then hazard our interests, perhaps our peace, by placing the weight of Empires on the slender shoulders of boyhood? Let us strike out this appropriation, that this sinecure, this state mission, may be avoided; that the Minister may return to his "Constituents," the Secretary to his studies: and that the PRESIDENT may send a Legation to Russia fit for the public service.

As it will not be contended that this appropriation should be made, because the gentleman who may take the benefit of it is a native of Virginia; so may gentlemen be assured that these remarks have no sectional origin; and I utterly disclaim any, and all adversary feeling to that distinguished Commonwealth, her interests and her citizens. I have spoken as one of the Representatives of the American People; and as one, coming from a part of our common country, which has done and will do as much for the illustrious men of Virginia, as any other part of this nation. This appropriation is opposed because it is intended to support a Mission, framed for purposes unconnected with the public interests, places our Foreign relations in peril, and is without any justification in law, usage, or constitutional principle.

Mr. CAMBERLENG expressed his regret that, at so late an hour, he should be obliged to trespass on the attention of the House. He regretted, too, that any circumstance should render it necessary for him to notice any remarks that might fall from the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. BURGES.) It was impossible, however, to let them pass without some notice. The Hon. Gentleman, said Mr. C. has given us an elaborate and minute account of our treaty with the Porte—assuming his own facts, he has discussed its merits and animadverted upon its imaginary imperfections. I shall not, Mr. Speaker, travel out of my way and violate a rule of order, by entering now into discussion, by examining into the provisions of the Turkish treaty. Whenever I do, sir, my facts and my arguments shall be founded on something more substantial than a newspaper rumor; more unquestionable than the statement of an unprincipled partizan; more unimpeachable than the evidence of a perjured Senator. The gentleman has introduced other matters into this debate. We heard something of the wily policy of a Machiavel: of the deep and designing motives of a distinguished Member of the Cabinet; of "our Minister to Russia, and his master the Secretary of State;" even, sir, enduring, by insinuation, the stale slanders of the press. Mr. Speaker, I disdain to engage in such a debate with the gentleman from Rhode Island. I condescend to notice his remarks, only to repel and to denounce his unworthy insinuations. No, sir, I shall not contend with him—age cannot dignify the slanderer—a hoary head, though "cram'd with Ætna's fires," cannot purify calumny, or sanctify it to the touch of honorable men. I have done with the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Let us turn for a moment, sir, to this extraordinary motion to strike out the salary of our Minister to Russia. I feel, Mr. Speaker, a proud satisfaction, that amidst all the angry and violent collisions of our late political contest, the party with which I have the honor of acting never disgraced itself by a motion similar to that proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, and sustained by the gentleman from Rhode Island. [Here the Speaker called Mr. Cambreleng to order.] I claim, sir, the privilege of reply—I claim the privilege of vindicating my party—and have only to lament that others have not better appreciated their own dignity. In all that angry war, sir, we had no instance so degrading as a motion to strike out the salary of a Minister on account of absence or indisposition. When our late estimable Minister to France visited the waters of Aix la Chapelle—did any one on our side of the House humble himself and his cause by inquiring whether he had the permission of his government to go there? Did any member of this House disgrace his country by a motion to strike out his salary because the same Minister had visited the L. of Geneva? No, sir. When the late administration appointed an aged invalid—a venerable, distinguished, and highly respected gentleman—our Minister to Great Britain: When that venerable gentleman, notoriously in a rapid decline, was appointed to the most important and urgent mission within the gift of the Executive—was any member of our side so lost to decency and humanity, as to inquire, whether he had the permission of his government to visit the waters of Cheltenham? After that distinguished gentleman had visited the Court of St. James, had resided there and returned an invalid, physically and unfortunately incapable of discharging any one of the important duties assigned him by the late administration—was there, sir, one so poor among us, as to move to strike out his salary? No, sir, no. We played a nobler game and won it. Mr. Speaker—it is the fortune—nay, the high privilege of illustrious men to be calumniated and pursued with bitter hostility. Our Minister to Russia cannot escape; for he has occupied a high station in the political annals of our country—he has obtained for himself an illustrious rank in our parliamentary history. I have listened sir, with delight and instruction to some of our distinguished rivals for parliamentary fame—to the simple, but persuasive and fascinating reasoning of a Lowndes—to the melodious and impassioned eloquence of a Clay—to the lucid, commanding and solid argument of a Webster—but for a combination and profusion of all the weapons of parliamentary war—of wit, irony, sarcasm, imagination, and eloquence—he was surpassed by none—nay, sir, as a parliamentary orator he was unequalled. He combined all the skill of a debater—the genius of a poet—with the patriotism and sound philosophy of a statesman. The people of this country owe him a large debt of gratitude. He was ever the vigilant enemy of power, and devoted friend of our ancient and excellent constitution.—With a political foresight and sagacity, beyond any of his distinguished rivals for parliamentary honors, he detected in the embryo, and resisted with prophetic wisdom, those measures which laid the basis of that gigantic accumulation of federal power and taxation, which we are now so zealously endeavoring to check and moderate.

Such, sir, is the distinguished man—with thirty years experience in the public service—with a familiar knowledge of all national concerns, foreign and domestic—such the man to whom the President assigned the charge of our mission to Russia. With a frame constitutionally infirm, he departed upon his mission, and was necessarily left at liberty to leave his station, should his health require it. He retreated, through an evident necessity, from the inclemencies of a Russian winter. Had he ventured, sir, to remain, and, with his feeble constitution, to encounter, the horrors of a northern winter, we should not now have had occasion to discuss this miserable question about his salary! The career of this eccentric, but illustrious man, is near its close. Perhaps, even now, Mr. Speaker, while we are debating this wretched motion, Providence may have placed him beyond the reach of all his enemies. Should it be so, Sir every honorable adversary will leave him to his repose. None will pursue him there—none will hover over his grave—save the bull vulture and croaking raven.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Journal.

Destruction of Sheep.—We feel it a duty to call public attention to this subject, and to fix it, if possible, upon the manner in which the destruction of our flocks is carried on, among us. Agents have been traversing the country, paying exorbitant prices for sheep, and our farmers very generally sold to them, with the intention of renewing their flocks from other neighborhoods, by which the stock of those animals is often much improved. But those who have thus sold, now find the movements of the purchasers have been simultaneous throughout the country, and that those of whom they expected to obtain their new stock have sold all, like themselves, and are now seeking in vain for others to supply their place. The sheep thus collected are slaughtered for their hides and tallow, the carcases being boiled and fed to swine. There are establishments of this nature, in the western counties of this state, where we are informed, one hundred sheep are thus disposed of daily. Those engaged in this traffic pursue it as an honest calling, for gain; and we are told that, in some instances, they have realized for the skins alone, prices greater than the entire cost of the sheep from which they were taken.

This alarming fact is at least presumptive evidence of wickedness somewhere, and it behoves every citizen to look to it. How is it, that prices can be paid for the pelts and tallow of sheep so enormous as to render the destruction of our flocks to obtain only these, a source of profit? We are at no loss for an answer—*we believe these prices are created by British agents, and paid in British gold, for the purpose of cutting off our supply of native wool.*

From the Providence Daily Advertiser.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Mr. Crimes, of this town, gives the following information respecting the death of Mr. Edward Greene, the driver of the mail stage between this place and Hartford. He started from Ashford, (Conn.) on Monday morning, with the Hartford mail stage. After he had arrived within five miles of Cornell's tavern in Glocester, he found it impossible to proceed with the stage, he hired a man to proceed with him on foot to Cornell's, where he arrived after a severe time, and left the mail. On his return to Ashford, he perished from the severity of the weather. Mr. Crimes informs that he sat by his side in the sleigh, and found he was much overcome by fatigue and cold, and was drowsy. He wrapped the buffalo skins around and endeavored to arouse and keep him awake, by rubbing and shaking him: but in vain. In a short time, he was dead. He then covered him over with the buffalo skins, took the reins and conveyed his body to his uncle's in Ashford.—He was a respectable young man, 22 years old.

A boy, in Foster, about 14 years old, was sent by his father, to a store, near Connecticut line, Saturday, to get some oil. He went to the store, got his oil, and attempted to return. He was found buried in a snow drift, frozen to death, holding in one hand the jug of oil.

From the N. York Spectator.

Massachusetts Legislature.—A movement of high interest took place in the Massachusetts Legislature of the 22d Jan. The Governor of Massachusetts having received from the Governor of Alabama, a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, nominating General Jackson for re-election, and approving of all his measures of hostility to the cause of Internal Improvement, it became the official duty of the former to send them to the Legislature, now in session, at Boston. In doing so, Gov. Lincoln very properly availed himself of the occasion to make a few suggestions, as to the dark aspect of political affairs at Washington, and in the South. This he has done in a very discreet, sound and able manner. His message was transmitted to the House on the 22d Jan., and was the signal for an animated debate—the Jackson men of course taking fire at every thing questioning the conduct of the nullifiers at the South. The following is an extract from the Message.

"The concurrence of Massachusetts in the Resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama is not to be presumed, but it may be due to the frankness of communication with a sister State, as well as to the sincerity and support of our own principles, that an explicit declaration should preclude the misapprehension of assent to propositions to which their reception, without some expression of notice might tend. An interesting and momentous crisis in the domestic relations of the States to each other and to the General Government seems to be fast approaching. The strength of the Union is assailed, at various points, with menacing and fearful import of evil. The laws of Congress by one Legislature, are denounced as the exercise of usurped and arbitrary power, and, by the summary proceedings of popular resolves are declared unconstitutional and void. By another Legislature, the authority of the highest Judicial tribunal, acting within the scope of its accustomed operation, and with the sanction of numerous precedents, is set at defiance, and, upon sudden occasion, by precipitate decisions, without even argument or time given to deliberation, its precepts are contemned, and military force threatened in resistance to civil process in its ordinary and peaceful course of execution. Again, the faith of the nation is claimed for the keeping of the State Governments, to be interpreted according to the pleasure of each of those Sovereignties, while the policy of the Country is sought to be conformed to their ever varying interests, or to the cupidity and excited passions of opposing sections and conflicting parties of citizens. Is it not time then, in this peril of all which is valuable, that patriotic friends to the Union, true men, who, loving, will go far for their Country, should rally to its preservation—that they should look for security, beyond the men and measures of the administration, to the *Constitution*, the only shield which can be interposed between the errors of Rulers and the sacred rights of the People—that, with a faithful allegiance to the Charter of their Independence, they should give their firmest purpose and most strenuous efforts to sustain its strength against the assaults with which it may be menaced? Much may yet be hoped from respectful, temperate, and persuasive appeals to a spirit of forbearance and patriotism, in opposition to violent and sudden counsels. The Union can only be preserved through the vigor of its institutions, and the constitutional independence of its various departments. The General Government must be sustained, if sustained at all, in the unimpaired exercise of all its legitimate functions. There is no other safety to the States themselves, than in the guarantee of a Republican form of Government by the Sovereignty of the nation. The first measure of actual collision will be the certain onset to civil conflict, and with the destruction of the Confederacy would terminate the Republic, whose jealousies and diverse interests could not endure the necessary bond for mutual protection."

From the Norwalk Gazette.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

At the late session of the Superior Court at Fairfield, the Hon. R. M. SHERMAN, one of the members of the Hartford Convention of 1814, was put under oath, and under the pains and penalties of PERJURY gave a history of the proceedings of that far-famed meeting. The testimony thus elicited is given below.

We believe this question is now for the first time presented to the public in its present form. This is the first time that a member of that body has been cited before a Court of Justice to answer for its objects and proceedings. Is the history which Mr. Sherman has given a faithful one? Has he, in compliance with a solemn oath, told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" in this matter? Those who know the personal character and integrity of the witness will know also how to answer these questions. The testimony was given in the presence of a large and respectable audience, composed of men of both political parties interested in the question, and all seem to have come to about the same conclusion in regard to it.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Previous to the trial of Whitman Mead, on the information for a libel, of which you gave a brief notice in your last number, the Prisoner moved the Court for a subpoena, to Mr. Sherman, of Fairfield, Mr. Goddard, of Norwich, and many others, as witnesses in his behalf. It was allowed by the Court, and was served on Mr. Sherman, but could not be seasonably on Mr. Goddard, on account of the lateness of his application. One of the articles charged as libellous, compared a recent political meeting at Hartford with the Hartford Convention, and the prisoner supposed that a full development of the proceedings of that Convention would furnish a legal vindication of the article in question. With a view to such development, he wished the testimony of the gentlemen above named. At the instance of the Prisoner, Mr. Sherman testified on the trial of the case, and the enclosed paper contains his testimony, exact in substance, and very nearly in his language—which you are at liberty to publish.

STATE, vs. *Whitman Mead.* } *Hon. R. M. Sherman's testimony.*

Question by the Prisoner. What was the nature and object of the Hartford Convention?

Answer. I was a member of that Convention. It met on the 15th of December, 1814. The United States were then at war with Great Britain. They had, in their forts and armies, twenty seven thousand effective men—of these about thirteen hundred only were employed in New England. The war had been in operation two years and a half. We had a sea coast of almost 700 miles to protect, and with the exception of about thirteen hundred men, had the aid of no military force from the United States. By internal taxes, all others having become unproductive by reason of the war, the National Government raised large sums from the people within our territory. Direct taxation was the only resource of the State Governments, and this had been carried to as great an extreme in Connecticut as could be sustained. The Banks which furnished all our currency, either withheld their accommodations or stopped payment, and the people were embarrassed by a general stagnation of business. Powerful fleets and armies lay off our coasts, and were making or threatening invasions in all parts of our defenceless sea-board. Commodore Decatur, with his squadron, had taken refuge in the waters of Connecticut, and attracted a powerful concentration of the enemy's forces on our borders.—Castine, if I mistake not, and some other parts of the territory of Massachusetts, had fallen into the hands of the British. The New England States, under all these disadvantages, were obliged to protect themselves by their own Militia, at their own expense.—The expenses of Connecticut greatly exceeded our resources. The duration of the war could not be foreseen, and our credit became exhausted. Attempts were made to borrow money, but without any adequate success. The National Constitution prohibited the emission of bills of credit. In this extremity, while the Legislature was in session at New Haven, in October, 1814, a communication was received from the Legislature of Massachusetts, proposing a Convention of delegates from the New England States, to consult on the adoption of measures for their common safety. This communication was referred to a joint Committee of both Houses. General Henry Champion and myself were appointed from the upper house. He was Chairman of the Committee. I drew the report, recommending a compliance with the proposal made by the State of Massachusetts, and assigning the reasons at length. This report was published by order of the Legislature, and extensively circulated in the newspapers of this and the other States. Seven delegates were appointed to represent the Convention. As soon as it was organized, Mr. Otis, a delegate from Massachusetts, proposed, after some preliminary remarks, that it should be recommended to the several Legislatures, to present a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying that they would consent that the New England States, or as many of them as may agree together for that purpose, might unite in defending themselves against the public enemy—that so much of the National revenue, as should be collected in those States, should be appropriated to the expenses of that defence—that the amount so appropriated should be credited to the United States; and that the United States should agree to pay whatever should be expended beyond that amount. This proposal was approved by the Convention. The same views had been stated here, before the meeting of the delegates. By the Constitution of the United States, no such compact for mutual defence could be formed without the consent of Congress.

By thus augmenting our immediate resources, and obtaining the national guaranty that the expenses of the war, to be increased by the States thus uniting, should be ultimately paid out of the National Treasury, it was supposed that our credit as well as our present pecuniary resources, would be enhanced. A debate was had in the Convention as to certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed for adoption by the State Legislatures. One was, that Congress should not have power to declare war without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses. I cannot, from recollection, detail the proposed amendments; but they appear on the printed report of the Convention, of which I have a copy at my office, which the prisoner may use on the trial, if he pleases. A Committee, of whom I was one, was appointed by the Convention to draw up that report, to present to their respective Legislatures. The proposal of Mr. Otis was adopted with little variation. This report was immediately printed by order of the Convention, and was circulated throughout the country. Among other things, as may be seen by that report, it was recommended the Legislatures represented in the Convention, to adopt measures to protect their citizens from such conscriptions or impressments as were not authorised by the Constitution of the United States. This resolution originated from a project of the then Secretary of War, which I believe was not adopted by Congress. The Secretary of the Convention kept a journal of their proceedings. This, as I understand, was deposited by Mr. Cabot, the President, in the office of the Secretary of the State of Massachusetts, and a copy transmitted to Washington and lodged in the office of the Secretary of State of the United States. It was afterwards published in certain Newspapers. I saw it in the American Mercury, a Newspaper published at Hartford, by Mr. Babcock. The legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut, pursuant to the recommendation of the Convention, sent a delegation to Washington to present their respective petitions to the Congress of the United States. The gentlemen sent from Connecticut were Mr. Terry, Mr. Goddard, and I think, Mr. Dwight. On their arrival, the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, reached the National Government, and further measures became unnecessary.

This is an outline of the origin and proceedings of the Hartford Convention. There was not, according to my best recollection, a single motion, resolution, or subject of debate, but what appears in the printed journal or report. If any further particulars are requested, I will state them.

Question by the Prisoner. Was it not an object of the Convention to embarrass and paralyze the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the war with Great Britain?

Answer. It was not. Nothing of the kind was done or entertained by the Convention, or, so far as I know or believe, by those by whom it was originated. On the contrary, its principal object was a more effectual co-operation in that war, as to the defence of the New England States.

Question by the Prisoner. Has not that Convention been generally reputed in the United States to be treasonable?

Answer. Much has been said and published to that effect, but without the least foundation. I believe I know their proceedings perfectly; and that every measure, done or proposed, has been published to the world. No one act has ever been pointed out, to my knowledge, as inconsistent with their obligations to the United States, nor was any such act ever contemplated by them.

CHESTER, Pa. January 21.

An awful catastrophe has come to our knowledge, the effect of the inclement weather on Friday evening. Jonathan Clayton and another man, his cousin, (whose name we have not heard,) attempted to go home late in the evening, but that home they were never more to see. A person passing next morning between the Providence School House and Meeting House, was attacked by a dog; and perceiving something unusual in the manner of the animal, he was led to discover the body of a man, the face only of which was above the snow. The body was that of the unfortunate Jonathan Clayton.

Destructive Fire.—We learn from the U. States Gazette, that on Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in Philadelphia, in the dwelling-house in Tenth, below Plumb street. The house was one of a new block of brick buildings, only three of which were occupied. The flames soon communicated to those adjoining, and consequently, to a block at the leeward, separated from the first by a narrow court. The Schuylkill waters does not extend within several squares of the fire, and consequently much time elapsed before the engines could be brought into effective operation. All that could be done was done, and forty or fifty new brick buildings that were in imminent danger, were saved. Eight or ten houses were destroyed, or greatly injured.

Protection.—This question comes *home* to our *fishermen*. We learn from the Washington papers that Mr. M'Duffie, the head of the anti-tariff men, proposes to reduce the bounties on Fish. As chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he has reported such a Bill. Our Jackson Representatives are thrown into a peck of trouble by this proposition to do away with the protection to our fishing interest.—Will they vote for it? They dare not. Will they vote against it? Then they are American System men, and must renounce their party. There is not a State in the Union whose real interests are more identified with the protecting system than ours. The South fears our prosperity, the augmentation of our population and strives to depress us.

Portland Adv.

From the N. Y. Gazette.

Bolivar.—The following proclamation was issued at Santa-Martha, just before the Pomona sailed, which vessel has arrived at Baltimore in thirty-eight days, having left the former place on the 13th of Dec. There is hardly a doubt that the next arrival from that quarter will bring tidings of the death of the great South American Liberator. An intelligent friend has favored the editor of the Baltimore Patriot with the subjoined translation:—

"COLOMBIANS!—You have witnessed my efforts to plant Liberty where Tyranny before reigned—I have labored with disinterestedness, sacrificing my own fortune and even my tranquillity—I resigned the command when I was persuaded that you no longer had any confidence in my disinterestedness; my enemies abused your credulity, and trample on what to me is held most sacred—my reputation and my love of Liberty. I have been the victim of my persecutors, who have driven me to the borders of the grave—I freely pardon them.

"Upon my departure from among you, my affection dictates to me the propriety of manifesting to you my last desire—I aspire not to a higher glory than the consolidation of Colombia; it is the duty of all to labor for the greatest benefit of the Union. The people must obey the actual Government, to liberate themselves from anarchy. The ministers of the Sanctuary must direct their prayers to Heaven, and the soldiers must employ their swords in defence of social rights.

"COLOMBIANS!—Should my death be the means of allaying the rage of party spirit, and consolidating the Union, I go down in tranquillity to the tomb.

SIMON BOLIVAR."

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 21.

The Snow Storm of the 15th and 16th current was the most severe, probably, which has occurred for fifty years. The oldest citizens of the town do not recollect any of so long continuance, or when such a quantity of snow has fallen. Its duration was about thirty-six hours, from Saturday morning 15th, till Sunday evening 16th. It is supposed the snow fell four feet deep on a level; in many places it is fifteen feet. During the first twelve or fifteen hours the wind was very high, and occasioned an uncommonly high tide. It will probably be called the great Snow Storm of the nineteenth century. The storm of December 26th and 27th 1778, was perhaps, equally severe, the cold was even more intense, and as great a quantity of snow fell. In December, 1786, the year of Shay's insurrection, a great quantity of snow fell, but the storm was not so long or so severe as the late one.—Cotton Mather of Boston, and Gov. Winthrop of N. London have given an account of an uncommon snow storm in February 1717; but according to their statement it does not appear that it was much more severe than the late one. The population then was comparatively thin; and it was several days before people could visit their respective neighbors. The storm of Dec. 26th, 1778, was remarkable for the shipwreck of Capt Magee in the harbor of Plymouth, when most of his crew perished to the number of seventy. He was in an armed brig. It was considered as unusually cold for a snow storm. That was not the case with the late storm; Sunday particularly the temperature of the weather was moderate.

OHIO.—The population of this [illegible] commonwealth is ascertained to be nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand—making the prodigious increase of sixty-one per cent in the last ten years.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

"*Another Jackson Collector.*—It is [illegible] that Thomas Russell is appointed by the President Collector of the port of New London, in the place of Richard Law removed. It is a circumstance which will much be regretted by all who were acquainted with the gentlemanly and courteous deportment of Mr. Law. It is also rumored that Dr. William Skinner, who is Sutler for the garrison at that place, will share the same fate."

The above paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, and it is more than probable that it has been passed over fifty times by different readers without exciting any particular attention—the information which it contains being nothing new in these latter days of proscription and reform. Although many have been removed from offices which they had satisfactorily filled, and have been made to give place to others whose ability to perform the duties of the station, were, to say the least, extremely dubious and problematical, still the removal of Mr. Law is a 'case of more aggravated nature,' both from his great merit and unexceptionable character—the faithful manner in which his public and official business was conducted, and last, not least, the ungenerous and puerile objections which were urged, as we understand, by *Gen. Jackson himself*, as affording sufficient grounds for his removal. We have been put in possession of the following facts, and are assured that they may be relied on as correct.

Not many weeks since Mr. Law visited the seat of Government, for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons why he had been removed. He waited on the President in person, and frankly inquired if it was owing to any mal-administration of his public services that he had been so unceremoniously discharged? The General made answer, that touching his performances of the duties of the office to which he had been appointed, he had heard no complaint. "But," added he, "I understand you once attended a meeting where a *Federalist* was in the chair and voted." Mr. Law not deeming it necessary to offer any acknowledgement in extenuation of so heinous an offence, suffered him to proceed to another charge. "I learn furthermore," says the high-minded and venerable chief magistrate, "that you once ordered a paper stopped, because it supported me and my administration." To this Mr. Law replied that he was happy to learn that no specific charges of dereliction from duty could be preferred against him, as he had endeavored conscientiously to discharge the trust which had been committed to him. He then left the apartment, and while the conversation was vivid in his memory, he noted it down with a pencil.

Touching the last accusation of the President, it is but justice to Mr. Law to say, that the paper alluded to was a scurrilous and disreputable print, the editor of which had few claims upon the patronage even of "the party," whose cause he had injured, rather than benefitted, by his low personalities, and uncalled for abuse.

We shall make no comments upon the facts narrated above. "Trumpet-tongued," they speak for themselves.

[*From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Adv.*]
NEW ORLEANS, Jan 4, 1831.

Gentlemen,—An atrocious deed, which was performed in the Exchange, in the presence of 200 persons, having created a great excitement in this city, and being fearful lest incorrect statements should reach you, I give you a true history of the affair.

Two months since, Alderman Peters, Chairman of the Finance Committee, discovered a deficiency in the Treasury of $40,000 and reported it to the Council.—The young man, a clerk of this city, a Mr. [illegible], then a book keeper of the Comptroller, who was yesterday discharged from prison, (and brother to the man whose life is now in great danger,) took offence at some remarks made by Alderman Peters, and attacked him in the street while passing to the Council Chamber, with a sword cane. For this assault, he was tried and fined $250, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. On new year's eve, it being Landlord's Treat," a large company was collected at the Exchange. Alderman Peters and Mr. Miller were standing at the bar, when the former was accosted by the brother of the young man in prison, in company with another brother, both armed with sword canes. One, without the slightest notice, turned the Alderman round, and spit in his face; and the other, at the same time, made a pass with his sword, which was parried by Mr. M. who secured it in his hand. The Alderman then drew a four inch barrel, half-cap, percussion pistol, with a mahogany stock, and without noticing the "pallid blood" of his antagonist coursing through his veins, fired. The ball entered his side, and was extracted on the following day from the back. The unfortunate man is not yet dead.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.
WASHINGTON, 22d Jan. 1831.

The debate on the motion of Mr. Stanberry, to strike out the salary of the Russian Plenipotentiary, &c. has not been resumed; and will not until the arguments or pleadings in the case of Judge Peck shall have been closed. I had never supposed the case would have been completed before the last of this month. The result will be the acquittal of Judge Peck; and an expenditure on the part of the United States, of $30,000.

Earthquake.—On Sunday morning last, about six o'clock, the very rare and unusual occurrence of an earthquake alarmed many of our good inhabitants.—The shock was distinctly felt in all parts of the city and was tolerably smart. Many attribute this event to volcanic origin, and imagine that the appearance of an extinct volcano, which our mountain presents, prove that the cause is not far distant—others more inclined to the marvellous, suppose that the comet now seen towards the morning in the N. N. E. has given this earth a blow with its fiery tail during one of its frisky movements.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Congressional.

SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 21.

The bill providing for compensation to the witnesses on Judge Peck's Impeachment, at the rate of $4 a day and 20 cents a mile for travelling expenses, was read a third time and passed. The bill appropriating $12,000 for the purpose. The bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners was also passed. The bill for improving the navigation of Back Creek, appropriating $50,000 thereto, was laid on the table at the instance of Mr. Woodbury, to be brought up again with similar appropriation bills, for future consideration. The bill for further extending the right of entry at Key west, was made the special order of the day for Friday next. Mr. Meredith had not, as yet, concluded his argument on the part of Judge Peck. He was to resume it on the following day.

Saturday, January 22.

Mr. Smith of Maryland presented a memorial from sundry respectable merchants in Baltimore, praying a Light-House may be built for the benefit of the shipping on either side of the entrance to the harbor of Baltimore. A bill was introduced, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, for the purpose of making appropriations to treat with the several tribes of Indians in Missouri for the extinguishment of their land titles. The mileage bill, from the House of Representatives, 'To establish an uniform mode of computing the mileage of members of Congress, and of delegates from Territories,' was also introduced, and had a first reading. Some private bills were read a third time and passed. In Judge Peck's case, Mr. Meredith concluded at a little past 1 o'clock, and was followed by Mr. Wirt. Mr. Wirt had addressed the Court for a considerable time, which merely embraced his exordium, when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, January 24.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the inhabitants of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, praying for aid to erect and support an hospital at that City for the use of disabled seamen; and a memorial was also presented by Mr. Sprague, from Edgecomb, in Maine, praying for the repeal of the Act of last session, for the removal of the Southern Indians west of the Mississippi, and further praying that treaties made in pursuance of that Act may be rejected. Several bills, generally of a private nature, were passed to a third reading. Mr. Wirt, on the opening of the Court of Impeachment, resumed his argument of Saturday. He occupied the Court throughout the day, and had not concluded, when an adjournment took place.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Webster presented the memorial of sundry citizens of New-York, and of the New-England States, praying that a light boat may be placed on the Middle Ground, in Long Island Sound. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sprague presented the memorial of the inhabitants of Brunswick, in Maine, praying that the Southern Indians may be protected in all their rights and privileges, as conferred on them by treaty stipulations. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Noble presented the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana, praying for an appropriation to be applied to grading, bridging and continuing the Cumberland Road. It was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment. Mr. Wirt occupied four hours in concluding his speech for the respondent. Wit, sarcasm, [illegible] argument, and impressive eloquence, poured forth in rivalship, and [illegible] the attention and elicited the admiration of a crowded Senate-room and crowded galleries during that long space of time. Whatever might be the fate of the respondent, said the [illegible], he, in subdued and almost exhausted tones, whether convicted or acquitted, he should always be proud to take him by the hand as [illegible] an honest man, and to call him his friend.

Mr. Storrs will take the floor to-morrow.

The Court and Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The bill for ascertaining and marking the boundary line between Alabama and Florida, and [illegible] boundary line of Illinois; the bill to amend the act for improving the navigation of the Tennessee and other rivers; and the bill for the relief of [illegible], were severally read a third time and passed.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment. Mr. Storrs rose and addressed the Court in support of the Impeachment, for upwards of three hours. He maintained the position, that no free citizen could be punished by the [illegible] process of attachment for a libel or contempt against any Court in a case not pending in that Court; that such a power had never been exercised, even by the Courts of England; that the charge against Judge Peck was not for punishing Mr. Lawless as an attorney, for [illegible] in his Court, but for imprisoning him, and depriving him of his liberty as a citizen, without indictment and trial by jury; that libels or contempts [illegible] pending in Court, were misdemeanors, which could only be punished by indictment and trial, and that the conduct of Judge Peck tended to break down all the securities and guards which the law had raised for the protection of the liberties of the American people. The speech was distinguished by [illegible] legal acumen and research. It is to be concluded to-morrow, till which time the Court and Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 21.

The bill to establish a uniform mode of computing mileage, &c. was passed by a vote of 129 to 37. Various reports were made by the Chairman of Committees, and the resolution on the subject of the compensation of members was taken up and led to a discussion which was arrested by a message from the Senate, after which the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and went to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

Saturday, January 22.

A few resolutions were offered, and some discussion took place on the joint resolution relative to the compensation of members. Mr. Carson made an unsuccessful motion to lay the resolution on the table. The House then went into the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

Mr. Hodges laid on the table a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the House what measures have been taken by the Executive in relation to the Galatea of New Bedford, and other American vessels, taken by the Portuguese squadron blockading the Island of Terceira.

Monday, January 24.

JUDICIARY ACT.

Mr. Warren A. Davis, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report, accompanied by a Bill to *repeal the twenty-fifth section of the Act, entitled an Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States*, passed in the year 1789.

The question being on the first reading of the bill, Mr. Buchanan rose to present the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee. The Speaker decided that this was not in order while a motion for the first reading of the bill was before the House.—The bill was then read the first time by its title. Mr. Huntington asked for the reading of the bill. The bill was then read, consisting of a single section which simply repeals the section described in the title. Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Buchanan rose together, when the former moved the rejection of the bill, and asked for the Ayes and Noes on the question. Mr. Buchanan requested of Mr. Doddridge to withdraw his motion, to give him an opportunity to present the report of the minority of the Committee. Mr. Doddridge then withdrew his motion, but renewed it, on being informed by the Speaker that the presentation of the report would still be out of order, until the motion for the second reading, the rejection of which motion would be equivalent to a rejection of the bill, should be disposed of.

JUDGE PECK.

Here the business was interrupted by the usual message from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Polk, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Martin in the Chair. The Committee then went to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck, and at half past 3 o'clock, the Committee returned and reported progress; and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Ingersoll presented a memorial of S. Converse, containing proposals for publishing a stereotype edition of the laws of the United States.

THE INDIANS.

Memorials praying Congress to repeal the act passed at the last session of Congress, providing for an exchange of lands with certain Indian tribes, and for their removal and permanent settlement West of the Mississippi; and also that the Indians may be protected in the enjoyment of their lands, and in all rights secured to them by treaties, entered into between said Indians and the United States; were severally presented by Mr. Davis, of Mass. Mr. Bates, Mr. Miller, Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Whittlesey; which were severally referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Test presented a resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of Indiana, requesting Congress to adopt measures for the total extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the limits of that State, as soon as possible; which was referred to the same committee.

THE JUDICIARY.

The bill yesterday reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, "to repeal the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary Act of 1789," was taken up—the question being on ordering the bill to a second reading.—Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, hoped the bill would be allowed now to be read the second time, and that it would be made the order of the day for Tuesday next, which motion he made. The Speaker said the bill could not take that course, unless the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Doddridge] would consent to withdraw his opposition. Mr. Doddridge would not consent. Mr. Buchanan addressed the House. He said the measure proposed was one of great importance, and he wished to give an opportunity for members of the House to express their opinions on it freely and fully, and that their remarks might be sent to the people. He was opposed to hasty legislation on important matters; but if the gentleman from Virginia would withdraw his opposition to the second reading, he would move to postpone the consideration of the bill to Tuesday next. Such a motion, he presumed would not be in order now. The Speaker: No.—The Chair will read the rule of the House, for the information of gentlemen.

[The Speaker here read the rule, as follows:]

"The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, 'shall this bill be rejected?' If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question."

Mr. Doddridge now consented to withdraw his opposition. Mr. Bates inquired whether, if the consideration of the bill was postponed to Tuesday next, it could then be considered in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker said, that, after the bill had been read a second time, it could go to a Committee of the Whole or be otherwise disposed of as the House might direct. Mr. Martin said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had expressed his willingness to have a free and full discussion of the subject, and the gentleman from Virginia had no desire to smother it. He [Mr. M.] had been listening for reasons why the bill should not take the ordinary course, but had heard none. The bill was one of vast importance, and he was also in favor of a free and full discussion. He should be sorry that the bill should take a course to prevent his hearing the views of gentlemen on the subject, [illegible] not sure that he should not take part in a discussion himself. He did not intend now, however, to commit himself. Mr. Buchanan said he had no [illegible] on this or any other occasion, to prevent [illegible] discussion of the matter before the House. It was for the purpose of [illegible] that a question should be taken on this bill [illegible] session, that he had proposed its postponement [illegible] day week. [illegible] Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. [illegible] bill can then be [illegible] on the state of the Union, as well as now. We all know that there are many subjects referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union [illegible] Mr. B. said, [illegible] House [illegible] be expected by the Nation [illegible] Mr. Storrs of New York [illegible] whether the question [illegible] portion of a bill [illegible] The Speaker answered [illegible] Mr. B. then the gentleman from South Carolina [illegible] others, would have as full opportunity [illegible] to debate it [illegible] Mr. Doddridge said that his objection [illegible] second reading of the bill was [illegible] gentleman from Pennsylvania [illegible]

Mr. Everett asked leave [illegible]

ported. Was there any petition or any instruction to the committee to bring the subject now before the House. If the People of the United States do not ask us to do this thing, said he, we ought not to take it up at all. Mr. Daniel said that the Judiciary Committee had been instructed, by a special resolution, to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the 25th section of the Judiciary act; and, on considering the subject, they had come to the resolution that it ought to be repealed. Mr. D. had no objection to the proposed postponement for a week, by which time every member would be prepared to express his opinion upon it, he supposed. Mr. Archer said, if there was a majority of the House disposed to obtain a decision of this question, they could at any time get at it by going into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, should it be referred, as he thought it ought to be, to that committee, where it could be more freely discussed than in the House. This mode of disposing of the bill, he thought, was better suited also to the gravity and importance of the question than the other mode proposed. Mr. Martin said he should not have risen again, but that the gentlemen from Virginia and Pennsylvania seemed to think that he was disposed to avoid a decision upon the bill at the present session. Mr. M. said he had no such wish. But he could not but say, that it was a little remarkable that a bill of this importance should be disposed of in a mode different from the treatment of any other bill, since he had had a seat on this floor. Was this the ordinary mode in which bills were opposed? The gentleman from Virginia had said, that he had made the motion to reject this bill, because it was a debateable one. But certainly all would admit, that in Committee of the Whole, the discussion would be more full, more free, and over a wider field. If the opinion entertained by the gentleman from Virginia, on this subject, was common to a majority of the House, he could at any time obtain a vote to go into Committee upon it. The gentleman shakes his head: but he can, at any time, move to go into Committee on the state of the Union, because such a motion has preference over any other. On the other hand, the advocates of the bill will not shrink from the investigation of its object. They have no desire to avoid a decision upon it, and will unite with its opponents in bringing it on. Mr. Wickliffe said that, as one member of the House, he should be very much gratified to have this subject discussed. But he wished to see the bill placed in such a situation as to allow of an amendment being offered to it, for a modification of the 25th section of the old law, which he should prefer to a total repeal of it. Let the bill be read a second time, said he, and then be postponed. When it should be taken up, it would then be open to amendment. Mr. Doddridge said, that he considered the measure proposed by this bill to be of as much importance as if it were a proposition *to repeal the Union of these States*, and for that reason he could not, with his consent, suffer it to take the course of an ordinary bill. If the House should overrule the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. D. said he should then renew opposition to the second reading of the bill. Mr. Ellsworth said, that he should regret any delay by this House of a decision upon a question so momentous as this. It was because of its overwhelming magnitude that he would have it acted upon forthwith. He did not believe that there was a gentleman within hearing of his voice, who had at this moment any doubt upon his own mind, as to what his vote would be on this question. It seemed desirable to him, in every view, that this question should be at once decided. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said he should vote in favor of postponement. [Here the hour for morning business expired.] By leave of the House Mr. Buchanan then presented the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee against the measure proposed, and that, together with the report of the majority of the Committee, were ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, January 26.

Mr. Maxwell, of New-York, presented a memorial of officers of the militia of that State, met in Convention in the village of Utica, praying that the act of 7th May, 1792, for the organization of the militia may be amended so that the militia shall be formed into two classes; the first class to consist of those between 18 and 30 years of age, the second class to consist of those between 30 and 45—the first class only to be subject to duty in time of peace; that a uniform be prescribed for the different corps of militia; and that the expense for camp equipage for annual drills of the militia of the State of New-York may be defrayed by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DUTIES ON IRON.

The Speaker presented a memorial of citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, mechanics, employed in various branches of the manufacture of iron, viz: steam engine makers, anchor and chain smiths, machinists, founders, hardware manufacturers, edge tool makers, lock smiths, coach and wagon smiths, ship smiths, farriers and blacksmiths, praying that such a modification of the existing Tariff of duties on iron, as therein set forth, may be adopted; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Speight, of N. C., adverting to the above memorial, which had been referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and, alluding to the right of the people to petition this House, involving a right to a hearing upon their petition, said, that it was a well known fact, that a large proportion of the Committee on Manufactures were opposed to a reduction of duties not only upon iron, but upon every other article of import. Iron, he said, was an article of universal use and consumption; and when it was proposed to reduce the tax upon it, all the people were interested and entitled to be heard without prejudice on the subject. Seeing that the Committee on Manufactures had pre-judged the case, he moved to re-consider the vote referring the petition to that committee, in order that it might be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Ramsay expressed his hope that the proposition would not be re-considered.—The petition had gone to the proper committee, raised for the express purpose of taking cognizance of matters of this kind. The gentleman from North Carolina had said it was wrong to refer a memorial upon any subject to a committee that prejudged the case. Allow me to say, (said Mr. R.) that the Committee of Ways and Means has as much prejudged the case as the Committee on Manufactures. I cannot consent that this petition shall take any other direction than that which has been already given to it. The Committee on Manufactures is established by rule, and appointed by the Speaker expressly to take cognizance of such questions. The Committee of Ways and Means is established and appointed to devise the ways and means of bringing money into the Treasury; and I have always thought it not the proper committee to send questions of this kind to. The Committee of Ways and Means ought not to take cognizance of such matters unless specially sent to them; and, when so sent, they ought to move to be discharged from them, as not being within their province. Mr. McDuffie, (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,) said that, in reference to the matter of prejudging the question, the two committees seemed to were upon precisely the same footing. It was well known, he said, that the Committee of Ways and Means take one view of this subject, and the Committee on Manufactures another. He understood the object of the honorable mover, however, to be, that the matter of the petition should be fairly investigated. He understood, moreover, that one of the petitioners, perhaps one of the most intelligent practical mechanics in the United States, is now here with materials and evidence prepared to sustain his views before any committee to whom the memorial should be referred. All that he desired to understand, therefore, was, whether the Committee on Manufactures would give a fair hearing to the memorialists. If they would, he had no objection to the subject's going to that Committee.

Mr. Mallary, (Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures,) referred to the rules of the House for the appointing of committees, and the specification of their duties. He remarked, however, that, when particular subjects were referred to committees, he might be in favor of a part of them, and have some objections to other portions. The Speaker, in the appointment of committees, could not always know the sentiments of members, nor could he tell to what particular decision they would come on the matters referred to their consideration. The question seemed to be, what was the proper duties to be performed by the Committee on Manufactures. He (Mr. M.) was not disposed to prejudge the present case; he would say, nevertheless, that all matters referred to the committee of which he had the honor to be chairman, would receive the undivided attention of the Committee; and he should take great pleasure, both as Chairman of the Committee and as a Member of the House, if the subject now under consideration was referred to that committee, in directing his attention to it, and giving it the fullest possible investigation. Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, said, after the declaration made by the gentleman at the head of the Committee on Manufactures, that the subject would be fully investigated before that committee, he hoped the gentleman from North Carolina would withdraw his motion. This Mr. C. said, was one of the most important subjects ever presented to the House, and a proper investigation into it, would show how imperfect is this tariff of ours, which had been said to be one of the most perfect in the world. These petitioners tell you that they are taxed twice the value of their manufacture, and that they must be [illegible] unless they get some relief from you. It is [illegible] important in this inquiry. Mr. Huntington, of Connecticut, said that this was not the time to determine whether the complaint of the memorialists be or be not well founded. But it would be recollected that at the commencement of the Session this subject had been referred to the Standing Committee on Manufactures, from whom the effect of the present reference to another Committee would be to take it away. This, he thought, was not an usual [illegible] proceeding. The subject would, he had no doubt, receive, before the Standing Committee, a full and fair investigation. Mr. J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, (one of the Members of the Committee of Manufactures) took this occasion to say that, as was known to the House, a Report had been made from that Committee, and a counter-report had been presented by the minority. With the greatest respect for the gentlemen composing these two divisions of the Committee, he begged leave here to say that he dissented both from the majority and the minority.—Mr. Speight then rose, and in consequence of what had fallen from the Members of the Committee of Manufactures, withdrew his motion for reconsideration.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, FEBRUARY 2, 1831.

JUDICIARY.—By far the most important matter before Congress, is the subject of a recent report of a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, recommending a repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, and a counter report, by the minority, against such a repeal. The section referred to is the section which gives to the Supreme Court jurisdiction, by way of appeal from the State Courts, in all cases where is drawn in question the validity or construction of the Constitution of the United States, the Treaties or Laws of, or commissions or authorities under the United States. This section has ever been regarded as one of vital importance to the Union, and necessary to its preservation—for unless there exist some one tribunal which shall have the final decision of all questions of a purely national character; if the construction of treaties or of the constitution and laws of the Union is to be left to the conflicting decisions of an indefinite number of local tribunals, the United States at once loses its national character. It becomes, in the strong language of Mr. Pinckney, "a loose and feeble confederacy—a government of false and foolish confidence—a delusion and a mockery." The operation of the repeal of this section would be to sanction, directly, the absurd doctrines of South Carolina nullification. In the present state of feeling, it is altogether probable that the Government could not hang together five years, and it would be hardly worth an effort to preserve it, if every State could put its own construction upon the Constitution and Laws of the Union, and obey them or not, at its pleasure. We have heretofore remarked very fully on this subject, at the time of the discussion in the Senate last winter, and more recently in relation to the Georgia business, and in entering the progress of this matter, shall have occasion to allude to it still further. We do not suppose it possible that this section could be repealed at this time. Indeed, it is surprising that a majority of any standing committee should have made such a report.

It has been a matter of question for some time past, whether Gen. Jackson would be a candidate for re-election to the Presidency; and recent occurrences seemed to have favored the idea either that he would not suffer himself to be considered a candidate, or that his friends thought his chance of success hopeless, and would not bring him forward. But whatever doubt there may have been on this subject, it no longer continues. The "Globe," a new paper recently established at Washington, has had the high privilege of formally announcing Gen. Jackson as a candidate for re-election, and a similar annunciation is published "by authority," in some of the leading Jackson newspapers.

It is, we think, surprising that Gen. Jackson should suffer himself to be again brought forward. Laying out of the question the avowed sentiments of the Message on this subject—sentiments entirely inconsistent with his present proceeding—one would have supposed that the part which he has been made to act, and the situation in which he has been placed, would have been sufficiently mortifying, without his seeking to continue his servitude. He cannot, it is true, regain the character which he certainly had before entering on scenes to which he was unused, & where the traits of his character, being more fully developed, have been found less attractive. He cannot regain the enthusiastic admiration with which his military services were regarded, and the affection which flowed to him from all parts of the country, as one of its ablest defenders. Unfortunately some traits of character entirely inconsistent with the military virtues of sublimity, chivalry, and generosity, once universally allowed him, have become too apparent to be forgotten.

But although Gen. Jackson has lost much of public confidence and affection by his course since in office, and which he probably never can regain, he may still relieve himself from the mortifying and painful situation in which he is now placed. He is now most plainly the tool of others—crafty and interested men, who have their own views to answer, without regard to the interests of the country or the character of the President. He has placed himself precisely in that situation which every man dreads who, ignorant of the duties of the office which he holds, has to rely upon those more experienced and less honest than himself, to perform those duties. A man in that situation becomes a slave, and if he has ordinary sense and feeling, a most miserable and wretched slave. Now, from all appearances, it is certainly in the highest degree probable that Gen. Jackson can not be re-elected—but even if he should be successful, he only continues to wear chains which can but be as galling as they are disgraceful badges of servitude.

The following is from the Globe:—"Whenever the principle recommended by the late message is introduced into the Government, it will certainly be adopted without application to particular individuals, and will be made to refer to the future, and not to the past. No coalitions, we trust, will ever be able to invert the established method of legislation, and in this way adapt amendments to the constitution with a view to party effect—to operate to the advantage of this, or that individual. The abstract propriety of a principle will never be fairly tested, if it be made to act on the contests of the moment. The important amendment suggested by the President, whenever adopted, will, upon the principles of all our institutions, be made to have a prospective operation. It was thus with the constitution itself.

The proposed amendment will not, and ought not to influence the public course of the President, until it becomes a part of the constitution. Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the re-eligibility of the Chief Magistrate, and yet consented to a re-election. Under the usage to which the nation has given its sanction, to decline a re-election, while the constitution remains as it is, would, on the part of the present incumbent, be voluntary disgrace. No President, from Washington, down to the last Adams, has ever refused to subject his administration to the scrutiny of a canvass before the people, and himself to the ordeal of a second election. And shall Jackson retreat under the fire of the enemy? Shall he retire, driven by the assaults of a vindictive opposition? Shall he allow the cloud of calumnies, raised by an embittered aristocracy, to rest upon his reputation and to obscure his fame? Should he decline the invitation of many States, and deny to the Union the opportunity of passing upon his public conduct? If all such personal considerations were disregarded, could he withhold his services from his country, if demanded, at this moment of peril, when every patriot feels solicitude for the result of the political agitations at home, as well as foreign lands? He could not without dishonor.

Under such circumstances, we are permitted to say, that if it should be the will of the Nation to call on the President to serve a second term in the Chief Magistracy, he will not decline the summons."

In commenting upon the article in the Globe, the National Intelligencer remarks—

"With respect to Gen. Jackson's being a candidate for re-election, we are sorry for it for his own sake. His personal ease and happiness would have been consulted by his avoiding the contest. We repeat, we are sorry that he is a candidate for re-election. The hostility which his administration has shown towards what we consider important interests of the country, and the proscriptive spirit which has infused a general distrust and [illegible] will make it our duty to protest against his re-election.—But we should have opposed with much greater good will the election of any other candidate who might have been presented to the people on the same grounds. Our opposition to the measures of the present Administration, like opposition to Gen. Jackson's election, never had any thing personal in it. It would have given us pleasure to have supported the measures of this Administration; and though opposed to the political revolution effected at the last Presidential election, we should have supported them had they corresponded with Gen. J.'s celebrated letters to President Monroe, and with his own votes while a member of the Senate. We are opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson because the course of policy to which he has been advised is directly opposite, in its main features, to that he himself once favored, and which in our opinion the public interest demands.

MANUFACTURES.—We presume that, notwithstanding all which has been said on the subject, there are but few who are aware of the number and extent of the manufactures in this State, which are most of them protected by the Tariff. Public attention has been so much and so almost exclusively directed to the important manufactures of cotton and wool, that other branches of industry, individually inferior in amount but collectively of vast importance, have been almost overlooked. The following list is from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with this subject, but who considers it very imperfect. It is estimated by the same gentleman, from facts within his knowledge, that the amount of cotton goods, alone, manufactured in New-London and Windham counties, does not fall short of a million of dollars annually.

"It is a source of regret that in taking the recent census of the United States, no provision was made for an official enumeration of the persons employed, and the capital engaged in the several departments of industry, whether of Agriculture, Manufactures, or Commerce.—Such information, from authentic sources, would at this moment be highly interesting. So far as Connecticut is concerned, each successive year has opened new channels of industry—and our citizens were, perhaps, on the whole, never more generally prosperous than at the present time. Our industrious farmers have a sure and steady home market for all the productions of the soil.—The export of manufactured goods enables us to pay the South for her beautiful Staple, and the West for "the finest of the wheat;" and our enterprising mariners, whether engaged in the coasting trade on the Atlantic or in whaling in the Pacific, find a reward more certain than was ever obtained in the West India trade, for which this State was formerly distinguished. For these blessings, under Providence, we are indebted to the *American System*. That system which has virtually been approved by Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, and a host of other intelligent statesmen, whose ardent desire it has been to render our happy country truly independent, by opening new sources of industry at home, and living within our own means. That system, which, unhappily, is now in jeopardy from an Administration too much engrossed with 'rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies,' to attend to the enlightened example of its predecessors.

In addition to the great interests of Agriculture, employment is now found by tens of thousands of our fellow citizens in this State in the production of the following articles. Many of these are conducted to a very great extent. The following list is undoubtedly imperfect, as many other articles could be added to the catalogue, and we cannot but hope gentlemen in other parts of the State will furnish additional particulars of interest.

MANUFACTURES.

Soap, and tallow candles, leather, boots and shoes, saddlery, hats and caps, beer and ale, coaches and wagons, linseed oil, gunpowder, cordage, hemp and cotton, silk and flax.

Cotton piece goods,—Shirtings, sheetings, plaids, stripes, checks, bed ticks, diapers, thread and yarn.

Woolen,—Broad cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, carpets, and yarn.

Iron,—Bar, bolt and pig-iron, spike and nail rods, hoops, anchors, iron castings, cut and wrought nails, brads, tacks and sprigs, augers, gimlets, & steel-yards, shovels, spades and hoes, axes, scythes and spikes.

Copper and brass castings, lead pipes, fire engines and apparatus, combs and buttons, brushes and brooms, earthen and stone ware, books and maps, paper and other stationery, paper hangings, musical instruments, clocks of brass and wood, coffee mills, corn shellers, joiners' tools, tanners and grindstones, trunks and whips, weavers' slays and shuttles, machine cards, stoves, cabinet furniture and chairs, baking glasses, glass bottles, bricks and lime, chloride of lime, and salt.

Manufactures of tin, marble and stone, gold and silver, gold leaf and plated ware, glass and wooden ware.

By the report of the Superintendent of the United States Mint, it appears that the coinage effected within the past year, amounts to $3,155,620, comprising $643,105 in gold coins, $2,495,400 in silver, $17,115 in copper, and consisting of $8,357,191 pieces of coin.

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about $123,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; 19,000 from Africa, 466,000 from the gold region of the United States, and about 33,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the gold of the United States above mentioned, $24,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, 204,000 from North Carolina, 26,000 from South Carolina, and 212,000 from Georgia.

In the last annual report, the progressive development of the gold region of the United States was illustrated by referring to the increase of the annual receipts from North Carolina, which, previously to 1824, had been inconsiderable, but from that year to 1829, inclusive, had advanced from 5,000 to 128,000; and also, to the then novel occurrence of gold having been received at the mint from Virginia and South Carolina, about 2,500 having been received from the former, and 3,500 from the latter. The past year exhibits, in relation to all these States, a conspicuous increase in the production of gold, and presents, also, the remarkable fact of 212,000 in gold received from Georgia, from which State no specimen thereof had been presented at the mint in any previous year.

The coinage above exhibited exceeds the amount of any former year. The demand remains, nevertheless, unabated; and the mass of bullion now in the vaults of the mint is large beyond any previous example.

The St. John's (N. B.) paper states, that the Marshal of the United States for the State of Maine, after having been forbidden by the British authorities in the occupancy of the disputed territory, to take the census thereof, has privately and secretly persevered, and succeeded in the attempt. This if true, has been a very improper proceeding, and unless disavowed by the Federal Government, may irritate the adverse party. The New-Brunswick papers are confident in their predictions that the decision of the Boundary Question, will be against the United States. The settlements on the St. John, within the disputed territory, especially at Madawaska, are French—descendants of the Acadians; and the New-Brunswickers flatter themselves with the idea, that should the boundary question be decided in our favor, they will sell out their present fair possessions, and remove within the limits of their Step-Mother Britain again.

The Rev Orin Fowler, of Plainfield was, at his own request, dismissed last Thursday, from his pastoral connection, with the Church and Society in that town.

THERMOMETER.

Jan 26,	at sunrise,	17°, clear	at meridian,	22°,	clear
27,	"	8, "	"	33,	"
28,	"	22, cloudy	"	39,	"
29,	"	14, clear	"	37,	"
30,	"	22, "	"	31,	"
31,	"	5, cloudy	"	26,	"
Feb 1,	"	26, snow	"	30,	cloudy

To remove ice from door steps, &c. throw upon it a small quantity of salt, and the ice will directly crack and become loose, and may be easily removed with a shovel.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The American Almanac contains a great variety of calculations relative to the great solar eclipse which will be visible throughout the United States, on the 12th of February next. These calculations exhibit very minutely the path of the central eclipse, and of several of the digits and phases of the eclipse at a large number of places in the United States.

The central eclipse will enter the United States from Mexico, and will pass through the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, the north part of Georgia and South-Carolina, North-Carolina and the southeastern parts of Virginia and Maryland; thence proceeding along the Atlantic at a distance of fifty or sixty miles from Long-Island, it will pass through the south-eastern part of the island of Nantucket, and thence to Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. The uncovered parts of the sun will present an annular appearance at all places within about thirty-five miles on each side of the track, and the ring will become more or less uniform in proportion as the place is nearer the central track. The duration of the annular eclipse, in places where it is central, will be a little over two minutes. The central path of the eclipse will extend to the town of Chatham, in the county of Barnstable, Mass., but to no other part of the continent in the New-England states, and to no part of the middle states except the southern extremity of New-Jersey and Delaware.

The eclipse will begin in Boston at 11 o'clock 49m. 26s. A. M. The time of the greatest obscuration will be at 1h. 21m. 11s; the end will be at 2h. 46m. 48 1-2s; and the duration will be 2h. 57m. 32 1-2s. The digits eclipsed will be 11deg. 17m. 27s.

ITEMS.

The National Intelligencer says, we have great pleasure in being able to announce the re-election of Josiah S. Johnson, of Louisiana, to be a Senator of the United States, for six years from the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire. The votes in joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature, were, for Mr. Johnston 29, Mr. Dawson 22, blank 2.

GEORGIA.—The population under the new census is ascertained to be 518,337; of which 292,289 are white and 207 991 slaves. The aggregate representative population, allowing three-fifths for the slaves, is 424,300. Of the whites, 34 are over 100 years of age, and of the blacks, 179. The population in 1820 was 340,989. Increase 177,348. At the highest proposed ratio of representation, Georgia will gain one member in Congress.

TENNESSEE.—The enumeration of West Tennessee shows a rate of about 70 per cent. which surpasses even the fruitful State of Ohio. The actual population is 463,418; being an increase of 200,947 in ten years. Twelve of the 22 counties in East Tennessee number 115,394, which make the population, in all but ten counties, 608 232. The entire census of the State will therefore probably amount to 700,000, exceeding the previous estimate of its population by about 120,000.

The National Intelligencer of the 25th inst. says—From Kentucky we learn that the election of a Senator of the United States (to succeed Mr. Rowan) has been postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

The Legislature was to adjourn on the 15th. On the 13th, the State Officers were elected, and are all decided friends of Mr. Clay.

Mammoth Snow-bank—The Providence papers speak of a snow bank in that town, 23 feet high!

FOR THE COURIER.

LYCEUM LIBRARY.

The great object of the Lyceum is to make the community a reading and thinking community, and one great means of doing this is found in its library. But as yet, this has been very much neglected, and but few of the members of the Lyceum have received any benefit from it. We rejoice to hear that efforts are now making to get up a large library of good and interesting books and we confidently expect that, in view of the influence such a library can exert on all classes of the community, these efforts will not be relaxed till a very extensive and respectable collection of books shall be obtained. Several gentlemen have presented valuable books to the library, and we hope their good example will be followed by many more. Any person who wishes to present books, can leave them with any one of the Library Committee (F. A. Perkins, G. L. Perkins, W. Hooker) or at Mr. Robinson's Book-store, where the Library is now kept.

For the purpose of obtaining at once a large library permanent and life memberships have been established. The provisions of the constitution on this subject are as follows: "Any individual, by the payment of Twenty Dollars at one time, may become a life member, with all the privileges attending membership of the Lyceum." By another provision, power is given to life members to transfer this interest to any other person, depending, however, on the life of the original subscriber. "By the payment at one time of Fifty Dollars, any person may become a permanent member of the Society, and have a permanent interest in the Library, and may resign said interest in the same manner as is provided for the assignment of the interest of life members, and on the death of the proprietor his interest in the Library, and all the privileges of the Society, unless disposed of by will, shall be vested in his nearest male heir, and provided there are two or more of them of equal degree, in the eldest of them."

"The money received from the life members and permanent members of the society shall be solely applied to the purchase of books and other expenses of the Library, and said Library shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of, except by a vote of two thirds of the members present at a meeting expressly warned for that purpose, and unless a majority of the whole of the permanent members and of the life members respectively concur therein."

A life interest in such a library as the Lyceum intend to have, is certainly offered at a very cheap rate, and any gentleman who wishes to possess so rich a fund of instruction and entertainment as a good library will furnish, would be far from mis-spending his money in laying out the small sum required for a life membership.—If those who feel a lively interest in the morals and intelligence of the community, would consider the importance of having a large library, the privileges of which can be enjoyed for a moderate sum, the Lyceum would at once have a long list of life and permanent members, and the influence of an extensive Library would be seen in the increasing intelligence of every class of society.

O.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the Southern Mail last evening, which arrived after our paper was made up, we received the New-York Daily Advertiser of Monday, containing intelligence from London to the 19th of Dec. The following is a summary of the most important news:

The disturbances in various parts of England, had in a considerable degree subsided.

In France the trials of the former ministers were proceeding with the usual formalities which in some respects, were very much unlike any modes of trial that we are acquainted with. Every thing appeared to be tranquil in Paris and in the country, unless we except a newspaper paragraph which indicated something of a belligerent disposition on the part of France if Russia should attempt to interfere with the affairs of Poland; but to which we give no credit.

A kind of insurrection broke out the last of November, at Warsaw in Poland, some blood was spilt, and some lives were lost. We have not seen details enough of what occurred, to form an opinion of its probable extent, or how serious it was likely to prove. It is stated that the Arch Duke Constantine had left Warsaw, and that a provisional government had been formed. We are apprehensive, however, that the Poles are not in a situation to maintain themselves against the power of Russia.

POLAND.—REVOLUTION IN WARSAW.—A battle and revolution, which occurred at Warsaw on the 29th of November, excited much interest. The Polish troops were ordered from different quarters, a new Administration appointed, including distinguished and influential individuals. The Grand Duke Constantine published a proclamation, of a mild & moderate character, declaring that he should not call in the aid of the Russians, but exhorting the Poles not to shed each others' blood.

The following particulars of the insurrection, we obtain through the Prussian State Gazette. 'From [illegible] at Warsaw until Nov. 29th; but about 7 P. M. a report spread through the town, that two regiments of the Russian horse guards had come to blows with the pupils of the Military school and several companies of Polish Infantry. After the loss of many lives, the Russian cavalry retreated, and a detachment of the Polish troops went to the Palace, where the Cesarewitch was not to be found. A general alarm was then beaten, and all the troops met under arms. Some of the inhabitants seemed favorable to the troops. The arsenal was broken open at 6 o'clock, and the arms were distributed, with which they fought till day-break.—The state prisoners were released.

POLAND.—Authentic accounts from Warsaw, December 4, announce that a new Provisional Government had been formed in that city, upon principles more hostile to Russia than those originally avowed. It is also stated that the most active measures were taken at Warsaw to enable the inhabitants to repel attack.

Married,

In Preston, by the Hon. Judge Williams, Mr. ENOCH C. TERRY, Merchant of Hallville, to Miss JOSEPHINE COOK, daughter of James Cook, Esq. of Preston.

Died,

At Preston, on Sunday Evening last, very suddenly, ALEXANDER H. BAGGS, of Richmondtown, R. I. aged 19 years.

At Ashford, on the 23d, Jan. FANNY WOODBURY, youngest daughter of Rev. James Porter, aged 10 years.

At North Stonington, on the 21st inst. very suddenly, an only son of Roswell and Mary Avery, aged 5 months.

At Montville, on the 19th ult. MARY, wife of Capt. Thomas Rogers, after a distressing illness of six weeks, aged 73 years.

In this City, on the morning of the 27th inst. FRANK, Son of Mr. Joseph Chester, aged 1 year.

In Windham, (Scotland Soc.) on the 15th inst. Miss LOIS ROBINSON, eldest daughter of Abner Robinson, Esq. aged 16 years. The death of this amiable and interesting young person, has excited a degree of sympathy and regret, which under similar circumstances never was surpassed. It is one of those afflictive dispensations of Providence, which cast a mournful gloom over the prospects of society, and wherein is exemplified the fallacy of earthly hopes. She was, indeed,

"All that a parent's heart could wish,
Or friendship could desire."

Though her excellent qualities render the loss doubly severe, yet to her heart-stricken friends, it is a source of consolation to reflect, that she has exchanged the unsubstantial pleasures of a transitory world, for a blessed immortality beyond the grave.—[*Communicated.*]

At Griswold, on the 20th inst. WILLIAM CLIFT, Esq. aged 67 years.

NORWICH LYCEUM and MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute will be held this evening. Lecture—Continuation of the subject of the last: Laws of Motion.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

Friday evening. Question for discussion—"*Would the protection of American Manufactures to such an extent as would entirely prevent the importation of like manufactures from foreign parts, be beneficial to the U. States?*"

NOTICE.

HAVING formed a connexion in business with my son, Levi H. Goddard, all professional business will hereafter be transacted by C. & H. GODDARD, at their Office in Mansfield's buildings, opposite the Thames Bank.—All notes and accounts in my favor remaining unsettled at this date, must be settled forthwith, with Levi H. Goddard, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

CALVIN GODDARD.

Norwich, February 1st, 1831. 3w45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wm P. Brown & Co. are requested to make payment before the first of March next, if they would avoid settling with an Attorney.

NATHAN BROWNELL.
WM. P. BROWN.

Windham, Feb 1, 1831. 3w45

LOOK AT THIS!

INDIA Ruber Boots and Shoes, just received and for sale at moderate prices for quality, by

T. J. RIDGWAY.

Persons wishing to guard against colds, coughs, asthma, and consumption, will do well to call.

Norwich, Feb. 2. 3w45

SALE ADJOURNED.

THE Auction sale of the real estate of Mr. Daniel Roath, deceased, is adjourned to the 22d, of February, at the same hour and place.

February 2d, 1831. 3w45

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale five-eighths of the factory, together with all the machinery, known by the name of the Mason Factory, situated in Lebanon, lately occupied by John Scholfield, jr. The water wheel, gearing and machinery is all good, and in good order, well calculated for manufacturing satinetts or flannels, also, country work, carding, cloth dressing, &c. It is situated on a good stream of water. Attached to the factory is a dwelling house and barn, with about 5 acres of good land.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the premises.

NATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Montville, Feb. 1, 1831. [illegible]

NOTICE.

ALL persons, residents and non residents, liable to pay the subscriber a State tax on the assessment list of 1829, in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified that I will meet them at the house of Zachariah P. Bottom, on the 17th of Feb., from 9 till 12 o'clock, and at the house of the subscriber same day from 1 till 4 o'clock P. M. All who neglect to pay on or before said day, may expect to pay travelling fees.

JAMES R. STETSON, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 1, 1831. 3w45

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1831.

Present JOHN HYDE, Judge.

THE Administratrix upon the estate of Capt. William Palmer, late of Preston, deceased, having exhibited her account of administration with the estate of said deceased, for allowance and settlement,—Thereupon ordered that said Administratrix give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 14th day of February, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising in a Newspaper printed in said Norwich. 3w45

Attest BURR E. LATHROP, Clerk.

ONE DOLLAR

For a whole Ticket in the CONNECTICUT LOTTERY, CLASS No. 27,

To be drawn in this City, on Saturday, Feb. 12th. Capital prize $3000, 1 of 1,000, 800, 400, 300, 250, 150 [illegible] of 70 2 of 60, 18 of 50, 51 of 40, 31 of 20, 51 of 10, 51 of 4, 1081 of 2, &c. &c. Tickets at $1, only, halves 50 cents. For sale at the Connecticut Lottery Office.

Orders for tickets will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

DRAWS TO-MORROW, CONNECTICUT LOTTERY

CLASS 2, EXTRA.

CAPITAL PRIZE 6,000 DOLLARS.

Tickets $4, shares in proportion.

Norwich, Feb. 2d, 1831. 3w45

NEW & VALUABLE MEDICINES,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PIPERINE, Emetine, Morphine, pure in chrystals,
Sulphate of Morphine,
Acetate of [illegible]
Chloride of Soda; Oxalic Acid,
Sulphate Quinine
Hydriodate of Potass; Prussic Acid,
Muriate Barytes; Iodine,
Oxymuriate Potass, &c. &c.
Oil Croton; Oil Valerian,
Genuine Black Drop prepared by Mr. Brathwaite, London.—One drop equal to four of Laudanum.

February 2d, 1831. 45

TO RENT,

A Farm containing about 110 acres, situated about ¾ of mile from the Court House in Norwich, possession given on the 1st of April.

ALSO:

A large convenient dwelling House, with a garden, calculated for one or more families, situated in the town of Preston, near the Toll Bridge.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

BENJAMIN COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 2d, 1831. 45

STORE TO RENT,

The Store now occupied by Messrs. H. P. Lester & Co., possession given the first of April.

Enquire of LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1831. 45

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids;

PERSONS suffering under *Rheumatic Affection* are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success, as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism *in twenty four hours*, even when of years' standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for *Stiffness of the Joints Numbness Sprains, Chilblains, &c.*

Among a mass of testimony in favor of the success of the Liniment, as a thorough remedy for Rheumatism, the proprietor selects the following, as presenting genuine instances of its efficacy.

New and surprising Cures.

☞A gentleman, Mr. B. of Charlestown, (who can be referred to) had been confined to his bed most of the time for a week, suffering most excruciating pain from Rheumatism. After having had recourse to the round of antidotes usually resorted to in this complaint, but without benefit; and while in this state of suffering, and no prospect of relief, Mr. Caleb Symmes, who was his neighbor, (owing to the extraordinary benefit he had himself experienced from its use) recommended the article with such confidence as induced Mr. B. to make use of it, which he did, with the usual success attending its administration, viz: immediate mitigation of pain, relief and cure!

☞Mr. T. of this city, was attacked with a very violent Rheumatism in his back, which an application of this Liniment (on going to bed) instantly relieved, and cured by morning—observe he never used any thing which gave him so much and so great relief.

☞An old Revolutionary Officer near Boston, was sorely afflicted for years with rheumatic complaints, especially in his joints and limbs, which were frequently much swollen—could obtain only temporary relief from medical advice, or the use of various remedies, and had despaired of help; when a friend, who had witnessed the wonderful effects of this Liniment, advised him to make use of it, which he did with the most happy effect. It reduced the swelling in one night!

[This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.]

☞An agent recently writes—"Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity. I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly."

☞Another agent writes—"I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly."

Price 50 cents a bottle.

☞*The Painful and Debilitating Complaint of*

THE PILES!

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured by the administration of

DUMFRIES'

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

This approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: *Pains in the Loins, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion,* and other marks of debility.

☞A relieved patient writes thus from a distance: "It is but justice to you to inform you, that I have used your Dumfries' remedy for the Piles for some time past, and have found it eminently successful."

☞An officer in the army observes: "I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours." It gave me almost immediate relief."

☞A Physician and Druggist writes: "I have sold all the medicine you sent me, which is so highly recommended for the Piles. I wish you to send me one dozen more by the bearer."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Full and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

, None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich.

Feb. 2, 1831. 45

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

B. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

POETRY.

From the American (Boston) Traveller.

SLIDING.

Look! look! o'er yonder frozen lake,
How merrily they slide!
A joyous group—ay, mark them now,
How smoothly on they glide!
What though the morning air is sharp,
And earth is clad in snow;
They mind it not—it does but give
Their cheeks a ruder glow.

The skaters too, with arms outspread—
What sweeping lines they make!
Now curving, turning, now afar,
Skim onward o'er the lake.
But there! the foremost one has tript,
Hark! hear the gay hallo!
They shout to see the fallen one,
To human nature true.

'Tis odd the sight of happiness
Should make our hearts feel sad;
It is the thought how often there
We merry times have had—
In days when seasons came and went,
Unfollowed by a tear;
When all were spring-like, and there seemed
No winter in our year.

Our movements like our hearts were light,
And warm our cheeks and hands;
Naught knew we then of fashion's forms,
Or studied attitudes.
More brilliant looked the ice clad trees,
Then sparkling in the sun,
Than precious gems in lighted halls,
In later days have done.

And if we had our little cares,
Our troubles o'er as now,
They left no impress on the heart,
No traces on the brow.
Our pleasures now are more refined,
And rich our gathered store;
We've love we felt not then—but oh!
Youth's sliding days are o'er.

NELLA.

MEDLEY.

The Season.—This is the season of festivity and mirth. The heart and hand of mankind are more accessible, perhaps, at this season of the year than at any other, and every face look's merry and delighted. Those who have plenty of this world's goods can set by their fireside and enjoy the comforts of a good grate of Lehigh, the innocent prattling of their children, and the grave converse of friends. But how, let us ask, is it with the poor. Have they plenty wherewith to make them warm and satisfy the cravings of unrelenting hunger?

"——How many drink the cup
Of baneful grief; or eat the bitter bread
Of misery! sore pierced by winter winds,
Of cheerless poverty!"

How are the widows and the orphans,—who, while they cast glances through the broken pane, at the merry faces and happy countenances of the affluent, and see them in the full tide of enjoyment, with heaping tables and crowded larders—are pining over a few dying embers, with hardly a single garment to their backs or a penny loaf to eat!

There is no action of a man's life that is better calculated to give pure and unalloyed gratification, than that which relieves the wants of a fellow creature. While he is enjoying the gifts of Heaven he rejoices that he has been able to extend in some measure, like enjoyments to others, and when he lies down at night how comfortable is the reflection that he has fed the hungry, or clothed the naked, or visited the sick. It is then that a "still small voice," of approbation whispers to the conscience "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."—*Delaware Advertiser.*

Croup.—We are not going to present to our readers a new and sovereign remedy for the croup; one which never fails until it is tried, and then is found, at the particular juncture, to be utterly inert or prejudicial. We leave discoveries of this nature to almanacs, and books on popular medicine. Our design at this time is to call the attention of mothers to the means of prevention, which they have in their own power. But first, let us ask them—for however preposterous the question may seem, the conduct of many of them justifies it—when a child is nearly suffocated or actually dead from croup, does the mother derive consolation, in her alarm and grief, by reflecting that the dear little one has always been dressed in the latest fashion, with very full and short sleeves and low breast? She may, in reply, accuse us of reporting with her feelings—well then, we take the liberty of telling her, that she trifles with them herself, and another child, by laying bare its little bosom and shoulders, which are among the most sensitive parts of the skin. And what is the reason of this exposure?—None. What the excuse? Because the little dear looks so well in this dress; that is, in fact, because it is made to look like a diminutive woman, a new variety of the species; neither child nor adult; neither natural or graceful.

Some assign a better motive, viz: in order to accustom the child to resist the vicissitudes and inclemencies of the season. "The intention, though good, is not adapted to the variable climate of this country; and its adoption, the rest of the body being at the same time covered with warm clothing, renders the chest more susceptible of injury. Inflammatory diseases do unquestionably often arise from this exposure, which might be avoided even by a slight covering of muslin. Lentin, a celebrated German physician, as well as many of our own countrymen, are of opinion that croup is not unfrequently thus produced." These remarks of an English writer are strictly applicable to our climate and its inhabitants.—*Journal of Health.*

No Bad Joke.—At a meeting lately held in the sixth ward of the city of New York, among other resolutions which were passed, it was "*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the determination announced by Gen. Jackson, in his late message, to decline a re-election, and that we will cheerfully 'co-operate with him in carrying his resolution into effect.'"

Long Dip.—An accident lately happened to a commercial gentleman, who, in the course of his business, had occasion to enter a soap and candle manufactory in Chancery Alley, London, which, as it has been unattended with serious consequences may be repeated for amusement. The gentleman alluded to was descending some steps adjoining the melting vat, when his foot slipped and he was precipitated into the agreeable liquid. A workman who was standing by, seized him as he rose; but from the unctious nature of his covering, he was again consigned to the vat. A second pull extricated the sufferer, in the shape of a tremendous candle, the whole outward man being covered with tallow.—*London paper.*

A learned Judge who shall be nameless, while trying a case during the last circuit, saw lost in front of him, a person wearing a hat. His Lordship desired one of the officers to make that man either take off his hat or leave the court. "My Lord," said the supposed offender, who turned out to be a lady, in a riding habit and smart bonnet, "I am no man!" "Then," said his Lordship, "I am no Judge."

In the Rutland Herald is a story that a "Bay State Yankee" lately smuggled a lot of Goods from Canada, safely, by driving by the custom house at full speed, at night, and when chased by the officer, after going two miles, turning and meeting him. The officer asked if he had seen a man with a load of goods; he replied he had, half a mile behind him; and when the officer was going on away, the smuggler turned upon another road, and journeyed at his ease.

At the New-England Lace Manufactory at Ipswich, about twenty men are here employed in weaving the plain net, and more than 200 females receive employment in working it with ornamental figures for caps, capes, edgings, &c. &c.

A certain lawyer in Connecticut, during the flood tide of Jacksonism, with great care and labor, planted a hickory tree in front of his office door—but as it grew up, it proved to be a pig weed, much to the disappointment of the owner; "but," said he, "it answers my expectation quite as well, as the adventure of him, in honor of whom it was intended."

To Try a Buck.—A man being about to purchase a young horse, was fearful he might prove skittish, as the person is, in order to test his steadiness, or strength of nerve, directed his boy to go a little way off, behind the next corner, and he would ride the colt down opposite to him, when the boy should start suddenly out and cry "buck!" and if the colt could stand that, it would be proof enough of his being firm and well broke. The boy took his station, and the man mounted and rode along; but when he came opposite the corner, and the boy jumped out and cried "buck," the colt threw him off. The rider picked himself up again, however, and rubbing his shoulders and shins, asked the boy what he did so for. "Why, father," said the boy, "you told me to say buck." "Yes," said the old man, "but there was no need of saying such a big buck, to such a little boy."

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 153 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, contemplating a different arrangement in his business, or a removal from this place, offers for sale the Dwelling House where he now lives, and also the next adjoining South. He will sell them for at less sum than any real estate of its value can be purchased in this city.

☞Persons indebted to me will see by the above, that it is necessary for me to request them to call and settle their accounts, or pay the same when presented, that I may be able to call on my creditors, or pay their accounts when presented.

N. B If the above real estate is not applied for soon, it will be leased for a term of years.

A. KINGSLEY.

The subscriber has on hand Grave Stones of every description, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. Will take in payment all kinds of grain, pork in the hog wood, and most other kinds of produce, from this time until the first of March.

Norwich, Dec. 25 1830. 10w40

TO RENT,

Two convenient Dwelling Houses nearly now, pleasantly situated in East Chelsea. Possession given first of April. For terms enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
ALBERT SMITH,
WM. D. RIPLEY.

Jan. 11, 1831. 42

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 23. 27

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of April next,

TWO new Dwelling Houses, with a good well of water, situated on Warren-street.

—ALSO—

Two commodious Houses on the Main street leading to the Town, opposite the Hay Scales. For terms enquire of

CHRISTOPHER VAIL,
living on the premises.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 5w41

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainfield, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. 1y21

FOR SALE,

The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of Mansfield, Ct. on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by Hutchins & Boons. The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 18 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, and about thirty-five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 20 miles from Hartford and 22 from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 1st of February. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH,
of Norwich
or JOS. HUTCHINS,
Canterbury

Dec. 10, 1830. 39

FORSALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 25th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are now together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 28

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf 16

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

JOSEPH BACKUS

Offers for sale the house where he now stays—pleasantly located, and too well known to need any description.

—ALSO—

The handsome two story Dwelling House, on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimous Clark.

—ALSO—

The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

For further particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 38

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 21 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

One other Farm, 1½ miles from the Landing, of 104 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 50 acres, which will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms, all together or separate.

STEPHEN MAPLES.

Norwich. Jan. 2, 1831. tf41

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance* Co. with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has open the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson orange, cinnamon, straw, green, nonarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth. by

P. D. SAUNDERS.

foot Shetucket street.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf30

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,

and a good assortment of Shoe, Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

CARRIAGE BOXES,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, Carriage Makers, have examined Massey's improved Wagon Boxes, and without hesitation pronounce the improvement the best we have ever seen. We are confident they will save 60ly per cent. of the cost of the common box in setting, besides they will be worth as much again to the owners of Carriages, in which they are used. We, therefore, would advise all dealers in boxes for carts, wagons, &c. to keep this kind for sale, if they can get them, in preference to any others, for we do not believe that any intelligent Carriage Maker will buy the common kind, if he can get the improved ones at a fair price.

Dudly Woodworth, Alfred Smith, J. W. Wentworth, *New London, Conn.*
E. Y. Waldo, *Norwich, Conn.*
James Brewster, *New Haven, Conn.*
W. R. Loomis, Elisha B. Pratt, *Hartford, Conn.*

N. B. The above mentioned boxes are manufactured by French & Hempsted, of New London, Conn. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, sole Agents for Norwich and vicinity.

Jan. 1, 1831 1y41

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good term as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LEBANON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf8

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 23

NOURSE & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

HATS,

CAPS, BUFFALO ROBES,
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have on hand, and intend constantly to keep a good assortment of articles in their line of business. As they manufacture their own Hats, and having first rate workmen in their employ, they are enabled to furnish superior Hats at reduced prices. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 25, 1831. 3w44

CHAIRS.

CONGDON & TRACY

Have just received a new supply of Chairs, consisting of fancy, with cane and flag seats, imitation fancy, dining, sewing, rocking and a great variety of children's Chairs, Stools, Cricketa, &c. all of which are warranted equal to any made in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, a few doors East of Mr. Peleg Hunt's store, Norwich Falls.

Jan. 1, 1831. tf41

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES.

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of a sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. tf

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. on y. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 38

NEW-YORK AND NEW-LONDON

STEAM BOAT LINE VIA. NORWICH.

THE STEAM BOAT

MACDONOUGH,

CAPT. CHARLES DAVISON,

Has commenced her regular trips between New-London and New York, and will continue on this line during the Winter.

THE STEAM BOAT WILL LEAVE
NEW LONDON Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock p. m. } NEW YORK Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Light freight will be received at moderate rates.

☞Stages connected with the line will convey passengers to and from Norwich.

Jan. 11. 7w42

Winter Arrangement.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE,

FROM NORWICH, VIA ESSEX, TO NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

LEAVES Norwich, every Tuesdays and Thursday, at 6 o'clock A. M. & arrives in New-Haven the same day.

Leaves New-Haven every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrives in Norwich the same day.

This line will run to and from the boat from New-Haven to New-York.

The subscriber seeing the actual necessity of a line of Stages on this route, to avoid detention in the communication, which is not unfrequently the case between Norwich and New-York, has been induced to establish a regular line, and has been at much expense to provide good teams, coaches, and careful drivers, for the public accommodation. Public patronage is solicited for the support of the above establishment, as far as the accommodation of the proprietor merits its favor.

Fare through $3 00

JOSEPH HYDE, Proprietor.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1831. 42

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. tf

TYLER'S PILLS, OR VEGETABLE FAMILY PHYSIC.

THE extensive, and hitherto increasing use and wide circulation of these pills, for nearly THIRTY YEARS PAST, show, conclusively, that they possess great utility as a FAMILY medicine. They are particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy (as they contain no mercury) for all complaints occasioned by diseases of the liver and derangements in the functions of the digestive organs. Frequent or nervous head-ache, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, acid stomach, heaviness, colic, dropsy, in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels, requiring evacuating medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and create the appetite, producing little disturbance in the system.

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and by his Agents in most of the principal Towns in the United States.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 48

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the circumstances of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage the tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Tool, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Tool, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st. 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1828

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a vial, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DUTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1828.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and quackery, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish those sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GEORGE LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Domestica,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermilion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Brushes,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 46. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1831. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1710

NOURSE & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

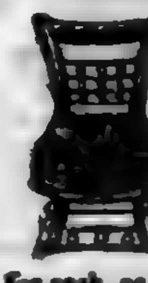
HATS,

CAPS, BUFFALO ROBES,
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have on hand, and intend constantly to keep a good assortment of articles in their line of business. As they manufacture their own Hats, and having first rate workmen in their employ, they are enabled to furnish superior Hats at reduced prices. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Jan. 25, 1831. 3w44

CHAIRS.
CONGDON & TRACY



Have just received a new supply of Chairs, consisting of fancy, with cane and flag seats, imitation fancy, dining, sewing, rocking and a great variety of children's Chairs, Stools, Crickets, &c. all of which are warranted equal to any made in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, a few doors East of Mr. Peleg Hunt's store, Norwich Falls.

Jan. 1, 1831. tf41

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET
AND
CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED
LOOKING GLASSES.
—ALSO—
CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,
SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

MUSSEY'S IMPROVED
CARRIAGE BOXES,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, Carriage Makers, have examined Mussey's improved Wagon-Boxes, and without hesitation pronounce the improvement the best we have ever seen. We are confident they will save fifty per cent. of the cost of the common box in setting, besides they will be worth as much again to the owners of Carriages, in which they are used. We, therefore, would advise all dealers in boxes for carts, wagons, &c. to keep this kind for sale, if they can get them, in preference to any others, for we do not believe that any intelligent Carriage Maker will buy the common kind, if he can get the improved ones at a fair price.

Dudly Woodworth, Alfred Smith, J. W. Wentworth, *New London, Conn.*
E. Y. Waldo, *Norwich, Conn.*
James Brewster, *New Haven, Conn.*
W. R. Loomis, Elisha B. Pratt, *Hartford, Conn.*

N. B. The above mentioned boxes are manufactured by French & Hempsted, of New London, Conn. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, sole Agents for Norwich and vicinity.

Jan. 1, 1831. 1y41

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 30

CLOTH DRESSING
AND
WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. [illegible] & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Jan. 5, 1830. tf30

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by *Waldo & Davis*, where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to do in the neatest manner.

WM. H. CAREW & SON.

Norwich, Jan. 5, 1831. 41

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

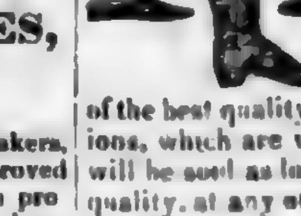
June 1, 1830. 10

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 8 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

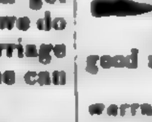


BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. 1f2

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.
foot Shetucket street

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf39

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
30 doz. Calf Skins,
30 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

LUMBER WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of a quantity of Oak and Chesnut Lumber, namely, Timber, Joist, Plank, Boards, and Lath, partly wanted at Jewett City and partly at North Stonington, at Samuel Prentis', near the school house. Please to call on the subscriber at Jewett City or on Samuel Prentis at Stonington, and get the dimensions as to length and quantity.

The subscriber is also in want of a good sorrel cable well broke Horse for the harness and saddle, worth 70 or 80 dollars.

SAMUEL DUTTON.

Jan. 25th, 1831. 44

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

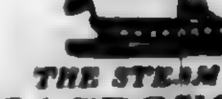
NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 36

NEW-YORK AND NEW-LONDON
STEAM BOAT LINE
VIA. NORWICH.



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Has commenced her regular trips between New-London and New York, and will continue on this line during the Winter.

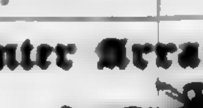
THE STEAM BOAT WILL LEAVE
NEW LONDON Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock p. m. NEW YORK Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Light freight will be received at moderate rates.

☞Stages connected with the line will convey passengers to and from Norwich.

Jan. 11. 7w42

Winter Arrangement.



ACCOMMODATION STAGE,
FROM NORWICH, VIA ESSEX, TO NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

LEAVES Norwich every Tuesdays and Thursday, at 8 o'clock A. M. & arrives in New Haven the same day.

Leaves New-Haven every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrives in Norwich the same day.

This line will run to and from the boat from New-Haven to New-York.

The subscriber seeing the actual necessity of a line of Stages on this route, to avoid detention in the communication, which is not unfrequently the case between Norwich and New-York, has been induced to establish a regular line, and has been at much expense to provide good teams, coaches, and careful drivers, for the public accommodation. Public patronage is solicited for the support of the above establishment, so far as the accommodation of the proprietor merits its favor.

Fare through $3 00

JOSEPH HYDE, Proprietor.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1831. 42

VALUABLE MILL POWER.

THE General Assembly of the State of Connecticut having granted a Charter to the *NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing Water Works on the Shetucket and Quinebaug Rivers, the company have purchased for that purpose an extensive tract of land, on which they have now erected, just below the junction of said Rivers, a substantial Stone Dam of 280 feet in length. From this Dam the water is conducted through a broad and deep Canal, extending about a mile on the margin of the Shetucket, and forming in its course an extensive range of valuable Mill privileges, which the Company now offer to sell or lease, on the most favorable terms.

The location for manufacturing is hardly equalled in New England; being within the flourishing town of Norwich, at the head of the River Thames, and only five hundred rods from Steam and Packet Navigation, affording every facility for the transportation of merchandise. The supply of water is at all times abundant; the surrounding country is populous & remarkably healthy, and the comforts of life can be obtained as low as in any other section. From these, and the numerous other advantages the property affords, it is deemed worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers generally—and they are respectfully invited to examine the plan and view the premises of the Company.

For further information apply to
EDWARD WHITING, or
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 130 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY DUTTON, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, contemplating a different arrangement in his business, or a removal from this place, offers for sale the Dwelling House where he now lives, and also the one adjoining South. He will sell them for a less sum than any real estate of its value can be purchased in this city.

☞Persons indebted to me will see by the above, that it is necessary for me to request them to call and settle their accounts, or pay the same when presented, that I may be able to call on my creditors, or pay their accounts when presented.

N. B. If the above real estate is not applied for soon, it will be leased for a term of years.

A. KINGSLEY.

The subscriber has on hand Grave Stones of every description, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. Will take in payment all kinds of grain, pork in the hog wood, and most other kinds of produce, from this time until the first of March.

Norwich, Dec. 25, 1830. 10w40

TO RENT,

Two convenient Dwelling Houses nearly new, pleasantly situated in East Chelsea. Possession given first of April. For terms enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
ALBERT SMITH,
WM. D. RIPLEY.

Jan. 11, 1831. 42

FOR SALE,
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown.

Enquire of *JAMES LANMAN.*

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf 21

TO RENT,

A Farm containing about 110 acres, situated about ¾ of mile from the Court House in Norwich, possession given on the 1st of April.

LIKEWISE:

A large convenient dwelling House, with a garden, calculated for one or more families, situated in the town of Preston, near the Toll Bridge.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

BENJAMIN COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 2d, 1831. 45

STORE TO RENT,

The Store now occupied by Messrs. H. P. Lester & Co., possession given the first of April. Enquire of LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1831. 45

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

JOSEPH BACKUS

Offers for sale the house where he now stays—pleasantly located, and too well known to need any description.

—ALSO—

The handsome two story Dwelling House, on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimeus Clark.

—ALSO—

The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

For further particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 36

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 21 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

One other Farm, 1½ miles from the Landing, of 104 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 30 acres, which will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms, all together or separate.

STEPHEN MAPLES.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1831. tf41

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

MISCELLANY.

A MOTHER'S KISS.

Boyhood of Benjamin West.—The first display of talent in the infant mind of Mr. West, was curious, and still more so from its occurring where there was nothing to excite it. America contained scarcely a specimen of the fine arts; and being the son of a Quaker, he had never seen a picture, or a print. His pencil was of his own invention; his colors were given to him by an Indian; his whole progress was a series of invention, and painting to him was not the result of a lesson, but an intuitive passion.

When only seven years of age, he was one day left with the charge of an infant niece in the cradle, and had a fan to flap away the flies from the child. The motion of the fan made the child smile, and its beauty attracted his attention. He looked at it with a pleasure he had never before experienced; and observing some paper on the table, together with pens and red and black ink, he seized them with agitation, and endeavored to delineate a portrait; although at that period he had never seen an engraving or a picture.—Hearing the approach of his mother and sister, he endeavored to conceal what he had been doing; but the old lady, observing his confusion, asked what he had been about, and insisted on seeing the paper.—He obeyed, entreating her not to be angry. Mrs. West, after looking some time at the drawing, with evident pleasure, said to her daughter, "I declare he has made a likeness of little Sally!" and kissed him with much fondness and satisfaction. This encouraged him to say, that if it would give her any pleasure, he would make a drawing of flowers she held in her hand; for his genius was awakened, and he felt that he could imitate any thing which pleased his sight.—In after life he used to say, "My mother's kiss made me a painter."

Young West used pen and ink for his drawings until hair pencils were described to him, when he found a substitute in the tapering fur of a cat's tail. In the following year, a cousin sent him a box of colors and pencils, with several pieces of canvass prepared for the easel, and six engravings. The box was received with delight, and West now found all his wants supplied. He rose at the dawn of the following day, and carried the box to the garret, where he spread the canvass, prepared his pallet, and began to imitate the figures in the engraving. Enchanted with his art, he forgot the school hours, and joined the family at dinner, without mentioning the employment in which he had been engaged. In the afternoon he again returned to the garret; and for several days successively he withdrew in the same manner, and devoted himself to painting. Mrs. West, suspecting that the box occasioned his neglect of school, went into the garret and found him employed on a picture. Her anger was soon appeased by a sight of his performance. She saw not merely a copy, but a composition from two of the pictures. She kissed him with transports of affection, and promised that she would intercede with his father to pardon his absence from school. This piece, finished in his eighth year, was exhibited sixty-seven years afterwards, in the same room with his sublime picture of "Christ Rejected;" and the artists declared that there were inventive touches in his first juvenile essay, which all his subsequent experience had not enabled him to surpass.

WINTER.

Winter has come, in its cold and harsh reality; the season of desolation and suffering, of social excitement and domestic happiness. Winter has its privations and its pains, but it also has its blessings and its pleasures; and we ought to acknowledge the one, while we [illegible] complain of—the other. It is the season for gratitude. When are the comforts of home realized with a more genuine satisfaction, when are its joys partaken with a more vivid sense of their worth? When are youthful spirits [illegible] into a more delightful glow, whether in the active sports of the day, or amidst the genial influences of the fireside? The rich should be grateful that they have such a variety of means for obtaining and dispensing comfort; the poor should be grateful that they live in a benevolent community; and all should be grateful that, whatever may be their temporary circumstances, they possess a religion, which directs the thoughts to that benevolent Creator who is no respecter of persons, and to that world, where the changes and sufferings of mortality shall be unknown.

Winter is the season for mental improvement. Many persons are confined to the house even during the day, and the long evenings compel us to seek relief from ennui either in the cultivation of the intellectual power or in scenes of social festivity. The former alone may weary those whose tastes have not been formed to literary pursuits in early life, but an exclusive devotion to the latter must injure the character. They should be united; a moderate share of time may be given to social pleasure, but the opportunities, which Providence affords, and if so strong an impression were justifiable, we would say, forces upon us for the culture of our immortal faculties in the pursuit of useful knowledge, cannot be innocently neglected. Books, selected with discrimination, and read, not for the sake of momentary amusement, or of future display, but for solid advantage, should be the companions alike of the parent and the child in this season, when nature is less eloquent, or a less accessible teacher, than through the rich promise of the spring and the abundant generosity of the autumn.

Winter is the season for self-discipline—for the exercise of moral foresight and courage; the season to 'watch and pray, lest we fall into temptation.' Enticements to evil are multiplied; in the thronged city, lures are cast in the way of inexperienced, and facilities are provided for the indulgence of corrupt propensities; even the innocent pleasures of society may be enjoyed to excess, and a habit of mental dissipation be formed, where the moral sentiment may remain comparatively pure. This too, is eminently the season for religious excitement, when numerous meetings and crowded assemblies nurse the religious principle in a luxurious effeminacy, to which, as under similar errors of physical education, lassitude and debility must succeed. Against all the dangers, to which his soul is exposed, the Christian should guard himself by vigilance and firmness, maintaining a jealous regard to his own purity, and a wary intercourse with 'the things of the world.'

Winter is the season for benevolence. The poor we have always among us; and they must receive sympathy and relief from those to whom the common Father has entrusted the means of beneficence. Shall thy poor brother suffer, while thou art enjoying thyself? is the inquiry borne on the breath of every storm. Charity now goes forth on its offices of love—to visit the sick and the destitute, the widow and the orphan, the dwelling of want and affliction. Selfishness may remain at home, but it loses the best pleasures of existence, and secures the experience of future shame. 'The Lord loveth a cheerful' and a seasonable 'giver.'—*Christian Register.*

Civilization and Barbarism.—What is Civilization? Noah Webster says, it is the "state of being civilized—the state of being refined in manners." What then is *Refinement?* "A nice observance of the civilities of social life," says he; and thus the seeker of the definition vibrates like the pendulum of a clock between the two words, learning only that civilization is refinement, and that refinement is civilization.

Let us be permitted to define a little. *Civilized* people are those whose manners and customs are like our own, in whatever country we may happen to be born—and barbarians are those whose manners and customs are different from ours. Here, for instance, a civilized man is one who wears breeches, boots, a shirt, coat and hat; who eats with a knife and fork, and drinks coffee or tea with his breakfast. Pass to the banks of the Arkansas, and the wigwams of the West, and there the man is civilized who wears a blanket—drinks water, (sold is the offspring of civilization) and sleeps on the ground. There the civilized lady bores holes in her nose, and suspends her ornaments to that very respectable organ—here the refined lady bores holes in her ears for a similar purpose. What is there, abstractly, more civilized in the ears than in the nose? Yet we laugh at the squaw in her blanket and with her nasal ornaments, and call her a savage!

Again: Mr. Brown comes down from Buffalo, and meets his old friend, Mr. Smith, in Broadway.—Their right hands instantly meet, and a violent shaking ensues. "What are those men fighting about?" says the dark son of tropical Africa, to his white friend. "Fighting! pooh! They are old friends that have not met for a long time, and they are expressing their good will towards each other, by shaking hands." "What barbarous!" [illegible] "when [illegible] they rub their noses together." "What savages!" says the white man.

The ceremonious Mr. Fitzgerald meets the courtly Mr. Clarence, and each raises his beaver. "What does that mean?" says Hassan Ozban. "We are saluting each other," is the reply. "What a ridiculous custom!" says Hassan. "In my country we salute by clasping both hands on the forehead, and making a low salaam." "What barbarism!" exclaims the Courtier, in my land, wherever two gentlemen meet, they snap the thumb and fore finger at each other." "How ludicrous!" says the white man. Spirit of common sense! wilt thou deign to tell us whether the manners and customs of any one of the three are more ridiculous than those of the others.

The Persian pulls his meat to pieces with his fingers, and eats horse flesh. "Shocking!" says the New-Yorker, as he sits down at a game dinner, to a dish of bear's meat. The Indian cooks his rattle snake, much to the horror of brother Jonathan, who breakfasts on [illegible] eels. The Abyssinian cuts a steak from his cow, sews the skin over the wound, and lets the animal go about her business, till another fit of hunger leads him to cut another slice. "The unfeeling wretch!" cries the European butcher, as he sticks a pig in the throat, and looks complacently at the expiring grunter. The Moorish lady stains her hair and the ends of fingers with saffron. "Dear me! how strange!" says lady Barbara Bells, and away she goes to her toilette, to rouge for the evening ball. The Chinese woman compresses her feet to the length of a paper of tobacco. The fair peripatetic of Broadway laughs at the absurd custom, and screws her waist to the dimensions of a Spanish segar. The Turk goes to market and buys half a dozen wives.—"The brute!" exclaims the civilized beauty of fashionable life, and marries the richest suitor that she can find.

Now then, have we not satisfactorily proved, that civilization consists in our way of doing things, and that barbarism consists in other people's way of doing things? Let common sense answer.

N. Y. Standard.

From the New England Weekly Review.

A NIGHT IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Reader—hast thou ever ventured thy precious self on board one of those 'floating Pandemoniums,' yclept in common parlance Steamboats? If so, thou wilt readily enter into the spirit of our description. If not, listen, and we will tell thee a tale of manifold misfortune and lugubrious mishaps, and deep felt suffering—at the bare recollection of which, each particular hair of our head is made to stand erect,

"Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

It was sunset. Clouds hung heavily around the horizon; but as yet no other traces of a storm were visible. Our Steamer was ploughing bravely through the waters, tossing their foam high in front, and leaving behind a long track of ridges, like so many long, blue columns.

"Against the wind against the tide
She steadied with upright keel."

There were a large number of passengers; [illegible] whom were several ladies, of fashionable appearance and polite demeanor. One of them, a little, blue-eyed, fair-cheeked girl of sixteen, attracted much attention by her quotations of poetry and sentimental conversation. She was charmed with the blue sea—the world of waters and the glorious western sky, where the sun had just left

"His golden drapery on the fleecy clouds."

She quoted Byron with enthusiasm; and pointing to the western verge of the horizon, with one of the most beautiful hands I have ever seen, bade [illegible] the waves which were there lifting themselves up against the strong light of sunset.

"Look!" she said, in a voice rich, [illegible], yet earnest with impassioned feeling—"Look at those bright waves yonder. How beautiful they go up, one by one, to pay their farewell tribute to the setting sun. It is the worship of Nature—a worship, which was commenced long before the lighting of the Gheber's shrine or the rearing of the Mexican's altar.—And those clouds—how gloriously the [illegible] among them! Might they not be [illegible] the pavilions of angels—the"——

A sudden gust of the rising wind here interrupted the fair speaker, filling her capacious bonnet and huge sleeves, until the weight of her body was unable to resist its influence. She was hurried across the deck, and I had only time to reach her before she was borne against the railing of the boat. It was too late, however, to save her bonnet—it forsook her head, and sailed majestically into the air, and then settled down slowly like some great, wearied bird upon the bosom of the blue waters, utterly out of the reach of its owner or her companions. Philosophy and sentimentality forsook the fair one simultaneously, at this untoward misfortune.

"My bonnet—oh, what shall I do?—my bonnet—my bonnet!"—she sobbed, bursting into tears, and wrinkling her visage into the similitude of a baked apple. She utterly refused to be comforted. "Stop the boat! Stop the boat!" she exclaimed, "I've lost my bonnet!"

"And you'll lose your hair too if you don't get below," coolly returned the rough visaged old sailor, to whom she had addressed herself.

There was no alterative; and she went below, like Niobe "all in tears." The wind was rapidly rising. The clouds spread themselves out upon the whole sky; and as night closed darkly around us, the first drops of rain began to patter upon our deck. We retired below, and supper speedily followed. The little sentimentalist had forgotten her tears, and made way with the substantial fare before her in a manner which would have turned the sensitive brain of Byron.—"W-a-i-t-e-r!" drawled a huge pair of whiskers, with a dandy done up in boards and buckram, appended thereto—"have you any first rate Champaigne?"—"No—han't got any." "Well that's —— vulgar, any how." "Hello here, you," shouted a country fellow with a blue cotton cravat, and huge boots hauled over his capacious pantaloons—"I say, waiter, waiter! I want some of that are dish which the gals are drivin' into there—quick, I say—quick and be darned to you, or they'll eat it all up." "That man is excessively vulgar, aint he, ma?" said a Miss, fresh from the boarding school. "Oh—oh—I'm choked!" said the sentimental quoter of Byron. "La—Miss has swallowed a fish bone!" "Rap her on the back," said one—"Give her some water," said another.—"Sit still, and don't touch the gentlemen's plates, my little dears!" said a fat lady, as she placed her child on the [illegible] of the table. "Keep your young one off!" growled half a dozen voices together. "You needn't make such fuss about a clean, little child," retorted the mother. "Arrah—you little devil, let alone my parater, bad luck to ye! said an Irishman, as he snatched his favorite esculent from the fingers of the child. "Take your smutty phiz out of my way, you young nigger!" said one—"Keep your [illegible] coat-sleeve out of the gravy," said another.

Here the boat began to roll heavily. Half a dozen overloaded stomachs moved in unison with it.—"Lord, yes," said the countryman, "I feel plaguy qualmish!" "Ugh!" puffed a short fat man, as he went reeling from the table. "Oh, dear me! I shall faint—hand me the hartshorn!" murmured she of the boarding school. In a few moments the whole party reached the deck. The scene was awfully impressive. The clouds went rapidly o'er the sky—the wind was loud, and the waves rolled up before its breath, as if commissioned to submerge our frail vessel.—Amid the uproar and fearful presence of the tempest, our party exhibited by the dim light of the boat lamp an appearance of the most lugubrious and sorrowful nature. Faces were wrought into the most unearthly and forbidding [illegible] upon the surface of humanity; and forms were seen reeling slowly to and fro, or leaning over the railing, as if offering their libations to the spirit of the storm. Never were the sublime and the ridiculous more intimately connected.

"All hands on deck!" said the Captain, "we'll see who shall have a berth and who a standee." We pressed down one by one, taking a ticket from the bell held by the steward. "By Gosh!" said the country fellow, as he staggered down before me, and held his bit of card up to the light, "Gosh! nothin', and there's nothin'. I say, Captain, what have I got?" "A standee," roared a dozen voices. "Captain," said the dandy, "I demand a berth." "I am not accustomed to stand up all night, amidst such a vulgar set of rascals as you have got here." "If you have drawn a berth you may have one," coolly returned the Captain. "[illegible]," said he of the dirty and whiskers, [illegible] with his glass the motley group around him. "I don't stand it, [illegible] I do." "None of your palaver, [illegible] half cocked, or I'll let ye [illegible] acquainted with my [illegible] to be [illegible] a huge [illegible] at the very [illegible].

One after another the passengers tumbled into their births, until all were filled. Some [illegible] twenty [illegible] whiskers [illegible]—"hello, there," said one, thrusting his head out of the curtain, "let my boots alone, you nigger. [illegible] don't pay nine-pence for such [illegible]. [illegible] and his neighbor, "why didn't you take 'em to bed with ye, [illegible]. [illegible] things." "I say, you," said a [illegible] from one of the upper berths, "[illegible] that old devil a [illegible] snoring." "Wake up, wake up, old [illegible]—"—whack!" growled the [illegible]. "Keep still, now, and don't make a cussed [illegible] of your jaw, [illegible]," said he of the red whiskers. "You're a [illegible] gal and the [illegible] of ye," said the [illegible], as he turned his head first to one side and then to the other, [illegible] the cabin quiver, with [illegible].—"What's that you say?" said [illegible], [illegible] his [illegible]. "Ay, [illegible]

with him?" said a third, "let him find associate among the sharks and codfish." "Waiter!" said a long, lank personage, thrusting out his grim and cadaverous visage, "I'm sick—sick as death! Let me have some brandy!" Again the snorer's nose rumbled. "An airthquake, by jingo!" said a stander. "Captain—Captain!" bawled one, "I've lost my pocket-book—you've got a parcel of thieves aboard!"—"Hould your bastely tongue, ye spalpeen," said the Hibernian, "you're the thief of the world yourself, and if any gentleman has stolen your wallet, who should it be but your own mother's son, [illegible]!" Here a roar of laughter followed, above even the howling wind and the crashing engine. "This boat," said a quiet gentleman in black, "reminds me of the one which blew up near Memphis, last year." "Indeed! were you aboard of her?" "I was," coolly replied the other. "The explosion was dreadful. The decks and cabins were strewn thick with severed limbs and dead bodies." Here a shudder ran round the cabin. "Steward!" said one, "s'pose the boat should blow up, what would become of us?" "Can't say," returned the Steward. Then there came a groan from one of the berths. "The fat gentleman is making his will there." The snorer's voice was again audible—the sick gentleman vociferated for brandy—the dandy quarrelled with his neighbor for coloring his ruffles with tobacco spittle—and the Irishman flourished his shillalahs in the face of the bootblack. All was noise—nausea—and agony. One might as well have dreamed of sleeping in a Bedlam, with its tenants unchained, as in the berths of the Steamboat. Tell me not of the Jersey Prison Ship, or the Black Hole of Calcutta. I would encounter the horrors of both, rather than spend another night in Long Island Sound. It was the [illegible] of vexation—the union of the sublime and the ridiculous—the blending of positive agony with an unavoidable exercise of the powers of risibility.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Spectator, Jan. 31.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND,

And the flight of the Grand Duke Constantine to Russia. A variety of details upon this interesting subject, will be found below. Among the speculations, the article from Bell's Weekly Messenger of December 19, is entitled to attention.

"On the evening of the 29th Nov. an insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began in the military school of ensigns. The young men to the number of 260 to 800, took up arms & spread themselves through the town, calling the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry, and the arsenal, which was taken by 10 o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The [illegible] regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard—two Russian regiments and a regiment of Polish cavalry, who followed him from a sense of military honor, but will remain neutral if the soldiers do not disband themselves and join their fellow citizens.—The exasperation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty-one colonels or majors were killed in endeavoring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two aids of the Duke were slain. The opinion at Warsaw was, that the defection of the Polish army would become general. The chief of the municipal police, and two Russian Generals, were killed. The German General Hauch, and Count Stanislaus Potocky, was also killed, in endeavoring to rally the troops. The military chest, and the house of the Paymaster General were plundered. General Klopicki has taken command of the Polish troops, and is endeavoring to restore order. It is said that he has already 16000 troops of the line under his command. The French tricolored cockade was adopted at the beginning of the insurrection, but it was soon replaced by the Polish cockade. A corps of National Guards was organizing. The Council of Administration established by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with Prince Lubeski, minister of finances, Prince Adam Czartorinski, & Prince Michael Radzivil, from the Provisional Government, and have issued a proclamation, in which they acknowledge the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor Nicholas, but on condition that the separation of the two States shall be complete, and that no Russian military corps shall keep garrison in the kingdom of Poland.—Lieut. General Czartorinski was the first minister of Poland in 1814, when the Emperor gave to that country a liberal constitution. The execution of which was afterwards suspended by the same sovereign. Prince Radzivil is cousin of the Gov. General of the Duchy of Posen, (Prussian Poland) and brother in law to the King of Prussia.

The following important article is from Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 19th.

"The foreign intelligence of the week is of more interest than usual, inasmuch as it brings information of a great Revolution which has taken place in a part of Europe where the sun of freedom seemed to have set forever. We allude to the revolt of the Poles in the Russian provinces, the flight of the Arch-duke Constantine, and the establishment of a Provisional Government at Warsaw.

"Though in a more distant quarter of Europe, we confess that we look at this revolution with more satisfaction than to that which has recently occurred in France or Belgium. Poland has been oppressed by the unrelenting hand of despotism for many years.—It had not the least shadow of free institutions, but was under the sway of a pure unmixed despotism—a despotism not contented with a mere civil tyranny, but besetting the paths of domestic life, and polluting even the privacy of the chamber with a degrading system of espionage.

"The oppression which the Russians practised in Poland can scarcely be believed. No man in any station of life was permitted to marry or to dispose of his inheritance without a license from the government. Most persons possessed of any influence were compelled to live in solitude upon their own estates, and not permitted to pass even the frontiers of one province to another without a passport obtained by the most degrading supplications. Thus, while the Russians were travelling in every quarter of Europe, a Polish traveller was scarcely so much as seen. Poland was imprisoned, as it were, within her own frontiers, and kept for the gloomy pleasure of Russia, who exhausted every species of tyranny and exaction upon the people.

"Every mind of common feeling must rejoice at the attempt made by such a people, be the event what it may, to regain their freedom. Whatever sympathy may be excited for France and Belgium, it must be recollected that they were already in possession of liberal forms of government; while the Poles were almost the only unemancipated slaves in Europe—the adscripti glebæ of the dark feudal ages; the monuments of those barbarous times when the common multitude of mankind was as little regarded as the beasts of the field.

"That the day of vengeance would come upon the descendants of Catherine the Great, for the infamous spoliation of Poland forty years ago, no man who trusted in the providential course of human events, could for a moment doubt; but we did not think it so near at hand. It is our sincere wish, that another Sobieski or Kosciusko may arise to direct the arms and councils of the Poles in this great struggle for their freedom. Europe, we hope, will stand as an impartial spectator, though in such a case it will be impossible to be an indifferent one. Austria and Prussia will not dare to interfere; first, because they will apprehend the extension of the insurrection to Silesia and Pomerania, their own unholy portion of the original spoil of Poland; and next, because they must naturally dread the resentment of every free-born mind in Europe, and the honest discontent and opposition of their own soldiery and people, if they should interpose, and fall in the flagitious attempt of riveting anew the chains of Russia upon these gallant insurgents.

"In looking at Europe at the present moment, we cannot but perceive that the ground trembles and quakes in all quarters, and that a general and mighty convulsion was about to take place. While the earthquake is felt from beneath, the burning lava begins to flow, and the stream takes that direction where it is least likely to meet with opposition or impediment."

From the Atlas, 24th Dec.

We have received the Paris papers of Thursday.—They contain a curious dramatic-political scene, which is said to have been acted at Milan. A conspiracy, on a grand scale, was organized in that city against the Austrian authorities. The conspirators were assembled in the pit of the theatre, and there, at a certain signal, the insurrection was to have broken out. The bell rang, the curtain rose, and discovered the stage crowded with Austrian soldiers; their muskets pointed to the pit. Every door was similarly beset, and the astonished revolutionists were arrested to a man in the very scene of the conspiracy, and condemned to the fortress of Spielberg.

FRANCE.

The trial of the French ex-ministers, commenced at Paris on the 15th December, before the Court of Peers. In all the avenues leading from the Prison to the Court, was a large assemblage of spectators, and a great military force was present. The building was completely filled, but the distribution of places was so mechanically correct, that not the slightest confusion prevailed. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, and before the President took his seat, the prisoners were conducted into their chamber by four soldiers preceded by Col. Feuilhade, the commandant of the prison of Luxembourg; they immediately sat upon the chairs appointed for them.

The prisoners, with the exception of Peyronnet, (who maintained a cheerful demeanor,) were very pale and wan. Chantelauze appeared like a man out of the verge of the grave. The fortune which had conducted Polignac to his elevation appeared now to have entirely deserted him; he looked round without anxiety, but his eye seemed not to meet a sympathizing glance. He is a man of very gentlemanly appearance, and his silvery hair gave a sorrowful lustre to his aspect. Polignac is 50 years of age, Peyronnet 52, Chantelauze 48, and Guernon de Ranville 43. At half past 10 o'clock the prisoners were conducted to the bar, and were followed by the whole corps of their counsel. As soon as the prisoners were seated a number of witnesses were introduced. The President then entered, and all the Peers took their seats in great pomp and order. The business of the trial thus commenced, but it is impossible for us at present to enter into any detail thereof.

The disposition of France at this moment is evidently warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggression upon others. The ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—"that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them," was received with loud acclamations.

The latest London papers state, that private advices from Paris say that the greatest enthusiasm prevails in that Capital on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state—notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the interior in the last sitting of the Chamber.—[Bell's Weekly Messenger of 19th Dec.]

Commercial letters from Riga of the 29th December, state that numerous bodies of Russian troops had passed through that town, and that the Imperial Guard was expected. The total number of forces intended to be put in motion, was said to be between 200,000 and 300,000 men. The cause assigned for this display of force is singular enough—namely, the necessity of being prepared to regulate certain differences that had arisen with respect to Galicia.

The army and the population of Warsaw have united to effect the revolution of Poland in the capital of the kingdom. Four Russian Generals, one of whom is the Minister of War, (Hauke) a German by birth, who was particularly hated by the nation, have lost their lives. The Grand Duke Constantine has retreated to the right bank of the Vistula, with four Russian regiments; he is pursued by General Klopicki, famous by his exploits in the war in Spain, whom the nation have placed at the head of the army. The Provisional Government is confided to Colonel Adam Czarorinski, Michael Radzivil, and the Minister of Finance, Lubecki.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of the 14th.—The discussion was resumed upon the law for organizing the National Guard.

Mr. C. Dupin, the author of the project, opened by replying, with his usual ability, to all the arguments which had been urged against it upon the preceding day. He concluded by proposing the first article, which was agreed to without a division, and which was to the effect "that the National Guard is instituted to defend the Charter," &c.

Article 2 ran thus; "The National Guard is composed of all those who do not belong to the army."

M. Salvandy proposed to amend, by extending the age of service from 18 to 60, which was rejected.

A question was then asked, whether the organization of the National Guard was to be by communes or cantons.

The Minister of the Interior: The Government adheres to the division by communes. Our first duty is to maintain peace. We have to-day almost a certainty that peace is assured. [Profound sensation.]

A voice: And the affairs of Poland?

The Minister: Our first duty is the interior. Once assured of internal peace, we shall be in a better condition to turn our regards to external matters.

M. Lafayette: I decline to enter into the question of cantons or communes. But if I am asked if you are now to discuss whether all France shall arm, I answer, the question is already decided; the people did not wait in 1789 or 1830 to deliberate, but marched against the enemy. [Sensation.] We must, therefore, prepare for war, as the best means of securing peace. We cannot hope to make all Europe in love with our institutions, there are those who still look with a jaundiced eye upon the accession of a citizen King to our throne. [New sensation.] The revolution of Belgium, the eldest daughter of one great week, may yet excite uneasiness. At this moment you see Poland—[hear, hear]—ready to rival, in zeal and patriotism, the friends of liberty, not only in France, but in all other countries. [Fresh movements.] Poland—[hear, hear]—is perhaps upon the point of repairing the shame of the last years of Louis XV. and the immense fault which Napoleon committed, when he neglected the occasion of restoring that fine country, after the three divisions which had destroyed it. [Loud acclamations from the left.]—We have announced our rule to be, that we will not allow other powers to interfere, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of other countries. Suppose foreign powers should think proper to seize upon Belgium, or to assist Holland, could we look on in cold blood? Certainly not. [Loud cheers.] The same thing may happen on the side of Poland. Suppose Austria, prevailed upon by Prussia, or for any selfish purpose of her own, was to make herself a party to the quarrel in Russian Poland. [Violent murmurs, and marks of disapprobation.]

Several voices: This supposition is unreasonable.

M. Lafayette—[turning towards Gen. Sebastiani] I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not, then, place ourselves in the fittest posture for defence? [Cheers.]

The debate upon the remaining articles was adjourned over to the next meeting.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

London, Dec. 18, 1830.

The Revolution in Poland is at last, after the lapse of three or four days since the first arrival of the news, beginning to produce its natural effect on the money market and on merchandise.

Tallow is advancing in the face of extraordinary importations, and Hemp and Flax are more firmly held. There has also been an advance in Rum, and the enquiries for this article are extensive. Foreign Coffees are also in great request.

It is probable that all descriptions of naval stores would advance much more extensively, if it were not for the prevailing belief that Great Britain will not in any event become a party to the war, which is now confidently expected to result from passing occurrences.

I have seen a letter to-day from Paris in which the writer, a very intelligent person, describes the enthusiasm of the Parisians in favor of the Poles to be ardent enough to encounter every sacrifice in support of the revolution begun at Warsaw; and he adds that the French generally will not willingly even suffer the Russians to interfere, but on the contrary, if the King of the French should not coincide with the public sentiment on this point, he will not remain on the Throne six months longer.

You will have seen the speech of Layfayette on the necessity of putting France in warlike array and that of the Duke of Wellington on the "wicked" character of the French Revolution. These two speeches indicate the principles of the two sides that are, perhaps to be drawn up against each other in what Mr. Canning denominated "a war of opinions."—Russia and her allies against France, Belgium, and the friends of freedom and equal rights.

The part which England will take, depends much on the manner in which Belgium is to be disposed of. With her present cabinet, she leans toward France; although she will never approve of a union of Belgium and France; but if a King of the Netherlands [illegible] not so utterly impracticable, she would overlook all his froward and perverse discourtesies, and strengthen his power as a barrier against that of her ancient, and as Englishmen long believed, her natural foe. The object of the Prince of Orange's stay in this country is to effect some compromise that may avert the absolute and final division of his supposed inheritance; but he finds that the epoch has arrived when the decisions of Cabinets can no longer contravene the wishes of the people, without prejudicing civil commotions.

The new Ministry, so far, are true to their principles. The cause of reform is patronized by the rulers of the land, and its progress is daily promoted in some way or another. Hunt, the radical, is elected member for Preston, the place from which such efforts were ineffectually made a few years ago to send Cobbet.—This is one of the extraordinary signs of the times, and of the resolution of the community to be really represented.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

It is understood that the Senate have ratified the Convention with the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of the reputed secret article, granting to the Turkish Government certain privileges as to the building ships of war.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

In order that our readers may have something like a correct idea of the vast amount of private business which has accumulated, and is constantly accumulating before Congress, we state, that there were One Hundred and Thirteen distinct and separate memorials and petitions presented to the House of Representatives alone, on Monday, the 24th inst. Of this whole number, it is quite possible, nay even probable, that the [illegible] of not one, even though undeniably just and expedient, will be accomplished at the present Session.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of the 24th inst speaks of a rumor in the Capital, that Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, will shortly return and take a seat in the Cabinet, and that Mr. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Minister to the Court of St. James.

From the N. Y. Daily Advt.

The cause of the fatal disasters which attend the use of Steam Engine Boilers.—It is well known that almost all the disasters which have occurred on board of our steamboats, have taken place after the water in the boiler had been heated to such a degree as to be converted into expansive steam. By practical observation of the movements of steam in the boilers; and through the medium of the guage cocks, I have found that the disasters which happen to the boilers of steamboats, generally take place immediately after the steam has been permitted to escape for some particular purpose. At such a time, if the valve be opened to allow the steam to escape, either because the boat is not ready to go, or because it is stopped for the purpose of landing passengers, or any other reason, that moment the whole contents of the boiler endeavor to rush out at the aperture formed by opening the valve, very much like the contents of a bottle of soda water when the cork is taken out, and, if the aperture were sufficiently large, would entirely escape almost instantaneously. The moment the valve is opened, the contents of the boiler fly up from the bottom, while that part of the boiler to which the fire is applied soon becomes red hot, and highly rarefied steam is generated in the space between the water and the heated metal. If at this time the valve be shut because the boat is ready to go, or for any other reason, the steam becomes more dense, having been at a distance for some time from the heated metal, and acted upon by the cooling atmosphere surrounding the upper surface of the boiler, and begins to condense, and descending into the highly rarefied steam before mentioned, condenses it. At that instant a vacuum is formed, and the pressure of the atmosphere, amounting, as is well known, to 2160 pounds upon every square foot, being permitted to have its full effect upon the bottom of the boiler, rends it, and sends the fragments upwards with great force; the contents of the boiler having, in the meantime, come in contact with the highly heated metal, and made it shrink, and thus assisted the atmosphere in completing the disaster.

Had the engineer, just before the disaster took place, happened to have tried the guage cocks, he might have found water in all of them; for, when the valve was opened, the contents left the bottom, and rushed up towards the top, and consequently, if there were any water in the boiler, the guage cocks would be filled. It is an error into which most engineers have fallen, to suppose that there is always abundance of water in the boiler when it is found in the guage cocks; but this is so far from being the fact, that water may often be found in the guage cocks when there is very little in the boiler.

The disasters which have occurred on board of steamboats have been alarmingly numerous, but probably much less so than they would have been had not the boilers, from being partially burnt, or some other cause, afforded an ingress to the atmospheric air, when a vacuum has been formed in the manner above mentioned.

JOHN C. DUGLAS.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.

Wild Man of the Woods.—Mr. Trotter,—five or six days since, my business called me to Danville, and thence to Harrodsburg. Whilst descending the cliff on the north side of the Kentucky river, I very unexpectedly encountered a being whose strangeness of visage inspired me with the most horrible sensations. When I first saw him he was lying upon the ground, his tail tied to the limb of a tree, about twenty yards distant. I would judge it to be thirty yards in length and about the size of a bed cord. The tramping of my horse's feet started him, and he bounded to the tree, climbing up by his tail, which, as before stated, was tied to a limb. Recovering somewhat from my confusion, I advanced nearer the tree, where I immediately surveyed his whole appearance. His head was of the usual dimensions, and his hair was long and flowing, reaching nearly to his waist. His eye, (he had but one, in the centre of his forehead) was almost white, and near the size of a silver dollar. His body was covered with hair and feathers, and his feet resembled those of a bear. He skipped with the greatest facility from limb to limb, and muttered some unintelligible words in a harsh tone. Whilst he was intent on gazing at me, I rode round the tree about four times, his head turning each time with me. When I stopped, his head was still for a moment, when it wheeled with the velocity of a top until it resumed its former position. Seeing him about to descend by means of his tail I put spurs to my horse and reached the ferry, greatly terrified and nearly out of breath.

The above statement is sent you at the request of my neighbors, who will certify to my good character, having resided among them for nineteen years.

PATRICK C. FLOURNOY.

Jessamine county, Ky. Jan. 2, 1831.

The above extraordinary article is copied from one of the most respectable papers in the Western States; names are given; the story comes from a creditable source, and yet it is of so startling and improbable a character as to stagger the belief of every reader.—When will wonders cease?

Shameful.—On Friday evening of last week, a man from Vermont, with a one-horse sleigh load of produce, was driving through Lexington to Boston, on the Concord road. Meeting two young men in a cutter, he stopped, and called to them that he could not turn out; but they heeded not, and drove furiously against his horse, piercing his breast with one of the shafts. The horse reared, and the man, to keep him quiet, being ignorant of his hurt, patted him on the back, when the animal kicked him in the face, and wounded him very severely. The unfeeling young men in the cutter drove on without stopping to render him the least assistance. Dr. Kittridge fortunately happened to come along, carried the man to the nearest house, and did what he could to relieve him. He is now 100 miles from home, subjected to much suffering, and incurring expenses which he is unable to bear: it is thought his horse will die. Can no one point out the young men who injured him? *Bost. Patriot.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a letter, dated

WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1831.

In my hurry yesterday to send my letter to the post office, I omitted to mention that the Senate had rejected the nomination of the gridiron, apple parer, and cart box inventor, as collector of the port of New London. You may expect to see him shortly through New-York on his way to the eastward. This person was sustained by Isaac Hill, and the delegation in Congress from New-Hampshire and Maine, of the Jackson party, and by the Jackson members of the legislature in New-Hampshire. He was opposed by all the respectable men in and about New London of all parties, and by the great majority of the Jackson party throughout the State of Connecticut. He came here with high hopes and expectations, and supposed he was to be carried through the Senate by the strength of party. He felt himself too secure to need the assistance of his own representatives, and placed his fate on him whom the Pontiff at the last session denominated Peter. It was not until after his nomination was laid on the table, to give an opportunity to make some enquiries into his character, that he apprehended any danger. He then endeavoured to conciliate the feelings of the Senators from Connecticut, and to rest his claim on his devotion to the Republican cause. He, however, was so unfortunate as to be known to these Senators, as belonging to the party, they not recognizing any man as such, merely from his supporting General Jackson to obtain an office. It will now be seen whether the President was sincere, when he told Mr. Law he knew he was one of the most vigilant officers in the Government, and he would have nominated him, if he was not so urgently pressed by the New Hampshire legislature to nominate Mr. Mussey. There is much novelty in this. An office is to be filled in Connecticut, and the members of the legislature in New Hampshire recommend a candidate. When has a similar interference been tolerated? Never. It would, in ordinary instance, appear to be more proper to have the recommendations of those in the vicinity, or at least of those within the State, where the appointment was to be made. Mr. Van Buren, however, has said this is all right, and this declaration shows the connection between him and Mr. Hill. It shows another important fact, which is, that the Secretary of State controls the appointments of the officers connected with the other departments, and over which he has no control. Mr. Ingham, having the interests of the United States in view in this particular, and, as head of the treasury department, having an opportunity to become acquainted with the qualifications of the several collectors, recommended Mr. Law, & said, he was one of the best officers in the government. We not only find that the members of the legislature of New Hampshire have interfered with an appointment, with which they had no business, but that Mr. Van Buren, in order to draw to his support a host of officers, has thus early usurped the right which belongs to the head of the Treasury. Mr. Noble once advised the Vice President "to look out for the little bald headed man;" and it will even be time for the people to be put on their guard against him.

Post Office Department.—It had probably escaped the recollection of many of the readers of this paper, that at an early stage of the present session of Congress, a resolution was passed, and a special committee appointed, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation into the affairs of the General Post Office. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Clayton, an opposition Senator, from Delaware, at a time when the Jackson men happened to be in a minority in that body. Every exertion was made by them to prevent the reference to a special committee, as they had no particular desire to have a "searching operation" performed by so able and efficient a man as they knew Mr. Clayton to be—and as he had brought forward the motion, parliamentary usage required that he should be placed at the head of the committee. For once, however, the Cabinet was defeated, and the investigation was appointed, and it was high time that an investigation should be had; for, under the mismanagement of the present authorities, it has in a great measure lost the public confidence. The present Judge McLean left it, [illegible] he would not allow his objects to be perverted, nor consent to have it transformed into a great political engine for the advancement of the peculiar interests, and ambitious schemes, of Martin Van Buren & Co. When that gentleman left it, there was a surplus of revenue, amounting to $223,000. No new Post Route has since been established; and yet in less than two years the whole of the surplus has been expended, and the department finds itself $60,000 in debt. And yet, in the teeth of these facts, the Executive Message boasted of increased prosperity, and increasing revenue.

The adoption of the resolution of Mr. Clayton created some confusion among the office holding tribe; and the organ of the administration went at the [illegible] that the confidential correspondence of the department was likely to be disclosed to the curious gaze of Senators not in the confidence of the "Greatest and best." But it now appears that the cabinet has taken an effectual method for preventing any disclosures, as we learn from private letters from Washington, that the officers of the Post Office Department have positively refused to afford the committee any information, or to answer any inquiries. They no doubt calculate that their partizans in Congress will sustain them in this attempt to stifle inquiry, and perhaps it will be so.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Hartford Mercury.

It is somewhat amusing to think of the artful management of the Jackson party during the last session of the Legislature. They being conscious of their weakness, anxiously strove to effect a union with the old Republican party, for the purpose of gaining a portion of our representatives in Congress. Their orators admitted that they were sadly in the minority, and could not hope to succeed by their own strength. But they stated that Jackson's administration was purely democratic—more so than that of Jefferson—and all sound orthodox democrats were bound to support it or endure the pains and penalties of federalism. Now who are democrats in the estimation of Jacksonians? Why, forsooth, all who hurra for Jackson; and these hurraing democrats were invited to meet in secret caucus to make nominations. Jacksonians dare not meet their opponents in open day, and submit the question at issue between them and the people, to rational investigation. No; they must don up in their secret lurking places, and gain their nominations by stealth, and then, in authoritative language, call on the people to sustain them in their intrigues. But how, we ask, can Jacksonians, without a blush, ask republicans to vote for their candidates? Have they not proscribed them, when they had power? Let the annals of Jacksonism answer. Neither patriotism, talents, faithfulness in the public service, or attachment to democratic principles, has in the least shielded them from proscription. Let them look to the idols of their own party for help—the people see danger in their elevation, and cannot aid them.

The great body of the people are treated by the Jackson party as mere outlaws, having no civil or political rights. We have either to submit to their dictation or endure their denunciations—the latter is to be desired. But how can any Jacksonian be the representative of Connecticut? This party is not the majority in a single County in the State; and for the minority to represent the people in a republican government, would be an anomaly. But Jacksonism disconcerts every thing. It defeats the will of the people, constitutionally expressed by the acts of Congress. Their President has negatived laws simply because he disliked them, not that they were unconstitutional. Did Charles Xth do more, and did not an insulted people hurl him from power? Let the minions of Jacksonism tremble! The people are indignant at their tyranny, and the just doom of tyrants awaits them!

THE PEOPLE.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Thursday, January 27.

Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution, which lies on the table for consideration, to authorise the select committee, on enquiring into the Post Office Department, to send for such persons and papers, as they may deem necessary. Mr. Storrs concluded his part of the summing up against Judge Peck.

Friday, January 28.

The bill for amending the law respecting Copy Rights, and the bill for extending the time for completing the Fifth Census, were passed to a third reading; and the bills for the construction of 3 schooners for the Naval service, and to amend the act for the appropriation of public lands for the cultivation of the vine and the olive, were severally read a third time and finally passed. Mr. Buchanan commenced his reply in the case of Judge Peck.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

The Vice President communicated a memorial from the mechanics and others, workers in iron, of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying for a reduction of the duties upon imported iron. It was referred to the Select Committee, to whom a former memorial on the same subject was committed.

The Vice President also communicated a memorial from sundry inhabitants of New Jersey, praying a drawback of the duties on iron, and other articles employed in the building of American ships.

Mr. Dickerson moved the reference of this paper to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Hayne moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce.

These motions gave rise to a desultory discussion as to the best disposition to make of the memorial, in which Mr. Hayne, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Benton, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. King, Mr. Foot, Mr. Silsbee, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Webster, participated.

Finally at the suggestion of Mr. Webster, the memorial was laid on the table, to give the Senators time to consider the question of reference submitted to them.

Mr. Buchanan concluded his argument in support of the impeachment of Judge Peck. He took the further position, that the publication of Mr. Lawless, under the signature of "A Citizen," could not, in a trial upon an indictment for a libel, be established to be libellous, according to the constitution and laws of the land—that the paper was, on its face, perfectly harmless in itself—and that, so far as it went, it was not an unfair representation of the opinion of Judge Peck. The honorable Manager critically and legally analyzed the nine last specifications in the publication to establish these points. He then proceeded to sum up and descant upon the testimony produced in the case before the Court of Impeachment, in order to show the arbitrary and cruel conduct of Judge Peck; and, in a peroration, marked by its ardent eloquence, he declared that if this man escaped, the declaration of a distinguished politician of this country, that the power of impeachment was but the scarecrow of the constitution, would be fully verified; that when this trial commenced, he recoiled with horror from the idea of limiting, and rendering precarious and dependent, the tenure of the judicial office, but that the acquittal of the respondent would reconcile him to that evil, as one less than a hopeless and remediless submission to judicial usurpation and tyranny; at least so far as respected the inferior courts—God forbid that the limitation should ever be extended to the Supreme Court! Mercy to the respondent would be cruelty to the American people. In the name, therefore, of the people of the United States, whose liberties he had violated—in the name of the judiciary, whose character he had injured and tarnished—he respectfully asked of this honorable Court the conviction of the respondent.

The argument being concluded on both sides, on motion of Mr. Webster, the Court then resolved to meet again at 12 o'clock on Monday morning next, in order to proceed further in the consideration of this impeachment. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Foot, from the Committee on Pensions, introduced a Bill for placing the names of all pensioners on the Pension List, whose claims have been suspended since the 27th of March, 1829.

Mr. Kane moved that his colleague Mr. Robinson should be excused from voting on Judge Peck's Impeachment, not having been present when the trial commenced: agreed to.

Mr. Benton also moved that his name should be entered on the Journal as being excused from voting in like manner on the impeachment: it was ordered accordingly.

ACQUITAL OF JUDGE PECK.

The hour of twelve having now arrived, the Court of Impeachment was organized, and proclamation made by the Marshal in the usual form.

Mr. Tazewell rose and said, that from the length of time which this case had already consumed, he thought it was indispensably necessary that some motion should be made and adopted, in order to bring it to conclusion. He held in his hand a resolution to the effect, that the Court would now proceed to judgment. If any Senator felt himself unprepared, or required further time to form his opinion, he (Mr. Tazewell) would not press his motion; but he would submit it for their consideration, and if no objection to it, would ask for its being adopted.

Resolved, That this Court will now proceed to pronounce judgment in the case of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court for the District of Missouri.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and the roll of the Senators' names having been called over, and the article of Impeachment read by the Secretary of the Senate,

The Vice President rose and thus addressed the Court:—Senators, you have heard the article of Impeachment by the House of Representatives read, and you have heard the evidence and arguments which were submitted on both sides—each will now rise from his seat when called on, and pronounce distinctly his judgment, whether the Respondent be guilty or not guilty. After a short pause,

The Vice President proceeded to go through the roll alphabetically, in this manner:

Senator Barnard, what say you—Is the Respondent James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, guilty of high misdemeanors in office, as exhibited in the Article of Impeachment against him, by the House of Representatives—or is he not.

Mr. Barnard said 'Guilty,' as did in like manner Messrs. Brown, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, Poindexter, Robbins, Sanford, Smith (Md.) Smith, (S. C.) Troup, Tyler and Woodbury, (21.)

The following Senators answered:

"Not Guilty,"—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chase, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, Webster, Willey, and White, (22.)

The Vice President then said—It is now the duty of the Chair to announce the decision of the Court. Twenty one Senators have pronounced the respondent guilty; twenty two, not guilty; two thirds of the whole are required to convict. I now, therefore, pronounce that the respondent, James H. Peck, stands acquitted by this Court in the impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives.

The Marshal then made proclamation, and the Court was adjourned sine die.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The Bill for continuation of the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, was read a third time and passed, as were also several private bills. The Senate spent the remainder of the day in Executive business.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Benton, pursuant to notice given, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, to the effect that the Charter of the Bank of the United States ought not to be renewed, in support of which he spoke at great length. Mr. Webster called for the ayes of the Senate on the resolution, and it was negatived—the votes being, on the granting of leave, Yeas 20, Nays 23.—On Mr. Kinley's resolution, to proceed to the election of a Printer to the Senate to-morrow, being taken up, Mr. Marks moved as an amendment, to strike out the word 'Thursday,' and substitute 'Tuesday next.' Mr. Marks stated as his reason for this postponement, the absence of certain Senators. (Mr. Chambers of Maryland, we understood.) A division took place on the question, and the amendment was carried—Ayes 21, Noes 20.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of the Clerks in the Fourth Auditor's Office, praying for an increase of their compensation.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill respecting the jurisdiction of the District Courts of Pennsylvania and other States.

The bill from the other House, to provide hereafter for the payment of six thousand dollars annually to the Seneca tribe of Indians, and for other purposes, with the amendments, was taken up, and after a short discussion, when Mr. Forsyth opposed it, and Messrs. Sanford, Smith, of Maryland, Bibb and White supported it—it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 33 to 9.

The resolution of Mr. Grundy, on the subject of certain witnesses proposed to be examined in relation to the causes of their removal from the Post Office Department, was taken up, and again, in consequence of the absence of the honorable Senator, laid on the table.

Mr. Dickerson submitted a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of drawback paid on refined sugar exported from the United States.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, spent a short time on it, and adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 4.

On motion of Mr. Grundy the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him, prohibiting the select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the General Post Office, from examining persons dismissed from that Department as to the causes of their removal. On this question an animated debate ensued, in which Messrs Grundy Woodbury and Holmes took part—but before Mr. Holmes concluded he yielded the floor, and the resolution was laid on the table with a view to the Senate's proceeding to executive business. After a short time spent therein the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 27.

Nothing of interest occurred. The only business transacted, consisted of reports of committees, and the unfinished consideration of a private bill.

Friday, January 28.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lecompte, to limit the term of service of the Judges, but the House refused to consider the resolution by a vote of 115 to 61. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Ellsworth, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the mode in which the annuities are paid to the Cherokee nation.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

The bill to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act, passed on the 4th September, 1789, coming up as the first business of the morning, the question being on the motion of Mr. Buchanan to postpone the motion that the bill be read a second time, to Tuesday next—Mr. Crawford rose, and after a few remarks, demanded the previous question; which was the motion of Mr. Doddridge, that the bill be rejected.

The demand was sustained by the House, ayes 91, noes 65.

The question was then put, "Shall the main question be now put?" And it was determined in the affirmative, ayes 74, noes 60.

Mr. Strong called for the yeas and nays on the main question, and they were ordered by the House.

Mr. Crawford moved for a call of the House—which motion prevailed; when it was ascertained that there were 171 members present.

Mr. Mercer then moved to dispense with further proceedings in the call; but the motion was negatived.

The names of absentees on the first call were then called over a second time. Several of them appeared to their names, and excuses were made for others; 183 members were now ascertained to be present.

The doors were then closed; when, on motion of Mr. Dwight, further proceedings in the call were suspended.

The main question was then put, viz: "Shall the bill be rejected?" And it was determined in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.—John Anderson, William Armstrong, Benedict Arnold, John Bailey, Noyes Barber, John S. Barbour, Daniel L. Barringer, Mordecai Bartley, Isaac C. Bates, Robert E. B. Baylor, Thomas Beekman, John Blair, Ab'm Bockee, Ratliff Boon, Peter I. Borst, John Broadhead, Elias Brown, James Buchanan, Tristiam Burges, Samuel Butman, Wm. Cahoon, Thomas Chilton, James Clark, Lewis Condict, Richard M. Cooper, Richard Coulter, Henry B. Cowles, Robert Craig, Jas. H. Crane, Thomas H. Crawford, David Crockett, Wm. Creighton, Jr. Jacob Crocheron, B. W. Crowninshield, John Davis, Edmund Deberry, Harmar Denny, Chas. G. DeWitt, John D. Dickinson, Philip Doddridge, Clement Dorsey, Wm. Drayton, Henry W. Dwight, Samuel W. Eager, Jonas Earl, Jr. Wm. W. Ellsworth, George Evans, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, James Findley, Isaac Finch, Chauncey Forward, Joseph Fry, John Gilmore, Benj. Gorham, Innis Green, George Grennel, Jr. Henry H. Gurley, Jehiel H. Halsey, Joseph Hemphill, James L. Hodges, Michael Hoffman, Benjamin C. Howard, Henry Hubbard, Thos. H. Hughes, Jonathan Hunt, J. W. Huntington, Peter Ihrie, Jr. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Thomas Irwin, Wm. W. Irvin, Kensey Johns, Jr. Cave Johnson, Jas. G. Kendall, Wm. Kennon, John Kincaid, Perkins King, Adam King, H. H. Leavitt, Geo. G. Leiper, Jos. Lent, Robert P. Letcher, John [illegible], C. [illegible], Rollin C. Mallary, H. C. Martindale, Lewis C. [illegible], [illegible] Maxwell, Wm. McCreery, George McDuffie, [illegible] McIntire, C. F. Mercer, D. H. Miller, Geo. E. Mitchell, Robert Monell, H. A. Muhlenberg, E. F. Norton, Dutee J. Pearce, Isaac Pierson, Gershom Powers, John Reed, Jos. Richardson, Rol'l S. Rose, Wm. Russel, J. Sanford, John Scott, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Sheppard, J. Shields, [illegible], [illegible] C. Speight, Ambrose Spencer, [illegible], [illegible], Sprigg, J. Standefer, J. B. Sterigere, H. R. Storrs, Wm. L. Storrs, J. Strong, Joel B. Sutherland, Saml. Swann, Benj. S. Swift, J. W. Taylor, J. [illegible], John Thompson, Jno. Vance, John Varnum, G. C. Verplanck, S. F. Vinton, G. C. Washington, J. W. Weeks, Elisha Whittlesey, C. P. White, E. D. White, L. Williams, E. K. Wilson, Jas. F. Wingate, Ebenezer Young—137.

NAYS.—Mr. Jarvis of Maine, Messrs. [illegible] and Chandler of New Hampshire, Cambreleng, Allen, [illegible], and Maxwell of N. York, Alexander, Allen, Bouldin, Claiborne, Davenport, Draper, Gordon, Lovall, McCoy, Patton, Roane and Trezvant, of Va., [illegible], Alston, Conner, Hall and Potter, of N. C., Blair, Davis, Martin, Nuckolls, Barnwell, Tucker and Campbell, of S. C., Foster, Haynes, Lamar, Lumpkin, Thompson and Wilde, of Georgia, Clay and Lewis of Alabama, Hinds of Mississippi, Overton of Louisiana, Bell, Desha and Polk of Tenn., Coleman, Daniel, Gaither, Johnson, Lyon, Lecompte, Wickliffe and Yancey of Ky., and Pettis of Missouri—51.

So the bill was rejected.

After taking the question, Mr. Ramsey stated that he had been unavoidably detained on public business at the departments; he said he had entered the hall while the list was calling, but after his name had been passed. He was desirous to record his name, and asked the unanimous consent of the House to do so; but it was objected to. Mr. R. then moved for the suspension of the rule of the House, so that he might record his name, but [illegible] of the House having to the allowance, the question did not prevail. It is understood that he would have voted in the affirmative.

Monday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Crockett presented the petition of [illegible] praying to be allowed to enter [illegible] of land each, and moved its reference to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Clay suggested that the proper reference would be to the Committee of Public Lands.

Mr. Crockett [illegible] go to the Committee of Claims. They had been deprived of their land by white men, [illegible] They had [illegible] that law was violated. He hoped the petition would go to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Williams moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

After some conversation between Messrs. Clay, Williams, Whittlesey, and others, the petition was finally referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, which was twice read; and the question being on its commitment, Mr. Potter moved to lay the bill on the table. Mr. Mercer called for the reading of the report of the Committee on Internal Improvements which reported the bill. The Clerk was about to report it, when Mr. Mercer earnestly intreated the gentleman from North Carolina to withdraw his motion, and thus save the time of the House and the money of the nation.

Mr. Potter said, that, yielding to the advice of his friends around him, he would withdraw his motion to lay the bill on the table. When the bill granting a charter to the Company was before the House, at the last session, it was generally understood, that if the Company obtained the charter, they would not ask Congress for a subscription to their stock.

Mr. Mercer stated that the gentleman was under a misapprehension. The individuals who advocated the granting of a charter had no power to pledge the company that they would not ask Congress to subscribe to the stock of that company. He assured the gentleman that there was no pledge, and he felt convinced that, if the gentleman would read the report of the Committee on the subject, and had no constitutional objections to the measure proposed, he would unite with the friends of the bill in promoting its passage. The bill was then committed.

Mr. Ramsey laid on the table an amendment to some bill (but which our Reporter could not procure) which he should move when the bill was taken up for consideration, and which he wished to have printed. The printing was ordered.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, it was

Resolved, That the House will, on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock, proceed to the election of a Printer to the House of Representatives for the twenty-second Congress.

JAMES MONROE.

The House then took up the bill for the relief of James Monroe—the question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in striking out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. Mercer rose, and said that, when the bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, he had suggested the propriety of retaining the enacting clause, and that if it were not stricken out, he should move to strike out the whole of the bill, after the enacting clause, and submit an amendment, referring the claim to the accounting officers of the Treasury for a just and equitable settlement. The committee had however, seen proper to strike out the enacting clause. He hoped the House would not agree with the committee in their amendment; in the event of which he should submit an amendment, (which he read.) Mr. M. in a speech of some length, then spoke in favor of the claim, and in explanation of his amendment.

Mr. Chilton should be opposed to the amendment. He hoped, however, that the House would at once concur with the committee, and strike out the enacting clause of the bill. He called for the yeas and nays on the question and they were ordered by the House.

Mr. Sutherland, in a very impressive speech, supported the claim, at considerable length. He alluded to the Revolutionary services of Mr. Monroe, and his present unenviable situation.

Mr. McDuffie made a few very energetic remarks in favor of the claim, and its settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury. He alluded particularly to Mr. Hagner, as one of the best, most industrious, and faithful accounting officers of the Government, and said, that, if the claim should be referred to him, ample justice would be done. Mr. Polk opposed the claim.

Mr. Buchanan was in favor of the claim, as well as in favor of sending it to the accounting officers of the Treasury for adjustment. He also eulogized Mr. Hagner as a faithful public officer, and hoped the claim might be settled as proposed.

Mr. Ellsworth was opposed to the course proposed.

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, was in favor of it.—He made several remarks in support of the claim, and concluded by making a very feeling appeal to the House in its support.

The question was taken on agreeing with the Committee of the Whole in striking out the enacting clause of the bill and decided in the negative: Yeas, 81, Nays, 109.

Mr. Mercer then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert the amendment which he had before read. Pending which motion, the House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The business of the House of Representatives was principally confined to the passage of resolutions.—A communication from Georgetown was presented by the Speaker and read, descriptive of the suffering condition of the poor of that place, and a resolution was then offered by Mr. Washington, authorizing a donation of thirty cords of wood for their relief.—Mr. Polk and Mr. Blair of South Carolina opposed the resolution, and the latter moved to amend it by authorizing a deduction of a day's pay from every member who voted for the resolution, to be applied to the purpose for which the wood was asked. The resolution was ultimately adopted in its original form by a vote of 100 to 79. A resolution on the subject of contempts was adopted, on motion of Mr. Bouldin of Virginia. The bill for the relief of James Monroe was again taken up. The amendment offered by Mr. Mercer, to refer the claim to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury to be settled on principles of justice and equity, was discussed. A motion was made by Mr. Williams, to amend the amendment, so as to compel the accounting officers to report their opinions, and the principles on which they are founded, to Congress, for the final decision of that body on the claim. The amendment moved by Mr. Williams was, after some discussion, agreed to, by a vote of Ayes 109, Noes 61. Mr. Hemphill then read an amendment appropriating [illegible] for the services of Mr. Monroe, but it was not in order to move it at that stage. The amendment of Mr. Mercer, as amended by Mr. Williams, was then negatived—Ayes [illegible], Noes [illegible]. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, February 2.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce to repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances; and a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to authorize the proper officers of the Treasury Department to credit the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of the unavailable funds with which he has been charged. Mr. Thomson moved to reconsider the vote of the preceding day, by which the House negatived the amended amendment of Mr. Mercer, but his motion did not succeed, the ayes being [illegible] and noes 101. The previous question was moved by Mr. Haynes, in order to bring back the question to the engrossment of the bill, but the call was not seconded, ayes 81, noes 98. Mr. Hemphill then moved the amendment which was published yesterday. Mr. Chilton moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table—negatived, ayes [illegible], noes 111. The amendment of Mr. Hemphill was then negatived—ayes [illegible], noes 90. Mr. Hemphill renewed his amendment, reducing the amount to $30,000 dollars. [illegible] Mr. Dudley [illegible] officers shall decide [illegible] Mr. Monroe [illegible] Mr. Hemphill [illegible] agreed to, ayes [illegible] the engrossment was [illegible] printer to the House.

Duff Green was elected printer [illegible] for the said Congress. The whole number of votes given in were [illegible]. Duff Green had 108, Gales & Seaton [illegible], Wm. Greer [illegible], [illegible].

Thursday, Feb. 3.

DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported the following bill:

"Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the act, entitled 'An Act to reduce the duty on salt,' [illegible] May 29, 1830, as will take effect on and after the 31st of December [illegible] and that the duty on salt imported into the United States, be [illegible]"

A very long report accompanied the bill. [illegible]

report which accompanied the bill. If the gentleman [illegible] had not taken his seat [illegible] by the committee [illegible], he would not have [illegible] the right to present his views to the House, and so did the committee. He was not disposed to go into an argument upon the subject at this time; he should prefer that the bill should lie on the table, and the report be printed, so that gentlemen might have time to reflect upon and understand the question for themselves. Mr. Lamar withdrew his motion to reject the bill. Mr. Chilton renewed it. A call of the House was then moved by Mr. Wilde, and ordered. 166 members answered to their names. The question was then put on the demand of Mr. Chilton for the previous question; but the House refused to sustain it. Mr. McCreery stated that he was one of those who had opposed the reduction of the duty on salt; but he saw no use in agitating the question of restoring the duty at this time. He would, therefore, move to lay the bill on the table. The motion, however, was declared not to be in order, under the pending question.

Here the hour allotted for morning business expired.

JAMES MONROE.

The bill for the relief of James Monroe, as yesterday amended, was next taken up, the question being on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Barnett, of Mass. said, that however important the passage of the bill might be, there was a vast mass of business on the table of much more importance, and which it was necessary should receive the early consideration of the House. In order therefore, if possible to bring the discussion to a close, he demanded the previous question. The demand was sustained by the House, 86 to 40.

Mr. Ellsworth inquired whether the preamble introduced by Mr. Hemphill, constituted any part of the bill in its present shape.

The Speaker replied in the negative. The question was finally put on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 105, Nays 86. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831—the question being on striking from the bill so much as relates to an appropriation for the salary of the Minister to Russia.

Mr. Chilton was entitled to the floor, but declined addressing the House.

Mr. Polk demanded the previous question, but the demand was not sustained.

Mr. Burges rose and addressed the House until the hour of adjournment.

The House adjourned to twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Tucker offered an amendment to the bill reported on the preceding day by Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, on the subject of repealing that part of the act of last session of Congress, which provides for the reduction of the duties on salt after the 31st December next, from 15 to 10 cents per bushel. The purport of Mr. Tucker's amendment was to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof to insert a bill for the total repeal of that article. Upon this motion a long debate ensued and continued till the hour had expired. The bill from the Senate for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, was reported without amendment, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.—The bill respecting the claims of Mr. Monroe, was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 105 to 86.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, FEBRUARY 9, 1831.

The County Meeting of the friends of the protection of Domestic Industry, Internal Improvements, and the election of Mr. Clay to the next Presidency of the United States, will be held at the Court House in this town, on Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. We trust that there are few persons, of any situation or profession in life, in this State, who are not now fully satisfied that interests vitally important to this county and to this State and every section of it, are hazarded by the course pursued by the present Administration. The question is not then of ordinary party politics, but of immense national and individual interest. Every man in all parts of the county has a direct personal interest in these matters, and is bound to give his countenance and presence to a meeting the object of which is to stay the progress of dangerous principles, sought to be propagated throughout the State. This is the first County meeting and it is important that it should be well attended.

Judiciary Reports.—We alluded in our last to the reports of the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, on the 25th section of the Judiciary Act—the former advocating and the latter resisting its repeal. Since that time we have received papers containing the reports themselves.—These we would gladly lay before our readers at length, as the subject is one of great and abiding interest, and the section referred to one of the very pillars of our government; but their length prevents. The report of the majority, after alluding to the sovereignty of the States previously to the adoption of the Constitution, recites at length the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the Federal Judiciary. It then proceeds to prove that the "inferior courts," which Congress were authorized by the Constitution to establish, are not the State Courts—a proposition which no man doubts and is nothing to the purpose of the argument. They then draw a very nice and unmeaning distinction between political laws and judgments, and civil laws and judgments, conceding the right in the Supreme Court of taking cognizance of the latter, but not of the former. What is meant by the use of the terms in this connection, where the distinction is to be drawn, and who is to fix the line, the Committee do not see fit to explain, and it is rather difficult for plain men to understand their meaning. The greater part of the remainder of the report is taken up in extracts from the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799, by Mr. Jefferson—the Virginia Resolutions of the same period, by Mr. Madison—the case of Hunter vs. Fairfax in a Virginia State Court, and of Commonwealth vs. Cobbett in Pennsylvania—declaring the article of the Judiciary Act unconstitutional. It is evidently from lack of convincing reasons that the Committee occupy so large a portion of their report with these authorities—and of these, it is a somewhat singular fact that Mr. Madison, the author of the Virginia Resolutions, has recently denied the interpretation which it has been attempted to put upon them, and declares that they never were designed to favor nullification or any similar doctrine; and the very case from Virginia was carried before the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of the State Court reversed, and Virginia very quietly submitted. And in relation to Pennsylvania, she has repeatedly submitted to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

In relation to the minority's report, we have only space to copy a portion of it, showing the absurd and ruinous consequences which would result from a repeal of this section. [illegible]

"This section ought not to be repealed, because, in the opinion of the minority of the Committee on the Judiciary, its repeal would seriously endanger the existence of this Union. The chief evil which existed under the old confederation, & which gave birth to the present Constitution, was that the Gen. Government could not act directly upon the people, but only by requisitions upon Sovereign States. The consequence was, that the States either obeyed or disobeyed these requisitions, as they thought proper. The present Constitution was intended to enable the Government of the United States to act immediately upon the people of the States, and to carry its own laws into full execution, by virtue of its own authority.—If this section were repealed, the General Government would be deprived of the power, by means of [illegible], to give effect either to the Constitution which called it into existence, or to the laws and treaties made under its authority. It would be compelled to submit, in many important cases, to the decisions of State courts, and thus the very evil which the present Constitution was intended to prevent would be entailed upon the people. The Judiciary of the States might refuse to carry into effect the laws of the United States; and without that appeal to the Supreme Court which the 25th section authorizes, these laws would thus be entirely annulled, and could not be enforced without a resort to force.

This position may be illustrated by a few striking examples. Suppose the Legislature of one of the States, believing the tariff laws to be unconstitutional, should declare that they ought not to be executed within its limits. They accordingly pass a law, imposing fines and [illegible] penalties upon the collector and other custom house officers of the United States within their territory, if they should collect the duties on the importation of foreign merchandise. The collector proceeds to discharge the duties of his office under the laws of the United States, and he is condemned and punished before a State court for violating a State law. Repeal this section, and the decision of the State court would be final and conclusive, and any State could thus nullify any act of Congress which they deemed to be unconstitutional.

The Executive of one of the States, in a message to the Legislature, has declared it to be his opinion, that the land belonging to the United States within her territory is now the property of the State, by virtue of her sovereign authority. Should the Legislature be of the same opinion, and pass a law for the punishment of the land officers of the United States who should sell any of the public lands within her limits, this transfer of property might be virtually accomplished by the repeal of the 25th section of the judicial act. Our land officers might then be severely punished, and thus prohibited by the courts of that State from performing their duty under the laws of the Union, without the possibility of redress in any constitutional or legal form. In this manner, the title of the United States to a vast domain, which has cost the nation many millions, and which justly belongs to the people of the several States, would be defeated or greatly impaired.

Another illustration might be introduced. Suppose the Legislature of Pennsylvania, being of opinion that the charter of the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional, were to declare it to be a nuisance, and inflict penalties upon all its officers for making discounts or receiving deposits. Should the courts of that State carry such a law into effect, without the 25th section there would be no appeal from their decision; and the Legislature and courts of a single State might thus prostrate an institution established under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

In all such cases, redress can now be peaceably obtained in the ordinary administration of justice. A writ of error issues from the Supreme Court, which finally decides the question whether the act of Congress was constitutional or not; and if they determine in the affirmative, the judgment of the State court is reversed. The laws are thus substituted instead of arms, and the States kept within their proper orbits by the judicial authority. But if no such appeal existed, then, upon the occurrence of cases of this character, the General Government would be compelled to determine whether the Union should be dissolved, or whether there should be a recurrence to force—an awful alternative, which we trust may never be presented. We will not attempt further to portray the evils which might result from the abandonment of the present judicial system. They will strike every reflecting mind."

Supreme Court.—It is gratifying in the extreme to every friend of his country and the permanency of the Union, to notice the result of two recent propositions in relation to the Federal Judiciary. The bill reported by the majority of the Judiciary Committee for the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary Act—equivalent to a repeal of the Union—was *rejected* on its first reading, by a vote of 137 to 51. The occasion was thought so momentous and calling for an unusual course of proceeding.—The attempt was to unsettle, and in bringing into debate what had been settled for forty years, to break up the very foundation of the government. The House determined not to entertain so monstrous a proposition any longer than by strict rule they were obliged to, and without allowing it to go to a second reading, threw it out. It is said that the vote would have been still more decided if taken on the naked question of repeal, as some who voted in the negative, did so in order to have a long argument on the question, and some were for a modification of the section, yet against its repeal.

Another indication of hostility to the Union, was the resolution submitted by Mr. Lecompte—"that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so that the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the inferior courts, shall hold their respective offices for a term of years." It is almost a matter of course on ordinary subjects, that a resolution for considering a proposition is adopted. The opponents of the measure never are, ordinarily, willing to discuss it, and it is considered a matter of courtesy to the member proposing the enquiry. But on this occasion the House refused even to consider such a resolution as the foregoing, by a vote of 115 to 61. These two votes may, in some measure, restore that confidence in the permanency of our Institutions and the preservation of our Union, which recent events have tended materially to impair.

FOR THE COURIER.

Collector at New-London.—The nomination of Thomas Mumey for this office has been rejected by the United States' Senate, and I. W. Crawford, of Tolland County, has since been appointed to succeed Capt. Law, the late worthy Collector. In the last number of that chaste and consistent publication, the Hartford Times, is a violent spit-fire article, denouncing the Senate for refusing to commission a man, whose appointment had been demanded by the Hartford junto, in the *name of the party*. To Mr. Mumey we have no ill will. He is utterly unfit for the station, and all who regard the public interest, will rejoice that his unfitness was made known to the Senate. The editor of the Times says, that he regrets the rejection of Mumey "and that the regret is universal among the democrats of Connecticut. This is too ridiculous even for one of the three members of the Hartford junto. That John M. Niles, Gideon Welles, and *Henry L. Ellsworth*, the only *legitimate* democrats of the State, according to their own claims, regret that they have been unable to palm upon our citizens a man extremely obnoxious, we can believe. But the old republicans of New London county rejoice at their defeat. Thomas Mumey, in connection with a number of federalists, organized sometime since a political working-men's society in New London, and by the influence of that party he was last spring chosen a representative, in opposition to the candidates of the republican party. Until then, we doubt whether ten men out of New London ever heard of such a man as Mumey. It is true that he acted last spring as aid-de-camp to the Hartford junto, in the removal of a few justices of the peace who are republicans of the old school, and in the appointment of a few federalists in their place; and this is the extent of the public services of Mumey. The spotless patriot who is reported to be the editor of the Times, travelled all the way to Washington, and remained there several weeks as the *hired agent* of Mumey, and with patriotic ardor, [illegible] that the "democracy of Connecticut" demanded the removal of Capt. Law. When we consider the connection of the [illegible] with the nomination, we can [illegible] a motive for the regret of the junto.—It is but just to the respectable Jackson men in New London county to say, that they were decidedly in favor of Capt. Law. And we will also do them the justice to state the fact, that until long after the election of Gen Jackson, Mumey was a [illegible] Adams man. In the spring of 1828 he attended an Adams caucus in New London, at which Nathan Raymond, Esq. a highly respectable Adams man, and now a devoted Clay man, was secretary, the avowed object of which was to oppose the Jackson party. Let this fact test the consistency of the Hartford junto. We believe, however, that the *old federalist*, who is now one of these *Simon Pure* democrats of the junto, was not 'dead in the wool,' until about the time of the conversion of Mumey. We also hold in the conviction that nineteen twentieths of the citizens of New London county, of all parties, were in favor of the continuance of *Capt. Law*. But the fact shall be stated as it is. The *Hartford federalist*, who now advocates democracy so strong, went to Washington and denounced *Richard Law*, as a *bitter federalist*. Let this fact be sounded in the ears of every republican in Connecticut.

The statement is false, but that it should have been made by such a man is passing strange. In regard to Mr. Crawford, he is a man much more highly respected here than Mumey, but is wholly unacquainted with the duties of the office. We have every reason to believe that the appointment has been conferred upon Mr. Crawford not only without his application, but without his knowledge.

War in the Camp.—A recent number of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer contains a long and labored article, headed "Political Movements," which would seem to show that there is not the best of feeling existing between the different portions of that heterogeneous compound, the Jackson party. It takes for its text the recent nomination of Judge McLean to the Presidency, by a meeting at Philadelphia. The attack seems to be against certain members of Congress, particularly those who have not been able to swallow all of Gen. Jackson's recommendations or nominations. "The difficulty in the nomination of M. M. Noah, Amos Kendall, &c. &c. and the rejection of Isaac Hill, were produced by the acts of those ambitious individuals." Mr. McDuffie's report on the United States Bank is also complained of.

"Simultaneous with this movement in Congress during the present session, (remarks the editor) we have seen, as we have already mentioned, the late "McLean meeting" in Philadelphia, which is only part and parcel of the policy of the same men—originating with them and countenanced by the papers and organs in their interest. The nomination of Judge McLean and his advocacy, by the American Sentinel in opposition to Andrew Jackson, is only the practical commentary on the resolution of Mr. McDuffie in relation to the re-eligibility of the President. The one is so much in unison with the spirit of the other, as to indicate a common origin—and a common purpose. The organs of this fraction of a party—the *U. S. Telegraph* and the *American Sentinel*, have held a tone in common on other and similar important points, and the one has approved the McLean proceedings, while the other has maintained an ominous silence. However much they may affect to retrace their steps in the unquestionable tide of public opinion in favor of Andrew Jackson, they still entertain a common purpose of supporting these men and aiding those measures, which are, perhaps, so bitterly in hostile array to the patriot hero, and the Democratic party, as the open and foul-mouthed organs of the coalition."

The following remarks are very true, and the writer might have found among the natives of his own State those to whom they would have applied very exactly:—"There exists in the very bosom of the Republican party, a small sect of unprincipled and dangerous men, who, for the gratification of personal ambition, scruple at nothing, and are intimidated by nothing that will aid them in the attainment of their personal purposes."

But, in spite of the plain facts, the smaller order of Jackson editors are continually harping on the *harmony* of the great Jackson party.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of Congress on Thursday, that the debate on the appropriation for the Russian Mission has been resumed, and that Mr. Burges has replied to Mr. Cambreleng. His speech has not yet appeared in print, but as soon as it does, we shall hasten to lay it before our readers. Mr. B. had sufficient cause for giving Mr. Cambreleng a severe trimming, and we doubt not he has done it in his best style. The National Journal of Friday, says—"He fully repaid the great anxiety which has been manifested to hear his answer, from the intense, and continued attention with which he was listened to, throughout his speech of yesterday. He compared the attacks which had been made on him and his course, to the storms of New England, which passed over his dwelling without dislocating a brick of his chimney, or displacing a tile of the roof. Complimenting Virginia as he went along, he replied with much felicity and point to the remarks of the gentlemen from that state; but he evidently reserved his strength to put down the arrogant and impotent assault made on him by Mr. Cambreleng. He spoke of the wooden deity Priapus, whom the Romans set up in their gardens as a guardian of the place; and which is represented by Horace as saying—it was a useless log until the carpenter shaped it into a god. "The people of New-York, (said Mr. Burges) can turn out as good work as the Roman carpenter." We have forborne from giving any sketch of this able speech, because we should fail of doing it justice; but we shall take the earliest opportunity to place it in full before our readers."

Mr. Dunham.—The "Hartford Times," assuming to itself the rank of Official Journal and organ of the Jackson administration, in and for the State of Connecticut, may, perhaps, claim for it an attention to its articles, which its general disregard of truth, and indiscriminate denunciation of every measure & of every man identified with the interests or honor of New England, would hardly justify. It is not enough to say, that the character of the Times and of its Editor are known to the public, and that its misrepresentations are consequently as harmless and contemptible as they are mercenary and malignant. Under the patronage of the department of State, the Editor is enabled, even though the ordinary patronage of the vicinity is withheld, to scatter his weekly sheet, respectable for size and unrivalled execution, into almost every town and neighborhood in the State; and would it be surprising if many of our credulous and unsuspecting citizens should be deceived by its imposing exterior, and be induced to give credence to matter ostensibly "*published by authority*," which, if better informed, they would reject as palpable partizan fabrications *without authority?*

Will the respectable Editors of Connecticut suffer the "*dough faced*" and ultra radical principles avowed by this print, to pass current as a fair expression of the sentiments of even a respectable minority of the enlightened and patriotic citizens of Connecticut? When even infamy is clothed "by authority" it may not be contemned or disregarded; disgusting as may be the task to approach, dissect and expose such organs of pollution, the operation should be attempted: for it is no less an indispensable duty, on the part of those who cater for the public, to refute misrepresentation and expose error, than it is to promulgate truth and advocate correct principles.

Shall it be longer questionable, whether Gideon Welles holds the doctrines which he advocates in common with the citizens of Connecticut, and is sustained by their approbation, or whether, solicitous to evince the sincerity of his apostacy from the usages and principles of New England, as a condition of his recognition at Washington, he follows close upon the heels of Isaac Hill and Amos Kendall, in the "inexpressible and unapproachable infamy" of their course, and to preserve the favor of Duff Green and Van Buren, joins in the crusade of the nullifiers and reformers of the South against his native New England—justifies the proscription and exclusion of our best citizens from all participation in the Government or its offices—invokes success to the Georgians in their attempts to prostrate our Supreme Judiciary—commends South Carolina in its course of nullification, disunion and treason—echoes and approves the slanders of Kendall's Black list—extols the President for his "independence" in interposing his veto to defeat measures adopted and approved by a majority of the people through their representatives in Congress and out Jacksoning even Jackson himself, in denouncing and vilifying representatives, returned to a *Jackson* Congress, in conformity to the recommendations of a Jackson Executive, merely because they were inapplicable to the [illegible] of his own [illegible] and peculiarly beneficial to [illegible] dividing and abusing our representatives in Congress for their [illegible] to such appropriations, and for their stubborn adherence to the principles and doctrines in the [illegible] of their constituents, and advocating the election of others for the reason that they would be more yielding and subservient to the dictation of New England—[illegible] the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency as an unequivocal and [illegible] champion of Internal Improvement and protecting duties, now eulogizing his [illegible] and final abandonment of those [illegible]? Sir, [illegible] Mr. Editor, by [illegible]—The [illegible] and [illegible] have characterized the Courier under your charge, has induced me to appeal to you in the premises. I am aware of your repugnance to an exposition of the ignorance, mendacity or professional depravity of your Jackson contemporaries. It is honorable to your feelings as a man, but must be overcome, if, as an Editor, you would successfully operate for the safety of community. Far be it from me to urge you to harm or disturb the small fry, who tremblingly and servilely follow the course dictated by their Magnus Apollo at Hartford, and whose talents are exhausted in occasional panegyrics upon Mr. Welles and his coadjutors—they will wear out once, and if not, they must wear only upon their own finances. But let the misrepresentations of the "Times" and its central committee be examined in detail, and refuted as they occur. So far at least as our own county and its citizens are concerned, you cannot doubt the propriety of such exposition.

A YANKEE.

We cannot spare time to trace out all the windings of the Hartford Times, and expose it in its naked deformity to our readers—but if our correspondent is disposed to do so, he shall have a reasonable share of our columns for the purpose.—Ed.

FOR THE COURIER.

Having noticed in the Boston and Hartford papers, some hints on the subject of an increase of Catholics in our country, I send you an extract from a political work of M. De Pradt, which appeared in France, soon after the peace of Paris, and republished in London, in 1816.—Speaking of the Romish clergy he says—"A part of the European clergy has submitted to the most cruel privation for fifteen years. It has come out of it covered with glory; and a glory still more pure, as it is entirely personal, for it passed the whole time without chief, without hope, without country, without fortune, without any other ties than those of duty, and from none of which has it strayed. In all countries, the clergy has proved itself much attached to the Governments under which it has been in the habit of living. In Poland, in Belgium, in Venice, in Spain, in France, every where has the clergy proved itself equally faithful. In *Mexico*, it is the clergy that supports the cause of *Spain*. *Governments may calculate on its zeal.*" No modern writer understood better the character of the Romish clergy, than M. De Pradt; and it must be a source of high gratification to the friends of civil liberty in our country, that they have an able advocate now lecturing in Boston, on the subject of Papal influence in the great Vale of the Mississippi—one indeed who understands the movements of the beast, and knows as well the use of the spear of defence. The malign influence of the Court of Rome, over the whole of Spanish America has had the effect to keep down the spirit of liberty, and must ever produce the same end wherever a religion prevails, based on the solemn mockery, that "ignorance is the mother of devotion."

A Washington correspondent of the New-York Daily Advertiser says the report of the minority of the Committee on Manufactures was drawn up by Amos Kendall. He adds—"This I aver to be a fact; that a Jacksonian of high standing with the party, asked for the report of the majority after it was presented to the committee, and before it was agreed to in the committee, and of course before it was presented to the House, and said he wanted it, to put it into the hands of Amos Kendall, to draw up a counter report. If the minority (Mr. Barber neither agreeing or disagreeing to it) feel themselves aggrieved by this disclosure, I will produce evidence to prove the fact I have stated. I am told the counter report was not presented in committee, that it was asked for, and its production evaded. Mr. Stansbury stated to the House, it was not shown to the committee, and his statement was not contradicted."

ITEMS.

The Jackson meeting held here, on Monday for the nomination of a Senator for this District, was a very lean affair, not more than two or three towns out of the six composing the district having sent delegates, and these were chosen by a very small portion of the freemen.

We perceive by the last Litchfield Inquirer, that the friends of the American System and of Mr. Clay, are to have a meeting in that County on the 16th inst. Hartford and Windham Counties are also to have their meetings this month. Will not Middlesex and Tolland and New Haven and Fairfield take part in this work?

The National Gazette of Philadelphia, "a respectable paper," comes out decidedly against the re-election of General Jackson. "It is known to us," say the editors, "and indeed is matter of notoriety," that very many of our respectable and truly patriotic citizens, who preferred him originally to Mr. Adams, are now averse to his re-election, from various motives."

Melancholy Accident.—The New-Orleans Advertiser of the 10th ult. states that the launch of the ship Pearl, arrived at that port, was upset in crossing the bar at Tampico, on board of which were the mate, three seamen, and twenty-two passengers, all of whom perished.

The Connecticut Mirror is now under the editorial care of Lewis Gaylord Clarke, Esq. late of Philadelphia.

The report, published in the papers a few days ago, of the death of a mail carrier named Edward Greene, on the route from Hartford to Providence, is contradicted in a letter from himself.

The Editor of the National Gazette denounces the second volume of Moore's Life of Byron, as a work "utterly unfit for the hands of a respectable female, particularly the youthful part of the sex." He thinks this opinion due to parents as a caution. If the volume be really as bad as the editor of the Gazette represents it, no respectable bookseller can with any degree of propriety suffer it to be sold in his store. We make the following additional quotation from that gentleman's remarks on this subject: "Moore has betrayed the memory of his friend by a reckless promulgation of the contents, the worst private effusions of a desperate libertine to his boon companions. Most of Byron's letters to Moore himself, and to Murray, his bookseller, and his diaries are interlarded with vulgar oaths and the lowest slang. We do not recollect to have ever seen profane swearing more offensively lavished."

Cattle.—We learn from the Boston papers, that 6,283 head of beef cattle have been slaughtered at the establishment of Mr. Winchester, at Lechmere Point, Cambridge, in the short space of 13 weeks.

William L. Marcy, (Jacksonian) has been elected, by the Legislature of New-York, U. States Senator from the third of March next, in the place of Nathan Sanford.

A writer in the New-York Journal of Commerce, states that fresh snow from the surface, used in making a pudding, will render it equally light as eggs; two table spoonfuls are to be substituted for each egg; if this proportion is exceeded, the pudding will fall to pieces in boiling.

The Steam Boat Macdonough, Capt. Davison, will leave New-London on Wednesday, 9th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. for New-York.

Neighbor Higgins came in rubbing his hands last Wednesday morning and exclaimed "What a [illegible] night we've had—they had a monster down at [illegible], and by that it was 10 degrees colder than [illegible]"—*Keene Sentinel*

[The weather was uncommonly cold about that time. A man it is reported, went into a store in this vicinity one [illegible], (probably the same morning) and [illegible] the bystanders that [illegible] was 8 degrees below Z[illegible]]

THERMOMETER.

Feb. 2,	at sunrise,	30°, cloudy	at meridian,	41, clear
3,	"	19, "	"	31, cloudy
4,	"	42, snow	"	40, "
5,	"	17, clear	"	26, clear
6,	"	18, "	"	30, "
7,	"	11, "	"	30, "
8,	"	6, "	"	31, "

Married,

At Franklin, on the 16th ult. by Henry Hobart, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Blackman, to Miss Caroline C. Chapman.

At Griswold, on the 23d ult. by Chandler D. Fillmore, Esq. Mr. Dwight Bailey, of Franklin, to Miss Abia Electa Cook, daughter of John Cook, Esq.

Died,

At his residence, in this town, on Saturday last, the Rev. David Austin, aged 72 years.

In Griswold, Mr. Israel Burton, aged 69 years.

In Jewett City, on the 1st ult. Capt. Willard Cutler, aged 79 years.

In this City, on Saturday the 5th inst., Capt. Oliver Geer, Packet Master, aged 31 years. Thus, in the prime of life—in the midst of his usefulness, and in the enjoyment of unlimited confidence, has been cut off, after a few short weeks illness, one of our most amiable and deserving citizens; leaving a young wife to lament her own bereavement, and, still more, to deplore the loss unexpectedly sustained by an infant daughter, now smiling in the midst of woe. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.—[Communicated.]

NORWICH LYCEUM and MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

This evening, at 7 o'clock. Question for discussion—Is War justifiable?

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

On Friday evening. Question for discussion—Ought our General Government, or State Legislatures, to interfere with the Cherokee, or other tribes of Indians, in their sovereignty over their territories?

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

THE "*National Republicans*," friends of the "American System," and of the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States, in the several towns in Windham county, are requested to meet in their several towns, and appoint a suitable number of Delegates to attend a County Convention, to be holden at the house of S. Davison, in Brooklyn, on the 16th day of February, 1831, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a suitable number of Delegates to attend a State Convention to be held at Hartford on the 23d day of February inst.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2, 1831. 1w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a gentleman's small black Portmanteau Trunk in his possession, which was taken from the Steam Boat Fanny, after she was laid up in New-York, supposing it to belong to a lady at the Eastward, whose trunk is missing. It now appears that it is not the lady's trunk, and the owner is requested to call, prove property, pay expenses, and take his trunk.

D. RAYMOND.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1831. 46

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction at the premises, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the equity of redemption on the house and lot in East Chelsea, belonging to the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, Feb. 8th, 1831. 2w46

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received a warrant to collect a State Tax of one cent on the dollar, on *list* 1829, and will meet all by *Law* liable to pay said tax in the town of Bozrah, who wish to settle their tax without cost, at the dwelling House of Noyes Sisson, in said town, on the 3d day of March next, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector.*

Bozrah, Feb. 9th, 1831. 46

NOTICE.

THE firm of Samuel S. Mosely & Co., will by mutual consent be dissolved on the 1st day of April next. All those having claims for goods will please call and take their goods previous to that time; and all notes and book accounts due them must be paid by that time, as they will after that time, if not paid, be transfered into other hands for collection. Those who are to pay their accounts in knitting, are informed Boys' Stockings, suitable for the ages of twelve and fourteen years, will be preferred. They also offer their whole stock of goods at reduced prices for cash, and most kinds country produce, to close the concern.

S. S. MOSELEY & Co.

Scotland, Jan. 31st. 1831. 4w46

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

☞ All those indebted are requested to settle their accounts immediately.

Feb. 5, 1831. 30

TO LET,

THE Store formerly occupied by Mr. Elisha Gallup, enquire of

H. H. BUCKINGHAM.

Norwich, Feb. 8th, 1830. 46

FOR SALE,

THE dwelling House, Barn, with other out buildings, now occupied by the subscriber, together with seven or eight acres of land with them. Said buildings are very well built, convenient, and pleasantly located within 100 rods of Plainfield Academy.—The land is of the first quality, well watered, and well fenced; and has a variety of peach, pear, apple and other fruit of very choice selections.

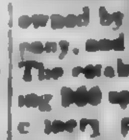
Also:—About eight acres of woodland covered with young, thrifty timber, and conveniently located. The woodland will be included with the other property or not, as may best suit the purchaser.

This establishment will be sold low and the terms of payment will be made easy.

ORIN FOWLER.

Plainfield, Feb. 4th. 1831. 3w46

FOR SALE,



The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of Mansfield, Ct. on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by Hutchins & Brown. The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 18 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, and about thirty-five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 20 miles from Hartford and 22 from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 10th of February. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH,
of Norwich
or JOS. HUTCHINS,
Canterbury

Dec 10 1830. 30

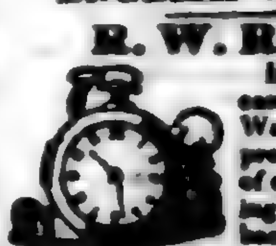
WINTER OIL.

20 bbls. Winter strained Sperm Oil, warranted to remain liquid in the coldest weather—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

ENGLISH WATCHES.

R. W. ROATH



Has just received one case superior English Watches, imported expressly by his order and of extra quality, consisting of hard dials, double backed, seconds, &c. &c. French double backs, hard dials, seconds, plain and engine turned cases, which he can warrant to be first rate time pieces.

Norwich, Feb. 8th, 1831. 46

NEW BOOKS,

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A Journal of a Tour to Malta, Greece, Asia Minor, Carthage, Algiers, Port-Mahon and Spain. By Sam'l Woodruff, Esq. Agent of the New York Greek Committee.

An Address delivered before the Convention of Teachers and other Friends of Education, which met at Hartford, Nov. 10th. By H. Humphreys, D. D.

The first volume of the Library of Education.

Bishop Griswold's Discourse.

History of the French Revolution in 1830.

Also,—Received a new supply of Huntington's State Registers, containing a Map of the State with the County and District lines marked thereon.

The Census of the State as taken in 1830, &c.

An Appendix to the American Almanac for 1831.

Jay's Exercises for the Closet, &c.

For sale all the volumes of the Family Library, a valuable, interesting and cheap work.

Feb. 8th, 1831. 46

TO RENT,

The Store on Main street, occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Buckingham, for three years past, as a Dry Goods Store. Possession given on the first of April next.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Feb. 8, 1831. 46

☞ *AN INVALUABLE REMEDY.* ☜
Tested by experience, and sustained by testimonials!!

MOST people have a remedy for Corns, as well as other complaints—but the proprietor of the long known and justly celebrated

Albion Corn Plaster!

as prepared by the late Dr. Conway, has been made acquainted with no instance of its proper application, in which it has not been preferred to all other Remedies for Corns, those painful disfigurers of the feet, and enemies to locomotion.

The *Albion Corn Plaster* softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The proprietor begs leave to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very worthy and respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable *Albion Corn Plaster*. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those who, owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your plaster cured her corns, after trying highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors, with equally good success. A man advanced in years had become so crippled with corns, as to be obliged to cut holes in his shoes to ease his feet; he had long suffered great torture and inconvenience; has lately been entirely cured by the use of your Corn Plaster, so that he can now walk with comfort, and in whole shoes.

Another Case.—A young woman living near me had become so lame in consequence of corns, as not to be able to go up and down stairs without great trouble, is now using the Plaster with the most happy success, and prospect of speedy cure.

I could refer to several other cases, were it necessary, but I have seen enough of the Plaster to satisfy me it is the best preparation in this country, or perhaps in any other, for the cure of Corns; and were its virtues generally known, I doubt whether you could prepare the article fast enough to meet the public demand.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL.

Keeper of the Toll House, South Boston Bridge.

Mr. T. Kidder,

Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.

Boston, June 17th, 1829.

*** Price 50 cents.

Debilitated Females!

The complaints familiar to the female part of the community, have long been successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. Relfe. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an infallible specific; they restore a free circulation; reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure that portion of the public, that when

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS FOR FEMALES

are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

The Pills are an approved general remedy in cases of Obstructions; Debility; Hypochondria; Green Sickness; Giddiness; Palpitation of the Heart; bad Digestion; Loathing of Food; Pain of the Stomach; Shortness of Breath upon every little motion; Sinking of the Spirits, and its consequences, a dejected countenance, and dislike for exercise and conversation.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vapourish disorders. In all cases of this description the Pills purify, invigorate and restore the disordered system.

Price $1 50 a box.

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. [illegible], next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich.

Jan. [illegible], 1831. 46

POETRY.

From the Providence American.

WINTER.

The wind, the wind, it comes with a gush,
A startling voice, and a sudden rush;
It comes in a wild and fearful breeze,
And rocks the trunks of the leafless trees,
Over the hill and over the lea,
The dreary forest and the billowy sea.
It hurries on; its effects are seen
On the desolate earth and waters green.
The old gnarled oaks so stately and tall
Totter, convulsed, and reel to their fall,
And the ocean heaves its waters high
In mountain surges against the sky.

The snow, the snow, it comes through the air
In glistening streams, like a seraph's hair;
Unspotted and pure, from its home on high,
It wings its way through a cheerless sky,
And descends upon the earth, so stainless, and cold,
To mingle here with the lowly mould.
Before the breeze, behold how it whirls
Along the meadows in graceful curls,
And over the glens and hill tops proud,
Wreaths itself brightly—a noble shroud.

'Tis a lonely hour, for the world is drear,
And earth lies dead in her winter's bier;
The silver streams have forgotten to flow,
Save as they ripple 'neath ice and snow.
Nature is chilled, and man feels the stroke,
For he hugs more closely his faithful cloak,
And hurries along in the crowded mart,
With a quickened step and a beaty start.

'Tis desolate all, save round the hearth
When the tale goes round and awakens mirth,
Then come ye within and join the choir
That circles in gladness the winter fire,
Whose converse [illegible] with knowledge blends
And the blazing faggots, that glisten there,
Shall awaken joy and drown all care.

It is here that man unfetters his soul,
And his feelings rush without control;
His better passions are brought to light,
And shine undimmed with a delicate bright;
Then hasten and join the social choir
That encircles the merry winter's fire. F.

MEDLEY.

PICTURE OF LIFE.

Happening to be present the other evening at a social party, I met one of those beautiful accomplished females, who seem born to be the delight and admiration of their friends and acquaintances. Her conversation was sprightly, full of wit and good humor, indicating a heart sensitive in the extreme, and totally void of pride and affectation. I was delighted with her society, and congratulated myself on having made an acquaintance, which promised me so many hours of social pleasure and instruction; more so, because I learnt from an intimate friend of her's present, that she was all she appeared to be, truly an ornament of her sex. She was a stranger here, having been brought up in ———, and was here only to pass a few weeks. Among the party present, were most of the first ladies in the neighborhood, who appeared very assiduous in their courtesies to her. Meeting these ladies a few evenings afterwards, I mentioned the lady with whom I had been so well pleased in the late party. 'La,' said one, 'she is no better than she should be, she has had every advantage in the world.' 'Hemph,' says another, 'if some people knew as much about some folks as I do, I guess people would not be so fond of running after their company.' 'Bless me,' says a third, 'the creature cannot live without flattery: it is the very food she feeds on—withdraw it, and she is in the dumps in a moment. Dear me, Sir, have you not heard what terrible stories have been told about her? why I thought every body in the town knew it; to be sure I dont believe there is one word of truth in them, but then one does not like to be seen with one who has such falsehoods circulated about them.' Thus they ran on for some time, when I stopped them, with, 'pray ladies, do you know of one single instance of misconduct that this young lady has been guilty of? All answered 'No.' 'Do you believe,' I asked in the sincerity of my heart, 'do you believe that she was ever guilty of any unusual acts of impropriety?' 'W-h-y, no.' 'Very well; I saw the other evening, ladies, that you were all very complaisant and courteous towards her; appearing delighted when you caught her ear.' 'Yes; you know sir, she is a stranger here, and politeness on our part requires it, besides she keeps the best company, and her society is much sought after in her own neighborhood, therefore we do not wish to offend her, for perhaps she might have it in her power to do us harm.' 'Well, why then do you slander her?' 'Slander Sir! pray do not misconceive us; we would not slander her for the world. Oh, sir, we never allow ourselves to slander any one. Really sir, we think her a very clever girl, and would not injure her for the world; but then,—but then, stop ladies,—good morning.

Such are the scenes that are daily exhibiting to the attentive observer, by people who think themselves the first in society, and perhaps, call themselves christians, and would feign belive they never slander any one.

Surely there is trouble and sorrow enough in this world, without increasing the amount by unkindly assailing our friends, and increasing our enemies by an obliquity of conduct, disgraceful in itself, and revolting to every liberal mind.

Yet alas! how often do envy, bitterness and slander, enter these sanctuaries, to blast and chill, to freeze the noblest and most endearing feelings of the human heart. From such scenes, the human mind turns with disgust, and feelings bordering almost on misanthropy.

Passion.—What is more unpleasant, and what so much derogates from the character of an amiable, beautiful, or accomplished woman, as to behold her in a passion? For a young lady to become enraged at the misdemeanor of a servant; or because her milliner failed in executing her commands in proper season; or that her dress did not precisely suit her taste; or from any other trifling motive; at once discovers the want of amiability, as well as of sufficient strength of mind to suppress her temper. Such an one would never be selected as the partner of a sensible man; such could never kindle exalted admiration, true respect, or genuine love. I do not wish to applaud those tame beings who have not a sufficiency of spirit to resent an insult, or to uphold an opinion against the obstinacy of some jackanapes fop; nevertheless all this might be done in temperate language, and with such a diffident bearing as is the true characteristic of a delicate female. What is more admirable than to witness a young and beautiful female, timidly adducing strenuous arguments in opposition to some positive theory of the lords of the creation, and while her good sense and sound doctrine carry triumph with them, to see the deep blush of virtue stealing over her forehead, at her own success. When the passions of her opponent are excited, to witness her, cool and collected and rather endeavoring to soothe than to triumph, to allay than to perplex. Deliberate firmness in any moment of conflict, or extremity, is ever commendable, and a woman who can finally gaze upon the countenance of her husband, tell him, in gentleness, of his faults, and beseech that he will endeavor for her sake and for his own, to mend them, is as nearly allied to an angel as a mortal may be.

When the French General Foy was once entering with much fervor, into a political discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and had just pronounced the word *Aristocracy*, a loud voice from the Ministerial side sternly demanded its meaning. "Aristocracy," answered he at once, and calmly—"aristocracy in the nineteenth century, is the league, the coalition of those who wish to consume without producing; to live without working, to occupy all public places without being competent to fill them; to seize upon all honors, without meriting them. That is Aristocracy!"

The White Bear.—The following anecdote evinces the hardihood of white bears. Fish, which form their chief nourishment, and which they procure for themselves, being excessively scarce, a great famine consequently existed among them, and, instead of retiring to their dens, they wandered about the whole winter through, even in the streets of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Kamschatka. One of them finding the outer gate of a house open, entered, and the gate accidentally closed after him. The woman of the house had just placed a large tea machine, full of boiling water, in the court; the bear smelt to it and burned his nose; provoked at the pain, he vented all his fury upon the kettle, folded his fore paws round it, pressed it with his whole strength against his breast to crush it, and burnt himself, of course, still more and more. The horrible growl which rage and pain forced from him, brought all the inhabitants of the house and neighborhood to the spot, and poor Bruin was soon despatched by shots from the windows. He has, however, immortalized his memory, and become a proverb of the town's people; for when any one injures himself by his own violence, they call him "the bear with the tea kettle."—Kotzebue's New Voyage Round the World.

Generosity.—A short time since, in Paris, a British officer was paying his addresses to a young lady, with her father's approbation. The officer discovered that the lover, a Frenchman, Mons. M——, whom the young lady [illegible] the estimation of the girl's father, [illegible] C— D——, was [illegible]. The officer, [illegible] that the possession of 100,000 francs would [illegible] all objections to the favored lover, with a rare [illegible] advanced the money, thus proving that [illegible] happiness of the object of his affections was dearer to him than his own.

SALE ADJOURNED.

THE Auction sale of the real estate of Mr. Daniel Roath, deceased, is adjourned to the 2d, of February, at the same hour and place.

February 2d, 1831. 3w45

NOTICE.

HAVING formed a connexion in business with my son, Levi H. Goddard, all professional business will hereafter be transacted by C. & L.H. GODDARD, at their office in Mansfield's buildings, opposite the Thames Bank.—All notes and accounts in my favor remaining unsettled at this date, must be settled forthwith, with Levi H. Goddard, who is fully authorised to settle the same.

CALVIN GODDARD.

Norwich, February 1st, 1831. 3w45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wm. P. Brown & Co. are requested to make payment before the first of March next, if they would avoid settling with an Attorney.

NATHAN BROWNELL.
WM. P. BROWN.

Windham, Feb. 1, 1831. 2w45

NOTICE.

ALL persons, residents and non residents, liable to pay the subscriber's State tax on the assessment list of 1829, in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified that I will meet them at the house of Zachariah P. Bottom, on the 17th of Feb., from 9 till 12 o'clock, and at the house of the subscriber same day from 1 till 4 o'clock P. M. All who neglect to pay on or before said day, may expect to pay travelling fees.

JAMES R. STETSON, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 1, 1831. 3w45

LOOK AT THIS!

INDIA Ruber Boots and Shoes, just received and for sale at moderate prices for quality, by

T. J. RIDGWAY

Persons wishing to guard against colds, coughs, asthma, and consumption, will do well to call.

Norwich, Feb. 2. 3w45

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership in business, under the firm of

NOURSE & CO.
SAMUEL NOURSE.
FRANCIS F. MITCHELL,
NATHAN G. STORRS.

Dec. 29, 1830. 3w44

NOTICE.

ALL those who have accounts of three months' standing with the subscriber, are requested to settle the same immediately.

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 25. 44

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber having advertised twice for a settlement of his accounts, and many of his customers, instead of calling and paying, have turned their trade to some other store, and the longer these accounts stand without being closed, the more difficult it is, I now give notice, that I shall make different arrangements in my business in the Spring, and all accounts and notes not paid by the 20th day of February, 1831, will be immediately left with an attorney for collection without any regard to favor or affection.

ASA WITTER.

Norwich, Jan. 24, 1831. 44

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE next term will commence on Tuesday, 1st of February next, under the instruction of Mr. Comstock: to whom application for admission may be made.

F. A. PERKINS, *Sec'y.*

January 26, 1831. 2w44

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1831.

Present JOHN HYDE, Judge.

THE Administratrix upon the estate of Capt. William Palmer, late of Preston, deceased, having exhibited her account of administration with the estate of said deceased, for allowance and settlement,—Thereupon ordered that said Administratrix give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 14th day of February, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich. [2w45

Attest BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1831,

Present John Hyde, Judge.

UPON the petition of Joseph W. Brewster, of Preston, in the county of New London and state of Connecticut, and John Brewster and James Gere, both of Groton, in said county, shewing to this court that the said Joseph W. Brewster is guardian to Sanford H. Sholes, and that the said John Brewster is guardian to Francis J. Sholes, and that the said James Gere is guardian to Ardelia L. Sholes; that the said Sanford H. Sholes, Francis J. Sholes & Ardelia L. Sholes are minors of said Preston, under the age of twenty-one years; that said minors are the owners in fee in common and undivided of the one-seventh part of the real estate which their grandfather, Mr. Abial Roath, late of Norwich, in said county, died possessed of, consisting of the house and other buildings, and about fifty nine and a half acres of land in said Norwich, where the said Abial, deceased, last dwelt, and also one fourth of an undivided lot of land in said Preston, containing about eight acres, under the incumbrance of a widow's dower, and also three lots of land lying in said Preston, which was formerly the property of Samuel Roath, viz. one lot containing twenty acres, with house and other buildings thereon, one lot of five acres of wood land, and one lot of twelve acres of pasture land; that said lands can not be used or rented for the advantage of said minors; and that the other owners are desirous of selling their interest therein, &c., praying for liberty from this court to sell the interest of said minors therein, as per petition on file, dated Preston, January 18th, A. D. 1831—

Thereupon ordered, That said petition be continued, to be heard at the Court of Probate to be holden in and for the said District, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the first Monday of April, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and that said guardians give public notice of the pendency of said petition, by advertising a copy of this order three weeks in succession in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, at least six weeks before said first Monday of April next. [44]

Attest, *BURREL LATHROP,* Clerk.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale five-eighths of the factory, together with all the machinery, known by the name of the Moore Factory, situated in Lebanon, lately occupied by John Scholfield, jr. The water wheel, gearing and machinery is all good, and in good order, well calculated for manufacturing satinetts or flannels, also, country work, carding, cloth dressing, &c. It is situated on a good stream of water. Attached to the factory is a dwelling house and barn, with about 5 acres of good land.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the premises.

NATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Montville, Feb. 1, 1831. tf45

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated at the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

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FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ONE DOLLAR

For a whole Ticket in the
CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 27,

To be drawn in this City, on Saturday, Feb. 12th. Capital price $3000, 1 of 1,000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 150 2 of 90, 2 of 80, 2 of 70, 2 of 60, 18 of 50, 51 of 40, 51 of 20, 51 of 10, 51 of 4, 1683 of 2, &c. &c. Tickets at $1, only, halves 50 cents. For sale at the Connecticut Lottery Office.

Orders for tickets will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Norwich, Feb. 2d, 1831. 2w45

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1831,

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of Charles Lathrop, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Joanna Lathrop, the Executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. [44]

Attest, *BURREL LATHROP, Clerk.*

PURE
SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. W. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

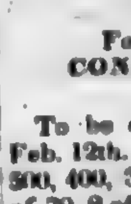
Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf 10

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 16

LATHROP & CHAPMAN will pay cash for 150 bush. Yellow Corn, and 100 do. Rye.

Jan. 14. 43

NEW & VALUABLE MEDICINES,

Just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PIPERINE, Emetine, Morphine, pure in chrystals,
Sulphate of Morphine,
Acetate of do.
Chloride of Soda; Oxalic Acid,
Sulphate Quinine,
Hydriodate of Potass; Prussic Acid,
Muriate Barytes; Iodine,
Oxymuriate Potass, &c. &c.
Oil Croton; Oil Valerian,
Genuine Black Drop prepared by Mr. Brathwaite, London.—One drop equal to four of Laudnum.

February 2d, 1831. 45

NEW
WINTER GOODS.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM
Has just received a fresh supply of
DRY GOODS,
adapted to the present season, consisting in part as follows:

FINE Merino Circassians, at reduced prices; cotton Sheetings and Shirtings; Flagg and Fancy Handkerchiefs; worsted Barraige Handkerchiefs; Plaid Silk Velvets, a new article for ladies' hose; superfine lambs' wool Hose; best horse skin and buck skin Gloves; 1 case Pelisse Wadding; Spool Thread; Ribbons; Buttons; Suspenders; Galloons; Fancy Cravats; Bonnet Reeds; Umbrellas.

—ALSO—

A few pieces of blue, green, olive and Quaker brown Broadcloths and Ladies' Cloths, which will be sold at fair prices.

Jan. 26, 1831. 3w44

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

A Thanksgiving Sermon, delivered in Lisbon, Conn., Nov. 25th. 1830, by Levi Nelson, A. M., Pastor of the first Congregational Church in that town. Price 6¼ cents.

Courier Office, Jan. 19, 1831.

OATS & CORN WANTED.

1000 bush. Oats.
300 do. Corn.

If delivered immediately a liberal price will be paid by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Jan. 25. 44

SHELL COMBS.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM is this day opening the largest and best assortment of Shell Back and Side Combs, which he has ever offered. Those who wish can now buy good and cheap.

Jan. 22. 3w44

COCOA.

PREPARED Cocoa and Cocoa Shells—just received and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Jan. 25. 44

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers.
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
2 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
2 cases Gum Shellac.
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue.
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf.
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 18.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Bett's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

NEW STORE,
OPPOSITE WILLIAM B. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the
NORWICH CHEAP STORE
A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
of the latest importations.
—Among them are—

Blue, black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,
30 pieces new style superfine Prints,
30 do. middling and low priced,
A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils.
Foreign and domestic Carpeting,
Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,
Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in less less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Cooper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel. &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

IRON & STEEL.
GILMAN & RIPLEY
Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brasier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

TYLER'S PILLS,
OR
VEGETABLE FAMILY PHYSIC.

THE nature, and hitherto extensive use and wide circulation of these pills, for nearly THIRTY YEARS PAST, show, convincingly, that they possess great utility as a FAMILY medicine. They are particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy (as they contain no mercury) for all complaints occasioned by diseases of the liver and derangements in the functions of the digestive organs. Frequent or nervous head-aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, acid stomachs, bilious colic, dropsy, in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels, requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, producing little disturbance in the system.

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and by his Agents in most of the principal Towns in the United States.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS HOYT, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 100 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicines, and catchpenny, with me have been synonyms.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of incipient consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Expectorating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same ingredients as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
GILMAN & RIPLEY
OFFER FOR SALE,

[illegible]

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drops,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Robb's lemon drops,
Gosnard's ext. lead,	" anthelmintic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromatic &c. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are counterfeited, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a low price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far as it is believed, no known possess a perfect self adjusting principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent in the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convexity, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 5, 1828.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore used, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more effective by any person having the end of the Spiral Spring so as to conform every purpose required for the relief of a cure of a ruptured rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept 21, 1830. tf

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the accommodation of the American Tract Society. The officers of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] supply of the places. Tracts sold [illegible] sold at the rate of 1000 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 47. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1831. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1711

NEW BOOKS,

RECEIVED AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A Journal of a Tour to Malta, Greece, Asia Minor, Carthage, Algiers, Port-Mahon and Spain. By Sam'l Woodruff, Esq., Agent of the New York Greek Committee.

An Address delivered before the Convention of Teachers and other Friends of Education, which met at Hartford, Nov. 10th. By H. Humphrys, D. D.

The first volume of the Library of Education.

Bishop Griswold's Discourses.

History of the French Revolution in 1830.

Also,—Received a new supply of Huntington's State Registers, containing a Map of the State with the County and District lines marked thereon.

The Census of the State as taken in 1830, &c.

An Appendix to the American Almanac for 1831.

Jay's Exercises for the Closet, &c.

For sale all the volumes of the Family Library, a valuable, interesting and cheap work.

Feb. 8th, 1831. 46

ENGLISH WATCHES.

R. W. ROATH

Has just received one case superior English Watches, imported expressly by his order and of extra quality, consisting of hard dials, double backed, seconds, &c. &c. French double backs, hard dials, seconds, plain and engine turned cases, which he can warrant to be first rate time pieces.

Norwich, Feb. 9th, 1831. 46

NEW & VALUABLE MEDICINES,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PIPERINE, Emetine, Morphine, pure in chrystals,
Sulphate of Morphine,
Acetate of "
Chloride of Soda; Oxalic Acid,
Sulphate Quinine,
Hydriodate of Potass; Prussic Acid,
Muriate Barytes; Iodine,
Oxymeriate Potass, &c. &c.
Oil Croton; Oil Valerian,
Genuine Black Drop, prepared by Mr. Brathwaite, London.—One drop equal to four of Laudnum.

February 2d, 1831. 45

PURE
SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. W. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Howes*, in *Windham*, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS,
of the first quality.
Also, a choice selection of
WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may *depend* upon having Medicine put up to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO.

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf39

SHELL COMBS.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM is this day opening the largest and best assortment of Shell Back and Side Combs, which he has ever offered. Those who wish can now buy good and cheap.

Jan. 22. 9w44

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in less less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Ramsclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
3 tons Boxes Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. R. & S. Rum,
10 hhds. old Cider Brandy,
130 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
20 boxes mould and dipped Candles,
For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 26. 27

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY
Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Ramsclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

300 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nail assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid.
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers.
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Seana,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue.
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 23.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.
Just received and now opening at the
NORWICH CHEAP STORE
A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations.
—Among them are—

Blue, black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,
30 pieces new style superfine Prints,
20 do. middling and low prized,
A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,
Foreign and domestic Carpeting,
Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,
Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

WINTER OIL.

20 bbls. Winter strained Sperm Oil, warranted to remain limpid in the coldest weather—just received and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf 10

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

LOOK AT THIS!

INDIA Ruber Boots and Shoes, just received and for sale at moderate prices for quality, by

T. J. RIDGWAY.

Persons wishing to guard against colds, coughs, asthma, and consumption, will do well to call.

Norwich, Feb. 2. 3w45

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 23

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

The extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent, as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been *cured in one hour!* by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37½ cents.

SORE AND INFLATED EYES!

The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of the delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established wash for the eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA,

Of the most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, has been checked, relieved and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for sick headache, sickness of the stomach, causes and flatulence.

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any other country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes, such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, and when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by the application of his Specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr. Conway's pamphlet, of "A lady in Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick head ache, was cured by part of a box of this Specific."

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

This agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple, as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally, to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

WHITE TEETH AND HEALTHY GUMS!

Those who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTRIFICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentrifice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of the tooth ache. The Dentrifice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

*** None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. Kidder, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover-streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and also, by his special appointment, by GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich, Ct. who are Agents for vending the same.

Dec. 27, 1830. 40

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. so da,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fas. "
Harriem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jarvit's drops,	Albion corn plaster,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

SALE ADJOURNED.

THE Auction sale of the real estate of Mr. Daniel Booth, deceased, is adjourned to the 23d, of February, at the same hour and place.

February 2d, 1831. 3w45

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction at the premises, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., the equity of redemption on the house and lot in East Chelsea, belonging to the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, Feb. 8th, 1831. 2w46

NOTICE.

THE firm of Samuel S. Mosely & Co., will by mutual consent be dissolved on the 1st day of April next. All those having claims for goods will please call and take their goods previous to that time; and all notes and book accounts due them must be paid by that time, as they will after that time, if not paid, be transfered into other hands for collection. Those who are to pay their accounts in knitting, are informed Boys' Stockings, suitable for the ages of twelve and fourteen years, will be preferred. They also offer their whole stock of goods at reduced prices for cash, and most kinds country produce, to close the concern.

S. S. MOSELEY & Co.

Scotland, Jan. 31st. 1831. 4w46

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a gentleman's small black Portmanteau Trunk in his possession, which was taken from the Steam Boat Fanny, after she was laid up in New-York, supposing it to belong to a lady at the Eastward, whose trunk is missing. It now appears that it is not the lady's trunk, and the owner is requested to call, prove property, pay expenses, and take his trunk.

D. RAYMOND.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1831. 46

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received a warrant to collect a State Tax of one cent on the dollar, on *list* 1829, and will meet all by *Law* liable to pay said tax in the town of Bozrah, who wish to settle their tax without *cost*, at the dwelling House of Noyes Bisson, in said town, on the 3d day of March next, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector.*

Bozrah, Feb. 9th. 1831. 46

NOTICE.

HAVING formed a connexion in business with my son, Levi H. Goddard, all professional business will hereafter be transacted by C. & L.H. GODDARD, at their office in Mansfield's buildings, opposite the Thames Bank.—All notes and accounts in my favor remaining unsettled at this date, must be settled forthwith, with Levi H. Goddard, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

CALVIN GODDARD.

Norwich, February 1st, 1831. 3w45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wm. P. Brown & Co. are requested to make payment before the first of March next, if they would avoid settling with an Attorney.

NATHAN BROWNELL.
WM. P. BROWN.

Windham, Feb. 1, 1831. 3w45

NOTICE.

ALL persons, residents and non residents, liable to pay the subscriber a State tax on the assessment list of 1829, in the town of Lisbon, are hereby notified that I will meet them at the house of Zechariah P. Bottom, on the 17th of Feb., from 9 till 12 o'clock, and at the house of the subscriber same day from 1 till 4 o'clock P. M. All who neglect to pay on or before said day, may expect to pay travelling fees.

JAMES R. STETSON, Collector.

Lisbon, Feb. 1, 1831. 3w45

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1831.

Present JOHN HYDE, Judge.

THE Administratrix upon the estate of Capt. William Palmer, late of Preston, deceased, having exhibited her account of administration with the estate of said deceased, for allowance and settlement,—Thereupon ordered that said Administratrix give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 14th day of February, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich. 2w45

Attest BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex; to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edenburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined *Mr. Farr's Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 38

MISCELLANY.

From the Hartford Observer.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Editor,—You, or those to whom you referred, are not alone in the fear that disadvantages may result to our benevolent institutions, from some views which are entertained relative to the scheme of Life Memberships. The principle, perhaps, has been, to a very limited extent, adopted, that a contribution at one time should exonerate the donors for future life. I think I remember a Bible Society, of which persons were constituted members for life, by the contribution of a certain sum to its friends: and it was also stipulated that they should receive each two bibles per annum, as a quid pro quo. And it is not improbable that it may have been urged, by the agents of other charitable associations, as a motive to a large donation, that it should constitute the donor a member for life; thus giving him an honorable rank among the distinguished patrons of benevolent enterprises, and at the same time exempting him from all further calls to contribute for the same objects. I can hardly believe, however, that this has been extensively done; much less that, to any extent, it has been officially sanctioned. But that our benevolent societies have been understood as acting on this principle; and that hence it has been assumed & plead, by many life members, as a correct principle, and as a sufficient reason for their declining all further contributions to the funds of such societies, is too undeniably and painfully true. It is high time such false, and mischievous, and I may add, preposterous notions were corrected.

How can it be, that the conductors of our charitable societies should claim the right of discharging, for life, a certain class of contributors, from any further sacrifices for their particular objects!

These Societies were instituted for the promotion of Christ's kingdom; they are deemed essential to the progress of his cause, and they are visibly and signally owned of Heaven. All who love the Saviour are called upon to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. And all the members of Christ's visible kingdom are most solemnly pledged, by public vows, to be devoted, for life, to the advancement of that kingdom.

And now, what man or body of men, can absolve christians from these vows—or annul these claims of the Saviour? Who has authorized our charitable societies to say to christians and to the men of the world, that for the contribution of a paltry sum, or any sum, they shall be deemed to have fulfilled their obligations to the Redeemer? What authority have they for proclaiming such a contribution, as a work of supererogation, and as covering and cancelling all the obligations of future years? By whom have they been empowered to give, on any terms to any portion of their fellow christians, or fellow men, in any department of christian benevolence, a discharge, for life, from the service of Christ? If this is—as we claim it is not—the just construction of the scheme of Life Memberships, is it not, in principle, a virtual revival, in application to Christ, of the proscribed and exploded "Corban?"

And if the right is asserted, or if in practice it is assumed, let their warrant be shown, for authorizing or encouraging any to say to the Saviour, as they cast into his treasury—"It is a gift by whatsoever thou mightest be profitted by me."

Many hundreds—may I not say thousands—of the most valued, active, benevolent and useful members of the church and of society, are enrolled as life members of our various benevolent institutions. And if these members are all to be considered as exempts—as having purchased their release, and received their discharge from all further calls,—how could these societies have taken a more suicidal course?—If we are to understand that it was on this principle the donations of these individuals were paid in, and received, and recorded as a pledge of their future exemption—then these Societies have little cause to rejoice in them as efficient benefactors and patrons.—Rather, an asterisk should be prefixed to their names, for, on this principle, they are, in a moral point of view, not "living members," but dead—dead to the vital interests of the Societies to which they belong—and so far, dead and lost to the Redeemer's Kingdom?

Multitudes of Clergymen, all over our land, by the generous contributions of their respective churches and congregations, have been made Life Members of these institutions. What was the understanding of these contributors, on this subject? Was it their object to exonerate their spiritual guides from all further sacrifices and efforts in behalf of these societies for life? What right have they thus to buy off their pastors, from the service of Christ, in these departments of duty? Was it with this understanding that those clergymen expressed their acknowledgments for such contributions? We trust that neither the people nor their ministers, had any such view.—No; the object of the churches, and of benevolent individuals in these movements, was, to enlist the feelings, and engage the influence, and arouse the energies of their pastors, in behalf of these hallowed, blessed enterprises. Their object was to bind them, for life, not as dead weights, but as living, active members, to these benevolent institutions.

Let it be further considered, that if any one may claim exemption from all further contributions in aid of any given society, on the ground that he has once paid his life subscription; all life members may, with the same propriety, advance the same plea. And even the very managers of these societies may bring forward the same excuse for withholding their active services. Let all the life members act on this principle, which is unhappily adopted by some, and what would become of these institutions? The fact is, upon these life members, must these societies place their chief reliance, under God. As members for life, they are pledged to a permanent and active patronage of these institutions; and in every place of their residence, they are the *very* men to whom, on any emergency arising, the first application should be made for help, as having enrolled their names among the stable friends and sworn supporters of the cause. They should be the last men, who should be suspected of shrinking from their duty.

Should request for assistance, in sustaining or advancing the general interests of Christ's Kingdom, be made to a professor of religion, would it not excite special wonder, should the reply be made,—'Oh, I am a life member of the church! and in becoming such, I have subjected myself to serious trials and sacrifices: I have forsaken father and mother, and left all to follow Christ. And why do you come to me for aid? Surely I have done my part.'

Should this strange language not stifle at once all hope, would not the ready answer be given,—'What you state as your apology, was the very ground of my application. I came to you as a member of Christ's visible kingdom, and as having professedly forsaken all to follow him. Knowing you stood thus pledged to him, I deemed it most suitable to look to you, rather than to aliens and strangers, for the aid which his suffering cause demands.'

And now, if on application to any one in behalf of a benevolent Society it should be said, 'I have already contributed largely to the funds of that institution, & am enrolled among its Life Members:' would not, on the same principle, the reply be ready—'I know it; I know it: and for this very reason I called upon you: for I felt assured your patronage would not be withheld! I felt assured that you were not the man to turn a deaf ear to the demands of Christ, to the calls of the church, and to the supplicating cries of perishing millions.'

But, Mr. Editor, if these are the men to draw back, let us look into the matter a little farther. We will ask, what dictated their life subscriptions to these Societies? Was it a sincere, determined and principled regard to the interests of Christ's Kingdom? Or did they perceive that the character of the times was such that they must needs do something for these objects: and seeing that calls for aid were numerous and likely to be, from year to year, more frequent and urgent, did they cast about to discover the most compendious method of satisfying and silencing these importunate claims, with the greatest security to reputation, and the shallowest draft upon the purse? And have they with this view, embraced the scheme of Life Subscriptions, as a most fortunate speculation? And having with a great price obtained their freedom, and procured as they imagine an honorable discharge from all future claims, do they commend themselves as having been abundantly "rich toward God," and feel happy in being now at liberty to heap up treasures for themselves and their children, without liability to any further molestation? Is this their love to Christ? Is this their zeal for the advancement of his cause? Is this their practical construction of their perhaps oft repeated prayer, 'Thy kingdom come?'

Suppose that they have been thus, for a series of years, supporting themselves, conveniently, with each of our charitable societies: or that they have paid down, at a dash, the full amount of subscription, to constitute them members for Life, of all our benevolent institutions.

Now—if we may plea from a [illegible], Mr. Editor, will you call them? Dreamers [illegible] of benevolence? Was there ever a more [illegible] misnomer? No, my dear Sir, [illegible] do not purchase a discharge. They do not such, nor will they accept a discharge from the service of their Master. They will account it their privilege and happiness to promote His cause, with their treasures and their toils, while life shall last; and until they hear him call to them from Heaven, 'Well done, good and faithful servants; enter ye into the joy of your Lord.'

And may we not hope that such will be the determination and the course, of all the Life Members of our benevolent institutions? C.

The following quotations of Mr. WIRT, in his defence of Judge Peck, is copied from the National Intelligencer of the 24th ult. His remarks on the liberty of the press, and the extraneous circumstances that had been brought to bear on the prosecution, are worthy the high character which is sustained by the Orator throughout the country:

He regretted that he had been the unwilling cause of so much delay in the progress of this trial, and thanked the honorable court for the humanity of the indulgence which they had extended towards him.—His friend might also have consumed much more time, in the opinion of some, than was necessary; but it would be recollected that two-thirds of that time had been used in reading precedents from books. In a case in which the respondent was so deeply concerned, it would be a dereliction of duty on the part of his counsel, if they were to relinquish any of the ground which the honorable managers had deemed material to their argument; and time had probably been saved by the reading of the books which had been produced by his colleague. It would not be necessary to read them again. He should content himself with bestowing upon them a few passing remarks when he should come to the cases which they presented. Some topics, which had, he could not but presume, been introduced for effect, it would be necessary to notice. In doing so, he begged to be understood as treating the honorable managers with every possible respect. He knew the amiable, upright and enlightened qualities which adorned them.—Whatever they had deemed of importance, he could not be so presumptuous as to pass by unregarded.—It had been stated, that the House of Representatives, by a large majority, in which party had no share, had voted this impeachment. What was the object of that remark? Why was it introduced here? Could it enter into the consideration of this honorable court, whether the House of Representatives had been hasty or not—whether party had influenced them in the vote which they gave for this impeachment? Would it be decorous in the respondent, or in those who were connected with him, to impeach their proceedings? He knew too well his duty to that honorable House, to this honorable court, and to his humble self, to step so far out of his way as to question the motives for this impeachment. The House of Representatives were the grand inquest of the nation. Their article of impeachment against Judge Peck was the finding of the grand jury. Would it be proper, in a case before a petit jury, for counsel to appeal to the proceedings of the grand jury; to say that they had, by a large majority, [illegible] by party spirit, found a bill of indictment? Would not the court, in that case, stop the counsel, and say to him—Sir, we have nothing to do with the grand jury, or its motives; we are to try this case upon its merits, without reference to what passed in the grand jury, on the subject? The finding of the grand inquest is simply the accusation. The honorable House had not come here to sacrifice a victim whom they had fore-doomed to destruction. They had done nothing more than to declare, that the offence with which the respondent had been charged, was worthy of a trial. The respondent was not there, before the honorable House, upon his trial. They had sent him here to be tried. What was the fundamental feature of a trial of that sort? It was, that the accused was presumed to be innocent until he had been found guilty. But, if the remark of which he was now complaining were to have weight, that principle would be reversed. The accused was to be presumed to be guilty until proved to be innocent. He hoped to hear no more of the majority, or the motive by which this impeachment had been instituted by the honorable House. He considered such remarks improper. The respondent stood here unknown, almost alone, a stranger from the wilds, to breast the storm of this impeachment. He trusted to this honorable court for a fair trial, and relied upon the correctness, and innocence, and purity of his own conduct, for an honorable acquittal. He would be tried by the simple, naked facts of the case, and not by the dramatic exhibition of fancied analogies which they had witnessed. Was the respondent to be involved in the turpitude of all the wicked Judges of England; in the guilt of the sanguinary Jefferys, the [illegible] Scroggs, and the tyrant Bromley? He trusted not—he hoped that he would be tried upon his own merits alone.

He admonished the honorable managers, that something was continually occurring to remind us of the infirmity of human reason contending against human prejudice. This must teach charity to all. He apprehended the existence of some extraordinary prejudice, which had influenced and informed the spirit of this prosecution. He, too, might be the victim of prejudice; of that friendship which a close intimacy had produced with the respondent. He admitted an equality of infirmity with the honorable managers. This honorable court would decide between them. To what other cause than prejudice could be imputed the language in which the respondent had been held up as a judicial tyrant, a petty provincial Judge, a monster walking over the fallen bodies of the Constitution and laws of his country? The picture of wickedness and horror had been sent as far as the press could range, as far as the wings of genius and eloquence could send it. Many a father in the remote parts of the country had read this account with feelings of abhorrence. With the paper in his hand, he had probably said to his son, See! what a monster is now before the Senate of the United States! If your country should ever elevate you to public station, never become such a monster as this Peck. He may no doubt have had respectable parents; he may have once been respectable himself; but see what a monster of crime, of abuse and tyranny, he has now become! How long would it not be, before this cruel error could be corrected—before it would be seen, upon the testimony of the most respectable gentlemen, that this monster was one of the most mild, gentle, kind and courteous of human beings; accessible, that in the language of one of the witnesses, he was dear to all who knew him? He could not help ascribing the terrible picture which had been drawn of the respondent to [illegible] He adverted to other topics of which the honorable managers appeared to him to have taken a discoloured and distorted view.

The respondent had been represented as an enemy to the freedom of the Press; a privilege sacred to all. He was represented to have assailed it. This judicial enemy was described as having walked over the prostrate liberty of the Press, and as having attempted to crush it. [illegible] Where had he uttered any sentiment of [illegible] towards the liberty of the Press? Not here, certainly. But he had done so in his defence before the House of Representatives, which had been introduced as evidence here for the purpose of establishing the charge against the Respondent. Look at that defence, and see whether he has treated the liberty of the press with contempt. "It is said, that, in [illegible] [illegible] the Liberty of the Press?" What is the Liberty of the Press? And in what does it consist? [illegible] a right to vilify the tribunals of the country, and to bring them into contempt, by gross and wanton misrepresentations of their proceedings? Does it consist in a right to obstruct and corrupt the streams of Justice, by prejudging the public mind with regard to causes depending before those tribunals, before they are heard? Is this a correct idea of the Liberty of the Press?

If so, the defamer has a character as free as the winds, provided he resorts to the Press for the propagation of his slander; and, under the protecting sanction of the liberty of the press, hoary age and virgin innocence lie at his mercy. This is not the idea of the Liberty of the Press which prevails in courts of justice, or which exists in any sober or well regulated mind. The Liberty of the Press is among the greatest of blessings, civil and political, so long as it is directed to its proper object, that of disseminating correct and useful information among the people. But this greatest of blessings may become the greatest of curses, if it shall be permitted to burst its proper barriers. The river Mississippi is a blessing to the country through which it flows, so long as it keeps within its banks, but it becomes a scourge and a destroyer when it breaks them.—The Liberty of the Press has always been the favorite watch-word of those who live by its [illegible]. It [illegible] from their [illegible], in all, and every [illegible], the perpetual [illegible] on the lips of all [illegible] Oswald attempted to screen himself under its cover in the case which has been cited from the 1st Dallas.—But the attempt was in vain. The Court taught him the difference between the liberty of the Press and the licentiousness of the Press; and, in like [illegible] [illegible] to raise an impeachment against the Judge for that sentence, the House of Delegates [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the Liberty of the Press was a [illegible] [illegible] to cover every thing done in its name, [illegible] in the form of a [illegible]

lication could never have been considered as a contempt of court. In all the reported cases, in which those publishers have been called to answer for a contempt, wherever the defence has appeared in the report, it is the liberty of the Press which is the perpetual theme. It is uniformly claimed to be the right of the citizen to question the acts of all public men, and the changes are continually rung on that palladium of human rights and human happiness—the liberty of the Press; as if human rights and human happiness could be promoted by the prostration and destruction of Courts of justice, or by poisoning their streams in the fountain head. It is unnecessary to pursue this object. The Judge has never pretended that his opinions are not to be questioned. He insists however, that they are to be questioned only according to the laws of the land. One mode of questioning them, under those laws, is by appeal to a superior court; and, after the subjected matter shall have been finally decided, another mode of questioning them is by respectful discussion, either in the public prints or elsewhere. In the present case, the first mode of questioning the opinion, that by appeal, had been resorted to. For the 2d mode, that of respectful discussion, the case was not ready, because the subject-matter had not been disposed of finally, and, even if it had been, it has been shown that there was no semblance of investigation in this article; no pretence of discussion of any kind. It was sheer misrepresentation; and it does not follow, that, because an opinion of a court may be respectfully discussed, it may, therefore be misrepresented; much less that it may be so misrepresented as not only to impair the confidence of the public in the dignity, intelligence, and purity of the tribunal, but to render both the Judge and the Court, objects of universal contempt, scorn and ridicule; and, least of all, that in doing this, a strong prejudice shall also be infused into the public mind with regard to causes still pending in the Court." Was this, demanded Mr. Wirt, a blow at the liberty of the Press? Was there here any assail at the liberty of the Press?—Was the declaration, that it was the greatest of human blessings confined to the dissemination of truth and intelligence among the People, an attempt to bring the liberty of the Press into contempt? Was not the doctrine here laid down by the Judge the sound doctrine concerning the liberty of the Press? And would it not meet the approbation of all, except the libeller? To be useful, the liberty of the Press must be restrained. The principle of restraint was impressed upon every part of creation. By restraint the planets were kept in their orbits. The earth performed its regular evolutions by the restraint of the centrifugal force operating upon it. The vine would shoot into rank luxuriance if not under the restraint of the laws of nature, by which every thing was preserved within its proper bounds. Was every thing on earth impressed with this principle; and was not the liberty of the Press to be restrained to the performance of its rightful functions of propagating truth for just ends? It was not always those that were loudest in their clamors for the liberty of the Press, who were its best friends. There be those who, when they hear these bursts of genius and eloquence upon the liberty of the Press' could say, like poor Cordelia—

"Unhappy that I am, I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth; I love your majesty
According to my bond; nor more, nor less."

He thought there had been no occasion for the remarks which had been made on this subject. Judge Peck loved the liberty of the Press with as much purity as those who had been so loud in its praises. If he had, in the commencement of his trial, been subjected to a commentary so severe, what might not be expected in its sequel? It had been charged upon the respondent, that he had dared to attempt to buy off the impeachment by an intimation that he was entitled to consideration and exemption, because he had decided in the case of Soulard, in favor of the United States. It had been alleged that he had tried to buy off the House of Representatives by dirty acres. If he had done so, he was a vile and degraded man, and, he would add, one of the most consummate fools that ever sat upon the bench. But where had he said this? At the close of his defence, he observed, that upon the whole, Judge Peck declares, that, in this proceeding, he was actuated by a sense of official duty. He considered it his duty to sustain the dignity and authority of the court over which he had been appointed to preside; he considered it due to the Government which he represented; due to the tribunal, and due to the suitors whose rights were committed to its protection, to punish this contempt as he did punish it. He did consider himself, and does still consider himself, as sustained at every step, by the highest authority. He believed it, conscientiously, to be his solemn and imperious duty to make the example which he did make, more especially in relation to the country in which he holds his courts, and the nature of the claims which he was called on to adjudicate, and which had produced this agitation. If, in so doing, he has erred, he has erred in company with judicial characters with whom any judge may be proud to associate; and he has yet to learn that such an error would be a high misdemeanor in the sense of the constitution of the United States. Judge Peck is perfectly aware of the purposes to be answered by removal, and is, therefore, not at all surprised at the pertinacity with which it has been sought for the last four years. Whether these purposes are such as the interests of the United States call upon them to countenance, by ordering further proceedings in the case, is a question for others not for Judge Peck. Confident he is, that if he had been made of more pliant materials, and could have reconciled it to himself to consult his repose, rather than his sense of duty, the House would not have been troubled with this inquiry. Was this, sir, a proposition to buy off impeachment? Was this the language of a man crouching under the charge which had been alleged against him? There was no attempt here, to screen himself by a bribe; by an appeal to the interest of the honorable House of Representatives. It was the language of a man indignantly asserting his innocence, and turning upon his accuser. It was no attempt to buy off punishment. Let candid and honorable men read & decide for themselves. There was another circumstance which he felt himself called upon to notice with unspeakable regret. He had heard of it with pain, while confined to his bed. The respondent, held up, as he had been, before these crowded galleries, and this assembled multitude, as a judicial monster, a petty provincial tyrant; thus caricatured, impaled and crucified, before this nation, with those lacerated feelings, having occasion to speak to a point of evidence, he had betrayed an emotion with his trembling hand; a tear had started from his eye. Was it wonderful that the respondent, innocent and simple-hearted as a child, with his reputation at hazard; with an aged parent, whose grey hairs he did not wish to send down to the grave with sorrow, should have thus betrayed his feelings on the occasion? Yet, an honorable manager [Mr. Wickliffe] had represented him as shedding feigned tears, crocodile tears, before this assembly and this nation. Did the honorable manager recollect the prosecution of Sir Walter Raleigh, by Sir Edward Coke? Did he remember the spirit in which that prosecution had been conducted? Did he recollect that Sir Edward Coke had stigmatized that gallant soldier as a *spider of hell?* Let him ask the honorable manager which character he would rather bear with posterity—that of Sir Walter Raleigh or Sir Edward Coke? He had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the honorable manager; he well knew that unkindness and barbarity were far removed from his heart. What then, but some unaccountable prejudice could have induced those remarks? They had gone to the world. It would be a long time before this trial would go before the world, to correct the impressions which the representations of honorable managers had made. He had, therefore, been anxious to show that the respondent was not the official monster that he was charged with being; that he had not violated the liberty of the press; that he had not attempted to buy off this impeachment; that he was amiable, patient, and forbearing, both as a man and a judge, and that the epithets applied to him had been the effect of prejudice, of heated and perverted imaginations, having no foundation in fact.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Spectator, February 2.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

Troubles in France;—conviction and sentencing of the Ex-Ministers;—threatened counter Revolution;—resignation of Lafayette;—changes in the French Ministry;—independence of Belgium;—march of the Russians upon Poland;—troubles in England and Ireland.

The packet announced as being "below," yesterday, came up in the afternoon, and the Canada has arrived in addition—having sailed on the 8th, ultimo. By these arrivals the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received the usual supply of foreign papers, embracing London of the 6th, and Liverpool of the 8th January—both inclusive. The contents of these papers are full of importance.

The French government has passed through an hour of great and imminent peril, which it is to be hoped, will not return. The trial of the Ex-Ministers has concluded on the 21st of December, and the prisoners have all been sentenced to be stripped of their titles and honors, and to perpetual imprisonment. The Parisian mob, however, thirsted for the blood of the unfortunate men, and had it not been for the great loyalty and firmness on the part of the National Guards, and great energy and wisdom in the government, they would have been successful, and another revolution would have followed.

The removal of the Ex-Ministers back from the place of trial, to their old quarters, was a bold stroke, exceedingly well devised and executed. It was a measure from which Lafayette shrunk; but the Minister was inflexible in his purpose, and was successful. This measure, alone, probably saved the country.

The sentence upon the Ex-Ministers is one of great severity, and, in ordinary times, unnecessarily so.—But perhaps the Peers could do no less, and considering the excited state of the mob, Polignac and his colleagues may felicitate themselves that they have escaped with their lives. When the excitement shall have subsided the term of imprisonment may be diminished, or commuted altogether into a decree of banishment.

These papers likewise announce the resignation of Gen. Lafayette, as commander-in-chief of the National Guard.—His speech on the occasion is given below. This resignation, and the withdrawal of several of the ministers from the cabinet, have resulted from the recent feverish events. He is succeeded in the command of the Parisian National Guard by Count Lobau one of the aids of the late Emperor.—There seems to have been something even beyond this to induce a change of Ministry, and the retiring of several of Lafayette's friends and associates among whom are Dupont de l'Eure, Keeper of the Seals; Odillon Barrot, Prefect of the Seine; M. Mathieu Dumas, Inspector General of the National Guard; Gen. Carbonel, Chief of the Staff, and M. Joubert, Director-General of the Taxes.

The Poles are making spirited exertions to maintain the rights they have so lately and unexpectedly asserted; but the Autocrat, as it will be seen, has declared war upon the rebels, and his troops, in great force, are in full march against them.

STATE OF PARIS.

Paris, Wednesday evening, Dec. 22.

You will perceive by the Journals of this day, that the process against the ex-Ministers has terminated by the infliction of a severe but secondary sentence—loss of civil rights, and perpetual imprisonment, instead of the extreme penalty of death. The sentence was not promulgated to the Parisian public last night. On the contrary, among the crowds assembled at a late hour around the Luxembourg, it was generally stated at 9 and 10 o'clock, that Polignac and Peyronnet were doomed to capital punishment, and the others to a heavy sentence of fine and imprisonment.

The prisoners were removed at half past 4 o'clock from their prison in the Petit Luxembourg to the Castle of Vincennes, under circumstances somewhat extraordinary, and which are only imperfectly stated in the papers of this day.

General Lafayette had repeatedly, during the day, rode out and addressed groups of the people assembled in the neighboring streets. This venerable patriot assured them that justice would be done upon the prisoners according to the laws of the land, but that vengeance should not be inflicted upon one of them by popular violence, until his life was first sacrificed in their defence. The people, as on the previous day, generally cheered their ancient champion; but some cried "Down with Lafayette." The old soldier remarked that liberty had never been secured by a tumultuous interference with the laws; and at length, when irritated for a moment by some hisses, he exclaimed, "Who are you in that corner? I know the brave defenders of liberty, but your faces are strange to me; on the 29th July I do not remember to have seen you at our barricades."

As I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, the crowds, though pressed back by the military almost as far as the quays, were still congregating and shouting, and receiving recruits from the Faubourg, St. Antoine and St. Marceau. This news having reached the head-quarters of the staff at the Luxembourg, Count Montalivet, the Minister of the Interior, immediately repaired to General Lafayette and his staff, who were then with him in the gardens of the Luxembourg, to consult upon the immediate removal of the prisoners to Vincennes. Gen. Lafayette at once raised his hand against the attempt; said they were quite safe where they were, in an encampment of 20,000 National Guards, 4,000 soldiers of the line, three corps of cavalry, and the direct personal influence of the best of France; and that he, at all events would not undertake the responsibility of their removal. "O God!" said the old General, "what would all our feelings be, if a single shot from any miscreant took effect upon one of those prisoners, or if one of the National Guards failed in his duty at the approach of night-fall, through terror of a crowd?"—Colonel Feathamel, Colonel Lavocat, General Detorre, (of the Artillery,) Colonel Fabvier, (of Greece,) and other officers on the staff duty, said they saw no danger, provided they had the prisoners once enclosed in a small cavalry escort, and no movement of any kind made by the National Guards, the sound of which could be heard among the people then at the lower end of the streets.

Count Montalivet then at once decided upon their removal, declaring, that as Minister of the Interior, he was ready to take the whole responsibility upon himself, and he instantly sent an express to General Daumesnil to be ready forthwith for the reception of his old guests, and to have all the lamps in the passage of the Castle lighted. Count Montalivet instantly ordered his own caleche, which was in attendance, to be led to the small new door (so well fortified by iron bars and guards, as I have already had occasion to mention to you;) and Colonel Fabvier was at the same time despatched with a small escort of cavalry to be ready to receive the caleche at the beginning of the next street leading to the Boulevards. Colonel Feathamel went at once to the prisoners, who had just partaken of some refreshment in their dining-room, he simply mentioned to Prince Polignac and Count Peyronnet, that they and their colleagues were to accompany him at once; their hats were handed to them; but they had not time for even taking away their papers, or a change of dress,—they walked slowly, and with evident surprise through the small apartments, and narrow winding passage of their prison, till they reached the small outer door, where the caleche with a pair of horses was ready; it was a small vehicle, and only with convenience calculated to accommodate four persons. The leather cover was quickly drawn, and in such a hurry, that nearly all the glasses which were fixed in it were broken.—Colonel Feathamel handed them into the carriage, while the staff officers with Count Montalivet mounted the cavalry horses ready saddled for service on the spot, and set out at an easy pace through the lines of National Guards which occupied the adjacent streets. The National Guards within the prison, and who saw the prisoners as they passed, did not know what to comprehend of this movement. Several infantry and cavalry soldiers asked the staff officers, who rode at the side of the vehicle, what this procession meant; and Col. Fabvier's escort, which joined at its proper station, was equally interrogated. The movement was executed as soon as it was made, and in thirty-six minutes after their departure from the Petit Luxembourg, the prisoners were lodged in their old apartments at the Castle of Vincennes, not having, during the way, uttered one syllable, and being apparently astounded at the occurrence. Polignac was particularly dejected, perhaps he remembered the terrible example of the Duke d'Enghien in the fosse of his prison; and with the knowledge that a capital sentence for high treason here is executed forthwith, he disliked (as he well might) the ominous proximity of his dungeon to the simple and affecting grave of his former Bourbon friend. The moment the prisoners were lodged in this place of strength and safety, General Duterre went express to the King, who was pleased at hearing the prompt manner in which the removal was effected.

At ten o'clock, however, the sentence was read to the prisoners by a huissier of the Court of Peers.—They received it with perfect calmness and resignation.

You are aware that the deliberation of the Court of Peers is secret, but I can tell you that only one voice was raised with the word Not Guilty generally; there were 141 voices for the sentence which was passed, 20 were for mitigating that sentence against Chantelauze and de Ranville.

Odillon Barrot, the Prefect of the Seine, has this day published another proclamation to his fellow-citizens, in which he has applauded their justice and generosity, and informed them of the sentence on the ex-Ministers, and of their being permitted just to prolong a painful and infamous existence.

Postscript.—Wednesday Evening, 5 o'clock.—The state of this city up to the time I close this letter, is disturbed; the National Guards are incessantly under arms; groups of workmen run about crying for the blood of the ex-Ministers; Polytechnic boys, and students, are again said to be with these groups; but I have not seen such allies, though I have observed several of the crowds and heard from many of the students that the imputation against them is false.—Cartridges were last night found in piles in the workshops of the Faubourg St. Antoine. The authorities are all on the alert. Several more arrests have been made this day; but all, I believe, among workmen. The Government say that there are conspirators in this city, of rank. Why, then, not seize them? The fact is, from what I am passing under my own eyes, the mob have place their *chief strength* upon the feebleness of the Ministers. There is no want of vigour and firmness in the Council, and honour and virtue are not the qualities which command and control the turbulent in times of impending danger. I am just informed that crowds have gone forth to Vincennes. Those who want to cross the drawbridge of that fortress will, however, have no easy task. The Government say that 800 brigands are the right arm of this commotion—300 of the street mob are already in custody. I still see nothing alarming, if the throne is surrounded by a Government of decision & promptitude, and there alone appears to me the danger.

For instance, last night the regiments of the line bivouacking in the court of the Palais Royal, and squatted like Canadian Indians around their watch fires, were chanting the Parisienne and Marseillois Hymns, just under the windows of the King, while holding a Council. If Marshal Soult were in the Palace, one would ask him, is this military discipline? The people were of course outside the rails joining in full chorus with these military songsters.

All the shops are now shut in the Palais Royal.—People are every where congregating, and so are the National Guards.

At night fall again, people apprehend a serious continuance of this disorder. The King has shown himself at the balcony, and in the court of the Palais Royal. He was well received; but the mob still continue vociferous. Various deputations of students and young soldiers have been with the King this day, to testify their allegiance.—Morning Paper.

Paris, Dec. 22.

The Palace of the Luxembourg was last night defended by 6,000 men actually on duty, with a reserve of 6,000 more. The avenues leading to it were guarded by at least as many. The number of people held in check by them at eight o'clock could not have been less than 50,000. The principal bodies of these occupied, throughout their whole length, the Rues de Seine and Dauphine, extending in one direction to the Quay, in the other entirely across the Pont Neuf. At that time their cries and shouts were alarming.—When, however, they had broken the lamps on the Pont Neuf and in the Rue Dauphine, and were consequently in comparative darkness, the effect of their shouts *a la mort* became frightful. About 300 of them repaired to the Louvre to carry off the cannon, but were repulsed without being irritated by the advice of the Commanding Officer to go home and sleep, and call again in the morning.

About a quarter past eight o'clock an officer of the National Guard had, in my hearing, the imprudence to be guilty of a falsehood that may, even yet, be productive of mischief. The people were shouting in the manner I have described, and were encouraging each other to press on, when the officer in question came forward and said, "Be satisfied; Polignac and Peyronnet are condemned to death—the others to banishment."

The news flew like wildfire among the multitude. Yells of "Bravo!" resounded on every side. In an hour afterwards the streets were almost entirely cleared.

I was awoke at half-past six o'clock this morning by the beating of the rappel, which was renewed every half hour afterwards until 10 o'clock, by which time nearly the whole of the National Guard of Paris was on foot.

I know that the Government hopes that all danger has passed away. I know that the officers at the head of the military force of every description are determined to do their duty. I know that in consequence one half of Paris is in as perfect security and tranquillity as if no such event as the trial of the Ministers had taken place, and my apprehensions of further danger have in a Northern part of the city been smiled at by friends, to whom I express them, but I think "I know my men," and am qualified to make deductions, which may, after all, be falsified by the facts; but I confess that up to this instant, 12 o'clock, my fears of insurrection remain undiminished.

Two o'clock.—I have just returned from the neighborhood of the Luxembourg, where every thing I could perceive is in direct opposition to the announced belief of Government that no further danger need be apprehended, although I know that as much care to conceal the extent of the precautions resorted to has been used as was with safety practicable. For example—a regiment of the line occupies the nave and aisles of the Church of St. Sulpice. Many thousands of National Guards and soldiers of the line are similarly kept out of view in the interior Luxembourg.—The people have begun to assemble and express rage.

The Palais Royal is crowded. The gates will soon be closed. The court-yard is occupied by troops.

A deputation of the students of the Polytechnic School is said to have had an audience of the King this morning, when they declared that their lives or those of the ex-ministers should be sacrificed—the whole school having sworn unanimously to that effect. They required an order on General Daumesnil that the prisoners be delivered up to them, which was of course refused.

For the truth of this I cannot pledge myself; but I know that several of those young men have proceeded to Vincennes, the whole road to which from Paris is thronged with people, mingled with National Guards, gone there to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce the surrender of the prisoners.

Half-past Two.—Several battalions of the National Guards are marching in the direction of the Palais Royal.

The new version of the visit of the Students to the King is, that they concurred in the judgment, & only wanted arms to defend the Constitution. This is a most important circumstance if true.

In the Rue St. Denis the people are said to be assembled, crying, *Mort a Polignac, et au traitre Lafayette!*

The troops are drawn up in every public place of Paris. In the Place Louis XV. the National Guards of the Banlieu are paraded. Behind them a battalion of the Paris Guard. Every avenue leading to the Chamber of Deputies is strongly guarded. In front of the Louvre thousands of troops are drawn up. In the Place des Victoires a battalion is drawn up, but which occasionally patroles the neighborhood.

About 150 of the Guard Municipal, at the head of a large body of the people, broke a line of National Guards in the Rue de l'Observance, but on reaching the Odeon they were stopped by a battalion of the National Guards, who met them with fixed bayonets.

The Garde Municipal is composed of men who all fought in July. The shops are shut in many parts of the town. I regret to say that the people of the Faubourgs are pouring into town.

So far I write under the impression of alarm.

Resignation of Gen. Lafayette as the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards.

The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th Dec. was numerously attended in consequence of the extraordinary degree of interest excited by recent occurrences. The Chamber was proceeding to the discussion of the law relative to the National Guard, when General Lafayette entered, and was received with universal applause, upwards of one hundred members going up to him and shaking his hand.—The General then went to the President and, after a short conversation with him, addressed the Chamber as follows:

"In a neighboring nation it is the custom when a citizen retires from a distinguished office, for him to come before his fellow-citizens, and explain the cause, and I am sure that the Chamber will grant me the same favor. I always have considered that the post of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of France was incompatible with a constitutional monarchy, except under circumstances of the most absolute necessity. It was this conviction that led me, in 1790, when 3,000,000 of National Guards wished to elect me their commander, at the Federation of 14,000 Deputies, to apply to the Constituent Assembly, and urge them to issue a decree in opposition to this desire. Such still was my opinion when the Lieutenant-general of the Kingdom, who has since become our King, wished me to accept the same appointment, and I felt myself bound to accept it, but always retaining the intention of laying it down, as soon I was satisfied that it was no longer necessary for me to retain it, earlier if peace remained unbroken, but at a later period had war ensued. The declared opinion of the Chamber has hastened the period, and out of respect for it I have not waited till the law was submitted to the other branches of the state. It is merely matter of date; but I should be deeply hurt if any one imagined—and no one who has been acquainted with me during the last fifty-four years of my life, can believe—that my conduct has been dictated by any personal feeling. I will go further and say, that this opinion of the Chamber has afforded me an opportunity. The high authority with which I was invested has given umbrage which you, gentlemen, must have heard of; and this umbrage has even been felt in certain diplomatic circles. The cause is now at an end, and I have no other honor than that of being one of your colleagues. One word more, gentlemen, I should not have given in my resignation, which the King has accepted with all that goodness he has ever shown towards me before the crisis we have now happily got over was at an end.—At this time my conscientious love of public order is satisfied, but I cannot say the same of my conscientious love of liberty. We must all recollect the programme announced at the Hotel de Ville—a popular throne, supported by republican institutions. It was accepted, but we have not all put the same construction upon it; it has not always been interpreted by the councils of the King, in the same sense in which it was understood by me, who am more impatient than others that it should be realized; and whatever may have been my personal independence in all situations, I feel myself at the present moment more at my ease in discussing my opinions with you. For the rest, there are points upon which we shall always be in accord—we shall ever be united against our enemies, whether at home or from abroad. I still think, that in the measures taken in the revolution of July, not only did that which we verily believed was for the best, but, that we did all that was possible to be done. I am the more convinced of this, since I have become intimately acquainted with the personage we have placed on the throne. On throwing off my uniform I have not changed my motto, "Liberty, Public Order." Besides, how many legal means we have of expressing our thoughts and making our wishes known, as far as there is the Tribune of this Chamber, and for every citizen there is the press, which has rendered the country so many services; and then there is the peaceable mode of petitions. Having thus yielded to my desire of laying all my sentiments before you, I trust I shall still and ever retain your esteem and friendship."

REPORT TO THE KING.

Paris, December 26.

"Sire—M. Le General La Fayette has offered his resignation as Commandant-General of the National Guard of the Kingdom. Applications were made to the General, that he should renounce the resolution, which has afflicted the heart of your Majesty, and has deprived France of his great services. The resolution of General La Fayette was fixed; the admirable conduct of the National Guard of Paris, in every circumstance where it had to defend the liberty and public order, merits the praise of the country.

"I have the honor to propose to your Majesty to name Count Lobau, Lieutenant-General, as Commandant-General of the National Guard of Paris.

(Signed) "Montalivet."

(Extract, time will not permit us to give the whole.)

Brave National Guards—You will partake of my regret in learning that General Lafayette has persisted in his resignation. I flattered myself that I should have seen him longer at your head, and animating your zeal by his example, and by the great services he has rendered the cause of liberty. I feel his resignation the more, as he has but a short time to live. This brave General took a glorious part to maintain order in the late agitation. I find another consolation in naming Count Lobau Commandant-General of the National Guards of Paris. He joined and partook in your dangers and in your glory on the memorable days of July; his brilliant military qualities and his patriotism rendered him worthy to command this Citizen Militia, by which I am proud to be surrounded; and have given me new pledges of their confidence and affection. Louis Philippe.

Paris, Dec. 28.

The motives which led to the resignation of Lafayette, are thus stated in one of the papers:—

The Chamber of Deputies, apparently alarmed for reform, passed a vote enacting that the National Guards should not be permitted to choose their own General.

The consequence of this vote would have been the removal of Lafayette; but this ungrateful, unpopular, and perilous step was to have been obviated by a direct appointment from the King. To this, however, the patriotic General would not submit. Subsequently the King sent for "his old and long attached friend," and the invitation was accepted.

On Friday evening, Dec. 24th, a resolution was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, declaring the office held by Gen. Lafayette, as commander-in-chief of the National Guards, unnecessary.

Paris, Sunday, Dec. 26.

The necessary consequence of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies last Friday evening, upon the new organization of the National Guard, was the removal of General Lafayette from the command of that body, with, however, the perfect understanding, that he was to be forthwith re-appointed by the King. The General and his friends, however, took fire, and determined not to submit to this piece of coquetry; and yesterday after a consultation with his friends, the venerable patriot resigned his commission into the hands of the King, in a letter, in which he declared that, in resuming his station as a simple soldier of the revolution, he was determined by all the means still at his disposal to support the throne and the principles which had grown out of the events of July. It was always understood, before the vote of Friday, that Lafayette's appointment was for life, but that the office would die with him. This splendid mark of public confidence could only have been justified by the patriot's long tried virtues and purity of heart. The king, upon receiving Gen Lafayette's letter yesterday, immediately sent (as he called him) for 'his old and long attached friend.' The call was promptly obeyed, and a long interview was the result. Lafayette declared that he appeared not as an unconnected individual, but as a negotiator; and in reply to the King's earnest entreaty, that he would re-accept the command-in-chief of the Guards from his hands, said that he could never do so, without an infusion of popular strength into his majesty's present councils, and the introduction of such and electoral law as would satisfy the people, and give solidity to the institutions of the revolution. They parted late in the day on terms of warm mutual respect, and the King held a council of ministers, which lasted till midnight.

Paris, Tuesday evening, Dec. 28.

You will see from the journals the partial change which has taken place among the ministers; but it has not yet been mentioned that, although General Lafayette refused the earnest, indeed supplicating, entreaties of the King to retain his command of the National Guard, he went to the palace at three o'clock on the following morning to revoke his resignation, but the king replied, it was then too late; for at midnight Gen. Lobau had received his commission. The ministers of public instruction threaten to proceed harshly against the students who signed the protestation at the Pantheon, and the Polytechnic scholars who signed the same document are confined to their rooms. They are daily asked for some signs of repentance, which are as yet withheld, and the government threatens decimation; but the dispute will no doubt, be amicably adjusted. A number of students yesterday, in defiance of the frowns of superior authority, went in a body to Gen. Lafayette's private house, to express to him their cordial regard. The congregation of these young men in the neighborhood of their colleges led to some alarm, and by beat of drum, about 12,000 of the National Guards were called into the streets to keep order. An absurd rumor prevailed that the students meant to storm the Chamber of Peers and Deputies. The military repaired forthwith to each. Idle crowds of course collected to gaze at these military preparations, which lasted until nightfall. The soldiers then returned to their civil occupations, and the students to their homes after an affectionate interview with the venerable object of their attachment.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Advices from Warsaw, through the German papers, are to the 9th of Dec. and from the frontiers of Poland, to the 12th—both inclusive. The number of killed during the commotions at Warsaw is stated to be 6,000, but it could not be ascertained with accuracy.

The *Messager des Chambres*, states that all the last accounts from Warsaw, confirm the previous intelligence of a division of the Lithuanian army, about from 25,000 to 30,000 strong, having declared in favor of Polish independence, and that the Lithuanian regiment of the Imperial Guard, which accompanied the Grand Duke Constantine in his retreat, had returned to Warsaw. A Proclamation had been published at Warsaw enjoining the inhabitants to return to their work, and ordering the churches and public establishments to be reopened. On the 5th inst. Gen. Chlopicki had been invested with the command of all the troops and National Guards of the capital, and wears the title of Dictator; but he issued a proclamation, in which he stated, that he had only accepted it in consequence of the importance of existing circumstances, and in imitation of the example of the Romans, who, in times of danger, confided the sovereign and absolute power to the hands of a dictator. The Proclamation also intimates the General's intention to resign the command when the two Chambers assemble.

The Dictator had ordered divine service to be performed to return thanks to Heaven for the restoration of order and tranquillity. The Dictator has also issued orders forbidding, under pain of death, any person to pass the frontiers of the neighboring states with arms. The severity of the General serves to maintain order and discipline.

The following is an extract of a letter of the 7th inst. from Tilsit:—"Revolutions are marching with gigantic steps.—According to news we have received from Wilna, the insurrection there is general. The students of the University, with the Burghers, have resumed the national colors. The magical word of Lafayette is on every lip. Shouts of "Lafayette for ever! his Aid-de-Camp, Chodzko, our brave countryman, for ever!" are heard in all directions. It is said that the Provisional Government of Wilna is composed of M. Romer, John Chodzko, and J. Sniadecky, and that communications are already established with Warsaw. The desertion in the army of of Lithuania is immense."

DECLARATION OF RUSSIA.

The following important article appears from St. Petersburgh, December 18:—

His Majesty the Emperor, by an ukase of the 13th inst. has given to Field Marshal Count Diebitsch the chief command of the army which is assembling on the western frontier of the empire, with all the powers and prerogatives attached to that office. At the same time, his Majesty has declared the Governments of Grodno, Wilna, Minsk, Podolia, and Volhynia, and also the province of Bialistock, *in a state of war, and placed them under the administration of the Commander in Chief.* The army in the field will consist of the detached corps of the Grenadiers, the 1st and 2d corps of Infantry, the 3d and 5th corps of the reserve Cavalry, and the detached Lithuanian corps, which, with all the troops belonging to it, will constitute the 6th corps of Infantry.—The Adjutant-general Count Toll, General of Infantry is appointed Chief of the Staff of the Army in the field. The Russian Guard, 60,000 men, would be ready to march from St. Petersburgh, for the Polish frontier, on the 20th Dec. Business at St. Petersburgh, at the date of the latest accounts, was completely dead. The government is determined to send an overwhelming army into Poland, and to crush the insurrection *coute qui coute.* On the news, however, being received at the Polish capital, that the Russian Emperor had ordered the corps of General Rosen to enter Poland, the Dictator (according to the *Warsaw Gazette* of to day) sent his Aide-de-Camp to that General to declare to him, that as soon as the Russian army passed the frontier of Poland he should immediately give orders to the Polish troops to advance. It is said here, that the Lithuanian corps in Russia is ordered to withdraw from the Polish frontiers. Its place will be supplied by the corps of Generals Sacken and Paplin. A proclamation of the Emperor Nicholas is said to have been received in Berlin, in which the most energetic measures to suppress the insurrection in Poland are announced.

The Polish Diet opened on the 18th December.—Czartoryski was elected President of the Senate, and Count Wladislaw Ostrowski, Marshal of the Diet.—General Chlopicki resigned into the hands of the Diet his authority as Dictator, but on the 20th he was reinstated in his office, and a committee of each Chamber was appointed to assist him with their advice.—The conditions on which he has accepted the important charge are a release from all personal responsibility, the appointment of all public functionaries, and the power of calling the Diet together when he pleases. The Diet is to be prorogued immediately, and not to meet again till called together by the Dictator; this arrangement, proposed by General Chlopicki, was agreed to in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 100 votes against, and in the Senate unanimously. The Provisional Government has been dissolved, and a National Council appointed in its stead, consisting of Prince Adam Czartoryski, President of the Senate; Count Wladislaw Ostrowski, Marshal of the Diet; Prince Radziwill, Leon Dembowski, Senator Castellan, Barzykowski, Deputy from the Ostrolenka.

The Warsaw Gazette of the [illegible] Dec. contains a number of appointments, made by the Dictator, who has declined a pension of 300,000 florins, offered him by the Provisional Government. All he requires is a public building for an official residence, and a supply of provisions for himself and his staff.

The inhabitants are, it seems, making the most strenuous exertions to preserve their independence; officers, scholars, and even the clergy themselves are seen voluntarily working at the entrenchments, and many of the nobles are paying into the national bank the most munificent subscriptions, in the shape of money and jewels. The insurrection is openly proclaiming in all parts of the kingdom, the Jewish population of which is arming with extraordinary zeal.

REPORTED TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

The report on the London Exchange, of disturbances having broken out in St. Petersburgh, and which is said to be confirmed by some letters from Hamburgh, has caused much uneasiness to the Russian Bondholders, and that Stock on the 29th fluctuated a good deal. It is said that the Emperor has left the Capital and gone to Riga, and that most of the nobles, and many of the respectable inhabitants, have also left. The latest letters from St. Petersburgh, are of Dec. 4th. Prince Galitzin, it is stated, a Minister of State, had been discovered urging and pushing the people on, in these disturbances, and been banished the country, as also had M. Ramsom, a Minister of Justice, for the same cause. The country is described as being in a state of considerable excitation. Depredations were constantly taking place, and many of the ring-leaders had at different times been punished on the spot. The military, it is said, had not taken any part in the proceedings. One of the papers says a report prevailed at Vienna, that a revolution had taken place at Moscow, in which seven General Officers were killed.

BELGIUM.

From Belgium the accounts are highly satisfactory—all is quietness there, and the London *Globe* says that a private letter, addressed to an eminent house in London states, that the affairs of Holland and Belgium are likely to be adjusted; that Belgium takes upon herself one half of the Dutch debt, and that in return the free navigation of the Scheldt is granted to the Belgians.

The French papers state, that Prince Leopold is to be called to the Belgic throne, and in order to remove the jealousies of France, he is to marry a daughter of the Citizen King. Marshal Gerard, the late Minister of War, is said to have complimented Princess Mary on her approaching nuptials and honors.

At the sitting of the National Congress at Brussels, on the 27th Dec. M. Van de Weyer delivered the report of his mission to Paris, by which it appears that the independence of Belgium is recognized by the five great European Powers, although the precise terms upon which this recognition is granted are not stated.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Frankfort states that the German Diet has decided that, in order to do away with all subjects of jealousy in a foreign power, the Prussian troops shall evacuate the fortress of Luxembourg, where their places will be supplied by Hanseatic, Hanoverian, and Baden troops.

A letter from Berlin, of the 27th, contradicts the report of the King of Prussia being about to give a Constitution to his subjects. His Majesty has merely convoked the Provincial States, from which are to be formed the States General.

The following is an extract of a letter from Koningsburg of the 8th December: "You may contradict all statements in regard to commotions having taken place here, and there is not the least danger of such an occurrence to be apprehended; nor do we fear that a war with Poland will take place.

ITALY.

The Courier Francais says, that the report of an insurrection in Rome seems to be confirmed. A letter from Genoa says, that a Courier has arrived from Rome, announcing that the inhabitants of that city were up in arms, calling for a Constitution. The whole of Italy is on the eve of an insurrection.

The French papers mention a report which prevails at Rome, that the majority of the cardinals appear decided to vote cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, and uncle to Napoleon, to the papal chair.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Dec. 20.

Since the late change in the political horizon of England has become known to our Government, councils have been very frequent for the purpose of interpreting (if possible) the language of the Royal Proclamation dated Valencia, May 4, 1814, and in which his Majesty promised his faithful subjects that "he would re-unite the legitimate representatives of the nation with as little delay as possible, and according to the written forms of the ancient fundamental laws," but this has been as yet without any fulfilment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The disturbances in many parts of England, continued very alarming. In consequence of these difficulties in Lancashire, temporary barracks have been ordered to be established at Ashton-under-Line and Stayley-bridge, as well as at Blackburn, Bolton, and Oldham; and orders have been issued from the Commissariat Department to send barrack stores to Ashton-under-Line and Stayley-bridge immediately.

The burnings of barns, and stacks of grain, were very frequent in Lincolnshire, and very heavy losses have been the consequence. The torch has also been applied in the neighborhood of Liverpool. One of the villains has been arrested in Suffolk, who confesses that he had travelled 1200 miles in six weeks, distributing incendiary publications. The torch has also been applied in South Wales, and some extensive fires have been kindled. The eastern part of the country is likewise in a very perturbed state.

In many parts of Scotland, England and Ireland meetings have been held, to petition for Parliamentary Reform. Some of the most influential inhabitants of the various counties in which they were held attended these meetings.

During the last week or 10 days, says the Morning Herald of 1st Jan. there have been many shipments made of muskets, pistols, gunpowder, and other munitions of war, to different parts of the Continent.—The value of the exports of this description of British manufacture is estimated at above 6,000l. Other orders are in the course of completion. The entries were principally made for Dunkirk, Bayonne, &c.

A proclamation appears in the London Gazette, directing that orders shall be immediately given to ballot and enrol men for filling up vacancies in the militia of Great Britain.

IRELAND.

The various accounts from this country, received by the present arrival, represent different portions of it as being in a state of great agitation; but it seems probable that the moderation and firmness of the Marquis of Anglesea will prevent any formidable excesses from being committed.

A Dublin paper of the 1st January, contains a long letter from Kilkenny, giving accounts of large assemblages of the peasantry, under the pretence of hurling matches, who cut down timber for the purpose of making hurlets, and strove to intimidate the clergy and proprietors of tythes, demanding a reduction of a third. Such measures were taken as were effectual for the protection of Kilkenny.

The Dublin Evening Mail announces that the government had decided on calling out the Irish yeomanry. A circular was addressed from the Castle, by E. G. Stanley, his Excellency's Secretary, to the different magistrates, in which assemblages of large bodies under whatever pretext, for the purpose of intimidation are declared treasonable, and the magistrates are required to suppress them.

The Dublin Evening Packet speaks with great confidence of the influence possessed by the Viceroy over the populace. It is said that many of the Orange party unite with the Catholics in seeking a repeal of the Union, but that such is not the desire of the people at large. Mr. O'Connell is charged with desiring not only such repeal, but such a separation as that of Belgium from Holland. On the 13th of December, he made a public entry into Dublin, the different trades having collected to receive him, with various banners and mottos. Five thousand persons, it was supposed, were collected. The houses, in the streets through which the procession passed, were partially illuminated. Mr. O'Connell addressed the people from the balcony of his house, and stated among other things that he had been offered an office by the new Ministry, (which the London Courier most stoutly and somewhat indignantly denies.) He made a public entry into Drogheda (twenty-three miles from Dublin) on the 29th, accompanied by nearly one hundred thousand persons, who exhibited orange and green banners, similar to those borne by the trades men on his arrival in Dublin. Here a public dinner was given to him, at which he made a speech, praising a speedy repeal of the Union.

The Chairman's health having been drunk, he concluded his speech by calling upon O'Connell to fulfil a promise he had made him the day before, to propose the health of the "Orangemen of Ireland," in a bumper of the Boyne water—(tremendous cheering.)

Mr. O'Connell immediately rose and gave the toast with marks and expressions of joy and [illegible].—The company simultaneously stood up, and a burst of triumph resounded through the place of meeting, and the band struck up the tune of "The Boyne Water." It was twice encored, and it was proposed and carried, amidst peals of acclamation, that it should be forever hereafter the charter tune of the Drogheda Independent Club.

On the 29th, a large crowd assembled in College Green, in Dublin, the statue of King William III.—The Marquis of Anglesey was passing there, and they immediately dispersed.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 7.

The Chair communicated a letter from the Postmaster General communicated with a voluminous report on the subject of the contracts of the department made by himself and his predecessors in office. The report that has been made in obedience to a resolution of the last Session. It embraces a detail of 7000 Post routes, copies of 1400 contracts, and [illegible] 8000 large folio pages. The bill appropriating [illegible] annually, to the Seneca Indians was finally read a third time and passed. Mr. Brown introduced a bill to reduce the duties on coffee; and Mr. Benton gave notice of introducing a bill to abrogate the present duty on salt. Mr. Grundy's resolution relating to the examination of witnesses by the Select Committee on the Post Office was again debated. Mr. Holmes concluded his speech against adopting the resolution, in the course of which he indulged in forcible language on the system of proscription and removal from office pursued under the administration of the present Postmaster General. Mr. Grundy followed in reply, and defended the conduct of the Department in that respect. On Mr. Grundy's concluding the Senate adjourned, and the resolution was laid on the table, to be again taken up tomorrow.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

DUTY ON ALUM SALT.

Mr. Benton asked leave to bring in a bill to abolish the duty on alum salt, and supported the object of the measure by reading a number of extracts of letters and other documents, going to show the operation of the salt duty upon the people. At the conclusion of his quotations and remarks the Vice President observed, that inasmuch as a bill was now pending before the Senate to repeal the duties on imported articles, in which salt is included, the motion of the Senator from Missouri was not in order. Mr. Benton appealed to the Senate for the decision of the Chair. On motion of Mr. Hayne, the whole subject was laid on the table.

JAMES MONROE.

The bill for the adjustment and payment of the claims of James Monroe, was taken up, and read a second time. Mr. Hayne moved its reference to a Select Committee, on the ground of the peculiar nature of the claim. Mr. Noble moved to refer the bill to the Committee of Claims, but expressed his decided opinion against its ultimate passage. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Bell supported the motion to refer the bill to a Select Committee. The motion for its reference to the Committee of Claims being negatived, the bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Frelinghuysen, Sanford, Bell and Iredell.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Mr. Webster presented memorials from the "Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of Massachusetts," and from inhabitants of Brookfield, in the same State, against the removal of the Southern Indians. Duff Green was re-elected printer to the Senate. The first three ballotings, the numbers were, Green 22, Gales and Seaton 22, scattering 3. On the 2d ballot, the numbers stood—Green 22, Gales and Seaton 22, scattering 2. On the 4th ballot the vote stood—Green 24, Gales and Seaton 22,—Blank 1.

The debate on Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the Post Office inquiry was resumed. Mr. Grundy being in possession of the floor, opened the debate.—He defended the present administration of the Post Office at considerable length, and strongly urged the adoption of his resolution. He was followed by Mr. Hendricks, who briefly explained his conduct in the Special Committee, but declined going into any discussion on the fiscal concerns of the Department, thinking it at present premature. Mr. Clayton succeeded in reply to the arguments of Mr. Grundy, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

The bill to repeal, in part, an act to reduce the duty on salt, was, after a short discussion, laid on the table, by a vote of 146 to 41, the friends of the bill voting with the majority. The report which accompanied the bill will be printed, as a matter of course, although some voices were heard in objection, when Mr. Mallary wished the unanimous consent of the House to make a motion to that effect. The motion will be in order during the morning business of every day, and will, of course be sustained. The House was subsequently engaged in the consideration of private bills.

Monday, Feb. 7.

The customary time was occupied in receiving petitions, among which we heard several which were in favor of the Indians. In presenting one of them, Mr. E. Everett gave notice that he should on Monday next bring the subject before the House. The report of the Select Committee on the subject of the distribution of the [illegible] among the States was then brought up, on a motion to print 6000 additional copies of the document, which prevailed by a vote of 90 to 78. A motion to print 3000 copies of the Report of the Judiciary Committee was taken up, when after an unsuccessful attempt to lay the motion on the table, Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Gordon made some observations, the former moving to substitute 6000 for 3000 copies, when the Speaker announced that the hour had expired. The consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was then resumed, on the motion to strike out the appropriation for an outfit and salary for a Minister to Russia.

Mr. Burges resumed his observations. He went on to show that the non-residence of Mr. Randolph at the Court to which he was accredited, and his selection of another nation for his residence, divested him of his diplomatic character, placing him in a situation which, according to the law and the practice of nations, prevented him from being known and treated as a Minister to the Court by which he was commissioned. He explained the inviolability of a Minister at the Court to which he is sent, and showed that when the Minister leaves the territory of the sovereign to whom he is accredited and resides in another nation, he is not regarded as possessing the inviolability or other attributes of a Minister in the country in which he takes up his residence. He read an extract from a speech of Mr. Randolph in Congress in which he declared [illegible] for office, or [illegible] for a department, or the [illegible] corps; and asked, if Mr. Randolph could not, as an official notice said, bear the heat of a Russian summer, or, as another stated, could not endure the cold of a Russian winter; and if, as travellers inform us, there is no genial spring, or autumn, [illegible] in that country, at what season could he reside there? Again he enquired, supposing Mr. Randolph's mission, even during his residence in a foreign country was still going on, when it could be said to be terminated. Although unwilling to admit that any remuneration was due to Mr. Randolph, he would be disposed to give him a quarter's pay [illegible] and another quarter for coming home. Mr. Burges also read from one of the speeches of Mr. Randolph the insulting remarks which he made on the royal family of Russia, in order to show that he could not have been sent out to Russia to transact public business there. It was the dread of him which had induced the adversary of all administrations, [illegible] Mr. Secretary Van Buren to send him to the Russian Court. To show that he had been the opponent of all former administrations, Mr. B. gave a sketch of the political life of Mr. Randolph, and concluded with expressing his hope that the half of the salary would be given to Mr. Randolph; and that then the House would go again into Committee of the Whole, and vote a salary and outfit for a Minister to Russia; for never did we need more a man of splendid talents in the diplomatic chair at St. Petersburg than at the present. Mr. Cambreleng then replied to Mr. Burges at some length. Mr. Alexander obtained the floor, when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Bouldin presented the petition of inhabitants of the county of Buckingham, in the State of Virginia, praying that the aid of the General Government may be extended to the American Colonization Society, either by a grant of money, or by employing a part of the Naval force in transporting emigrants to the Colony in Africa.

Memorials praying Congress to repeal the act of the last session, providing for an exchange of lands with certain Indians, and for their removal and permanent settlement West of the Mississippi, &c. were further presented by Messrs. Evans, of Maine, Kendall, Storrs, of Conn. Ellsworth, [illegible], Crowninshield, Bartley, Whittlesey, and Thompson, of Ohio.

Mr. Washington presented a petition of Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Quarter Master General, the Adjutant General, and in the Engineer and Ordnance Offices, attached to the Department of War, praying for an increase of compensation.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, presented a similar memorial from the Clerks in the Office of the Fourth Auditor.

Mr. Coleman presented a petition of the President, Directors & Company of the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, in the State of Kentucky, praying for the assistance of the General Government in the construction of said road, [illegible] to pass [illegible] the amount of the grant shall be refunded, and paid with interest, to the United States.

The said petitions were severally referred to the appropriate Committee.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

The House then resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill, the question being on the motion of Mr. [illegible] to strike out the appropriation for the salary of the Minister to Russia. Mr. Alexander addressed the House at some length in opposition to the motion. Mr. [illegible] then took the floor [illegible]

...fore on the other side, and in conclusion submitted the following amendment: "Provided, That the time which any Minister shall absent himself from the country to which he is appointed, after having been received by the Government thereof, shall be deducted in computing his salary or yearly compensation." Mr. Beaidson next spoke in defence of Virginia, and of the Minister appointed to Russia. Mr. Blair, of S. C. then demanded the previous question, and the demand was sustained by the House. On the main question Mr. Stanberry called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The main question being put, "Shall the bill pass?" it was determined in the negative, by yeas and nays—73 to 100; which decision removed the subject from before the House for the day. Mr. Dwight then moved a re-consideration of the question; which, after some conversation between Messrs. Dwight, Storrs, of New-York, Carson, Williams, Martin, Huntington, Blair, Barringer and Vinton, was agreed to; whereupon Mr. Blair withdrew his motion for the previous question. After a remark or two between Mr. Storrs, of New-York, and Mr. Archer, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as to the importance of the Minister residing at this time near the Court of Russia, Mr. Carson spoke at some length in defence of Mr. Randolph and the present administration. In the course of his remarks he said Andrew Jackson, unless death overtook him, would be re-elected President of the United States, and gentlemen might make their calculations accordingly. Mr. Stanberry next took the floor, and spoke for some time in support of his motion, and in reply to gentlemen on the other side of the question. Mr. Cambreleng said a few words in answer to the last speaker. Mr. Buchanan, in a short speech, assigned his reasons for voting in favor of an appropriation for the salary of the Minister to Russia, and spoke against the amendment of Mr. Pearce. Mr. Bates then rose and gave his reasons for voting against an appropriation for the present Minister's salary. If the House would strike out Russia from the bill, and insert at the end of the paragraph, for the salary of a Minister to Russia, he would then vote for the bill. Mr. Archer rose to address the House. To give him an opportunity to do so more fully than he could this evening, Mr. Barringer moved an adjournment. The motion prevailed, and the House adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The House was principally engaged in the discussion of a Bill relative to the establishment of a Land Office in Indiana. The House subsequently took up the Appropriation Bill, and the question of the salary and outfit to Mr. Randolph. Mr. Archer spoke at some length in defence of the Administration, after which the previous question was demanded by Mr. Tucker, and seconded by a majority of members present—Ayes 73, Noes 33. The House then decided that the main question should be now put, which was the engrossment of the Bill, excluding all the amendments on the subject of Mr. Randolph. Some subsequent attempts were made to get amendments into the Bill, but they were defeated by a successful call for the previous question. The Bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

State of Connecticut vs *Doct. Josiah Fuller.*

In the month of July last, a special session of the Superior Court was holden in this town, by Judges Daggett and Williams, for the purpose of hearing the Petition of Oliver Watkins for a new trial, he being then under sentence of death, for the murder of his wife.—Dr. Fuller was produced by Watkins and testified in said case. At the Superior Court held on the first Tuesday in October last, Andrew T. Judson, Esq. Attorney for the State, filed an information against said Fuller, charging him with perjury in his testimony. On the trial of said Petition, and on the day previous to the rising of said October Superior Court, said Fuller was arrested on said information, and taken before the Court. But as it was very near the close of the session, said Fuller was allowed to enter his own bond without surety, and the case was continued to the Superior Court, then next to be holden at Brooklyn on the 4th Tuesday of January 1831. During this session, the Attorney gave notice that he should be prepared for the trial of said case on the 2d day of February inst. and Dr. Fuller accordingly appeared with his witnesses, prepared for trial; but in consequence of the bad travelling, the witnesses on the part of the State had not then arrived, and the trial was postponed until the next day. After the Attorney had given notice to the Counsel for Dr. Fuller that he would proceed to trial at the time before mentioned, the information filed in and returned to said Superior Court in October last, was withdrawn, and a new information was filed and Dr. Fuller was arrested in the evening and held to trial on the information then filed. On the morning next following his arrest, he was put to plead, and the trial commenced on the plea of not guilty. The Attorney was assisted by Mr. Strong, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Goddard and Welch. A number of witnesses were examined on the part of the State, and the trial continued until sometime in the afternoon, when the Attorney informed the Court that he was through with the evidence on the part of the State and should rest his case. Judge Dagget then inquired of Mr. Attorney whether he expected to convict the prisoner on the evidence he had exhibited. He answered that he had obtained all he could. The Judge observed that he had no doubt of his diligence in the cause, but that he had not exhibited a single particle of testimony to support his information—that to constitute the crime with which the accused was charged, the testimony by him given, must be found to be false, wilful and corrupt, and that there was no evidence, in his opinion, in support of either. But the prisoner might proceed with his defence if he pleased. Mr. Goddard remarked that they had summoned a number of witnesses, but he did not wish to consume the time of the Court, needlessly, and was willing to submit the case to the Jury on the evidence submitted by the State, to which Mr. Attorney agreed. The Judge then gave the Jury a short charge; they retired and in about five minutes returned into Court and pronounced a verdict of not guilty.—*Windham County Adv.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

DEATH OF GEN. BOLIVAR.—The Norfolk Beacon, of the 9th inst. received on Saturday, by the schooner Charles, Capt. Ross, from Norfolk, contains the following:—

"We have been politely favored with files of the (Jamaica) Courant and Cornwall Chronicle. The Courant, of the 6th January, contains the official announcement of the death of Simon Bolivar.

The melancholy event, for such we regard it, is contained in a proclamation issued by Don Juan de Francisco de Martin, Prefect of the Department, to the citizens of Magdalena, dated Carthagena, Dec. 21, 1830. He died on the 19th of that month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, as we suppose, though it is not stated, at the Camp of Hacienda, a league from Santa Martha, as his valedictory address to the Colombians, dated the 10th of that month, is issued from the Camp. The announcement is full of feeling and sincere sorrow."

Confirmation.—A slip from the Newport Mercury of Saturday, contains the following:

Death of Gen. Bolivar.—By Capt. Edes, of the schr. Brilliant, arrived here on Thursday evening, in 33 days from Carthagena, we learn, that Gen. Bolivar died at a village near Santa Martha, on the 17th Dec. Capt. Edes informs that minute guns were fired at Carthagena, for three days, and every demonstration of respect shown his memory.

A friend has politely loaned us the Gazeta de Carthagena of Dec. 26th. It is shrouded in mourning, and is wholly occupied with addresses from the Generals of the several Departments, announcing to the Army and the people, the lamented death of their Friend and Liberator.

Long Island Sound closed.—Thursday, Feb. 10. A gentleman residing at Throg's Neck, Westchester, has obligingly given us the following information. He states that the ice is solid, and several feet thick, across the Sound to Long Island, and that loaded carts in great numbers pass and repass from the main land to the I. at all places from Throg's Neck to Whitestone ferry, a distance of about two miles. Below Whitestone, towards New York, the ice appears almost solid for several miles, occasionally open places are seen. To the Eastward, the ice a week ago was so firm, that foot passengers crossed from Sands' Point to Throg's Neck Light; since that period the ice has become more broken.—There is but one vessel frozen in, which is a packet bound to Boston. Our informant states that the Sound has not been entirely frozen over, until the present time, for seven years—occasionally floating ice has lodged and prevented the passage for a day or two, but that steam boats have passed and repassed every week. He considers the ice more firm than it has been for the last thirty years, and at present there is not the least prospect of the Sound being navigable for some time.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

THERMOMETER.

Feb. 9,	at sunrise, 7, clear	at meridian,	26 clear
10,	" 10, "	"	29, "
11,	" 8, cloudy	"	36, cloudy
12,	" 15, clear	"	38, clear
13,	" 12, "	"	25, "
14,	" 6, "	"	20, "
15,	" 7, "	"	30, "

[illegible] several weeks past, we have not received the Saturday's [illegible] and Journal by the mail they were [illegible] Tuesday. Duff Green's paper, of the same day, [illegible] to hand every Tuesday. What is the matter? [illegible] thrown out by the Post-masters to injure the [illegible]? or do they have to undergo the inspection [illegible] of the great Magician?

[illegible] Communications, and Advertisements are omitted for want of room.

[illegible] Burges' speech will appear next week.

[illegible] evening. *Lecture on the Mechanical Powers, and the Elements of Ma*[illegible]

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, FEBRUARY 16, 1831.

COUNTY MEETING.—The meeting of the friends of the American System and Henry Clay of the County of New-London, held in this town on Thursday last, was we presume, decidedly the largest and most respectable political meeting ever held in this State. The numbers are variously estimated at from 800 to 1000 persons, and consisted of the leading men in the various towns—the respectable land holders, manufacturers, mechanics, merchants and professional men in the several towns. Indeed, the public have become so perfectly indignant and disgusted at the unprincipled and profligate course pursued by the present Administration—and have become so seriously alarmed at the ruinous principles which have been put forth on great national questions—the breaking down the tariff, arresting works of internal improvement, destroying the national bank, attacking the national judiciary, and the rule of a few scattered remnants of a once powerful race—they have become so thoroughly convinced and entirely satisfied of real and serious danger, that they have shaken off the lethargy which has heretofore existed—they have discarded that sluggish and selfish policy, which, mindless of its own ease, sits contented and satisfied to let others labor for that which is of public and common importance. The persons that assembled appeared to feel the importance of the present crisis in the political affairs of this country. They were grave and substantial men—men who disdain to enter into the ordinary political quarrels and stand aloof from the violence of contests about mere nominal distinctions. The addresses were unusually good. The inconsistent and ruinous course of the present Administration was pointed out with great plainness and effect. If any thing had been wanted thoroughly to disgust every right feeling person with the spirit and proceedings of the Jackson party in this State, it was furnished by the conduct of those Jacksonians who had the *indecency*, to say the least, to attend and attempt to disturb a meeting to which the friends of Mr. Clay were alone invited. Every person of sense or honorable feeling can have but one opinion on this subject.

The delegates appointed to the State Convention, who are also committees of vigilance in their respective towns and Senatorial districts, are good men and true, and we presume that there will not be a single vacancy in the representation of this County at the State Convention.

At a meeting of about one thousand Freemen of the County of New-London, friendly to the Protection of Domestic Industry, to Internal Improvements, and to the election of HENRY CLAY to the next Presidency of the United States, holden at Norwich, Feb 10th, 1831—on motion of the Hon. Benjamin Coit, Hon. Roger Huntington was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. Samuel Green and John A. Rockwell, Secretaries.

The following Resolutions were offered or supported by the following gentlemen:—Thomas S. Perkins, Benjamin Snow, Peter Lanman, Charles Thomas, Wm C. Gilman, Samuel Chaney, Thomas W. Williams, Gen. Wm. Williams, Benjamin Coit, John Breed, Adam Larrabee:

Resolved, That we deem it no less the duty than the privilege of the Citizens of a Free Country to examine, and pronounce judgment upon, the conduct of their Rulers.

Resolved, That as the Industry of the People is the only true source of National Wealth, the great branches of that industry, Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, and Commerce, should ever receive firm and unwavering support.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Administration compels us to say of the Hero of New-Orleans..... "the Glory is departed."

Resolved, That the removal of RICHARD LAW from the office of Collector at New-London, meets our most unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That we will remember with gratitude the firm and persevering efforts of our present Delegation in Congress, in defending the Interests, and endeavoring to preserve, unimpaired, the Honor of our beloved country.

Resolved, That we consider HENRY CLAY preeminently qualified to become the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Resolved, That we regard the system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, as necessary "to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to establish a firm Union;" and that this important system is in imminent peril from the course pursued by the present Administration.

Resolved, That any Administration which attempts the establishment of a system of espionage, for the purpose of "Rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies," ought to be put down by the People.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposed meeting of the Citizens of the State, to be holden at Hartford on the 23d instant, for the nomination of National and State Officers; and that we will appoint, to attend said meeting, Delegates equal to double the number of the Senators and Representatives to which this County is entitled in the State Legislature.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates, with power, if unable to attend, of substituting others in their place:

From the County at large.

Enoch Barrows, Wm. Williams, Simeon Smith, Charles Thomas, John Hyde, *Mystic*, Buckley Mathewson.

New-London. Samuel Chaney, Wm. F. Brainard, Abel T. Sizer, Gurdon Chaney.
Norwich. Wm. C. Gilman, John A. Rockwell, Roger Huntington, J. G. W. Trumbull.
Bozrah. Samuel Mowry, Ezra Lathrop.
Colchester. John R. Watrous, James Saxton, Guy Bigelow, John Isham.
Franklin. Comfort D. Fillmore, Oliver Johnson.
Griswold. William Tucker, Christopher Lippitt.
Groton. Stephen Billings, Adam Larrabee, Benjamin Stoddard, Simeon Fish.
Lebanon. Elisha Waterman, Denison Wattles, Charles Abel, Caleb Hayward.
Lisbon. Nathan Brooks, John Gray.
Lyme. Peter Comstock, Moses Warren, Charles Griswold, Charles J. M'Curdy.
Montville. Sherwood Raymond, William Raymond.
North Stonington. Cyrus Williams, Elias Hewett, Russell Wheeler, Dudley R. Wheeler.
Preston. Henry Palmer, George Giddings, Robert S. Avery, Isaac Avery.
Salem. Henry Perkins, David [illegible].
Stonington. George Hubbard, Ephraim Williams, David C. Smith, John D. Smith.
Waterford. James Rogers, Edward R. Warren.

Voted, That the foregoing Delegates be Committees of Vigilance in their respective towns and Senatorial Districts.

Voted, That the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting be a Committee of arrangements and Correspondence for this County.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL GREEN, JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Secretaries.*

We have noticed with extreme pleasure, the spirited operations by our friends at New London, as shown by an account, in the last Gazette, of a meeting held there a short time since. They seem to be fully aroused, and have taken hold of the matter with zeal and interest.—After passing several spirited resolutions touching the great system of American Industry and the election of Mr Clay to the next presidency, they resolved, as far as practicable, to attend the County meeting in this town on Thursday last, and, in order that there should be no failure, appointed delegates to represent the wishes of the town. This promise of attendance and assistance has been fully and nobly redeemed. The entire delegation attended, and a large number of others. It has been extremely gratifying to us in this town, to notice the prompt and hearty cooperation afforded by the gentlemen from New London and from the other towns in the County.

The news from Europe, by two recent arrivals at New York, is in the highest degree interesting. The spirit of revolution seems to have entered every nation and its effects are becoming more and more apparent.—Changes of the highest interest are daily taking place, and the probability of a general and bloody war seems to increase with the happening of the every day occurrences of revolt and revolution.

FRANCE.—Attempts, since the establishment of the present government, have been most industriously and incessantly made, by some of the disaffected, to destroy the present dynasty in France. The attempt, thus far, has been unsuccessful, and the event has shown a determination to preserve order as well as establish liberty.—The authorities have shown much vigor and promptitude in suppressing the disturbances. The Ministers have been convicted and condemned, not to death, but to a very severe and deserved punishment. The cry among the assembled multitudes for the death of the Ministers, was loud and terrible, and thousands of the National Guards were necessary to protect the laws and to preserve the Ministers from being torn in pieces. The resignation of La Fayette, as Commander of the National Guards, is an important event.

BELGIUM.—The independence of the Belgians is fully established, and generally recognized. At any other period such an event would have been regarded as important to the whole of Europe. It is now almost obscured by the brilliancy of new achievements.

POLAND.—The news from this country is in the highest degree interesting. Of all the oppressed nations of Europe which have recently shown a disposition to throw off the yoke of servitude, none have received that degree of sympathy which is by common consent expressed and universally felt for the Poles. The gross and crying injustice, which, with barefaced and reckless violence, wrested from them their country and reduced them to slavery—their noble conduct—the valor and perseverance with which, at all hazards, they defended their land and their liberties against the most insufferable tyranny, and show themselves to have duly appreciated, and understood, and capable of enjoying their liberty—these circumstances make the Poles to be looked upon with a warmer sympathy, with a stronger and more ardent feeling, and a more earnest hope of success in their present struggle, than their neighbors can call forth.—They have courage and an ardent love of liberty, and will not tamely yield their liberties—but the present appearances are that they will have to wade through oceans of blood before establishing their independence.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The troubles in these countries are of a serious character, so much so that a form of prayer has been introduced into all the churches, on the subject of the present concerns. The Ministry are determined to prosecute a reform in Parliament without a dissolution of the present Parliament. The Irish are crying aloud for a repeal of the Union.

We received a letter last evening, from a highly esteemed friend at Washington, under date of Feb 9th, in which he says—"The Committee on Commerce, this day, reported a Bill 'for the improvement of certain harbors, and for providing for surveys.' This bill contains an appropriation of 'ten thousand dollars for improving the navigation of the River Thames, between Norwich and New-London.' A distinct bill has been reported for *Light Houses, &c.* We shall endeavor to get the first Bill up, this session,—but it is doubtful whether we can succeed."

We feel it a duty, but from a feeling of pity to those who have voluntarily disgraced themselves, a painful duty, to allude to an outrage upon common decency which was committed at the Clay meeting, on Thursday last, by some members of the Jackson party in this town. The invitation to the meeting was to the *friends* of the Protection of Domestic Industry, of Internal Improvements and the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States—and the object was the adoption of "energetic measures in relation to the election of National and State Officers." The invitation was not to the opponents of Mr. Clay nor to *fence* men, but to men who had made up their minds on these subjects, and who were called together to act. At such a meeting any one opposed to Mr. Clay's election was not invited, expected or wanted, and his appearance was an unauthorized intrusion. But to their attendance and quiet and peaceable demeanor at the meeting, no Clay man would object, for they have nothing to conceal from the most scrutinizing gaze of the most inquisitive spy. As far as we can learn, about fifteen Jackson men came to this meeting of from 800 to 1000 persons, and there was at least one *fence* man. Of the conduct of some of the Jacksonians present there is no ground of complaint.—But of those men who came with a settled purpose to make a disturbance, and endeavored to insult the meeting by a personal attack upon the members and upon *their friend*, Henry Clay, we cannot find language sufficiently strong to express our disgust and contempt. The attempt was indignantly and immediately put down by the meeting, and severe and just censure passed upon the noisy intruders.

This attempt at disturbance was undoubtedly encouraged by the forbearance and pity manifested on a recent occasion, towards a person who was very noisy at the numerous and respectable Clay meeting of this town a few weeks since. But the result has been entirely different from what the Jacksonian disturbers desired.—There was no man at that meeting, of any party, who was not thoroughly disgusted and indignant at the conduct of the persons referred to. Their proceedings showed the arrogant and insolent spirit of the greater portion of the Jackson party in this State; and if any one entertained any doubts of the violent and proscriptive spirit of that party on coming to the meeting, he left it satisfied. Every man saw, more strongly than ever, the necessity of active and spirited effort to resist the absurd claims of these [illegible].

MR. DUNHAM: Sir—Having been noticed by a rickety newspaper published in this city, and edited by a Mr. John Turvill Adams, I take the liberty of asking the favor of your columns for a word in reply. The gentleman has been pleased to call me one of the leaders of the Clay meeting, and "orator by acclamation and especially co-distinguished, and, by a contemptible pun, an "aristocrat." Now, sir, I carry no personal gall in relation to political matters—for I have differed in opinion on these subjects with some of my warmest friends. That I belonged to the party, if party it could be called, which supported the mild, firm and dignified administration of Washington, I shall by no means deny; and that I was a martyr, [illegible], to a speculative and philosophical Administration which succeeded the elder Adams, is equally true. Does this give this *English boy* the right to mark me as an aristocrat, in his filthy paper. Well may he say, indeed—"would to heaven that all the conductors of the press were honorable men, and respected the decencies of life!"—Commence yourself, young man—[illegible]—or rather go back to your gallery, to your law, to your divinity, to your merchandize, to any thing, rather than that of slandering your friends—any thing, rather than that of sustaining a cause which will disappoint your hopes and destroy your integrity of character. Nay, sir, you had better travel back again to Hog Island, claim your allegiance to your British King, and, perchance, in process of time he may make you a Deputy Governor of Essequibo. *Aristocrat!*—Who are you, sir?—are you an American Citizen?—have you ever been in the train band? or has your [illegible] been that you were not an American citizen?

I have now, sir, one word to say in relation to the Clay meeting, and I say it to make, to Jackson men—men who know their rights, and no [illegible] will follow them.—The meeting was called openly and fairly, for Mr. Clay's friends, and it was not expected that any but the friends of that gentleman would attend, and it was deemed a most impudent intrusion on the part of his political opponents, to come to the meeting for the purpose of embarrassing those who were invited. As respects the 5th resolution, which was offered by me, without consulting the committee, it was based on information which I had a full right to credit, that some [illegible] or spy, at New-London, watching the conduct of the Collector of this District in order, no doubt, to rob him of his office, conveyed to Washington the important fact, that Mr. Law gave his vote at the election for a friend of John Q. Adams. The scoundrel even watched him so narrowly, that he gave information as to who wrote the vote. Another important fact, (tell it not in Gath!) Mr. Law was informed, from high authority, that he did not take a Jackson paper. Will not every friend of the liberties of his country respond to the truth of the position—that any administration which attempts the establishment of a system of espionage, for the purpose of "rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies," ought to be put down by the people?

I am yours, &c. P. LANMAN.

FOR THE COURIER.

As the conductors of the Norwich Republican have seen fit to denounce me as an *Aristocrat* and a *Federalist*, duty requires that I should declare my manner of life. And in the first place I can truly say, that I am no British subject, by birth or otherwise, and never will be one, if fighting or dying in the contest, as my kindred have done before me, will prevent it. As to being an aristocrat, I can say that no one more sincerely abhors aristocracy than myself. As it respects the old political parties, in early life I viewed with regret the divisions into which our otherwise happy country was rent, and resolved for myself that, let others take which course they might, or let them think of or treat me as they might, I would be the slave of no party, but would endeavor to treat all with candor and justice, "give praise where praise was due," and be a healer rather than a promoter of discord. Commencing on this plan in 1815, when made an elector, I supported as a representative of the town of Lebanon, an old fashioned democrat, no less distinguished a man than Col. Daniel Tilden. As to men since then, whenever I have deemed them patriotic, worthy and well qualified, I have given them my weak support, whether Democrats, Federalists, Adams men, Jackson men or Clay men. If such a course makes me a Democrat, then I am one—if a majority man, then I am one—if an Aristocrat, then I am one—if a Federalist, then I am one. As to the next Presidential election, I am decidedly in favor of Henry Clay, whether he gets it or not, and shall use all fair and honorable means within my power, and no other, to promote his election. I shall lay no wagers, raise no huzzas, and make no false accusations against General Jackson.

I am free to say, that I was sorry to see a number of gentlemen, who claim to be Jackson men, intrude themselves into a meeting, at Norwich, to which they were not invited, and more especially that they should attempt to speechify on the occasion—but as they saw fit so to do, I thought it a less evil to suffer them to proceed than to put them down by dint of noise—and on that ground I seconded the motion of Mr. Perkins, of New London, to let them speak. It appears, however, by taking that course, that I offended both parties, for by one I am denounced as being an aristocrat—by the other as being too tolerant. This, however, was more than every man must expect in this evil world, who determines to make truth alone his Polar Star.

I have thus stated, in my homespun way, in answer to the accusations made against me, my views and manner of life respecting politics. If they are wrong, I am willing to be corrected—but at present advised, shall pursue my old line of conduct, and believe it would be well for our country should others do the same.

DENISON WATTLES.
Lebanon, Feb. 13, 1831.

FOR THE COURIER.

A publication in the Norwich Republican of the 12th inst. on the subject of a public meeting in this town on the 10th, improperly introduces the name of ELISHA TRACY in connection with that of J. W. KINNEY; calculated to impress the public with the idea that he went there to disturb the harmony of the meeting. Such indecorum Mr Tracy is the last man to practice. As an early and uniform friend of Manufactures, he considered himself as invited. His personal friends, embarked in those pursuits, requested him to attend; and one of the gentlemen appointed at a former, for the purpose of calling this meeting, expressed to him a wish that he would attend and address the meeting. *Only* when the resolution was presented in support of Manufactures, did he make any remarks, not having previously even intended them; they would not have been made, but that no other gentleman appeared disposed to take the floor.—Always ardent when this interest becomes the subject of debate, because he considers the prosperity of the State dependent on its support. Mr. Tracy was probably more diffuse than was necessary. The substance of his remarks met the approbation of the meeting, whose candid attention furnished conclusive evidence that his views were universally acceptable, so far as they applied to the industry of the country. It is true, that subsequent to his setting down, Mr. Kinney and Mr. Adams attempted to address the meeting, which produced a *ferment*, and they were not permitted to proceed. During Mr. Tracy's remarks he avoided political discussion, probably not willing to disturb the feelings of any gentleman. *Once* only did he allude to them, when premising his dissent to one principle contained in the President's Message; he expressed that respect for him and his cabinet* which he thought all good citizens ought to, towards the Government of our Country. For Mr Clay, Mr Tracy entertains the highest respect and the best of personal feelings.

* Query, whether all good citizens ought to say that "they are men of *great talents*."—*Ed. Courier.*

To the Editor of the Republican:

Born an alien, you have been allowed by the people of this country to take up your abode in it. If you have not disclaimed your allegiance to the British King, still you owe a local allegiance to the State so long as you remain under the protection of this people. As a printer, you eat the bread of the people in payment for the publication of the Laws. You have been indulged with a four years' residence (with some unlucky interruption it is true) at one of the Colleges of the people. As an invited guest, you attended the people's meeting on Thursday last, when convened to deliberate on their most important and interesting concerns. From which of the above mentioned do you deduce a decent excuse for the wanton abuse, in your Saturday's paper, of that meeting or any of the people in it? Considering the unusual variety of means by which you have sought a livelihood from the people, if more good sense, or good manners do not aid you hereafter, your best friends will regret that you should have left wooing the muses on the banks of the Yantic—though not the hazard of an higher character than that of a crack-brained Poetaster.

ONE OF A THOUSAND.

TO MR. JOHN TERRIBLE ADAMS:

Sir—As you have commenced an attack upon the members in attendance at the Clay Meeting on the 10th, and as it would seem, for the purpose of opening old party feelings—old wounds indeed, which have been healed ever since the first elevation to the Presidency of James Monroe—it may perhaps be of use to you, in your novel character of editor, to be informed that your Master at Washington will not thank you for your labor—and permit me to tell you, sir, that your ears would tingle a little, if they were within the reach of the power which you are attempting to uphold, and under which you seem now to be engaged as a party minion. There would be no reference to *the second Article of* the Rules for the Regulation of the Army—you would have a *hemp knot* put into your hands for perusal, and you would be told to study men & things and to which the signs of the times; and as respects the anti-American cause, you would be told to say nothing about it without some farther information—and as to your attack on *Federalists, as such*, in the *olden* time especially, you would be asked, How long is it, sir, since you came to the States?—have you not seen, sir, my letter to Mr. Monroe, of Nov. 12th, 1816?—in that letter I have distinctly stated, that "the Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should not indulge in party feelings"—and why, sir, is it that you have not given heed to the sentiments expressed in my letter to honest George Kremer?—there, I emphatically say to George, that "*Party animosity* was not to be encouraged." Have you been sleeping, young man? Do you not know that I have given to a Federalist the first and most honorable Foreign Embassy which belongs to the Government? Have I not at my right hand Tazewell of the Senate? Is not my Attorney General a Federalist? and where, think you, have I placed the son of Hamilton? Have you eyes, sir, and cannot see, that in the very cradle of liberty, one of the most popular men of the East, the man indeed who fearlessly advocated the acceptance of Jay's Treaty in the Old South, is now Mayor of my City of Boston? Is your [illegible] off sir? and you do not know these things? I dismiss you from my service!—and if you have exhausted your puns in praise of that once beautiful stream, the meandering Yantic—but now vulgar Canal, used only to make Clay votes—get thee, by the first bark, back to your native Island, and there, on Essequibo's bank, surrounded by the Ebony tribes of your ancient Plantation, you may chant or sing the delights of that friendship which subsists between Master and Slave. My Ambassador to the Autocrat of all the Russias, and, in short to all Europe, has given the theme, in his most republican speech in the Virginia Convention of 1829, to which your attention is particularly invited.

VINDEX.

Died,

In Lebanon, on the 9th inst. Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS, aged 85 years, widow of the late Hon. Wm. Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and daughter of the elder Governor Trumbull—a woman respected through life for her christian character and conduct, and worthy her descent and connexion.

In New York, MARY SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Hiram Herschell, aged 7 years.

In Killingly, on the 31st ult. Mrs. MARY W. STRANAHAN, wife of Wm. B. Stranahan, aged 27.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Question—Would the system, that each School District be compelled to raise, by a tax, or otherwise, a sum equal to that received from the school fund, be of general benefit?

NORWICH, Feb. 14th.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in the Grocery business under the firm of

BARSTOW & ADAMS,

at the store formerly occupied by Barstow & Coit. 3w47

S. H. BARSTOW,
RICHARD S. ADAMS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8th, 1831.

THE subscribers having commenced the wholesale Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at 171 Pearl street, corner of Pine: with an entire new stock of fashionable goods, selected from the last arrivals, at the present low prices, respectfully invite merchants visiting New York for an examination of their assortment, which the subscribers intend to keep constantly supplied with the newest and most fashionable goods of the market.

GEORGE A. BUTT, & CO.,
171 Pearl-street, corner of Pine, New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the 15th of March, 1831, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, in lots to suit purchasers, all the real estate lately occupied and improved by Mr. James Dean, in Stonington. The property consists of about 300 acres of Land, a Dwelling-house and several out buildings, a WOOLLEN FACTORY (two large buildings) a Grist Mill, the water privileges appertaining.

—ALSO—

Two Carding Machines, machinery for Picking, Spinning, Shearing, &c. &c. Looms and apparatus for manufacturing woollen cloths.

The streams of water are deemed amply sufficient for manufacturing purposes, at all seasons of the year, and also for the Grist-mill, except in drought.

A great proportion of said tract of land is well covered with timber, and purchasers may be accommodated with wood lots.

Sale, which will be positive, will take place on the premises.

☞ If said 15th should prove stormy, the sale will be attended the first fair day following.—Terms made known at time of sale.

JESSE D. NOYES, *Trustee.*
Stonington, Conn. Feb. 5, 1831. 3w47

GREAT SALES OF LANDS,
BY
A. B. SHANKLAND & CO.

TWELVE o'clock on the 1st day of March next, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New York,

6,000 acres of Land in Tioga County, Pennsylvania.
10,000 do. do. do. Potter do.
7,000 do. do. do. McKean do.

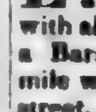
This Land is warranted first quality and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. An opportunity is now offered to Farmers and Mechanics to purchase a good Farm at a very low price, as the sale is positive.

Should the Lands not prove upon personal examination to be as good as we represent, the money will be returned, and as much difficulty has heretofore arisen in relation to the title of Lands in Pennsylvania, we guarantee to give a good *Warrantee Deed* for all the Lands we shall sell.

As the object of the owners of the above Lands is to sell only to actual settlers, a part of the purchase money may remain on Bond and mortgage if wished.

New York. Feb. 7th, 1831. 9w47

FOR SALE,
And possession given the first of April next,



A lot of excellent land, containing 3½ acres, with a convenient Dwelling House and Barn thereon, with a variety of choice Fruit Trees.—Said place is very pleasantly situated, three quarters of a mile south of the Wharf Bridge in West Chelsea Society, on the road leading from Norwich to New London. Payment made easy.

—ALSO—

A Dwelling House very pleasantly situated in West Chelsea, formerly known by the name of the Baker House, and now occupied by Capt. Edward Smith. The last mentioned house will be rented, if not sold by the first day of April next.

For further particulars enquire of
ASA GAVIT.
Norwich, Feb. 15. 1831. tf47

FOR SALE,

ELEVEN twelfths of the House, Shop, and Garden where I now live, together with about three acres of land adjoining, with a Barn thereon, situated one quarter of a mile west of the Court House, on the Main street. Also 12 acres of land near the late residence of Charles Lathrop, Esq.

For further particulars enquire of
DANIEL A. CAREW.
Norwich, Feb. 15, 1831. tf47

TO RENT,

A HOUSE pleasantly situated, and possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of
J. L. BUSWELL.
Feb. 15. 3w47

TO LET,

THE Lester House, so called, on the West side of the river. Possession given the first of April. For particulars, apply to E. A. Bill, or to Freeman Lovell.
Feb. 15. 47

THE Steam Boat Macdonough, Capt. Davison, will leave New London for New York, on Thursday, the 17th inst. at 3 o'clock.
Norwich, Feb. 15. 47

WANTED TO HIRE,

A capable, steady man, who understands *Farming*, and can come well recommended.
JOSEPH PERKINS.
Feb. 16. 47

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of May next. Those who decline this invitation, may expect to find them lodged in the hands of an attorney for collection. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
NOYES HOLMES.
North Groton, Feb. 3. 47

CLOVER SEED.

15,000 lbs. Windham County clover seed, bought at the hills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and of the large kind, for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, Feb. 15. 47

NOTICE.

THE meeting of the Windham County Temperance Society appointed to be held at Windham, (Willimantic,) on the 26th ult., having failed in consequence of the roads not being opened from snow, notice is hereby given that said Society will meet at the above named place, on Tuesday the 23d inst. The Society will meet at 11 o'clock A. M. Public exercises will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

DARIUS MATHEWSON, *President.*
ISRAEL G. ROSE, *Secretary.*
Feb. 10, 1831. [illegible]

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1831—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Oliver Geer, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Lucinda C. Geer, the Administratrix thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 47

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

TO DEALERS & FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES
For Families.

A POSITIVE cure for the Gravel, and all its kindred complaints, by the use of *Dr. Jackson's Cordial, or Restorative to Health.*—This cordial is a preventative and remedy for the various species of Gravel. Its operation is perfectly mild, sits easy on the stomach, and possesses superior tonic powers, which renders it particularly well adapted to the Chylopoietic organs. It generally operates upon the bowels, most effectually checks the formation of sand and gravel; and individuals who are constitutionally predisposed to it, may escape by a continued use of this cordial. It produces an indirect influence upon the kidneys, removes acidities from the stomach and stimulates the kidneys to a healthy action. This medicine will cure a person of the Strangury in a short period, by taking it a few times. This valuable recipe came from one of the first physicians in the United States, and he thought I might make it very beneficial to the community, by introducing it with my other medicines, they having such an extensive circulation, and be the means of doing more good than being confined to his practice only. A few of my friends have taken this medicine, and speak in the most satisfactory terms of its good qualities. If, as a medicine for females, in a weak, debilitated state of health, it answers the recommendation, or one tenth of it, I should think it might be satisfactory to them. The directions will be under the wrapper, and signed by the proprietor. *Leader Dam.*

Dr. Kittredge's OINTMENT.

This ointment is known to surpass all others, for bruises, sprains, cramp, numbness, stiffness of the neck, chapped hands, and stings of insects. It is one of the best articles in the country for horses that are lame, and it is pronounced good for the rheumatism, and its merits stand in the first rank for that loathsome disorder, the *Itch*, as one or two applications will effect a cure by rubbing the parts on which it first makes its appearance; and it leaves no unpleasant smell. *Price 50 cents per box.*

Dr. Randall's TOOTH POWDER.

This celebrated dentifrice is justly esteemed superior to all others for whitening the teeth and preserving the gums. This article is used by the first families in Boston, and preferred to all others offered, even the English. Call for Dr Randall's Tooth Powder, prepared by Leader Dam, and you will find a preparation for the teeth which cannot fail to please you. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

Dr. Kittredge's JAUNDICE BITTERS.

This medicine is put up by the proprietor in bottles ready for use. Those who are troubled with this very dangerous complaint, can be entirely cured by taking one or two bottles, which costs but 50 cents per bottle, and now is the best time to use it. The labels will be signed by the proprietor, *L. Dam.*

CREAM OF AMBER.

For pimples, freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions. This wash is considered by the first families in Boston a superior article. *Price $1 per bottle.*

BALM OF EGYPT.

This celebrated medicine will cure coughs, asthmas, whooping cough, liver complaint, &c. Many persons have been effectually cured by it in Boston, Mr. Benj. Kimball and others.—*Price $1 per bottle.*

GERMAN RHEUMATIC DROPS.

This preparation will cure the rheumatism in 24 hours. It has given many relief, in most obstinate cases, in 15 minutes; and is considered by those who have used it superior to any article used for this disorder.

Potter's PILE ELECTUARY & OINTMENT.

The established reputation of this medicine for the cure of piles, when all other remedies have failed to effect it, is sufficient commendation. The Electuary is a certain remedy against bowel complaints. *Price 50 cts. and $1 per box or set.*

Anderson's EYE WATER.

This wash, for sore, weak or inflamed eyes, is acknowledged to possess more healing qualities than any other for sale; and is soothing to that tender organ, the eye. *25 cents per bottle.*

GERMAN LIP SALVE.

This article is superior to any medicine which has been discovered for sore lips or nipples.—Many ladies, on commencement of nursing, can bear testimony to its wonderful healing qualities. The delicate appearance and pleasant taste of this salve has gained many admirers. *Price 37½ cents.*

For sale in Boston by the only proprietor,
LEADER DAM,
Wholesale and Retail 20 Prince Street.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich—John A. Perkins & Co. Windham and Willimantic, and J. H. Risley Wintham and Coventry—Manufacturing Company and Woodbridge & Wiley Manchester—Sistare & Stodard, New London—Hartford by E. W. Bull Wholesale and Retail, Charles Hosmer, Geo. W. Bolles, Abiel A. Cooley, Retail for the proprietor, and for sale by all the following gentlemen. In Middletown by Charles Dyer—in New Haven by Lewis Hotchkiss—in Providence by G. H. Tillinghast, Balch & Mason—in Tolland by Danford Richmond—in Vernon by Lebbeus Tinker & Co.—in Manchester by the Union Manufacturing Co. and Wm Jones—in Stafford by Hyde, Pinney, & Co.—in Monson by E. & J. R. Flint—in Springfield by Elisha Edwards—in Northampton by Eliot Hunt—in Greenfield by T. O. Spurbeck & Co.—in Ware by Drs. Goodrich & Moody—in W. Brookfield by Dr. Nichols—in N. Brookfield by Cary Rice & Co.—in Spencer by Bemis & Livermore and Brown & Rider—in Leicester by Sargent Jones & Co.—in Worcester by J. Green, John Coe and E. Lamb—in Shrewsbury by Howe Stone & Co. and Harrington & Hinckley—in Westborough by Joseph Lathrop—in Northborough by Joseph Rice & Son—in Marlborough by I. & L. Bigelow—in Southborough by Dexter Fay & Co.—in Framingham by Wheeler & Stone—in Palmer by Knight & Ward, and in all places generally where this paper circulates—in Boston by Henshaw & Co. Dalton & Whiting, [illegible] & Wilson, [illegible]—in Amherst by [illegible]—in [illegible] by [illegible]—in Northampton by E. Hunt & Co., and Clark & Wilson—in Jewett City by J. Johnson & Son, and Lucius Tyler M. D.—and most of the Wholesale Dealers.

Feb. 16, 1831. 1y47

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1831.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Phinehas Adams late of Lisbon deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Phinehas Adams the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery, according to law. 47

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1831,

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Capt. Willard [illegible], late of Griswold deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Welcome A. Browning, Esq. the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 47

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1831.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of William Coit, Esq. late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Huntington the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 3w47

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

POETRY.

FOR THE COURIER.

STANZAS.

To drown the voice of dark Despair
The laughter-shout may come;
But when it dies upon the air,
And revelry is dumb,
The thought will come all mournful then,
Past time may not return again,
And dark will be the gloom,
To shroud the soul that clings to Earth
And joys in nought but soulless mirth.

The reckless jest—the laughter peal
May please a little while—
But soon, alas! the soul will feel
The mockery of a smile;
And sick the spirit turns away
From the mad riot of a day
Which dazzles to defile;
For Joy's magnificence of show
Is but the masquerade of Woe!

And why should man grow mad with mirth,
And ride of Folly's car,
And chain the spirit to the earth
Which longs to soar afar?
Why check the thoughts that fain would rise
To circumnavigate the skies,
And to explore each star
That shines magnificently bright
Upon the azure brow of Night?

Why should he run at Fashion's beck,
And worship at her shrine?
Why bend the knee and bow the neck
To what is not divine,
When he might soar above the sod,
Exalted to a human god,
In brighter realms to shine—
When he is called to cast away
This watry load of human clay?

Be mine the soaring thought—be mine
The ever-mounting soul—
A spirit, Washington! like thine
To spurn the earth's control,
And soar away, on tireless wing,
To regions of eternal Spring,
Where brighter planets roll,
E'en while the clogs of earth still bind
The deathless energies of mind!

INISFAIL.

Stonington, Feb. 3, 1831.

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

Surprising circumstance it is,
Now at the present day,
So many should a debt contract,
And then forget to pay.

Now I'm obliged to sweat and toil,
And wear my strength away
For those, who, when they get the work,
Forget to bring the pay.

What vain excuses men will plead,
A payment to delay,
And many think that promises
Will answer well for pay.

Another says hard times, hard times,
Don't hurry me I pray,
Not thinking that more hard the times,
The more I want the pay.

There others are, whom should you dun,
And dun till you are grey,
Would never pay a cent, unless
Compelled by law to pay.

He'll do as well without as I,
Says one, and wait he may,
The affluent cannot see my need,
The poor think hard to pay.

Some rather choose to put it off
Until some future day,
Then they forget they owe a cent,
And so will never pay.

Therefore from men of different sorts,
And men of different way,
The rich, the poor, the purchaser,
'Tis hard to get my pay.

For once let reason be your guide,
Attend without delay,
How can a poor mechanic live
Unless he gets his pay?

Come then and pass this new resolve,
And to yourselves then say,
Although I negligent have been,
I now myself will pay.

MEDLEY.

BEES.

The Editor of the Windsor, Vt. Chronicle, after copying Dr. Smith's article on bees from a late New England Farmer, has added the following remarks:

Dr. Smith doubts the existence of the queen bee. Now we have never *heard* a bee promulgating laws or appointing subordinate officers, &c. but we have seen what may perhaps be worth telling of.

There was an empty hive at the north end of the bee house, intended for the next swarm. From the hive next south, a swarm had issued and after flying about for a while, returned. The reason assigned by the owner was, that the queen was unable to fly. A day or two after, the swarm came out again and soon began to return as before. It occurred to us, that possibly her majesty, in attempting to fly, might have fallen to the ground. Stooping in front of the hive, we saw, six or eight feet from its mouth, some twenty bees, flying about near a tuft of grass, and on drawing nearer we saw perched upon a blade of grass a bee, about as long as a drone, but much more slender,—the back of a brighter black, and the legs reddish,—evidently neither a drone nor a working bee. A stick being presented to this singular insect, she went upon it, and was carried up to it to the mouth of the empty hive before mentioned. A few bees had alighted at its mouth. These immediately followed her into the hive. Some of them soon returned, and ran, evidently as fast as they were able, to the old hive, the stool and front of which were covered with the returning swarm. Having arrived among these, the messengers, for such they appeared to be, would occasionally stop, and shake themselves violently, swinging or rather rocking themselves from right to left and the contrary, as they are sometimes seen to do at and about the time of swarming. This motion was invariably followed by a general seaming of the surrounding bees to the hive. Some of these messengers ent red the old hive, where their operations were out of sight; but their entrance was soon followed by the pouring out of multitudes, who made their way with all possible speed to the new hive. In a few moments the odd looking bee, picked up on the grass, was surrounded with a respectable swarm, all was quiet, the usual labors of bees commenced, and in the end, a good summer's work of honey-making was done. This, and having seen a number of bees of the same appearance, but never more than one in a hive, is all we know by our own eyes, about a queen among bees.—*N. E Farmer.*

THE FARMER.

When we consider his occupation and the several items, which when added together, make up the whole amount of his excellence, we must acknowledge, that the husbandman is richly deserving of honorable notice and attention. Without throwing disparagement upon other grades and orders of society our convictions of their importance on the scale of human existence, compel us to regard an industrious, economical, enterprising, intelligent yeomanry as decidedly the most valuable and indispensable members of any community whatever;—especially, of a republican community—for this reason,—their fortunes are not made by courting the smiles of our renowned potentates;—they look not for exaltation to the partialities of public favoritism, nor are they nor can they be cursed and ruined by its frowns and fickleness. They possess the means of living within themselves, and are not under the disagreeable necessity, of fawning for patronage, or stooping to flattery for a livelihood, or bartering opinion, reputation, and conscience for gold. Their occupation is, therefore, such as naturally to produce independence of thought, of feeling and action; and by means of this acknowledged influence, it may, we think, be remarked without subjecting ourselves to the just imputation of forming invidious comparisons, that no class of community are so free from deceitfulness,—so correct in their judgments as to the honesty of public men, and the consistency of public measures, and so entirely independent in their views of legislative and national policy. They are therefore, estimable members of the community,—especially of a republican community;—for they are the main pillars which support the fabric of her government and free institutions: they constitute the sinews of war, the stability of peace and the spring of a country's prosperity; they are, in short, the grand fountain-head, whence all the streams of wealth, power, influence, and safety flow;—And the proposition will generally be found to be true, that no where can domestic quietness and happiness be discovered, so pure from an alloy of misery, as amid the rural scenes and bowers of the farmers' happy home. If there is, any where on earth, a terrestrial Paradise, it is HERE.—*Detroit Courier.*

Brevity.—A formal old gentleman, finding his horse uneasy under the saddle, alighted, and called to his servant in the following manner: "Tom, take off the saddle on my bay horse & lay it upon the ground, then take the saddle from thy grey horse, and put it upon my bay horse." "Lordy, put the other saddle upon my bay horse." The fellow gaped all the while at this long harangue, & at last cried out, "Lack-a-day, sir, could you not have said at once, change the saddles?"

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

☞ All those indebted are requested to settle their accounts immediately.

Feb. 5, 1831. 20

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,

foot Shetucket-street

MACHINERY,

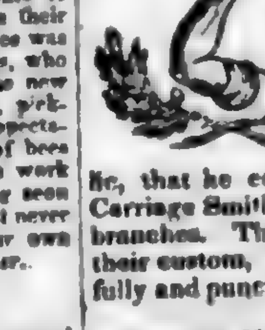
OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf39

LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

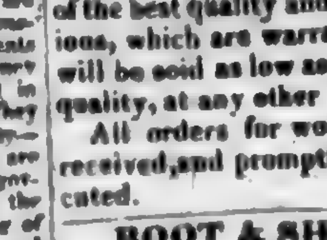
Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

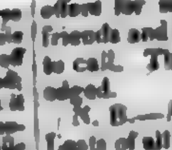


BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

CHAIRS.

CONGDON & TRACY

Have just received a new supply of Chairs, consisting of fancy, with cane and flag seats, imitation fancy, dining, sewing, rocking and a great variety of children's Chairs, Stools, Crickets, &c. all of which are warranted equal to any made in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, a few doors East of Mr. Peleg Hunt's store, Norwich Falls.

Jan. 1, 1831. tf41

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of a sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES,

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 38

MUSSEY'S IMPROVED

CARRIAGE BOXES,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, Carriage Makers, have examined Mussey's improved Wagon Boxes, and without hesitation pronounce the improvement the best we have ever seen. We are confident they will save fifty per cent. of the cost of the common box in setting, besides they will be worth as much again to the owners of Carriages, in which they are used. We, therefore, would advise all dealers in boxes for carts, wagons, &c. to keep this kind for sale, if they can get them, in preference to any others, for we do not believe that any intelligent Carriage Maker will buy the common kind, if he can get the improved ones at a fair price.

Dudly Woodworth, Alfred Smith, J. W. Wentworth, *New London, Conn.*

E. Y. Waldo, *Norwich, Conn.*

James Brewster, *New Haven, Conn.*

W. R. Loomis, Elisha B. Pratt, *Hartford, Conn.*

N. B. The above mentioned boxes are manufactured by French & Hempsted, of New London, Conn. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, sole Agents for Norwich and vicinity.

Jan. 1, 1831 1y41

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by *Waldo & Davis*, where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice.

WM. M. CAREW & SON.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 41

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 29, 1830. eow1y26

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of Mansfield, Ct. on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by Hutchins & Bacon. The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 18 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, and about thirty-five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 26 miles from Hartford and 22 from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 15th of February. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH, *of Norwich*
or JOS. HUTCHINS, *Canterbury*

Dec. 10, 1830. 38

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, contemplating a different arrangement in his business, or a removal from this place, offers for sale the Dwelling House where he now lives, and also the next adjoining South. He will sell them for a less sum than any real estate of its value can be purchased in this city.

☞ Persons indebted to me will see by the above, that it is necessary for me to request them to call and settle their accounts, or pay the same when presented, that I may be able to call on my creditors, or pay their accounts when presented.

N. B. If the above real estate is not applied for soon, it will be leased for a term of years.

A. KINGSLEY.

The subscriber has on hand Grave Stones of every description, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. Will take in payment all kinds of grain, pork in the hog, wood, and most other kinds of produce, from this time until the first of March.

Norwich, Dec. 25, 1830. 10w40

TO RENT,

Two convenient Dwelling Houses, nearly new, pleasantly situated in East Chelsea. Possession given first of April. For terms enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
ALBERT SMITH,
WM. D. RIPLEY.

Jan. 11, 1831. 42

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 8. 37

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plastering.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

TO RENT,

A Farm containing about 110 acres, situated about ¾ of mile from the Court House in Norwich, possession given on the 1st of April.

LIKEWISE:

A large convenient dwelling House, with a garden, calculated for one or more families, situated in the town of Preston, near the Toll Bridge.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

BENJAMIN COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 2d, 1831. 45

STORE TO RENT,

The Store now occupied by Messrs. H. P. Lester & Co., possession given the first of April. Enquire of LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1831. 45

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 36 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

One other Farm, 1½ miles from the Landing, of 104 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 30 acres, which will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms, all together or separate.

STEPHEN MAPLES.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1831. tf41

FOR SALE,

THE dwelling House, Barn, with other out buildings, now occupied by the subscriber, together with seven or eight acres of land with them. Said buildings are new, well built, convenient, and pleasantly located within 100 rods of Plainfield Academy. The land is of the first quality, well watered, and well fenced; and has a variety of peach, pear, apple and other fruit of very choice selection.

ALSO:—About eight acres of woodland covered with young, thrifty timber, and conveniently located. The woodland will be included with the other property or not, as may best suit the purchaser.

This establishment will be sold low and the terms of payment will be made easy.

ORIN FOWLER.

Plainfield, Feb. 4th, 1831. 5w46

TO LET,

THE Store formerly occupied by Mr. Eliba Gallup, enquire of

H. R. BUCKINGHAM.

Norwich, Feb. 8th, 1830. 46

TO RENT,

The Store on Main street, occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Buckingham, for three years past, as a Dry Goods Store. Possession given on the first of April next.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Feb. 8, 1831. 46

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

JOSEPH BACKUS

Offers for sale the house where he now *stays*—pleasantly located, and too well known to need any description.

—ALSO—

The handsome two story Dwelling House, on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimeus Clark.

—ALSO—

The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

For further particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 38

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale five-eights of the factory, together with all the machinery, known by the name of the Mason Factory, situated in Lebanon, lately occupied by John Scholfield, jr. The water wheel, gearing and machinery is all good, and in good order, well calculated for manufacturing satinetts or flannels, also, country work, carding, cloth dressing, &c. It is situated on a good stream of water. Attached to the factory is a dwelling house and barn, with about 3 acres of good land.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the premises.

NATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Montville, Feb. 1, 1831. 1f45

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

VALUABLE MILL POWER.

THE General Assembly of the State of Connecticut having granted a Charter to the *NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing Water Works on the Shetucket and Quinebaug Rivers, the company have purchased for that purpose an extensive tract of land, on which they have now erected, just below the junction of said Rivers, a substantial Stone Dam of 280 feet in length. From this Dam the water is conducted through a broad and deep Canal, extending about a mile on the margin of the Shetucket, and forming in its course an extensive range of valuable Mill privileges, which the Company now offer to sell or lease, on the most favorable terms.

The location for manufacturing is hardly equalled in New England; being within the flourishing town of Norwich, at the head of the River Thames, and only five hundred rods from Steam and Packet Navigation, affording every facility for the transportation of merchandise. The supply of water is at all times abundant; the surrounding country is populous & remarkably healthy, and the comforts of life can be obtained as low as in any other section. From these, and the numerous other advantages this property affords, it is deemed worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers generally—and they are respectfully invited to examine the plan and view the premises of the Company.

For further information apply to

EDWARD WHITING, or
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

TYLER'S PILLS, OR VEGETABLE FAMILY PHYSIC.

THE nature, and hitherto extensive use and wide circulation of these pills, for nearly THIRTY YEARS PAST, show, convincingly, that they possess great utility as a FAMILY medicine. They are particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy (as they contain no mercury) for all complaints occasioned by diseases of the liver and derangements in the functions of the digestive organs. Frequent or nervous head-aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, acid stomachs, bilious colic, dropsy, in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels, requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, producing little disturbance to the system.

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and by his Agents in most of the principal Towns in the United States.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

NEW-YORK AND NEW-LONDON STEAM BOAT LINE VIA. NORWICH.

THE STEAM BOAT MACDONOUGH,

CAPT. CHARLES DAVISON,

Has commenced her regular trips between New-London and New-York, and will continue on this line during the Winter.

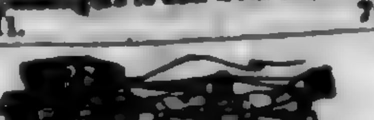
THE STEAM BOAT WILL LEAVE

NEW LONDON Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock p. m. | NEW YORK Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Light freight will be received at moderate rates.

☞ Stages connected with the line will convey passengers to and from Norwich.

Jan. 11. 7w40



SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 30

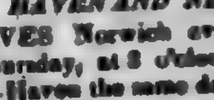
NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 36

Winter Arrangement.



ACCOMMODATION STAGE,

FROM NORWICH, VIA ESSEX, TO NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

LEAVES Norwich every Tuesdays and Thursday, at 3 o'clock A. M. & arrives in New-Haven the same day.

Leaves New-Haven every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrives at Norwich the same day.

This line will run to and from the boat from New-Haven to New-York.

The subscriber seeing the actual necessity of a line of Stages on this route, to avoid detention in the communication, which is not unfrequently the case between Norwich and New-York, has been induced to establish a regular line, and has been at much expense to provide good teams, coaches, and careful drivers, for the public accommodation. Public patronage is solicited for the support of the above establishment, so far as the accommodation of the proprietor merits its favor.

Fare through $3 00

JOSEPH HYDE, Proprietor.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1831. 42

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1826.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and quackery, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, was effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such addition as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None genuine unless the name of the Proprietor, in the written signature of the Proprietor, is on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LUMBER WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of a quantity of Oak and Chesnut Lumber, namely, Timber, Joist, Plank, Boards, and Lath, partly wanted at Jewett City and partly at North Stonington, at Samuel Prentice's, near the school house. Please to call on the subscriber at Jewett City or on Samuel Prentice at Stonington, and get the dimensions as to length and quantity.

The subscriber is also in want of a good and valuable wall bridge Stone for the bridge and middle, much ... at ... dollars.

SAMUEL ...

Jan. 26th, 1831.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law —— No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS---TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 48. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1831. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1712

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the

NORWICH CHEAP STORE

A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations.

—Among them are—

Blue, black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,
30 pieces new style superfine Prints,
20 do. middling and low priced.
A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,
Foreign and domestic Carpeting,
Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,
Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

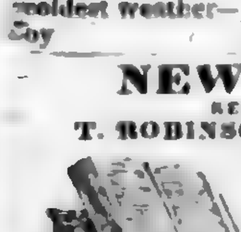
WINTER OIL.

20 bbls. Winter strained Sperm Oil, warranted to remain liquid in the coldest weather—just received and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NEW BOOKS,

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S *BOOK-STORE.*



A Journal of a Tour to Malta, Greece, Asia Minor, Carthage, Algiers, Port-Mahon and Spain. By Sam'l Woodruff, Esq., Agent of the New York Greek Committee.

An Address delivered before the Convention of Teachers and other Friends of Education, which met at Hartford, Nov. 10th. By H. Humphrys, D. D.

The first volume of the Library of Education.

Bishop Griswold's Discourse.

History of the French Revolution in 1830.

Also,—Received a new supply of Huntington's State Registers, containing a Map of the State with the County and District lines marked thereon.

The Census of the State as taken in 1830, &c.

An Appendix to the American Almanac for 1831.

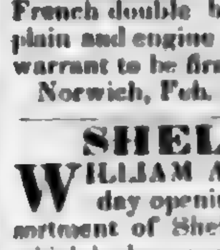
Jay's Exercises for the Closet, &c.

For sale all the volumes of the Family Library, a valuable, interesting and cheap work.

Feb. 8th, 1831. 46

ENGLISH WATCHES.

R. W. ROATH



Has just received one case superior English Watches, imported expressly by his order and of extra quality, consisting of hard dials, double backed, seconds, &c. &c. French double backs, hard dials, seconds, plain and engine turned cases, which he can warrant to be first rate time pieces.

Norwich, Feb. 9th, 1831. 46

SHELL COMBS.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM is this day opening the largest and best assortment of Shell Back and Side Combs, which he has ever offered. Those who wish can now buy good and cheap.

Jan. 22. 9w44

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. W. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Hovey*, in *Windham*, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS,

of the first quality.

Also, a choice selection of

WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may *depend* upon having Medicine *put up* to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO.

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf39

CLOVER SEED.

15,000 lbs. Windham County clover seed, bought at the mills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and of the large kind, for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, Feb. 15. 47

LUMBER WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of a quantity of Oak and Chesnut Lumber, namely, Timber, Joist, Plank, Boards, and Lath, partly wanted at Jewett City and partly at North Stonington, at Samuel Prentis', near the school house. Please to call on the subscriber at Jewett City or on Samuel Prentis at Stonington, and get the dimensions as to length and quantity.

The subscriber is also in want of a good serviceable well broke Horse for the harness and saddle, worth 70 or 80 dollars.

SAMUEL BUTTON.

Jan. 25th, 1831. 44

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf 10

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather, 20 bbls. Straits Oil, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 18. 23

WANTED,

100 SAW LOGS, of good size and length, nearly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 26. 34

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA & CATARRH!!

In that long train of diseases, which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, *Consumption* takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life—yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages.—It is only when neglected that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An *obstinate cough* is the customary forerunner of the *pulmonary Consumption*. Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be succeeded by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength; flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered, is

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected the rough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed *Consumption*, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Dr. Relfe's Pills have also obtained the highest character as a *Pectoral Medicine*, affording the most unexpected relief to those laboring under the common *Cough*, occasioned by morbid humors irritating the throat, or by defluctions on the lungs—symptoms which deprive the sufferer of sleep, and gradually introduce the long train of Pulmonary affections. The Pills appease the Cough, promote easy expectoration, very essentially relieve, and often entirely cure the most obstinate and distressing cases. *Common Colds* are usually removed by the Pills in a few hours.

In the harrassing and suffocating complaint of the *Asthma*, the Pills give immediate relief.—They mitigate the complaint, and generally effect a radical cure in those Asthmatic attacks, characterized by difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs, oppressive flatulence, wheezing, coughing, hoarseness, costiveness, and many other asthmatic symptoms.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to the blessings of accustomed health and activity.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

Resulting from the administration of Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic and Consumptive Pills exhibited in the following cases.

☞ A Physician, M. D. and Druggist, recently writes—"The Asthmatic Pills (Relfe's) are invariably well spoken of by those who use them."

☞ Mrs. —— of this city, was three years seriously afflicted with consumptive symptoms, as pain in the side, almost perpetual cough, spitting of blood, general debility, &c.—In this distressing state, unable to sit up, and not expecting to live many days, she was advised to take Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills, and also Dr. Jebb's Liniment to be applied to her side, which she did, and to the astonishment of every one, in a short time she was perfectly restored to health.

☞ A Lady of Framingham, was severely afflicted with cough, spitting of blood, and general debility, on taking two bottles of these Pills, and one box of Dr. Relfe's Anti-bilious Pills, was restored to perfect health.

☞ An elderly person in this vicinity, who had suffered much for years by a most distressing asthma, had tried almost every thing recommended, which only at times gave temporary relief, and usually a more violent return of her complaint, has recently made use of the above Pills with more beneficial effects than any thing she has ever used before.

☞ A Young Lady at M——, had been troubled with a very bad cough, so violent at times as to rack and harrass her exceedingly; a consumption was feared, (as her mother had died of that complaint)—she was immediately relieved, and subsequently entirely cured by Dr Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

Price $1 for whole boxes of 30 pills and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. Kidder, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; also by his special appointment, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich.

Jan. 18. 1831. 43

TYLER'S PILLS, OR VEGETABLE FAMILY PHYSIC.

THE nature, and hitherto extensive use and wide circulation of these pills, for nearly THIRTY YEARS PAST, show, convincingly that they possess great utility as a FAMILY medicine. They are particularly recommended as a mild and safe remedy (as they contain no mercury) for all complaints occasioned by diseases of the liver and derangements in the functions of the digestive organs. Frequent or nervous head-aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, dyspepsia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, acid stomachs, bilious colic, dropsy, in short, every disordered state of the stomach and bowels, requiring cathartic medicine. As a mild and speedy purge they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, producing little disturbance in the system.

For sale by SAMUEL TYLER, and by his Agents in most of the principal Towns in the United States.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.

foot Shetucket street

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE ON THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

The motion to strike out the appropriation for the salary of a Minister to Russia being under consideration, Mr. BURGES, of Rhode Island, addressed the House as follows:—

Mr. Speaker: Permit me to justify myself, under all which has been said, both against me, and against what ever has been advanced by me in support of the motion made by the gentleman from Ohio. With the indulgence of the House, it may be well to look back to the question made by this motion; for, gentlemen in their zeal to eulogize the Minister, or to please those who doubt the correctness of his appointment, have departed almost entirely from the matter in issue before us.

The objection to this appropriation, and the motion to strike it from this bill, have been made, because it is proposed for payment of a salary to a foreign Minister, who by his commission of Legation, or by certain secret articles given to him, is authorized to *leave* the Court to which he is sent, to go to *any other* country, *whenever*, in his *own opinion*, his health may require it; and not to *return* to that Court so long as, according to the same opinion, it may be injurious to his health to do so. We deny such mission to be a legal one; we deny that the salary provided by law for foreign Ministers, is, or ever can be, due to any man sent abroad under such credentials; with such privileges *received*, and such powers granted to him, not to the *public*, but to *his own use*.—The objection to this appropriation has, therefore, not been made because the gentleman was, when sent abroad, and had long been, a valetudinarian; or, because, if then in health, that health exhausted by the toils of diplomacy, might require refreshment by relaxation and relief from public service: No, sir; not because that refreshment might not be found unless under a milder sky, and by removing to a more genial climate than that of Russia. Such things may excite, as they certainly have excited, the special wonder of the nation; and they are, and will be very proper topics of debate, when considering the "state purposes" of this mission; but they have not been, nor will they be made the *grounds* of objection to the appropriation of this item in the bill.

We object to this salary on account of the illegality of this mission, and because the Secretary of State, knowing the enfeebled health of Mr. Randolph—knowing his inability to attend to the laborious details of that public service—knowing that his constitution could not endure either the *winter* or *summer* climate of Russia, did invent this mission, and did advise the President to send out this gentleman with credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia; and at the same time to give him a commission, no matter for what cause, to *reside* as such Minister, in *whatever* country he might *choose* to reside. Such a mission cannot be known—such a Minister cannot be sent abroad, either under our laws or our constitution, or under the usages and laws of nations. I ask the attention of the House, therefore, to the inquiry, whether this salary can be due for an *illegal* and *void* Mission? whether it can be due as a *quantum meruit*, or as a pro rata compensation for the services which were rendered at the Court of Russia; or, *last of all*, whether it can be due, because this mission may subserve certain purposes, highly useful to the Secretary of State? Before these inquiries can, to the best purpose, be made, it is proper to give some reply to what has been offered by several gentlemen against this motion. These gentlemen have so far as to support this appropriation, thus to impugn the motives of those who oppose it. With my motives the gentlemen are welcome to amuse themselves. The storm of their abuse passed over me, as the winter storms of my native New England have often passed over the humble dwelling of my boyhood, without shaking a stone from the chimney, or starting a shingle on the roof. I have too much respect for myself to believe that they have abused me from the wantonness of malice, but do believe it was done simply because they could find nothing to say more appropriate to the question.

This motion has been made to protect the rights of the nation against the encroachments of power. Those who resist such encroachments and assaults of power, must always expect to encounter vociferous, if not infuriated adversaries. I have not entered this war without "*counting the cost*." A school of high authority taught me that, in a war of aggression, "He who takes the sword shall perish by the sword"—but in a war of defence "let him who has no sword sell his coat and buy one."

How then has our defence been met and answered? How by the gentleman from Virginia? [Mr Barbour]—First of all, I am accused of objecting to this appropriation, because it is for the use of a Virginian. In this the gentleman is utterly mistaken. I informed him of this error in a few moments after he had taken his seat. He has, notwithstanding, chosen to put this error in print.—Suffer me, sir, in my place, and before this House, to protest against this procedure. The gentlemen who heard me then, and who do me the honor to hear me now, I call to witness, that I said no such thing; and I should have nothing to regret, should my protestation be made the printed companion of the gentleman's allegation against me, and travel side by side with it under the eye of the nation. This, I know, cannot be done; and I must suffer the imputation, wherever his speech is read, without my correction of its errors. Be it so; but I believe there is too much good sense, and too much moral sentiment in Virginia, to set down one of their fellow men as quite so stupid, or quite so malevolent.

The gentleman alleges that I considered this mission as a bribe offered to Virginia. This might have been said by me, because I believed it to be true. If said, was it said, or could it be intended in derogation of Virginia? Is Virginia dishonored by this attempt of the wily Secretary? I did not, and no man will even intimate that Virginia had even looked with a favorable eye on this bribe, this splendid bestowment. Not those who hear, but those who listen to the song of the syren, and are allured by the enchantment, become debased by the temptation. Sir, temptations are spread over the whole path of our lives, from the cradle to the grave. The enticements of pleasure beset our youth; the toils of ambition are spread for our vigorous manhood; and to old age the honest [illegible] when all other loves are frozen in the [illegible] the eye to gaze at, and the ears to listen to, the glittering baubles and golden melodies of avarice. Are we dishonored, because in the language of Sir Wm Jones, "vice is permitted to spread her snares around us, that the triumph of virtue may be more conspicuous?" The ermine of the judge is not tarnished because some unprincipled litigant has craftily proffered a bribe to the court. The name of the insulted Lucretia has arrived to us after a journey of more than 2000 years. Is it soiled by time, or by the breath of any one of the million of millions who have pronounced it? That name, Sir, like the Alps of her own Italy, whose tops ascend to heaven, are covered with eternal snow, is the monument of imperishable purity—while the name of the treacherous and cowardly Tarquin, scarred with infamy, will be, as it has been, throughout all time, the name of whatever is most vile and odious. Sir, Virginia is not dishonored; the tempter, and not the tempted, will suffer the infamy of the deed.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Barbour] would overthrow our objections to this appropriation by eulogizing the man sent on the mission. He alludes to the monuments of Mr. Randolph's fame; and lest men might call on him to shew where they are, he has placed them in the hearts of his countrymen, where no being but the "searcher of hearts," could discover their existence. What indications had Virginia given that those monuments are where the gentleman has located them? He has long been a Representative in Congress in that State. This is something in his favor; but from a state so long separated into districts, is not conclusive. It is confined to his constituents, and only proves, what the gentleman himself has so often asserted on this floor, "that never had man such constituents." He represented the whole State in the Senate—true; but this was for the fragment only of a term. Why was he not re-appointed? The interests, the honor, and high dignity of Virginia had been placed under guardianship?—How did he perform the offices created by those trusts? His conduct as a Senator from Virginia was brought before the Legislature of that State, on a question concerning his reappointment. In this great Areopagus, than which, none is more dignified, each judge, if he had a monument of him in his heart or house, read the inscription on it. On what was he tried? Not on his political creed—he did not suffer, as the best of men have, for heresy. His faith was, for every purpose beneficial to himself, sound; his works alone, were brought into question. On this question a deep and interesting debate arose. The gentleman may have been present and heard it; or if not, as it was published, he must have read it. It belonged to Virginia and was a part of her great commonwealth concern; nor would I have brought this wholesome example of family discipline before the nation, had not the eulogist of this forward son of Virginia told us, that the monuments of his exploits were in the hearts of his countrymen. Does this debate, or the result of it, confirm the gentleman's assertion? He was weighed; and "mene mene tekel upharsin" was written on all his monuments. He was rejected, and a distinguished Virginian was chosen to represent that State in the Senate and restore her ancient honor and dignity in the councils of the nation.

I ask again, where are the monuments of this man's glory? Has he improved his native state in the great arts of civil life? In agriculture, his own peculiar vocation? It has never been said of him. Have manufactures been fostered by his encouragement? Sir, the very name is odious to him. The sheep, the most innocent of all animals, and supplying by its wool the material for perhaps our most useful manufacture—the sheep is so hateful to him, that, with all the poetry of the golden age in his blood, this gentleman has said, "*I would go twenty rods out of my way to kick a sheep.*" Commerce has been as little encouraged by him as either of her sister arts in our family of national industry. He is one of a class of men, now grown quite small in our country, who despise traffic and traders; and would have considered Cosmo de Medicis, the princely merchant and founder of Florence, as no better than a tin pedlar. He is literary, moral, I trust pious; but what has he done to advance learning, morality, or religion? In this House, where he so long had a seat, where are the fruits of his sage counsels? the laws originated, or sustained by his eloquence; and which will carry his name to posterity as a patriot statesman? When the gentleman shall point to these monuments, and shew them to belong to Mr. Randolph, he may realize a fame somewhat less fugitive and perishable than mere words.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Barbour) would carry my opposition to this salary to mere political account; and says I am opposed to it because Mr. Randolph overthrew the fabric of federal power. Be it so, let the man enjoy the entire fame of all the benefit, and all the mischief he has done. I had no share in that power which every citizen did not equally enjoy. It gave me no honor, no emolument. I do not believe, and I think thousands who aided in its overthrow, do not now believe, that any structure since that time erected on its ruins, has given a holier sanctuary to the Constitution, or a more secure shelter to the rights and liberties of the people. If this giant partizan did overthrow that fabric, he could not bury under its ruins, the great principles of the revolution, "Union and Independence," the songs of my cradle, the political creed of every hour of my life; and not sooner to be forgotten than the sainted bosom which nourished my infancy.

What did this man build, what could he build, in its place? Sir, when day light first dawned on the world, after this event, John Randolph sat, in the glimpses of the morning, like the genius of the earthquake, amidst the ruins of some splendid city, without the power or the will to move a single stone to rear a new edifice. Nay, Sir, when the statesmen of those times, forgetting the storm of party, set themselves in earnest to rebuilding, this man of monuments resisted their labors. Little does the gentleman know me, if he believes I feel anger at the labors, or envy at the fame, of the man whom he has eulogized. He will be remembered, when much better Virginians, and perhaps the gentleman himself, may be forgotten; but he will be remembered as the years of *mildew*, and *blight*, and *famine* are remembered, when those of *plenty* and *prosperity* are forgotten. He may live in story; but not, like Washington, "*in the hearts of his countrymen.*"

I should have said no more of the Secretary of Legation, had not the gentleman transmitted his confirmation by the Senate into the Roman ceremonial of bestowing the Toga Virilis. This toga, this gown, was, in the open forum, given annually by all the Romans, to all their boys, who had, during the year, arrived at the age of seventeen years. By this classical allusion, I presume, the gentleman intends to assure us, that Mr. Randolph's Secretary of Legation has fully arrived at that interesting period of his life. I had asserted he was twenty-one, but I willingly admit the gentleman's correction.

The other gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Cooke) has reinforced his colleague. Will these gentlemen never have done with misstating me? Have I reproached Virginia? Never, sir; never. When speaking of any one of her citizens here, I have spoken of him as an American citizen. When speaking of that State, I have, on this floor, & elsewhere, spoken of her as one which poured her whole Spartan soul into the Revolution, which sent to the field of conflict a band of patriot warriors, "who have filled the world with their and our glory;" and which, to secure the benefit, in addition to the triumphs of victory, relinquished her territorial claim to an empire, prefering to *State sectional* interest the more *glorious* objects of *Union and Independence*. I reproach Virginia! Is it not the birth place, is it not the burial place, of Washington? Sir, who can reproach that most fortunate, most consecrated region, or even suppose the enormity possible, "and hope to be forgiven!"

I have, as the gentleman says, abused the President, and his Machiavelian policy. I have spoken of the President as of the first dignitary of the nation, and in no terms of disrespect. I have alleged, that, like monarchs in the old world, he has been advised by ministers; and under that advisement, has permitted those ministers to furnish, in his name, his annual message to Congress. Will the gentleman pledge his literary reputation, upon a denial of this allegation? I have said the President has been misconnselled; has suffered his confidence to be abused by an artful Minister; and that, too, in this very appointment. I put it to the gentleman, upon his conscience, to say, whether he believes this question could have come up, in this House, if Mr. Tazewell had been Secretary of State?

Of the Secretary of State I have spoken, and *will speak*, as I believe he *merits*. He is a power constitutionally connected with the Executive; but now, like the parasite plant under shelter of the oak, it has crept, and clasped, and wound itself around the trunk, spire above spire, until it overtops the loftiest branch of the magnificent tree. The leaves of the ivy will soon conceal those of the oak, and, unless the insidious plant be removed, render it a sapless trunk.

The gentleman recommends to us charity, Christian charity. Where does he learn that the delinquencies of rulers are to be visited only in charity? While the Messenger of divine charity wept over the coming ruin of his nation, did he not severely rebuke those rulers, that generation of vipers, stinging and poisoning that nation, and hastening on that destruction?

Sir; we are charitable. The people have looked on in charity. Charity has done her utmost. Her "mantle has covered a multitude of sins;" but the brood has multiplied, and increased in size, and outgrown the covering.

This gentleman unites with his colleague, in eulogizing Virginia. It is all supererogation. History has done it justice. The lofty-minded matron, we knew, thought well of herself; but no one deemed her quite so proud as the gentleman has announced her to us. In wielding the broom, or scolding her household, she may well scorn Neptune's trident, and Jove's power to thunder, as the gentleman says she does; and some of her children have given us fair samples of the family lectures.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Wayne] has come forward to support this "State Mission." To support, do I say? His effort seems rather suited to rebuke me and those engaged with me, in support of this motion, into utter silence. Nor would he silence us only, but stop the public press. Silence this House!—silence the public press! What more can be required for the establishment of a despotism over national opinion?

The gentleman has advanced an argument on the question. It is drawn from analogy. He will permit me to say, that such arguments are of all others the least conclusive. Founded on the resemblance of things, they have the uncertainty of their foundation. He who should affirm, that all human forms are alike, would affirm the truth; but what conclusion could he draw from it? For he who should affirm that all human forms are different, would equally affirm the truth. The gentleman affirms that we ought to make this appropriation to pay this salary, notwithstanding Mr. Randolph, by permission of the Executive, left the Court of Russia a few days after his arrival there, and has not returned, & may not return to that Court again. He alleges this, because the members of Congress are paid, notwithstanding they may be taken sick, either on their journey hither, or while here, or on their return home. It is true; but the analogy between the cases extends no farther.—Suppose a case just like Mr. Randolph; suppose a member of this House arrive here, is here taken sick, and on leave of absence departs from this city for Charleston, Savannah, or New Orleans, to regain his health, and does not return during the session; would he receive his pay? Could he receive it? I regret the gentleman thought it proper to say, that we, in support of the motion, had used falsehood; "a thing equally dishonorable in argument, with the use of improper weapons in war." I regret this, because I had expected from him nothing but what was fair in debate; and pure, classical and urbane in language. This expectation had been sustained by my own attention to the gentleman's demeanor in this House; but it had been raised by the report of him made to me by one in the relations of friendship to him, and than whom no man on earth is dearer to me. Will the gentleman do himself the justice to mark and point out the items of falsehood set down and used by us in our account of objections to this appropriation?

All these gentlemen agree in the argument against this motion, drawn from the incompetency of the House to question this appropriation. The President and Senate, to whom the Constitution has confided our foreign relations, have, they tell us, established this legation; and this House cannot, as they affirm, refuse this appropriation in support of it.—Are we placed by the People or the Constitution keepers of the public treasure, and yet bound to follow every Executive call for their money? Is it our whole fiscal duty to obey orders, and grant subsidies? Does not deliberation, and debate, and discretion, belong to this House? We can grant, and every power which can grant it, by its very nature, endowed with the power of refusal. Sir, our power to refuse appropriations is the constitutional check placed in our hands, not to stop, but to regulate the movements of the Executive. Without this power, and its discreet and diligent use, the nation would be at the disposal of the President and Cabinet Council.

Sir, this mission may be regarded as the commencement of a system of sinecure appointments, of salaries without services. Sent to one court, where he did nothing; and, in the exercise of his powers, gone to another, where he can do nothing, what service is required, or was, or could be expected from him? When he shall return, next June, what will he have done? His most zealous friends must say NOTHING. If, then, he receive this salary, he will receive it without service of any kind rendered to the nation for it. The Secretary does avow, in the Message, that the "power to leave the Russian Court, for the advantage of a more genial climate, was given to Mr. Randolph, in *consideration* of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service." What were those services? The duties of a member of this House or of the Senate, and for which he received his legal compensation, like every other member. Was "his constitution impaired" by these services? Were not the constitutions of others impaired, and even their lives consumed, in like services? Is this gentleman alone selected for a place where he may, "in consideration of the extent to which his constitution has been impaired by those services," receive in one year the sum of $18,000? This, sir, is the FIRST PENSION for CIVIL SERVICE on our records. How many hearts of revolutionary soldiers would this have made glad! Into how many abodes of desolation and widowhood it might have carried the light of joy, and brought on you the blessings of how many ready to perish! Such a system of sinecure appointment and civil pensionage may be extended alike to the Courts of all civilized nations, and to the hordes of Nomade barbarians, requiring no residence, either near the palaces or tents of the foreign power; the formality of a visit and a presentation may soon be omitted, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary will, "in consideration of his public services," be permitted to receive his outfit and salary, while he continues to reside on his plantation!

What a scheme of speculation does this system open to the crafty and unprincipled, to men always at market either to sell themselves or buy others? By this, *unstable*, politicians of every variety of creed may be kept to the true faith. By this, tempest beaten partisans, ship-wrecked in principle and fortune, may be towed into port, and laid up and preserved for future use. Establish this system, sir, and add to it a Government Treasury Bank, and the Secretary might buy into the Presidency, with your own money; nor, like that Roman who bought the Imperial Purple at the auction, be obliged to lay down his own gold and silver for the purchase. Shall we, sir, thro' any fear of transcending our jurisdiction, give our sanction to such a system? A bolder stand than is now required was taken 16 years ago, on this floor by an honorable member, now high in office, and presiding over the deliberations of the House of Congress. "I will," said he, "vote no appropriation for the Navy until the Secretary of that department is removed." What was the result? The Secretary was removed; and the naval branch of the service did receive, as it always has received, his cordial and efficient support. In 1795, when the appropriation was under consideration for carrying into effect the second treaty with Great Britain, Mr. Gallatin declared, in this House, that a treaty had no binding force as a law of the land until such appropriations were made; and that this House, holding the power to control such appropriations, held the constitutional power of rejecting treaties. Mr. Madison contended that this House had a right to judge concerning the expediency of treaties; and, as they might decide that question, to grant or refuse appropriations for carrying them into effect. This case does not require the aid of these doctrines; for public faith will not be touched in our foreign relations if Mr. Randolph should not receive a salary for residing in England as Minister at Russia. Has the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. J. S. Barbour) forgotten that the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill appropriating salaries for the Panama Mission was sustained by sixty-one members of this House, and that he himself with nine of his colleagues, voted for it?—Will gentlemen still contend for their own incompetency to question this appropriation? Sir, we are, by the Constitution, vested with a high competency and discretion on these important matters; and in these constitutional attributes of this House has this motion been addressed.

It is humiliating, but I must reply to the gentleman from New York. For myself, I would let him pass. It is a kind of Domitian amusement, this killing flies with a bodkin. Gladly would I say with the commiseration of Uncle Toby, to the little buzzing inconvenience, (when I have him in my hand,)—"Go, poor insect, go; the world is surely wide enough for thee and me."

I have some apology for giving some attention to the speech of the gentleman from New-York. The place, however it may be filled, does give a kind of character to what is said or done in it. No matter how utterly inconsiderable, or even contemptible a person may be, whenever a constitutional portion of the people has placed him at one of these desks, replying to what he may have said, though it may not be very creditable, yet must be excusable, in any member of this House. The Romans were wont to place a *wooden image* in their gardens, as the special protector of the place; and Horace has related to us the soliloquy of one of these Roman deities wherein he gives some account of his own apotheosis:—"*I was*," said the Priapus, "*a useless log, until the carpenter took me in hand; but he has now worked me up into a god!*" The people of New York can surely turn out as good work as the Roman carpenter.

We are by this learned an Hon. Gentleman reproached for a want of magnanimity; and are told that no objection, for any such cause, was made by him and his party to any appropriation. The true difference between his and our efforts will be found in this: we labor to save money from illegal and useless appropriation; he labored to abuse those who had, in pursuance of legal and useful appropriation, honestly paid it away.

What were the doings of this magnanimous gentleman in a committee of which he was a remarkable member? Here is the record book of that committee. I have selected, as an ordinary sample of this gentleman's labors of retrenchment, four cases, and will trouble the House with a few quotations, and a few remarks upon them.

On the 25th April, 1828, the Committee being in session—

"The Chairman then stated to the Committee, that he felt it his duty to mention, that a citizen now a resident of this District, had inquired of him whether, in any of the accounts of the contingent expenses of the Government, the United States were debited with the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars, paid to the late Daniel P. Cook, late Representative in Congress, from the State of Illinois, for certain diplomatic services, upon which Mr. Cook was supposed to have been sent abroad during the last summer."

"The Chairman stated that he did not feel at liberty to communicate the name of his informant, but in regard to the purport of the communication he felt no such restraint, and it was for the Committee to make such order on the statement as they might deem proper.

"It was, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

Resolved, That the Committee consider the communication."

Sir, this Committee, under this resolution, sent for witnesses; honorable members of both Houses and the Postmaster General were called before them. Why not call for the man himself, for Daniel P. Cook, against whom this anonymous information had been made? He was dead. The man at whom the gentleman from New York was magnanimously aiming his arrow, slept quietly in the green bosom of his own beloved Illinois. The voice of the nameless informer, embodied by the resolution of the gentleman, though it might pollute every threshold, and violate the harmony of every house in the nation, could not reach the sanctuary, or interrupt the repose of the tomb. Permit me to speak a word concerning Daniel P. Cook; because every man who hears me did not know him as many of us did who sat in this house with him. He was a man whom the gentleman from New York would probably not call a genius; but his mind was of that cast & capacity in the transaction of human affairs, to which every man would wish to [illegible] the management of his own.—His sense was that of the every day intercourse of men; and would pass, like the most precious, or most useful metals, wherever such a commodity could be in request. A man, in whatever may be required of manhood; a child in all that singleness of heart and purity of purpose, which render childhood so amiable. With those who knew him well, he had so fixed himself in their hearts, that though they might wish to forget the pain of their loss, they can never desire to remember his useful public labors, and many endearing social qualities.

Our relations with Cuba have long been interesting and important. Gentlemen will call to mind that we have frequently heard from Europe, that Cuba might be transferred from Spain to some other sovereignty. Such a report was rife in this country in the winter of 1826—7. It was believed by friends of the last administration, that a confidential Agent was by Mr. Adams sent to Cuba, to ascertain, if possible, the truth of this report; and that Daniel P. Cook was that Agent. He had, it was believed, been paid out of that fund which Congress has ever since the foundation of the Government, annually or otherwise appropriated, and placed in the hands of the President, for the compensation of confidential services. All this may be known to the gentleman from New York now; and had there been fraud in the transaction, we should have heard it on this occasion, called at his mouth by its harshest English name.

The gentleman might have known the whole affair at that time. This appears from the following letter from Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, May 4. 1828.

To JAMES HAMILTON, Jr. Esq. &c.

SIR: I have received your letter under date this day stating that "it having been ascertained that the late Daniel P. Cook, late Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, received a sum of money from the Government, during the Spring or Summer of the last year, for certain services supposed to have been either foreign or diplomatic, you are instructed, by the Committee on Retrenchment, to request me to inform you where they are to look for the auditing of the sum, said to have been received by Mr Cook, and if not audited in the usual course, what was its amount."

Without admitting or denying the correctness of the information which the Committee are stated to have received, I have the honor to observe that I am not aware of the disbursement of any money through the agency of this Department, the account of which has not been, or is in a regular course of settlement is not to be, audited in the usual way at the treasury, or passed upon a certificate of the President, in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the act of the 1st of may, 1810, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of public Ministers, and Consuls residing in the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes." I cannot presume that it was the intention of the Committee to inquire into any disbursement which may have been made agreeably to that section; and all others are accessible to them, in like manner with other expenditures. I have, however the authority of the President for saying that I will make to the Committee a *confidential* communication in relation to the expenditure to which they are supposed to allude, if they will signify their desire for such a communication. In that case, I should be glad to learn their pleasure as soon as convenient, as I purpose leaving the city on the fourth instant, a few days, on account of the state of my health. I have the honor to be,

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
H. Clay.

Why not receive and communicate this confidentially to the House? Every statesman must perceive at once the indecorum of giving it to the House in any other manner than confidential. What! place on our ordinary journal, publish in our papers, and send to Europe, that the friendship of Gen. Vives, the Intendant General of Cuba, had induced him confidentially to communicate to the Agent of our Government, concerning the disposition of Spain to sell, and of England to buy the colonial sovereignty of that island? A confidential communication would not do. A plain, honest, and full statement of facts was not wanted. The magnanimous gentleman from New-York wished to strike a blow at the President and Secretary; he chose to do it by mining; and if, in his subterranean course, he should dig into the grave of Daniel P. Cook, how could he doubt that the exigencies of the public service would justify this violation of the sanctuary of the tomb? He chose to follow the trail of an informer, who had so little confidence in this inquisition, that he would not "commit" even his own foul name to the gentleman's safe keeping. Mr. Cook, it was known, was in very delicate health, and was about to visit Cuba for the benefit of the climate. In the examination of the witnesses, the whole labor of the gentleman was directed to prove that the state of his health would not permit his doing any public service, and that if he received any compensation, he must have received it for nothing. The gentleman was discomfited by the result; for it came out in evidence, that feeble as was his health, he had performed all that was required of him. His compensation was not ascertained; but it is probable, say the committee, that he received more than $1,000; and this is set down by the magnanimity of the gentleman as an act of "Executive favoritism, or flagrant abuse."

Compare this service and expenditure with the Mission, and Minister, and appropriation, now under debate. Mr. Cook was in delicate health; but that served to place him above suspicion of any sinister purpose in visiting Cuba. His acquaintance with Gen. Vives while in this country, the known integrity and obvious simplicity of his character, the urbanity of his manners, and even his delicate health, all combined, must have placed him at once, in relations of entire confidence & frank intercourse with the Intendant, and enabled him to obtain speedily from the Governor all which it was proper for him to communicate, or for our Executive to know. Let the nation judge between us.

The next case in this record to which I ask your attention, is that of John H. Pleasants. The House will have a full knowledge of this case from two letters, the first from Mr. Pleasants to Mr. Clay, the second from Mr. Clay to the Committee of Retrenchment.

Mr. Pleasants to Mr. Clay.

LIVERPOOL, 7th July, 1825.

My Dear Sir—If you are surprised at the *date* of my letter, I am scarcely less surprised at the circumstance myself. To be in England at all is what I never expected. To be here when I expected to have been in Buenos Ayres, seems rather the effect of enchantment, than of ordinary causation. It remains, sir, for me to account for this apparent dereliction of duty; and I cannot but hope that a plain statement of the circumstances which changed my destination, will exculpate me from any blame in your eyes, solicitous as I am to preserve that good opinion which procured for me the charge conferred by the Department of State.

After many ineffectual attempts to secure an earlier passage, in which I was baffled by the diminished intercourse between the United States and the provinces of South America, which lie beyond the Spanish Main, I succeeded in procuring a passage in the brig William Tell, which sailed from New York on the 28th May for the River Plate. This vessel was not such a one as I should have selected, had I had my choice. Being simply a merchant ship it was destitute of a comfortable accommodation; nevertheless, becoming impatient for action, and foreseeing that, if I neglected that opportunity, I might meet with no other, I availed myself of it, and sailed, as stated, on the 28th of May. I speedily had cause to regret my precipitation in choosing such a ship. The cabin, not 15 feet square, was destined to accommodate, in a voyage which would occupy from 60 to 90 days, [illegible] passengers. * * * When the horrors of sea-sickness were superadded to the other painful circumstances attending my situation, my suffering became greater than I can describe. Deprived of every comfort, with not ten feet square for exercise, a pestilential air, and most offensive smell pervading every part of the ship; and even without the most common medicines, I assure you, sir, that death would have been no unwelcome visitor. I was seized with a high fever, and in ten days reduced, in my own opinion, and in that of those around me to the brink of the grave. At this time, we spoke an American ship from New York, bound to Antwerp; the captain, who was [illegible], was bearing for Fayal, in the Azores, and, by great persuasion, was induced to take me on board, in a miserable condition. Two days after this [illegible] my new captain proceeded from his [illegible] for Antwerp. Having no inclination to visit Holland, I determined to avail myself of the next ship that we might speak, and return to the United States, or go to England. From the time that I boarded the vessel in which I then was, I had begun slowly to recover, from the superior comforts of its accommodations. On the 20th of June, we spoke the brig Olive, from New York, for this port, and the Captain consenting to receive me, I arrived in Liverpool on the 1st inst., having been at sea 30 days. The despatches which were entrusted to my care I forwarded to Mr. Forbes, in charge of Capt. [illegible], of the Wm. Tell, to whom he was consigned, stating the reasons of my not bearing them in person, and requesting him to forward them to Mr. Rodney, at Rio. If the William Tell goes safely, the despatches will safely reach their destination.

These, sir, are the circumstances which have brought me to England, and I hope that they are such as to excuse my abandonment of my charge.—As I am here, I have determined to devote a few weeks to the purpose of seeing the country, after which I shall have the pleasure of giving you [illegible] account of my voyage.

[illegible]

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Hamilton, chairman of the Committee of Retrenchment.

"It was not believed that the visitation of Providence with which he was afflicted, ought to deprive him of all allowance for expenses, and all compensation for services; but it was not thought right that the per diem should be continued during the whole period of his absence from home, and until his return to New York, on the 22d October, 1825. It was therefore limited to the 22d August, 1825, that being the time when it was estimated he might have returned to the U. States, if, after abandoning the voyage to South America, he had sought an opportunity of coming home, instead of proceeding to Europe. It was within the discretion of the Department to have so appointed him as the bearer of despatches to Mr. King; but it was not deemed proper to make him any allowance for that service."

Were these explanations satisfactory? What did the committee say then? These are their words:

"Amidst the numerous appointments of messengers made by the present Administration, they will select the account of J. H. Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, because that case, in their estimation, presents the most flagrant examples of abuse."

"Either his despatches were or were not of importance; if they were of importance, like a soldier on post, no consideration should have induced him to have deserted them; if they were of no higher importance than to have rendered it safe that they should be confided to the captain of an ordinary merchant vessel, then they should have gone through this channel, and Mr. Pleasants ought not to have been appointed."

Sir, Daniel P. Cook was pursued by the gentlemen, because he was dead; John H. Pleasants was in like manner pursued, because he was alive.

The case of Mr. Brooks is another on this record. He was a Clerk in the office of the Treasury. Grown old, and becoming enfeebled, his fellow clerks, with a generosity of purpose peculiar to themselves, performed his duties in the hours of recess, or by extra labor, and permitted this aged and destitute man to receive one half of the salary. This instance of redoubled diligence and charitable provision for a superannuated fellow laborer in these generous men, is set down in the gentleman's diary of abuses, and the Executive is censured, because this aged man, with his family, was not thrown out to perish in the streets.

The case of Anthony Morris is another. He is a clerk in the Register's office. Mr. Morris is an old man, is one of those few veterans of the Revolution and old Congress now alive, who by their employment and memory connect the present with the past Government. He is a literary man, the only one says Mr. Michael Nourse, in the office. What of that?—In consideration of his advanced age, infirm health, and that of his daughter, he might be absent from the service three months in the year—one month more than the ordinary allowance to all the clerks.

This case, sir, is by the magnanimity of the gentleman marked down among the instances of gross Executive abuse. What can the gentleman reply to these exploits of his magnanimity?

I leave it to the nation to compare Rufus King with John Randolph; and the Mission of one to England with that of the other to Russia. Let them also compare the recess of Mr. Brown, Minister to France, after years of service, and after sending home his resignation, let them, I say, run the parallel between this recess of Mr. Brown for a few days to the south of France, or the Lake of Geneva, and the Hegira of John Randolph, after a ten days' visit, from St. Petersburgh to some place, no one can tell where, in England. The gentleman from N. York has thrown his ponderosity into the scale of panegyric, thereby to render the weight of eulogy on the Russian Minister overwhelming—scrap iron increases the weight, not the value of gold. He does admit some sort of talent in speaking, to the parliamentary rivals of himself in eloquence—to Lowndes, to Clay, and to Webster. Cicero took his family name from a bean on some part of his face; and countless many a coxcomb has believed himself to be an orator, because, like Cicero, he had a wart on his nose. Somebody has said that "Man, of all the animal creation alone, is endowed with vanity." Whoever saw the Cock Sparrow [illegible] his wing in fight with the Falcon? I believe there are gentlemen in this House who could give as good reasons why the eloquence of the Orator of Roanoke is so well recollected by the gentleman from New York. No worker on the Roanoke plantation has better reasons to remember the eloquence of the overseer. Much as that eccentric man loved his joke and his [illegible], he loved his fame more; and he would have spared the lash on that occasion could he have suspected it might bring him into the poor condition of enduring praise at the hands of the gentleman from New York. Such revenge for such a cause, is said to be peculiar to that gentleman, and one species of one other rare among us.

Has the gentleman so long been a mere adjective to the Secretary of State, that he thinks it slanderous to associate the name of that Politician with any other accident? Children, in these scientific times, who have advanced somewhat into the mysteries of chemistry do, after beating up soap and water together in a basin, amuse themselves with a clean pipe, in blowing up bubbles and sending them off from the bowl inflated and glittering, to sail away a moment, and then burst and vanish into their original nothingness. For aught I know the Secretary may be amusing himself by the same innocent experiment. Who would interrupt the sentimental harmony of political friendship? For all which he is distinguished, the character of the Secretary is fixed; it cannot be elevated by any labors of the protege—it cannot be lowered by the efforts of others. God forbid that I should throw a straw in the way of any man's advancement. Their friends are daily carrying and laying at the gate of the Treasury, those who have every thing to recommend them except the piety and good words of the beggar in the parable; and who, all alike, desire to be fed from the crumbs which fall from the tables of those feasting within. "Hope deferred," we find, does "not make every heart sick." Gentlemen, doubtless, have assurances that each political Lazarus shall be served in his turn. The next basket of broken meat brought out may be sent to New York, and amply satisfy the appetite, sharpened by a ten years want of it.

The gentleman accuses me of a departure from the question to bring into the debate our late treaty with the Sublime Porte. Sir, every thing rendering our Russian relations important, comes into any question concerning them. Do not our new relations with the great European rival of Russia demonstrate more strongly our need of an efficient mission at the Court of St. Petersburgh? The Secretary has told us in the Message, that the Black Sea has been opened to us by our treaty with the Sublime Porte. The gentleman does know full well, that the swords of our brave Russian friends not only hewed their way through the Balkan down to the plains of Adrianople, but that by the treaty of that city they, for all purposes of navigation, widened the Bosphorus to breadth equal to the Hellespont and thereby united the Euxine with the Egean, Levant, whole Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and all other seas and oceans. What may our Russian imperial friend say to it for receiving from the Turk as a boon, to say nothing of our promise in return, what his valor, blood, and treasure had conquered for us and all nations? Omitting, therefore, the secret article, does not the opening the Euxine, either by the Russian power or by the Turkish treaty, mightily enhance the importance of this question, and call imperatively on the Executive for an efficient mission at the Court St. Petersburgh? If the gentleman cannot perceive this, he is less a statesman than he would seem to be and even much less such, if that were possible.

But I drew my facts from unprincipled partisans, and newspaper rumour! I said so before—I drew part of the truth from the Secretary—the treaty.—The other part, the secret article, from the newspaper.

Sir, it has been the labor of the Secretary's life to establish newspapers entitled to no credit; and to discredit all others. He has founded a school, and is at the head of it. In that school, the great axiom is, "every thing is fair in politics," and to him are not politics every thing? Let him go on to improve the condition of the press. Let him extinguish the light of truth wherever he can extend the finger of power. Let him do one thing more—aided by his minions, no matter where—let him persuade the people, that the honest, the independent papers of this country, are vehicles of falsehood, and mere rumor, let them be, as they have been, on this floor, branded as *false, foul, and dirty*, and let the member who quotes from their pages, the history and impress of the times, be reproached as a blackhead, a blackguard, a slanderer—and what more could the Secretary of State desire, which he would not be sure to obtain? Sir, such a consummation would have saved to Charles the throne of France—and to the patriots of that country, their revolution.

I did quote for the secret article in the Turkish Treaty, from the newspapers: dares the gentleman to question the truth of the quotation? Had I drawn a bow with a more advised aim, could the pigeon on the pole have fluttered more manifestly? The gentleman has, notwithstanding all these assertions, accused me of drawing my facts from a perjured Senator. Has it come to this? Was it found necessary not to commit our first treaty with the Great Despot of Mahomet to the Christian Senators of the United States, until their lips were sealed by the solemnities of an oath? It is a new formula in the executive department of the Senate; and will appear by the published journals of that body to have had no place in their proceedings until the present session. When a treaty in 1795 was published by a Senator against an injunction of that body, who accused him of perjury? The gentleman whose mission is now under consideration, did on this floor pronounce a studied eulogium on Stevens Thomson Mason, the Senator who published that treaty. Would he eulogize perjury? Sir, the secret article was published before the treaty was announced to the House, or sent to the Senate. The correspondence on the West India question was published in the same manner. Has the Secretary of State adopted this method, and put out his feelers, to take the national pulse?

I do not ask what warranted, but who authorized or instructed or encouraged the gentleman to connect perjury with that venerated word which designates the members of a National Council, the most dignified and honorable on earth?

How could I shun insult, when such men are reviled? I do not ask by what statesman or gentleman, but by what apology for a man? In what other assembly on earth has "the hoary head" been used as a term of reproach? Has the gentleman passed so far beyond the vigor, and bloom, and modesty of innocence, that he has forgotten the amiable instinct of our nature which warns our youth to pay in advance that consideration to age which it may come to desire for itself? Though grey hairs have been held in respect by barbarians in all countries, and by even the most profligate and commissered in all ages, yet, knowing that (above ad plumas) I am not disappointed in the language or demeanor of the gentleman from New York. Men, better than I am, have been reviled in their age by men no better than he is.—Washington was called a "hoary headed incendiary," by a vagabond of *almost* unparalleled mendacity and impudence. The "bald head" is, I assure the gentleman, no joke; though he seems to be original in using it as such. This inconvenience, or if you please, imperfection, has been suffered by *some* very *great* men; but quite rarely, if ever, has it been experienced by any very *little* ones. Cæsar is said to have been more grateful to the Roman people for granting him the right to wear the laurel crown than for any other of their gifts; because the wearing it enabled him to conceal the exterior baldness of his head. If it be true, as Shakspeare tells us it is, that what nature has scanted men in wit she has made up to them in hair, then the gentlemen, I believe, should he win a laurel crown, would never like Cæsar have occasion to wear it for any lack of that commodity.

Who reviled the prophet, returning from the blazing translation of his master, with a countenance bright with the glories of opening Heaven, and wrapt in the mantle of Elijah—who, sir, reviled the prophet for his "baldhead?" Profligate young men, boys, *children*, as they are called; the *scum* and *sweepings* of the city, and, as we find by the historian, *fit only for food* for those animals which are *fed on offal*.

The gentleman is equally out in his ornithology, as in every thing else. The bird of Jove, not the vulture, is that soaring wonder, by men called the "Bald Eagle;" and, sir, never was that "soaring eagle, in his pride of place, hawked at and brought down by the mousing owl."

Sir, my remarks have been excursive, but I have travelled over no ground where some one of the gentlemen had not placed himself before me. If these gentlemen are out of the field, and I do not see them in force, on any point of the argument, I will return to the questions made by us under our motion.

[At this period of his Speech, Mr. Burges gave way to a motion for adjournment. The remainder of his discourse pronounced on a subsequent day, will be given hereafter.]

Congressional.

SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Hayne, from the select committee to which had been referred the bill from the House of Representatives for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, reported the same with an amendment, striking out the words "for public services, losses, and sacrifices."

The Senate resumed, as unfinished business, the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, prohibiting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, from calling before them the persons who have been dismissed from office, for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons or causes of their removal. Mr. Woodbury, who had the floor, then resumed his argument in favor of the resolution, and concluded about two o'clock. Messrs. Sprague, Livingston, and Holmes, subsequently addressed the Senate.—Mr. Livingston offered, as an amendment, a substitute for part of the resolution, declaring that the committee shall not make inquiry into the reasons which have induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies. Mr. Holmes then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, for about half an hour, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Saturday, February 12.

A letter from the Secretary of War, giving returns of the Militia force throughout the United States; and a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, with returns from the Mint of the amount of Gold and Silver coins struck off in the year 1830, were communicated by the Vice President. Sundry memorials were presented by Mr. Foot, Mr. Livingston and Mr. King. Together with some private bills—the several bills granting "a quantity of land for the erection of a public building at the seat of Government at Little Rock, Arkansas;" "to provide for the removal of certain Indian Tribes in Missouri;" and "to appoint a sub-Agent to the Winnebago Indians at Rock River;" were each read a third time and passed. The Senate then adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 14.

Numerous memorials were presented for the repeal of the law of last Session, relative to the removal of the south-western Indians. Two on the subject of Massachusetts, by Mr. Webster—one from Pittsburg, signed by upwards of 700 inhabitants, by Mr. Marks—one by Mr. Barnard, from Luzerne, Pennsylvania—and one from friends of the Administration at Hartwick, New York. Mr. Barnard presented a petition from Philadelphia, praying a modification of the Tariff law of 1828, in respect of duty on imported flax, and as it respected manufactures made from the same. Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for a drawback of duty on imported foreign Iron. The debate on Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the Post Office Inquiry was not resumed, and it has, for the present, terminated.—On the resolution being again taken up for consideration, Mr. Holmes stated that they had come to a conclusion on both sides, that the subject matter had undergone sufficient discussion, and that he was, therefore, induced to move that the resolution be laid on the table, with the understanding that the sense of the Senate be taken on its merits on the following day at 1 o'clock. This was agreed to; after which the Senate went into consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Foot presented the credentials of the election of Gideon Tomlinson, by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, as a Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March next, in the room of Mr. Willey, whose term then expires.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT INQUIRY.

Mr. Grundy then moved that his resolution as it stood modified by the amendment of Mr. Livingston, should be taken up for consideration, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the Senate thereon.

The resolution was then read to the effect:

That the Select Committee on the inquiry into the Post Office Department are not authorized to inquire into the causes why the Postmaster General removed any of his deputies.

On the resolution being read, Mr. Noble rose, and as he had avowed his intention yesterday, proceeded to express his sentiments at considerable length, in his usual strong, forcible, and pungent language, against adopting the resolution, as tending to screen the sins of the Post Office Department from the public eye, and to stifle all inquiry on the subject.

A division was then taken, when the resolution was carried by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, Poindexter, Robinson, Sanford, Smith, of (Md.) Smith, of (S. C.) Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, and Woodbury—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Webster, and Willey—21.

The consideration of Mr. Frelinghuysen's resolution was then resumed & after an amendment proposed by Mr. Benton, to lay the resolution on the table, in order to its being modified by Mr. Frelinghuysen, had been negatived; and a discussion had taken place, in the course of which Mr. Frelinghuysen eloquently detailed the state of our early relations with the Indians, and Mr. Forsyth replied, and was followed by Mr. White, the resolution was adopted as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Benton, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Foot, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, King, Knight, Livingston, McKinley, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Poindexter, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of (Md.) Smith, of (S. C.) Tazewell, Troup, Webster, White, Willey, and Woodbury—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bibb, Brown, and Tyler—3.

Wednesday, February 16.

Mr. Sprague presented the memorial of certain inhabitants of Wiscasset and Chesterville, in Maine, praying for the protection of the rights and privileges of the Indians. In presenting it, Mr. Sprague asked of the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, whether it was the intention of that Committee to make a report on the subject at the present Session. Mr. White, (the Chairman of that Committee) replied that the Committee had not yet come to any determination on the subject. He could not, therefore inform the gentleman whether the Committee would or would not make a report. Mr. Sprague then said that he should move that the memorial lie on the table. The motion prevailed.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

There was but little business of a public nature transacted. Several messages in writing having been received from the President of the United States on the day previous, so soon as the morning business was over the Senate went into consideration of Executive business with closed doors. Two memorials from Clarke county, Indiana, were presented by Mr Hendricks, against the removal of the Southern Indians, and against the transportation of the Sunday Mail. Mr Burnet submitted a communication from Governor McArthur of Ohio, transmitting an act passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, for the preservation and repair of the National Road in that state, and to which they solicited the concurrence of Congress.

Friday, Feb. 18.

The greater part of the sitting was occupied in debating the appropriations reported by the Committee of Finance of that body, for the outfit and salary of a Minister to Constantinople, Secretary of Legation, &c. and for compensation to the Agents who negociated the recent convention with the Turkish Government. Mr. Tazewell moved to strike out the latter appropriation; and the debate continued till past 4 o'clock, without coming to a close.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 11.

Mr. White, of N. York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of naval hospitals at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Pensacola, which was read twice, referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, together with the documents, ordered to be printed.

The House, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, took up the bill on a division of ayes and nays, by a vote of 102 to 82, for the relief of the widow of the lamented Commodore Decatur, and went into Committee upon it, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair. It was debated till five o'clock, by Messrs Potter, Storrs, McDuffie, Hoffman, Craig, Carson, Whittlesey, Barringer, Miller, Sutherland, Doddridge, Chilton, Crockett, and Polk.

Various amendments were proposed; after which, the committee rose and reported. Two of the amendments of the committee were concurred in, and a third one rejected. It was renewed, and a further discussion ensued; but the previous question being called for and seconded, the main question was taken by ayes and noes, and the House refused to order the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, by a vote of 89 to 91. Mr. Doddridge subsequently moved the reconsideration of the vote; but before it was acted upon, an adjournment took place at nearly 6 o'clock.

Saturday, February 12.

Mr. Strong from the Committee on Territories reported a bill respecting the City of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on this day. A few other reports on private bills were made, after which, the House, without taking up any further business, adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 14.

The House was exclusively occupied in the consideration of petitions, Mr. Edward Everett having succeeded in bringing on the discussion of which he gave notice on the preceding Monday, on the petition of the inhabitants of Berkshire, enforcing the necessity of preserving the sanctity of our treaties with the Indians. Great opposition was made to the taking up of the subject, and an attempt was made to prevent it by a demand of the question of consideration—which, after some discussion on a point of order, was agreed to—the vote being, ayes 101, noes 93. The House therefore agreed to go into the discussion of the question. Mr. Everett then spoke in defence of his motion, which is to refer the petition to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with instructions to report a bill making further provision for executing the laws of the United States on the subject of intercourse with the Indian tribes, and also for a faithful observance of the treaties between the United States and said tribes. Mr. Everett spoke at length. The House adjourned before he had concluded.

Tuesday, February 15.

Mr. Buchanan reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, to remove the Circuit and District Courts of the United States from Lexington, New Hampshire, to Concord, in the same State. Mr. Verplanck, from the Special Committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to establish an Assay Office of the United States Mint in North Carolina and Georgia. The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, on the motion of Mr. Doddridge, for the reconsideration of the former vote on the subject, and on the question of engrossment for a third reading, it was rejected, by a vote of 99 to 90.

Wednesday, February 16.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill supplementary to the act of 1828 for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

This bill, as usual on all bills making general provision on the subject of Pensions, gave rise to much debate; especially on the often discussed question of including the militia in the relief extended to the regular soldiers. The debate on this question arose on a motion by Mr. Tucker, of S. C., to include the militia volunteers and State troops in the present bill, which was ultimately adopted, almost by general consent. The gentlemen who entered into the discussion (some of them repeatedly,) were Messrs. Verplanck, Davis of Mass., Williams, Tucker, Taylor, Chilton, Craig, Burges, Bates, Richardson, Huntington, Spencer of N. Y., McDuffie, A. H. Shepperd, Strong, Wilde, Cambell, Ellsworth, Speight, Barringer, Polk, and Swift.

On the motion of Mr. Huntington, in the course of the discussion, a provision was adopted (see end of 4th section,) to allow to the widow or children of a deceased pensioner the balance of the semi-annual pension following his decease.

The Committee of the Whole having risen and reported the amendments, and they having been agreed to by the House, Mr. McCreery moved further to amend the bill, by adding the following section, and made some remarks in explanation and support of his proposition, viz.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the 15th day of May, 1828, shall not hereafter be extended to officers who were commissioned after the 1st day of December, 1781, unless they were in the service prior to the date of their commissions; and all such officers who are now receiving pensions, shall be stricken from the roll from and after the passage of this act.

Mr. Doddridge moved the *previous question*, which being sustained, cut off Mr. McCreery's motion.—Mr. Speight called for the yeas and nays on the previous question; but the House refused them. Mr. Lewis, of Ala., moved a call of the House, but this also was negatived; and then the question being put on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was carried—Yeas, 126; Nays, 43.

The following is the bill as it was passed to a third reading.

Be it enacted, &c. That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers, of the army of the revolution, who shall have served in the continental line, state troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms a period of 2 years during the war of the Revolution, & who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be authorised to receive, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding, in any case, the pay of a captain in the said line; such pay to commence from January 1, 1830, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, state troops, volunteers or militia, a term or terms, in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorised to receive out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank, for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid, to commence from January 1, 1830.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person, receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the United States providing for Revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or soldier entitled to the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the said pay, as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed. And in case of the death of any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, during the period intervening between the semi-annual payments directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue between the last preceding semi-annual payment, and the death of such person shall be paid to the widow, or if he leave no widow, to his children.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

The discussion on the resolution to print 6000 copies of the Reports of the Committee on the Judiciary was renewed, and Mr. Foster continued the discussion until the expiration of the hour.—The bills which had been ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day were read a third time and passed. Among these was the bill supplementary to the Act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, which includes the militia, &c. employed during the Revolution.—The House subsequently, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, acted on the bill making appropriations for the Military service—the bill for the improvement of certain harbors—the bill making appropriations for Department, the bill making appropriations for certain works of Internal Improvement—all of which were reported, as amended to the House.

Friday, Feb. 18.

After the morning business, the appropriation bills which passed through committee, comprised the chief business acted on—the amendments to which were agreed to, and the bills ordered to a third reading. A motion by Mr. Drayton, to increase the appropriation of the year for arming fortifications, from one to two hundred thousand dollars, was debated for some time, and finally lost, 60 to 90. The bill making appropriations for improving the navigation of rivers, harbors, &c. was objected to on constitutional grounds, and gave rise to much debate, but it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 114 to 45.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

From the N. York Spectator.

Situation of France.—The London papers furnish a great number of letters from France, all going to show the dark and critical state of the nation, for several of which we would gladly make room if we could. It appears that the agitation which had apparently subsided among the populace, had begun to show itself in the Chamber of Deputies. It is said that the majority of that Chamber appear to be averse to the extension of the elective franchise, and to their own dissolution. The Ministry were disposed to yield to the demands of those who call for the lowering of the elective qualification, and they and the Chamber, therefore, were not on the best terms. To this cause, probably must be attributed the *legislation* of General Lafayette out of office, which was in fact the case, although he resigned. But it does no good, because Lafayette is justly a great favorite in this country, to blind our eyes to the fact, that his resignation was not a voluntary one. His own speech on the occasion, is rather mystified and Cromwellian.—The resignation of Lafayette was accompanied by some changes in the Ministry, which must lead to other changes. M. Dupont (de l'Eure,) the steady and tried friend of liberty, and M. Odillon Barrot, another popular man, with their friends, have resigned, leaving M. Lafitte, who has hitherto been considered rather as the friend of Lafayette, owing much of his power to the General's influence, than as the head of a party, in the possession of the government. It is doubted whether Lafitte has either influence or talents enough to maintain the government; and as the ultra liberal, of Lafayette party, have seceded from the Ministry, the Premier must of course throw himself into the Guizot party, which has the majority of the Deputies, or resign. The fact seems to be, that the public opinion of Paris is with Lafayette; but the public feeling of the country is less republican. "The consequence is, that the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, collected from all France, is, and will be for some time, in opposition to the people of Paris.—Of these, the bold, the ardent, and the youthful, have more influence than the sober, the staid, and the middle aged; and nothing but a long political education, which for the French is only now beginning, can make them sensible that a Revolution implies a change in the habits and modes of thinking in a whole people, which never was, and never will be, effected in a few days."

From the N. Y. Daily Adv., Feb. 15.

Fire at Fort Delaware.—The Wilmington Journal of Friday last, gives the following account of the conflagration at the Fort on the Pea Patch:

"On Tuesday evening last, this extensive and important fortress was burnt to the ground—nothing, we understand, remains but the naked stone walls.—Of the origin of the fire, we have not heard; nor indeed have we learned any particulars—the communication between the main land and island on which the fort is situated, being so greatly obstructed by the floating ice, that we have neither seen nor heard of any person who has yet been able to visit the scene of destruction. What we have stated above as to the extent of the injury, is principally matter of inference derived from the tremendous aspect which the conflagration presented to those who were unable to do more than look upon its ravages. The distance from this place to Fort Delaware is about eleven miles in a direct line, and the spectacle which the fire presented to the view of our citizens was at the same time alarming and magnificent. It was first observed about 11 o'clock—a little before 12 our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a loud report, attended by a concussion, which was sensibly felt throughout the town.

With the exception of the dwelling house of Major Pierce, the commander, which is situated in the centre, every part of the fort is destroyed, except the stone work. The damage is estimated at $150,000. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is not ascertained; though some reports are in circulation upon that point, indicating that it was not the result of accident. They are, however, vague and uncertain."

The American, of Saturday evening contains the following account, derived from an official report, to Major General Scott:

"On the evening of the 8th inst. a fire broke out at Fort Delaware, from some unknown cause, and destroyed the wood work entirely of the fort. The Quarter-master's stores, ordnance stores, and provisions belonging to the troops, were consumed.—The fire was still raging on the morning of the 10th. The command has been removed to Delaware City. The inhabitants of which (says a letter received from an officer) displayed a generous and active hospitality in relieving us under our present distressing situation.

Hemp.—Experience has shown that hemp can be grown and fitted for market in this vicinity to profit. The last season from one to two hundred acres were sown in this and the neighboring towns. The Passumpsic Hemp Company in this neighborhood purchased it and made ready pay at such a price as proved to the farmer as advantageous, to say the least, as it would have been to have devoted the same land to any other crop. The Company have already forwarded a part to market, where it meets a ready sale and commands a fair price. We understand that they get 220 dollars or 225 a ton. Our farmers will feel no difficulty in devoting a part of their land to this crop. It is more to be feared that they will enter upon it so largely as to produce a scarcity of bread stuffs. Hemp seed is likely to command a fair price. We learn that in some parts of the state it is now selling for 4 dollars a bushel; but here-abouts we suppose it may be purchased for two dollars and perhaps for still less. *Farmer's Herald.*

Funeral of Bolivar.—Jamaica papers of the 8th and 12th of January, received by the British brig Eclipse, contain some particulars of the funeral obsequies of Bolivar.

He is said to have died in tranquility, after making his will, and receiving the sacrament, on the 17th of January, at San Pedro Alexandria, a country seat about a league from Santa Martha. The body was embalmed, and laid in state, in a monument erected for the purpose, in the Custom House, which was dressed in mourning. The place was visited by crowds of people, so numerous that the staircases were often quite impassible. His funeral took place on the 20th, and occupied about four hours. The Cathedral was decorated in a magnificent and imposing manner. The militia, which were drawn up on the occasion, conducted in a very orderly manner, the band playing two dead marches, the cannon at the Moro Castle firing a gun every half hour, and the bell's pealing. *N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

The Appropriation Bill.—An erroneous construction of the vote on the appropriation bill, is given by the administration papers, with a view of deceiving the people. It is represented that the motion to strike out the appropriation to our travelling Minister, was rejected by all but three votes. Now the fact is far otherwise. The friends of the administration dared not meet the naked question to strike out the appropriation for Mr. Randolph, and the motion to that effect, was cut off by a resort to the previous question—a clap-trap in legislation against which Mr. Randolph has himself so often and bitterly inveighed. The previous question having been carried, the main question on the passage of the whole supply bill, and no other, must then be taken. The necessary consequence was, that the whole house went in favor of the bill—because the wheels of the Government must be kept in motion, whether Mr. Randolph lives in England or Roanoke, while pretending to represent this country by deputy at the Court of St. Petersburgh.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Nashville Herald.—This is the name of a large and handsome newspaper, the publication of which has been commenced at Nashville, Tenn. by W. Tannehill, Esq. a gentleman of good literary attainments, who makes his introductory bow in a very handsome manner. His style is temperate, but firm. He will support the true interest of the country, by opposing the re-election to power of the present unfortunate incumbent in the general administration, and supporting the election of Henry Clay, to the first office in the gift of the people. It is a bold step, no doubt, to hoist such a flag in the strong hold of Jacksonism; but there must be sufficient patronage even there, to warrant the undertaking.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

From the Philadelphian.

An Awful Scene.—A respectable gentleman, living near Dagsborough, in Sussex county, informs us that on the 14th and 15th days of January, the people in the vicinity of the sea coast experienced the greatest gale of wind and the highest tide ever known there by the oldest inhabitants. The water rose eight or nine feet above common high tides, and in many places swept every thing before it. Many families lost all their swine, sheep, cattle, corn and household furniture, being hardly able to escape with their lives.

One family living near the ocean, consisting of Mr. Thomas Drury, a widowed daughter, Mrs. Massey, and her child, and a brother, Mr. Noah Drury, who was then on a visit, were all swept away, and all drowned, except the last, who has escaped to tell the mournful tale. They were all driven in the night, by the tide, into the highest story of their dwelling, which soon after drifted from its foundation. For a time it sailed well, but soon struck something, which carried away the lower part. The upper portion then settled considerably deeper in the water, and Noah got upon the roof, through the chimney hole. His brother from within asked if he could see land, but none was visible. The child was handed to him, and for a time preserved in a bed quilt. In vain he endeavored to assist his brother Thomas and Mrs. Massey. The chill winds and cold waves passed over them until their souls fled away, and they answered the inquirer after them from the roof no more.

Noah, the child and the dog continued on the roof until the floating house made land. At this time, the child, three years of age, expired in his arms.—He slipped off the roof into the water with the little corpse, and attempted to wade to the shore, but was soon obliged to resign it to the waves and next was compelled from exhaustion to crawl along on the beach on his hands and knees. In this perishing condition the last survivor began to hallo with all his might for help. At his cries the dog instinctively set up a piteous yell; and together they alarmed some people in a neighboring house, who immediately came to his assistance. When found, he was all under water except his head, and consciousness had become suspended. In a few minutes more, doubtless, he would have followed his departed friends to the world of spirits.

The body of the child, and that of Mr. Thomas Drury, who for security, but in vain, had tied himself to the house, have been found. The corpse of Mrs. Massey yet remains in the ocean, or some unknown part of the ice-bound coast.

From the National Journal, Feb. 16.

Post Office Investigation.—The Senate yesterday adopted the resolution of Mr. Grundy, abridging the powers of the Select Committee appointed to examine into the management of the Post Office Department, and casting a foul although indirect imputation on the characters of all those individuals who, in conformity to the policy of proscription introduced into our system by the present administration, have been removed from that Department. Enough, however, has been disclosed in the debate which has taken place, to show that the Department has been reduced to the verge of insolvency, by the mismanagement of its Head, or of those who direct and control his movements. Every obstacle and difficulty which could be devised have been presented to embarrass the progress of this investigation, and to prevent it from producing those effects on the public mind, which must result from a thorough exposition of the affairs of the Department. Information called for from the Postmaster General about the 24th of December, has not yet been communicated, and the session is within fourteen days of its termination. It must be inferred from this unusual and unreasonable delay, that the Head of the Department has determined to withhold the necessary information. Why is this? Is the mismanagement of this Department so important in its character that it must, at all hazards, be suppressed? Are the affairs of the Office in such a disordered and desperate condition, that they must on no account, be laid open to the public inspection? This is a very singular commentary on the boastful reports of the Head of the Department, and on the general tone of vain and egotistical vaunting which has marked all the language, oral and written, of the administration and its friends; and it behoves the people every where to reflect on the glaring inconsistency which it presents, in the practice of the Jackson cabinet. A select committee of the Senate is appointed to examine the condition of the Department. That committee calls on the Department for certain facts necessary to elucidate its condition. Nearly two months have elapsed and not an item of this information has been communicated. The committee, in pursuance of a general authority conferred by the Senate, proceeds to call witnesses to establish the condition of the Department. The majority of the committee, consisting of those who desire concealment instead of exposure, protest against this "searching operation"—and Mr. Grundy, a friend of the administration, introduces a resolution, which, by the force of the Jackson party, is adopted, excluding all that class of witnesses from which the most accurate and minute information on the subject is likely to emanate.—Does this course look like a desire on the part of the administration to act honestly to the public, and to place honestly before the people all their operations? No man can give an affirmative answer to these questions. No man can doubt that there is something in the state of the department which it is thought important to hide from the public eye.

The Cuckoo Report.—The report of the minority of the Committee on Manufactures is a very amusing document, especially in the devout manner in which it repeats,—and it does nothing more,—the opinion of the President's Message. Miss Kelly's Echo Song is dull music compared with this brilliant composition. The second paragraph begins—"With the President we concur in the opinion." The third—"With the President we also concur." Again—"We concur with the President in the opinion." Again—"With the President we think it probable." Then—"With a characteristic point and clearness the President gives his views?" A long quotation from the Message. Again—"We presume all the friends of domestic industry and our country's safety, will concur with the President." "We are at no loss to understand the President (*wonderful!*) nor do we hesitate to concur with him,"—"The President thinks and we think."—"We fully concur with the President in the opinion." "We therefore concede the justice of the rule laid down by the President. Again—"We concur with the President in the opinion." A few lines further—"We therefore concur with the President in the opinion." This flattering approval spreads—"The admonitions of the President are the voice of wisdom,"—but soon falls back to the old phrase—"Most sincerely do we accord with the President." This potent minority wind up what they call their report, thus—"We cannot better conclude than by repeating the warnings of the Chief Magistrate."

To be serious: there is in all these "concurrences" a spirit of adulteration which excites a sense of shame in a Republican American. The similar obsequiousness and the gross flattery which are practised in other quarters, might induce the conclusion that the President is supposed to have a particular relish for them, and prefer friends or advocates in the shape of parrots or spaniels. It is a great aggravation of the case, too, that the Message has been selected as the occasion or ground work of this celebration of the "characteristic point and clearness," "the voice of wisdom"—the "powers of diction," and so forth; when it is known that no part of that document can be regarded as his performance. An old poet says that flattery but ill becomes a soldier's mouth; we may add that it is equally unfit for a soldier's ear, and that it is—

"Rank poison for a subject, or a king."

Nat. Gaz.

From the American Traveller.

Important to Stage Owners.—An interesting case was on Monday decided in the Supreme Court of this State, sitting in Boston. It was a prosecution against the proprietors of the Boston and Providence Citizens' line. The plaintiff took passage in 1 of their coaches, and on Boston neck, was overturned, thrown under the carriage, had his leg severely fractured, and was otherwise injured. An action for damages resulted yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars.*

The counsel for the defendants argued that the overturning of the coach was an accident, which no care could have avoided, and the injury was owing to the carelessness of the plaintiff.

The Judge in his charge very clearly pointed out the responsibilities of the proprietors of stages. They are bound to prepare proper accommodations for passengers; to have good and sufficient coaches, horses, harness and drivers—to keep them always in such repair that full dependence can properly be placed upon them—and in case of the overturning of the coach, running away of the horses, breaking of the harness, or breaking down of the carriage, and injury thereby occurring to passengers, the proprietors are liable, unless they can prove the accident to have arisen from causes wholly without the control of the driver. But it is not sufficient that the agents of the proprietors are properly directed; they must carry their orders into execution. If a carriage break down while upon a smooth road, the presumption in law (so laid down by the Judge) is, that it arose from neglect on the part of the owner of the stage, and the burden of proof lies with the stage proprietors to rebut the charge.

N. H. GOVERNOR.—Ichabod Bartlett is the National Republican candidate for governor, in New Hampshire. Samuel Dinsmoor is the Jackson candidate.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, FEBRUARY 23, 1831.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.—A most extraordinary and highly interesting correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, in relation to the course pursued by the latter gentleman, while a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, as to Gen. Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war, has just appeared. The correspondence is very long, and occupies over fourteen closely printed columns in a supplement to the New York Daily Advertiser. We have only time to give the prefatory remarks of Mr. Calhoun, this week, but the concluding letters of the whole correspondence, will induce us to give it at length at a future time. We can now only state, generally, that there appears to have been a settled purpose on the part of Mr. Crawford, and others of Mr. Calhoun's enemies, since the failure of Mr. Crawford's election to the presidency, to injure Mr. Calhoun. This has shown itself in various forms, as appears incidentally by the correspondence—by writing to Maj. Berry to endeavor to influence the vote of Electors of President and Vice President; also, by similar attempts on the electoral colleges of Louisiana and some other States, in order to defeat Mr. Calhoun's election to the Vice Presidency.—The present remarkable disclosures arose as follows:—The President, by some means, having ascertained that Mr. James A. Hamilton was informed of the existence of a letter of Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, stating that Mr. Calhoun was in favor of punishing him, (Gen. Jackson;) for the part taken in the Seminole war, Gen. Jackson states that he applied to Mr. Hamilton for information on this subject—that Col. Hamilton did not feel himself authorised "to communicate without the consent of the writer." Gen. J. then stated that he should "be glad to see Mr. Crawford's statement, and desired that he would write and obtain his consent."—On this, Mr. H. wrote to Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Crawford furnished a copy of his letter, which was handed to the President. The foregoing facts were disclosed by the subsequent correspondence, and led to Gen. Jackson's first letter to Mr. Calhoun. This is dated May 13th, 1830, and enclosed Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, dated April 30, 1830. To this letter of the President and the statements of Mr. Crawford, Mr Calhoun, on the same day, (13th of May) replies, by a brief note, expressing his surprise and indignation at the nature of the charges made against him and promises a more full & labored exposition of them. This exposition he makes on the 29th of the same month, and in the plainest possible manner either convicts Mr. Crawford of wilful and deliberate falsehood or of entire loss of memory—and shows equally plainly that Gen. Jackson, from his official communications at the time and subsequent private correspondence, must have known his sentiments in relation to his conduct as to the matter in controversy. The letter is long and full, and we think perfectly conclusive, supported as it is by the letters of Mr. Monroe, Mr. Wirt, and Mr. Crowninshield, and other documents accompanying. The whole presents Gen. Jackson and Mr Crawford in a very unenviable light. The former gentleman endeavors to cut short the matter very unceremoniously, by declining, when he should have defended himself, any further correspondence, and proposes to turn Mr. Calhoun over to Mr. Crawford for further correspondence. Mr. Calhoun declines dealing with any subordinates and returns a letter of Mr. Crawford unanswered. In this whole matter Mr. Calhoun appears to have been basely treated, and his conduct fair, open and manly.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I come before you as my constituents, to give an account of my conduct in an important political transaction, which has been called in question, and so erroneously represented, that neither justice to myself nor respect for you will permit me any longer to remain silent; I allude to my course in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the Seminole question. I know not how I can place more fully before you all the facts and circumstances of the case, than by putting you in possession of the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and myself, which will show the difference between the views that we have respectively taken, and by what means, and through whose agency, this long gone by affair has been renewed.

I have not taken this step, strictly defensive as it is, without mature deliberation, and a calm and careful estimate of all the obligations under which I act. That there are strong reasons against it, I feel and acknowledge; but I also feel the most thorough conviction that the sacred obligation to vindicate my character, impeached, as it has been, in one of the most important incidents of my life, and to prove myself not unworthy of the high station to which you have elevated me, far outweigh all other considerations. Should my vindication have any political or personal bearing, I can only say that it will not be because I have either willed or desired it. It is my intention simply to place my own conduct in its proper light, and not to assault others. Nor ought I to be held responsible should any such consequence follow; as I am free from all agency in resuscitating this old subject, or bringing it to the knowledge of the public. Previous to my arrival here, I had confined the knowledge of the existence of the correspondence to a few confidential friends, who were politically attached both to Gen. Jackson and myself, not that I had any thing to apprehend from its disclosure, but because I was unwilling to increase the existing excitement in the present highly critical state of our public affairs. But when I arrived here, late in December, I found my caution had been of no avail, and that the correspondence was a subject of conversation in every circle and soon became a topic of free comment in most of the public journals. The accounts of the affair, as is usually the case on such occasions, were, for the most part, grossly distorted, and were, in many instances, highly injurious to my character. Still I deemed it my duty to take no hasty step, being determined to afford time for justice to be done me without appeal to you; and, if it should be, to remain silent, as my only object was the vindication of my conduct and character. Believing that further delay would be useless, I can see no adequate motive to postpone, any longer, the submission of all the facts of the case to your deliberate and final decision.

I am not ignorant of the trying position in which I am placed—standing unsustained, except by the force of truth and justice; yet I cannot but look with confidence to your decision. The question presented for your consideration is not that of a controversy of two individuals, between whom you are to decide; viewed in that light, it would bear the aspect of a mere personal difference, involving no principle, and unworthy of your notice; but regarded in a different light, as involving the character of an officer, occupying by your suffrage a distinguished official station, whose conduct in an interesting public transaction had been impeached, it assumes a far more important bearing, and presents a question of deep import for your consideration. The most sacred of all political relations is that between the representative and the constituent. When your suffrage places an individual in a high official station, a most solemn obligation is imposed on you and him, on the faithful discharge of which the existence of our free and happy institutions mainly depends; on him, so to act as to merit your confidence, and on you, not to withdraw that confidence without just cause. It is under a profound regard for this mutual and sacred obligation that I submit the whole affair to your determination, conscious that in this as well as every other public transaction of my life, I have been actuated by a solemn sense of duty to you, uninfluenced by fear, favor, or affection. I cannot but look forward to your entire approbation.

I owe it to myself to state, that I come before you under circumstances very painful to me, and a reluctance which nothing but a sense of duty to you and myself could overcome. Among these circumstances is the necessity of being instrumental in disclosing, in any degree, what I deem so highly confidential as the proceedings of the Cabinet, and for which I feel myself justified only by absolute necessity. Acting under this impression, I have not felt myself at liberty to go, even in self-defence, beyond strict necessity, and have, accordingly, carefully avoided speaking of the course of my associates in the administration, and even of my own beyond what appeared to be indispensable. I have not put even Mr. Crawford's statement [illegible]

Before I conclude these prefatory observations, I deem it proper to make a few additional remarks as to the course and motive of [illegible] against me.

The origin goes far back, beyond the date of the present correspondence, and has for its object, not the advantage of Gen. Jackson, but my political destruction, [illegible]

relations. With that motive, in the midst of the severe political struggle which ended in elevating him to the Presidential chair, and in which I took a part so early and decided in his favor, a correspondence was opened at Nashville, unknown to, and unsuspected by me, in December 1827, which commenced that chain of artful operations, that has terminated by involving General Jackson and myself in the present correspondence. A copy of the letter which opened this operation has been placed in my possession. It was written by Mr. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, and is dated the 14th December, 1827. That the nature and objects of the operations against me may be fully understood by you, I hereto annex the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, and a copy of a letter from the Honorable Wilson Lumpkin, a representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, to me, dated the 27th January, 1829, in which it was enclosed, with an extract from the letter of the Honorable Daniel Newman, member of Congress elect from the same State. I submit them without comment.

The movement then commenced did not terminate with this letter. It was followed by other attacks from the same and other quarters, some of which are indicated in the correspondence now laid before you.

It may be proper to state, that I remained ignorant and unsuspicious of these secret movements against me, till the spring of 1828, when vague rumors reached me that some attempts were making at Nashville to injure me; but I treated them with silent neglect, relying confidently for protection on the friendly relation which had so long existed between General Jackson and myself, and the uniform and decided course which I had taken in his favor, in the political struggle then pending. My support of him rested on a principle that I believe to be fundamental in our political system, and the hope that his deep-rooted popularity would afford the most effectual means of arresting the course of events, which, I could not but foresee, if not arrested, would bring the great interests of the country into a deep and dangerous conflict.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, that the provisions of the bill for the relief of the surviving Officers & Soldiers of the Revolution, have been extended so as to embrace each of the reliques of that worthy band as have not been provided for by former acts. The bill now extends to the relief of the Militia of the Revolution, and goes back to take effect from the first of January, 1830. It is hoped the Senate will not refuse their concurrence in a measure so reasonable and just, and that we may soon have the pleasure of cheering the hearts of these war-worn veterans with the news of its final sanction by all the proper authorities. We are pleased to notice that all our Representatives were warmly in favor of this measure.

FOR THE COURIER.

Is it nothing to New-England that Treaties, the supreme law of the land, are declared void—the protecting system, now in operation, be upset—Internal Improvements, always the glory of every nation, be defeated—the Judicial branch of our Government be lopped off—the National Bank be extinguished, and the new State right hypothesis of Nullification be set up? These, and such as these, are alarming symptoms in the course of the present administration. Never has a time been witnessed, not even in the darkest hours of the late war, when the prospects of the country were more politically beclouded. Then the spirit of the nation was roused—power was already armed in the hands of Government to suppress rebellion, and ample patriotism awakened to justify and enforce the suppression. It would have been done with a promptitude worthy of the best wishes of a free and magnanimous people. The present is a period of protracted peace with all foreign powers. Domestic prosperity, wherever the kindred virtues of frugality and industry prevail, is witnessed in all our borders. But what do these avail, while unchastened ambition is allowed to stalk abroad, and insult the public sentiment of the nation—while principles as settled as the pillars of our Government, and hallowed by time, are heedlessly and triumphantly called in question? The wisdom of sage and experienced men, and of successive ages, are alike unavailing in Congress, and elsewhere, to repel the bad influence given to the spirit of the times. In any country, where the freest government did not exist, and public sentiment was not left at liberty to repose the errors of the great and the small alike, the crisis would be [illegible]—as it is filled with imminent peril. It would require nothing but a little time and patience to demonstrate, that all the evils experienced, and those more ominous in prospect, are chargeable on the present administration—the direct or implied result of measures countenanced or disclosed by it. So far, indeed, is the benign and impartial reign of General Jackson, so often predicted by his friends, and even hoped by others, from some of his acts made public, that a suspension of the Habeas Corpus act itself is much more analogous to its tenures. He has disappointed and blighted every hope which candor had allowed him. Prior to his election, how modestly modest was his seeming! "The office was neither to be sought after or refused." At the date of his celebrated letter of ministerial advice to Mr. Monroe, how impartial were his feelings! Nought was left, even of this warrior chieftain, but a wish to storm the bulwark of party spirit, demolish its partitions and deal out to the best of men only the emoluments and honors of office.—He would avail himself of the dignified post assigned him by the People, and nobly dare to be equitable and magnanimous. He would exemplify a virtue, too rarely indeed associated with power, before the world. This sentiment [illegible] peculiarly became him. He was flushed with the victory of New-Orleans. Such magnanimity conferred honor no less on the soundness of his head, than the generosity of his heart. It was unadulterated and undefiled. It had not passed the crucible of a Cabinet Council. Although gratuitous, it was becoming. Little expecting to be tried by this golden rule, he supplied to another, a standard by which he now forbears to be measured. If he then deemed obnoxious the exercise of party spirit in high places, how unenviable must be the compunction which now corrodes his heart? How happy for him and the historical pages of his future life, if his ministry had been marked with the elevated feelings which prompted that letter! How would the enemies of his elevation have been disarmed of their bitterness—how the pillow of his own repose been softened for his war-worn and weary head! But for that short letter he might have marched to power without the imputation of such just and honorable feelings. His sins might have been deep and aggravated, but the terms of his own [illegible] would not have inflicted self-torture upon him.—His bosom, often devoted to scenes of danger, would not have been pierced by his own hand.

Consistency is not the lot of this candidate for power. Too many acts of his life show this. That General Jackson has been over-estimated, is too obvious. The various circumstances which now surround the political fortunes, are not the only witnesses against him. He [illegible] before the public, and his merits are subjects of legitimate discussion. The phalanx of New-England will [illegible] the array in the deadly political conflict.

NERVA.

FOR THE COURIER.

LIBRARY.—The advantages of a public library, are [illegible] so great and important to every portion of [illegible], that we are surprised that amid the [illegible] of dollars liberally, and for the most part wisely [illegible] every year to objects of public and private [illegible], by the people of this town, they should not have [illegible] a respectable collection of books for public use. [illegible] expense to individuals of purchasing books for their [illegible], to any great extent, is beyond the means of any [illegible] the most wealthy, and it is the manifest and obvious [illegible] of every man, by a liberal contribution, to [illegible] access not only to the old and standard publications, but the new and valuable works daily issuing from [illegible]. Every man who has a family or has apprentices [illegible] under his charge, must feel and appreciate [illegible]—so affording the means of doing justice [illegible] dependent upon him, not only for support, but [illegible] culture, and aid further of learning, a valuable [illegible], a precious inheritance, which can never [illegible] highly estimated. Every man who regards [illegible] and intelligence as necessary to individual and [illegible] liberty and happiness, cannot fail to perceive the [illegible] of a good public library; and his duty to himself, [illegible] immediately connected with him, and to the [illegible], requires of him to support such an institution.

[illegible] managers of the Lyceum are read to afford a ready [illegible] of securing to this very desirable result. They had [illegible] on hand not required by the ordinary wants of the society. These they were disposed to appropriate, also the surplus funds from year to year. They expected something from the liberality of individuals, having received from one individual a set of the new Edinburgh Encyclopedia. But as from these sources the library at starting would necessarily be small and the collection extremely limited, a provision was introduced for life memberships by the payment at one time of twenty dollars; also of permanent, assignable, and descendable, interests in the library, by the payment of fifty dollars.—These subscriptions entitled the subscribers to all the advantages of the Lyceum. But in order that those subscribing for life and permanent membership might have their interest entirely protected, an article was introduced into the constitution which is also one of the conditions of subscription, that the money raised by permanent and life memberships should be applied *solely* to the purchase of books for the library. It has also provided, that there should be no sales or other dispensation of the library, at any time, without a vote of two thirds of the society at a meeting named for that purpose—also, of a majority of the permanent members and of the life members respectively.

We have stated thus particularly this plan, because we have that confidence in the intelligence and liberality of this community to believe that if they thoroughly understood the method, they would not suffer the attempt to be defeated for want of present support. The terms are made peculiarly favorable to life and permanent subscribers, and their rights entirely protected, in order to induce such a number to subscribe as will make at once a respectable library. There is no young man who cannot save out of his present expenses for one year, a sufficient sum to constitute himself a life member. It is the most economical mode for every respectable mechanic and merchant and professional man to obtain access to books. No man of any feeling of self respect will consent, at this late day to live without reading, and far as able to purchase a library of his own.

FOR THE COURIER.

HARTFORD TIMES AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. "There has been a species of favoritism, swindling and fraud in obtaining most of these appropriations, that, were they known, would meet with unqualified condemnation from the people. Their representatives, men in whom they confided, have pursued a system of cozening, in order to assist one another to buy votes *for a* re-election; that requires the most marked reprobation from their constituents, whom they have plundered.—Important, and useful, and valuable works have been discarded, for these 'catch-vote' appropriations." "As Mr. Noyes Barber undoubtedly calculates on his profligate expenditures for a re-election, we deem it our duty to inform the people of his conduct and course, and to apprise them of what our 'talented' delegation is doing."

The foregoing is quoted from an editorial article of the Hartford Times, having particular reference to the appropriation of $10,000, made by Congress, to improve the navigation of the river Thames, as well as another to erect a Light House at the mouth of Mystic River, and the past appropriations for the improvement of the harbor of Stonington—all within the county of New-London. Whether this philipic emanated from the proprietor Judge, or from the nominal editor is not material; the coterie of the establishment are responsible for it.—In the bitterness of their resentment against Mr Barber, for his pertinacity, in contemning their wheedling compliments—in avoiding their sneaking claims of intimacy—in rejecting their overtures for political alliance, offensive and defensive, it appears that they have at last determined to open their batteries upon him, and consign him to the indignation of recreant Yankees and Connecticut "*dough-faces*."

This is all very natural, but the ineffable audacity of these men, in appealing to the "constituents" of Mr Barber, to justify this reprobation of his devotion to their interests, is astonishing. Are the citizens of Connecticut to be moved to resentment against their representatives, inasmuch as they have strove to procure, for the benefit of their constituents, a portion of the millions which are expended for the improvement of our country? Can the electors of Norwich, of Mystic, of Stonington, &c. be successfully urged to withdraw their confidence from their faithful representative, under the pretext, that he has wickedly and wittingly conspired with others to promote the prosperity of their country!

Mr. Welles might certainly have expected more success in charging Mr. Barber with refusing to vote for Duff Green for Printer of Congress, knowing that the General might thereby be enabled to discharge certain pecuniary liabilities assumed by his friends about the Times office. Whether true or false, this might have addressed itself to the sympathies of some of our honest Jacksonians, who would otherwise vote for Barber, and yet who might have been willing to have been temporarily represented by Hon. Jonathan Harvey, if thereby the Judge might be extricated from his entanglement in the machinery of reform.

The facts, respecting the appropriations of our national government for internal improvements, may not be known to all of our citizens; but it is to be presumed that they are available by every respectable editor, and it may therefore be inferred that the misrepresentations of the Times are not accidental, but deliberate and intentional. By a statement, transmitted to Congress on the 21st December, 1830, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the disbursements made in each State, for Internal Improvements, including the building of piers, preservation of ports and harbors, making roads and removing obstructions in rivers, it appears that the total amount disbursed for these objects since the year 1789, is $5,310,930 11 cts. It would be supposed that Connecticut, from the extent of its sea-coast and its navigable rivers, would afford a fair proportion of objects for such improvement. President Jackson, in his message to the present Congress, says—"The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements, amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions among the States. That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true; but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds among the several States, is not to be conceded." Without admitting the soundness of all the General's speculations on this subject, we may avail ourselves of them so far as to test the consistency of his "official" in Connecticut. Adopting the electoral votes of 1828 as a ratio of apportionment among the several States, Connecticut would have been entitled to receive the disbursement of $162,787 12—by the document referred to, it appears that there had been disbursed in Connecticut, from 1789 to Oct. 1, 1830, for the objects specified, $25,859 14—leaving a balance yet due, on the equitable principles advocated by President Jackson, of $136,987 98. Now admitting that the system of Internal Improvements ought to be abandoned, and further appropriations be "nailed to the counter" by the veto of the President, except such as may be necessary to adjust the past inequalities of disbursements, Connecticut yet has a fair claim to at least $136,987 98, to be appropriated and disbursed within her limits. This would provide for the

Improvement of the River Thames, say	$10,000
do. of River Connecticut,	30,000
do. of harbor of New-Haven,	30,000
do. of 8 other harbors on the Sound, each $5000,	40,000
Applicable to other objects of improvement,	16,987 98
	136,987 98

Yet the sapient and consistent Editor of the Times eulogises the President for having interposed his veto to nullify the appropriation, by both houses of Congress, of only $10,000 for the improvement of the Thames, and deems it a duty to inform the People that Noyes Barber and his colleagues were accessory to this "profligate" appropriation, that they may be induced to supersede them, by the election of such disinterested men as will be less importunate in claiming equal and exact justice for their constituents, to the prejudice of "important works," which interpreted may mean the work of Jackson's re-election. The separation of "swindling and fraud" in obtaining past appropriations, will be correctly examined hereafter.

A YANKEE.

ITEMS.

The first part of Mr Burges interesting speech on the appropriation for a salary to Mr. Randolph, as Minister to Russia, will be found on our first page, and we doubt not it will be eagerly read without any special recommendation from us. The remainder, or second day's speech, has not yet appeared in print, and will probably be deferred till the correspondence between Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson is disposed of.

Great voyage.—The ship Mentor, Butler, from the Indian Ocean for New-London, put into Newport on the 19th inst. with 3,400 bbls. Oil and 26,000 lbs. Bone. The Mentor is owned principally by gentlemen in this city.

Loss of the British Frigate Thetis.—Capt. Walker, of the brig Post Captain, arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, (sailed Dec. 20) informs that the British frigate Thetis was totally lost on the 10th Dec. on Cape Frio having on board two millions of dollars. Thirty of the crew were drowned, and several died on the Cape before assistance could be rendered them.

Mr. Randolph.—This eccentric man is simultaneously announced, in late papers, as the guest at a dinner recently given by the Lord Mayor of London, and a candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the United States. In the character of "American Minister to Russia" he is very conspicuously noticed in *London*, and at the Lord Mayor's dinner, said he "was peculiarly happy in being associated with the citizens of the great metropolis of England"—and as a candidate for Congress it is thought he must feel peculiarly happy in the certainty of being elected. So it would seem he is neither "going back to Russia" nor "coming home in a hogshead of spirits," but is determined to enjoy life in his own peculiar way and at the public expense.

The Governor has appointed Friday the first day of April next, to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer in this State. Proclamation next week.

Our correspondents must excuse us for not inserting their communications touching a neighboring print. We see nothing in the last number of that paper deserving the least notice, and if its particular friends can awaken any sympathy for it by whining about streets, we are content to let them.

Married,

At Copley, Medina Co. Ohio, Mr SIMON P. STARR, to Miss PARNAL ORCUTT.

At Griswold, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr Jewett, Mr HEZEKIAH BOARDMAN, to Miss FRANCES MARIA PRENTICE.

Died,

At Lebanon, on the 19th inst. ALBERT ANSON, son of Capt. Amos Fowler, Jr. aged 8 months.

At Plainfield, on the 13th inst. Mrs. ELIZA U. wife of Mr. John Witter, aged 34. By this afflictive dispensation of Providence, a husband is bereft of a kind and an affectionate wife—three children of a watchful and judicious mother, and the church of Christ, of an efficient and prayerful member.

NORWICH LYCEUM and MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This evening, at 7 o'clock. Lecture on the Mechanical Powers, and the Elements of Machinery.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

Friday evening. Question—Are the works of Art more interesting to the contemplation of the mind than those of Nature?

NOTICE.

THE Monthly Meeting of Ministers for March, will be held at North Stonington on Tuesday, the 8th.

Feb. 23. 2w48

THE twenty highest subscribers for the Mohegan Church, that is to say all who have subscribed more than 5 dollars, are requested to meet, at the office of the undersigned, on Friday, the 25th February inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. to choose five of their number for building committee, &c. according to the terms of subscription.

J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Norwich, Feb. 22, 1831. 1w

THE stockholders in the Norwich and Salem Turnpike Company are hereby notified, that a meeting of the company will be held, at the office of their Secretary, in Norwich, on the 23d day of March, 1831, at 2 o'clock P. M. to determine whether an additional assessment shall be made upon each share. ☞ Stockholders may vote by proxy.

By order of the Directors,

J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Norwich, Feb. 22, 1831. 1w

NOTICE.

ALL those persons who had the goodness to discharge me from the debts due them by the late firm of Waldo & Davis, and in return to receive Jonathan R. Davis' and my notes, or mine alone, are respectfully requested to present those that are, or will be due the ensuing Spring, to me, at Mr. Kinney's Hotel, for payment, previous to the 29th inst. Also, any to whom I may be individually indebted, whose claims are or will soon be due, are requested to call as above, and receive their pay.

NOAH DAVIS.

Norwich, Feb. 21, 1831. 1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons, residents and non residents, liable to pay the subscriber a Town Tax on the assessment list of 1830, in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that I will meet them, at the house of Mr. Frodus Ladd, in said Franklin, on Monday, the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of receiving said tax.

J. W. KINGSLEY *Collector.*

☞ All those neglecting this notice, may expect to pay fees, as the law directs.

Franklin, Feb. 21, 1831. 3w48

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and settle their account by the 20th March next. Those that neglect this offer of mercy, must expect to find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOHN P. GATES & Co.

Griswold, Feb. 23, 1831. 3w48

WANTED,

TO commence on the first of April 1 family of children, of suitable ages to work in a Cotton Factory; 1 Spooler; 1 to draw in webbs, and also, 1 weaver, to commence immediately.

NATHAN SEARS.

Lisbon, Feb. 21, 1831. 48

LIME & SAND.

80 casks Thomaston Lime,
20 do. Dexter first quality do.
200 bushels Beach Sand,
For sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Feb. 23. 48

10 bbls. thin tar, suitable for tarring apple trees, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Feb. 23. 48

CODFISH.

50 quintals Codfish, in prime order—for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Feb. 23. 48

FOR sale by the subscribers, *Clover Seed*, of the large growth, (Windham county.)

FITCH & SMITH.

Feb. 22. 48

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-store,

The life and times of the Rev. Richard Baxter, with a critical examination of his writings. By Rev. Wm. Orme.

Juvenile Lyre, or Hyms and Songs, set to appropriate music; for the use of Primary and Common Schools.

The Modern Traveller, containing a Popular Description of the Various Countries of the Globe.

Feb. 22. 48

NEW BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

VIZ:

Memoirs of Howard, compiled from his diary, his confidential Letters, &c. By James Baldwin Brown. Abridged by a gentleman of Boston.

Memoir of Nathan A. Dickerman.

The Naval Chaplain, exhibiting a view of American efforts to benefit Seamen.

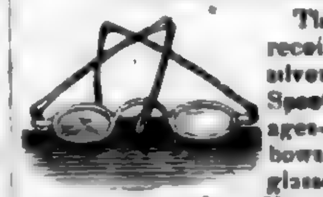
Henderson's Iceland, or the Journal of a residence in that Island, during the years of 1814 and 1815.

The Scholar's Guide to Chirography, containing Writing Book Copies, Rules and general directions to the art—said to be the best system extant.

The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America, by the authority of "The General Convention for the formation of the American Pharmacopoeia," held in 1830. Second edition from the first edition, published in 1820, with additions and corrections.

Feb. 23. 48

SPECTACLES, &c.

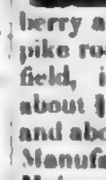


The subscriber has just received a new supply of silver and steel bowed Spectacles, to suit *all* ages—also silver and steel bows, with double green glasses, concave glasses, green goggles, &c. New glasses put into old frames to suit any age. The most superior Spectacles constantly for sale, next door to Norwich Bank, by

EDWARD COIT.

Feb. 23. 48

FOR SALE,



A good stand for a Cabinet Maker or Joiner—a house, barn, and shop, with thirteen acres of good land, containing a number of mulberry and other trees; lying upon the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Springfield, in the South Society of Mansfield, about ¼ of a mile south of the meeting house, and about 3 miles from the Willimantic Manufacturing village—with no Cabinet Maker residing within about six miles in either direction. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN E. GROSVENOR, residing on the premises.

Feb. 17, 1831. 6w48

A FARM TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will let, for one year from the 1st of next April, a good farm, lying in Preston, about three miles from Norwich Landing. Any person wishing to hire, will please call on M. HILLARD.

Norwich, Feb. 21, 1831. 3w48

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A convenient two story House, very pleasantly situated on the road leading to New London, near the Pottery. Possession given the first of April.

G. L. PERKINS.

Norwich, Feb. 22, 1831. 48

FOR SALE,

A FARM, pleasantly situated in the town of Colchester, one mile south of the Meeting House, containing 200 acres, with a large House and Barn, suitably divided into mowing and pasturing, with wood and water. It is very natural to grain of all kinds. It will be sold cheap. Enquire of

ELIJAH BULKLEY.

Feb. 19, 1831. 3w48

FAMILIES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to contract with a few Families to work in their Cotton Factory for one year from the 1st of April next. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

Good Weavers will find employment by immediate application.

H. & S. LEE.

Leesville, Middlesex Co. Feb. 21. 48

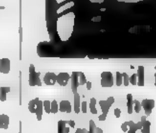
CHEESE, HAMS & BUTTER.

2000 lbs. Cheese, Raymond's celebrated,
1000 lbs. Beef Hams, Morgan's do.
1000 lbs. Butter in barrels and firkins,
For sale at prices to suit the purchasers, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Feb. 23. 48

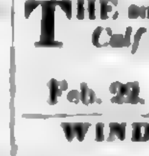
COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.



100 bales Georgia, New Orleans and North Carolina Cotton—also 50 bales 3-4 and 4-4 brown cotton goods—for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Feb. 21, 1831. 3w48

HARTFORD ALE.



The subscribers have constantly on hand the above article, in barrels and half barrels, which is warranted to keep, and is offered as low as any of equal quality, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Feb. 23. 48

THE subscribers will pay cash for Green *Calf Skins.*

FITCH & SMITH.

Feb. 22. 48

WINDHAM COUNTY CLOVER SEED, &c.

THE subscribers will pay cash for Herds Grass, Furze Top, Red Top, Blue Top, and Windham county Clover Seed.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Feb. 23. 48

WINES.

A choice selection of all descriptions, some of which are very old—for sale at reduced prices by GALLUP & CULVER.

Feb. 23. 48

TO DEALERS & FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES

For Families.

A POSITIVE cure for the Gravel, and all its kindred complaints, by the use of *Dr. Jackson's Cordial, or Restorative to Health.*—This cordial is a preventative and remedy for the various species of Gravel. Its operation is perfectly mild, sits easy on the stomach, and possesses superior tonic powers, which renders it particularly well adapted to the Chylofactive organs. It generally operates upon the bowels, most effectually checks the formation of sand and gravel; and individuals who are constitutionally predisposed to it, may escape by a continued use of this cordial. It produces an indirect influence upon the kidneys, removes acidities from the stomach and stimulates the kidneys to a healthy action. This medicine will cure a person of the Strangury in a short period, by taking it a few times. This valuable recipe came from one of the first physicians in the United States, and he thought I might make it very beneficial to the community, by introducing it with my other medicines, they having such an extensive circulation, and be the means of doing more good than being confined to his practice only. A few of my friends have taken this medicine, and speak in the most satisfactory terms of its good qualities. If, as a medicine for females, in a weak, debilitated state of health, it answers the recommendation, or one tenth of it, I should think it might be satisfactory to them. The directions will be under the wrapper, and signed by the proprietor. *Leader Dam.*

Dr. Kittridge's OINTMENT.

This ointment is known to surpass all others, for bruises, sprains, cramp, numbness, stiffness of the neck, chapped hands, and stings of insects. It is one of the best articles in the country for horses that are lame, and it is pronounced good for the rheumatism, and its merits stand in the first rank for that loathsome disorder, the *Itch*, as one or two applications will effect a cure by rubbing the parts on which it first makes its appearance: and it leaves no unpleasant smell. *Price 50 cents per box.*

Dr. Randall's TOOTH POWDER.

This celebrated dentifrice is justly esteemed superior to all others for whitening the teeth and preserving the gums. This article is used by the first families in Boston, and preferred to all others offered, even the English. Call for Dr. Randall's Tooth Powder, prepared by Leader Dam, and you will find a preparation for the teeth which cannot fail to please you. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

Dr. Kittridge's JAUNDICE BITTERS.

This medicine is put up by the proprietor in bottles ready for use. Those who are troubled with this very dangerous complaint, can be entirely cured by taking one or two bottles, which costs but 50 cents per bottle, and now is the best time to use it. The labels will be signed by the proprietor. *L. Dam.*

CREAM OF AMBER.

For pimples, freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions. This wash is considered by the first families in Boston a superior article. *Price $1 per bottle.*

BALM OF EGYPT.

This celebrated medicine will cure coughs, asthmas, whooping cough, liver complaint, &c. Many persons have been effectually cured by it in Boston, Mr. Benj. Kimball and others.—*Price $1 per bottle.*

GERMAN RHEUMATIC DROPS.

This preparation will cure the rheumatism in 24 hours. It has given many relief, in most obstinate cases, in 15 minutes; and is considered by those who have used it superior to any article used for this disorder.

Patten's PILE ELECTUARY & OINTMENT.

The established reputation of this medicine for the cure of piles, when all other remedies have failed to effect it, is sufficient commendation. The Electuary is a certain remedy against bowel complaints. *Price 50 cts. and $1 per box or set.*

Anderson's EYE WATER.

This wash, for sore, weak or inflamed eyes, is acknowledged to possess more healing qualities than any other for sale; and is soothing to that tender organ, the eye. *25 cents per bottle.*

GERMAN LIP SALVE.

This article is superior to any medicine which has been discovered for sore lips or nipples.—Many ladies, on commencement of nursing, can bear testimony to its wonderful healing qualities. The delicate appearance and pleasant taste of this salve has gained many admirers. *Price 37½ cents.*

Dr. Mitchell's CORN PLASTER.

This article is an infallible remedy for corns, if the directions are strictly followed. More than 6000 persons have proved it since Sept. 26, 1828. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

Dr. Galen's ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

It is a fact well known, that these pills will cure the worst cases of dyspepsia; for the patients of some physicians have recently taken them, who acknowledged that these pills cured them when they could not help them nor others who had attended them previous. These pills will most effectually remove all sourness from the stomach, not merely by neutralising the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dr. Jackson's REMEDY FOR WORMS.

This electuary is a safe medicine, prepared entirely from vegetables, and will destroy worms of every description, from the tape to the maw or pin worm, which so pain and annoy children. It requires no physic to accompany it, but is a positive cure for all who are troubled with worms. The directions for using this article are on outside of the box and signed by *Leader Dam.*

Dr. Galen's RESTORATIVE ELIXIR.

This article possesses many valuable purifying qualities, and to those who are troubled with that tedious complaint, the Jaundice, nothing equals this in the country; it removes all impurities of blood, restores the appetite, and cures a person of extreme weakness and debility. *Price 1 dollar per bottle.*

Dr. Galen's SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

Is an article worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with this worst of all disorders, Salt Rheum. This article has been tested, and is certain to cure this complaint if *Galen's Restorative Elixir* is taken internally to purge the blood. One gentleman observed to Delano & Whitney, druggists, recently, that he could prove to the satisfaction of them, that this remedy was worth all others advertised for the above complaint, from the benefit he had received from using one box. *Price one dollar per bottle.*

Dr. Galen's ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.

A sure and powerful remedy for all bilious complaints, and a positive cure for an unpleasant breath. Who for a moment will hesitate to purchase those which possess advantages over any others?—such as rendering the society of bachelors more agreeable, and giving to some females who may chance to use them an additional charm! *Price one dollar per box.*

GERMAN TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

This remedy is preferred to all others. It destroys the nerve, gives instant relief, and grants to all persons the use of their teeth.

Dr. Mitchell's REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.

This article gives less trouble, and will cure any common case of chilblains in two or three applications; if the feet have contracted sores, this will cure them in a few days. In all common cases of this very troublesome complaint it is only necessary to rub them with the article night and morning. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

GERMAN HEAD ACHE POWDERS.

These powders give relief in all cases of head ache immediately, and remove all drowsy lethargic sensations. Thousands who have tried them can substantiate these facts. *Price 37½ cents per bottle.*

The PRUSSIAN WASH for WARTS.

This is the first article which has been offered to the public for the cure of Warts and if an application is made ten times per day, they will disappear in two weeks;—the warts must be scratched with the nails until they become tender, then apply the wash which produces no soreness. The bottle must be shaken before it is applied.

CERTIFICATES.

Boston, Oct. 12, 1830.—This certifies to whom it may concern, that Patten's Pile Electuary and Ointment has recently performed some of the most remarkable cures which have ever come to my knowledge. For many years Mrs. Dexter has suffered with the piles more than any person probably in this City, and it was not in the power of several eminent Physicians to help her. She thought proper to try this remedy, and it was attended with complete success; and we have recommended the same to many other persons since, and in every case it has immediately cured them.

James Dexter.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1830.—I certify that Galen's Restorative Elixir, prepared by Mr. Dam, 29 Prince-st. has been of that benefit in the restoration of my health, that I can with confidence recommend it to those who may be laboring under general debility. Those who may wish to know the particulars, may call on me at the head of Prince-street, Boston.

James Shepherd.

Boston, March 11, 1830.—I have used Galen's Restorative Elixir and Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment for the Ring worm humor, and it cured me entirely; and I will venture to state from the salutary effect it had on me, that it will cure any person who may be affected with this worst of complaints; for I think my case was as bad as any person's that I have ever seen. Any person who wishes to know the particulars, may call on me at No. 32 Long Wharf.

Seth E. Benson.

I have for some time been acquainted with Mr. L. Dam's patent medicines, and believe from their efficacy in the different complaints for which they are prepared, and the satisfaction they have given those who have used them, (having also used them myself) that they are together a superior collection of the same extent; and that some of them are preferable to all others in complaints for which they are prescribed.

Geo. W. Burnham.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1830.—This may certify that I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster, which cured three very bad corns on my feet which have troubled me for four years. In one week, I have cured with the same box, six other persons, and I have some of the same left. The above statement I am willing to make oath to if required.

Moses Fletcher.

South Reading, April 27, 1830.—This may certify, that I have been cured of the Rheumatism, by the use of Galen's Restorative Elixir and the German Rheumatic Drops, in a few days purchased of Mr. Dam. My case was as bad as any person could endure. The same medicine has cured two of my friends who have tried it. I think it is a positive cure for the Rheumatism.

John Rayner, Jr.

Cambridge, Dec. 25.—I have used the Cream of Amber, and have found it very useful in curing a troublesome humor in the face.

Fanny Bachelder.

Lunenburg, Sept. 9.—The Cream of Amber has been very useful to me in removing freckles and pimples from my face.

Sally Goff.

Boston, July 6, 1828.—I certify that I have been every summer, for several years past, afflicted with a bowel complaint, which, last summer, under the best professional aid I could obtain in the city of Boston, had nearly proved fatal. I took the electuary with great reluctance, but in justice am compelled to admit that two doses of this electuary entirely relieved me from an obstinate bowel complaint, and an application of the ointment from the partial affection of the piles under which I was laboring.

Abram Moore.

Dorchester, April 4, 1829.—Mitchell's Corn Plaster prepared by Mr. Dam, has cured several corns on my feet in a few days. It is a positive cure if the directions on the box are strictly followed.

John H. Pierce.

North Bridgewater, April 4, 1829.—I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster according to the directions, and it cured all my corns, which were very troublesome.

Austin Howard.

Boston, May 31, 1828.—I have taken Patten's celebrated Pile Electuary for the bleeding piles, and have been cured of it in a few days.

D. Parks.

Newburyport, Dec. 8, 1828.—I have been cured of that destroying disease, the piles, after 9 years standing, by using one box and part of another, of Patten's pile electuary.

Zachariah Dennison.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1830.—This is to certify that I have used Patten's pile electuary, and was completely cured by the use of it in one week, after being troubled more than 20 years.

Reuben Bemis.

Ipswich, Jan. 17, 1829.—A gentleman applied to me for Galen's Dyspeptic Pills, I furnished him with two boxes. He was so well satisfied with their efficacy that he called for the third. From the knowledge I had of the case, I think they had a salutary influence, and hastened his restoration to health.

John F. Gardner, M. D.

Boston, Oct. 30, 1828.—I have used Dr. Mitchell's Remedy for Corns, and believe from the benefit I have received from the use of the same it will cure any person, if the directions are strictly followed. It has done more for me than all other articles used.

Zachariah Osgood.

A prompt and singular cure for the Rheumatism.

I certify that in the summer of 1830, I was very badly afflicted with the Rheumatism, so much so that I was unable to get off my bed for three weeks or more, and was not able to walk for months except by the help of crutches; by taking one bottle of the German Rheumatic drops and half of one Box of Galen's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, I have been entirely cured.

Signed *Ephraim Goodman.*

Hillsborough, Dec. 22, 1830.

A Rapid cure for the Rheumatism.

This may certify that I have been very much afflicted with the Rheumatism, so that I was confined to the house for eight months; when I first began to walk my feet and legs would swell and I was stiff in the joints; I remained in that situation for several months. I took all the pains in my power to obtain help, I met Mr. Dam in Mr. Coleman's store in Newmarket, N. H.—I bought three bottles of Galen's Restorative Elixir and three bottles of the German Rheumatic drops of him, and before I had taken the whole of one bottle of each I could walk with ease. I would recommend this medicine to all those who are suffering with the Rheumatism as the best medicine in the country that I have seen for that complaint.

Signed *Joseph Pease.*

Boston, January, 1830.

For sale in Boston by the only proprietor,

LEADER DAM,

Wholesale and Retail 29 Prince Street.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich—John A. Perkins & Co. Windham and Willimantic, and J. H. Ripley Windham and Coventry—Manufacturing Company and Woodbridge & Wiley Manchester—Sistare & Stoddard, New London—Hartford by E. W. Bull Wholesale and Retail, Charles Hosmer, Geo. W. Bolles, Abiel A. Cooley, Retail for the proprietor, and for sale by all the following gentlemen. In Middletown by Charles Dyer—in New Haven by Lewis Hotchkiss—in Providence by G. H. Tillinghast, Balch & Mason—in Tolland by Dunford Richmond—in Vernon by Lebbeus Tinker & Co.—in Manchester by the Union Manufacturing Co. and Wm. Jones—in Stafford by Hyde, Posney, & Co.—in Monson by K. & J. R. Flint—in Springfield by Elisha Edwards—in Northampton by Elias Hunt—in Greenfield by T. O. Sparhawk & Co.—in Ware by Drs. Goodrich & Moody—in W. Brookfield by Dr. Merick—in N. Brookfield by Cary Rice & Co.—in Spencer by Bemis & Livermore and Bemis & Rider—in Leicester by Sargent Jones & Co.—in Worcester by J. Green, John Coe and E. Lamb—in Shrewsbury by [illegible] Stone & Co. and Harrington & Houghton—in Westborough by Joseph Lathrop—in Northborough by Joseph Rice & Son—in Marlborough by L. & L. Bigelow—in Southborough by Dexter Fay & Co.—in Framingham by Wheeler & Stone—in Palmer by Knight & Ward, and in all places generally where this paper circulates—in Boston by Henshaw & Co. Delano & Whitney, Tuft & Whitney, Cole & Reeder—in Amherst by E. W. Stowe, Solomon Pitkin—in Montague by P. O. Eaton—in Northampton by E. Hunt & Co., and Clark & Whiton—in Jewett City by J. Johnson & Son, and Lucius Tyler, M. D.—and most of the Wholesale Dealers.

Feb. 16, 1831. 9w48

POETRY.

PUT NOT YOUR TRUST IN THESE.

Yes, there are joys in youth's bright morn,
  When Hope her fairy vision throws;
Like Spring flowers in their early dawn,
  Where Summer's fancied beauty glows.
But joys are fickle—hopes are vain,
  When youth's fond pleasures cease;
And Autumn hours are hours of pain—
  Put not your trust in these.

And there are joys in Fortune's smile,
  Which cherish future happiness;
Like rain-drops on a desert wild,
  Where Summer pours her sultriness.
But health declines—and they are gone—
  No efforts then can please:
The rain-drops vanish with the morn—
  Put not your trust in these.

And there are hopes in Honor's path
  When waken'd by a sounding name;
The trump and laurel wreath she hath,
  To tell how bright her votary's fame.
But ah! the laurel wreath will fade,
  And on the empty breeze
The trump's proud soundings all are stayed—
  Put not your trust in these.

Yet there are joys which will not fade
  And hopes that never—never die;
They firmly rest beyond the grave,
  Where time shall be eternity.
In the blest Gospel they are found;
  They give the weary ease;
Christ and His cross, the joyful sound!
  O put your trust in these!

MEDLEY.

"Man might be initiated into the varieties and mysteries of needle work; taught to have patience with the feebleness and waywardness of infancy, and to steal with noiseless steps about the chamber of the sick, and woman might be instructed to contend for the palm of science, to pour forth eloquence in senates, or to 'wade through fields of slaughter to a throne.' Yet revoltings of the soul would attend this violence to nature; this abuse of physical and intellectual energy; while the beauty of social order would be defaced, and the fountains of earth's felicity broken up.

"We arrive, therefore, at this conclusion. The sexes are intended for different spheres, and constructed in conformity to their respective destinations, by Him who bids the oak 'brave the fury of the tempest,' and the Alpine flower lean its cheek on the bosom of eternal snows.' But *disparity* does not necessarily *imply inferiority*. The high places of the earth with their pomp and glory, are indeed accessible only to the march of ambition, of the grasp of power; yet those who pass with faithful and unapplauded zeal through their humble round of duty, are not unnoticed by the 'Great Task-master's eye,' and their endowments, though accounted poverty among men, may prove durable riches in the kingdom of Heaven.' —*Ladies' Magazine.*

The Bible.—There is no book which may be more easily comprehended than the Bible. It may be asked why do so many read it without deriving any benefit? The fault is not with the Bible—it is wholly with the reader.

The written word is a pointed arrow, aimed by God himself at the heart of man; but the reason it is not felt and understood, and remembered, is because the natural man is not willing to attain this knowledge; he reflects not on what he reads; none of its contents have power to fix his wandering thoughts, except perhaps a moral precept, or a poetical expression: he does not seek to be made wise unto salvation: sufficient light is given him, but he wilfully shuts his eyes. There is no veil cast over the Bible, but Satan and himself have a veil over his understanding—and his heart is so filled with the vanities of the world as to leave no room for the reception of heavenly things. Now it may be firmly asserted, that any person regarding the Bible will reverence the word of God, and reading it with a humble and teachable disposition, holding its contents as sacred truths, and sincerely desirous to impress them on his mind, may without difficulty comprehend what he reads.

I do not say that the light of natural man is in equal degree with that of spiritual man;—(neither has one spiritual man the same proportion of light that another may possess;) but can we doubt of God's assistance in this holy study? Will not this knowledge, like all other, be progressive? It may at first be compared to the feeble glimmering of dawn, which, though but one faint streak, is nevertheless a certain presage of the meridian sun.

Let any man shut this book altogether; never enter a church door, where its truth and precepts are explained—nor even into the company and conversation of those who frame their lives by this book, and I will tell him he is hastening to the land of unalleviated sorrows. On the other hand, let him read this book for edification, to learn the way to Heaven—let him carefully attend upon the preaching of the gospel; converse and hold sweet counsel with the excellent ones of the earth, and imitate their example, and I will tell him he is not far from the kingdom of Heaven! God never did, and never will, withhold his blessing and the influences of his spirit from those who diligently seek him.—*Irving.*

Thin Shoes.—Caligula once wished that the Romans had but one head, that he might strike it off at a blow. Had I the power of the Roman Emperor, I would exert it in a way more beneficial to mankind, or rather woman-kind. I would forbid under a heavy penalty any female appearing out of doors in thin shoes. Such is the influence of fashion, that for the sake of having, or appearing to have, a small foot, a lady will promenade the streets, when they are covered with ice, snow & water, & her own feet barely covered with shoes thinner than paper. No wonder that consumption is the lot, the untimely lot, of so many of the young, the beautiful and accomplished of the American fair—no wonder that, clad so lightly, they are unable to withstand the inclemencies of a climate against which the stoutest constitutions are not proof. Nature clothes the brute creation in garments suited to the season, but art dresses our ladies on a system diametrically opposite. Surely if the latter could examine the bills of mortality, and see how many of their number are the victims of fashion, they would be startled, if not admonished by the fact.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Importance of Decision.—One danger, to which young men are exposed, arises from the want of *firmness and independence* of character. They have not a due sense of their individual responsibility; and are too apt to yield to the practices and opinions of others, in opposition to their own convictions of duty. They imagine that their respectability and success in life depend on being on good terms with those of the same age and standing with themselves. This leads them to accommodate themselves to their habits, to their modes of thinking and acting, and to their errors and vices. They dread the thought of being singular. They cannot bear the ridicule of companions, nor gather courage enough to say, no, to those associates who would draw them into a fellowship with themselves, in dissipation and vice. Many a young man has, in this way, fallen to rise no more.—He yielded to the solicitations of a sinful companion, not because he approved of them, but because he did not dare to resist them. He went with him into the ways of evil, not because he was pleased with them, but because he had not courage to turn his back on his seducer, or incur the sneers of an unprincipled associate.

This is an evil, the extent of which cannot be well estimated. Every season, great numbers of youth come from the country, to our larger towns and cities to engage in the various departments of business and trade. Many of them are from Christian families, and bring with them the loveliness of a fair, unsullied character. But they know little of the world,—little of the temptations and vices to which they are exposed in their new place of residence. Drawn, as they soon are, into fellowship with those who have gone there before them, and accustomed, as they are, to look up to them as their superiors, they naturally conform to their habits and practices, and fall an easy prey to the corrupt and corrupting examples by which they are surrounded. They have not firmness to resist the enticements of depraved companions.—The consequence is, they fall in with the mass of corruption around them, and go to swell the monstrous tide of depravity and dissipation, which is rolling, as a mighty desolation, over the cities of our land.

Of all the causes which operate to undermine the principles and ruin the characters of young men, this, I have long been satisfied, is the most fatal. I mean the pernicious influence of bad company.

Hawes.

Original Anecdote.—Some years since when the Rev. Jedediah Morse was a citizen of this town, a riot occurred one night near his house. The Doctor, influenced by the best of motives, forthwith left his house to quell the disturbance; but the first salutation he met after gaining the street, was a severe blow on the head, which caused him to make a hasty retreat back again. The next day, one of his parishoners calling upon him and seeing his head decked with bandages, remarked that it was a wonder his brains were not beat out.—"Don't say a word about brains," replied the Doctor, "for if I had had any, I should never have gone into the way of the danger."—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Desperate Drunkard.—A drunkard in Ohio lately suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth, and sold it to him for 60 cents, with which he bought rum, and got drunk!

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, contemplating a different arrangement in his business, or a removal from this place, offers for sale the Dwelling House where he now lives, and also the next adjoining South. He will sell them for a less sum than any real estate of its value can be purchased in this city.

☞Persons indebted to me will see by the above, that it is necessary for me to request them to call and settle their accounts, or pay the same when presented, that I may be able to call on my creditors, or pay their accounts when presented.

N. B. If the above real estate is not applied for soon, it will be leased for a term of years.

A. KINGSLEY.

The subscriber has on hand Grave Stones of every description, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. Will take in payment all kinds of grain, pork in the hog, wood, and most other kinds of produce, from this time until the first of March.

Norwich, Dec. 25, 1830. 10w40

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

TO LET,

THE Store formerly occupied by Mr. Elihu Gallup, enquire of

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Norwich, Feb. 8th, 1830. 46

TO RENT,

Two convenient Dwelling Houses nearly new, pleasantly situated in East Chelsea. Possession given first of April. For terms enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
ALBERT SMITH,
WM. D. RIPLEY.

Jan. 11, 1831. 42

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 132 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

VALUABLE MILL POWER.

THE General Assembly of the State of Connecticut having granted a Charter to the *NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing Water Works on the Shetucket and Quinebaug Rivers, the company have purchased for that purpose an extensive tract of land, on which they have now erected, just below the junction of said Rivers, a substantial Stone Dam of 280 feet in length. From this Dam the water is conducted through a broad and deep Canal, extending about a mile on the margin of the Shetucket, and forming in its course an extensive range of valuable Mill privileges, which the Company now offer to sell or lease, on the most favorable terms.

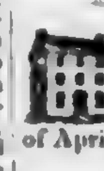
The location for manufacturing is hardly equalled in New England; being within the flourishing town of Norwich, at the head of the River Thames, and only five hundred rods from Steam and Packet Navigation, affording every facility for the transportation of merchandize. The supply of water is at all times abundant; the surrounding country is populous & remarkably healthy, and the comforts of life can be obtained as low as in any other section. From these, and the numerous other advantages this property affords, it is deemed worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers generally—and they are respectfully invited to examine the plan and view the premises of the Company.

For further information apply to

EDWARD WHITING, or
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

TO RENT,



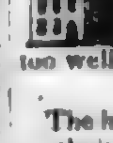
The Store on Main street, occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Buckingham, for three years past, as a Dry Goods Store. Possession given on the first of April next.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Feb. 8, 1831. 46

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

JOSEPH BACKUS.



Offers for sale the house where he now stays—pleasantly located, and too well known to need any description.

—ALSO—

The handsome two story Dwelling House, on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimeus Clark.

—ALSO—

The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

For further particulars enquire of

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 38

FOR SALE,

ELEVEN twelfths of the House, Shop, and Garden where I now live, together with about three acres of land adjoining, with a Barn thereon, situated one quarter of a mile west of the Court House, on the Main street. Also 12 acres of land near the late residence of Charles Lathrop, Esq.

For further particulars enquire of

DANIEL A. CAREW.

Norwich, Feb. 13, 1831. 1f47

GREAT SALES OF LANDS,

BY

A. B. SHANKLAND & CO.

TWELVE o'clock on the 1st day of March next, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New York,

6,000 acres of Land in Tioga County, } Pennsylvania.
10,000 do. do. do. Potter do. }
7,000 do. do. do. McKean do. }

This Land is warranted first quality and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. An opportunity is now offered to Farmers and Mechanics to purchase a good Farm at a very low price, as the sale is positive.

Should the Lands not prove upon personal examination to be as good as we represent, the money will be returned, and as much difficulty has heretofore arisen in relation to the title of Lands in Pennsylvania, we guarantee to give a good *Warrantee Deed* for all the Lands we shall sell.

As the object of the owners of the above Lands is to sell only to actual settlers, a part of the purchase money may remain on Bond and mortgage if wished.

New York, Feb. 7th, 1831. 2w47

FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next,

A lot of excellent land, containing 3½ acres, with a convenient Dwelling House and Barn thereon, with a variety of choice Fruit Trees.—Said place is very pleasantly situated, three quarters of a mile south of the Wharf Bridge in West Chelsea Society, on the road leading from Norwich to New London. Payment made easy.

—ALSO—

A Dwelling House very pleasantly situated in West Chelsea, formerly known by the name of the Baker House, and now occupied by Capt. Edward Smith. The last mentioned house will be rented, if not sold by the first day of April next.

For further particulars enquire of

ASA GAVIT.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1831. tf47

TO RENT,

A HOUSE pleasantly situated, and possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of

J. L. BUSWELL.

Feb. 15. 3w47

TO LET,

THE Lester House, so called, on the West side of the river. Possession given the first of April. For particulars, apply to E. A. Hill, or to Freeman Lovell

Feb. 15. 47

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale five-eighths of the factory, together with all the machinery, known by the name of the Mason Factory, situated in Lebanon, lately occupied by John Schofield jr. The water wheel, gearing and machinery is all good, and in good order, well calculated for manufacturing satinetts or flannels, also, country work, carding, cloth dressing, &c. It is situated on a good stream of water. Attached to the factory is a dwelling house and barn, with 4 or 5 acres of good land.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the premises.

NATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Mansfield, Feb. 1, 1831. 6f45

FOR SALE,

A Farm situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 120 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

FOR SALE,

THE dwelling House, Barn, with other out buildings, now occupied by the subscriber, together with seven or eight acres of land with them. Said buildings are new, *well built, convenient*, and pleasantly located within 100 rods of Plainfield Academy.—The land is of the first quality, well watered, and well fenced; and has a variety of peach, pear, apple and other fruit of very choice selections.

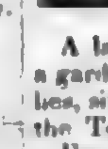
ALSO:—About eight acres of woodland covered with young, thrifty timber, and conveniently located. The woodland will be included with the other property or not, as may best suit the purchaser.

This establishment will be sold low and the terms of payment will be made easy.

ORIN FOWLER.

Plainfield, Feb. 4th, 1831. 5w46

TO RENT,



A Farm containing about 110 acres, situated about ¼ of mile from the Court House in Norwich, possession given on the 1st of April.

LIKEWISE:

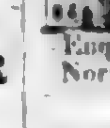
A large convenient dwelling House, with a garden, calculated for one or more families, situated in the town of Preston, near the Toll Bridge.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

BENJAMIN COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 2d, 1831. 45

STORE TO RENT,



The Store now occupied by Messrs. H. P. Lester & Co., possession given the first of April. Enquire of LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1831. 45

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 21 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

One other Farm, 1½ miles from the Landing, of 104 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 50 acres, which will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms, all together or separate.

STEPHEN MAPLES.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1831. tf41

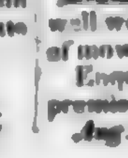
FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,



A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 68 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf 21

TO MANUFACTURERS.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the 15th of March, 1831, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, in lots to suit purchasers, all the real estate lately occupied and improved by Mr. James Dean, in Stonington. The property consists of about 300 acres of Land, a Dwelling-house and several out buildings, a WOOLLEN FACTORY (two large buildings) a Grist Mill, the water privileges appertaining.

—ALSO—

Two Carding Machines, machinery for Picking, Spinning, Shearing, &c. &c. Looms and apparatus for manufacturing woollen cloths.

The streams of water are deemed amply sufficient for manufacturing purposes, at all seasons of the year, and also for the Grist-mill, except in drought.

A great proportion of said tract of land is well covered with timber, and purchasers may be accommodated with wood lots.

Sale, which will be positive, will take place on the premises.

☞If said 15th should prove stormy, the sale will be attended the first fair day following.—Terms made known at time of sale.

JESSE D. NOYES, *Trustee.*

Stonington, Conn. Feb. 5, 1831. 3w47

CHAIRS.

CONGDON & TRACY

Have just received a new supply of Chairs, consisting of fancy, with cane and flag seats, imitation fancy, dining, sewing, rocking and a great variety of children's Chairs, Stools, Crickets, &c. all of which are warranted equal to any made in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, a few doors East of Mr. Peleg Hunt's store, Norwich Falls.

Jan. 1, 1831. tf31

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES,

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 5 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

ARGEGILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by *Waldo & Davis*, where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice.

WM. M. CAREW & SON.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 41

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf39

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

☞All those indebted are requested to settle their accounts immediately.

Feb. 5, 1831. 20

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

MUSSEY'S IMPROVED CARRIAGE BOXES,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, Carriage Makers, have examined Mussey's improved Wagon Boxes, and without hesitation pronounce the improvement the best we have ever seen. We are confident they will save fifty per cent. of the cost of the common box in setting, besides they will be worth as much again to the owners of Carriages, in which they are used. We, therefore, would advise all dealers in boxes for carts, wagons, &c. to keep this kind for sale, if they can get them, in preference to any others, for we do not believe that any intelligent Carriage Maker will buy the common kind, if he can get the improved ones at a fair price.

Dudly Woodworth, Alfred Smith, J. W. Wentworth, *New London, Conn.*
E. Y. Waldo, *Norwich, Conn.*
James Brewster, *New Haven, Conn.*
W. R. Loomis, Elisha B. Pratt, *Hartford, Conn.*

N. B. The above mentioned boxes are manufactured by French & Hempsted, of New London, Conn. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, sole Agents for Norwich and vicinity.

Jan. 1, 1831. 1y41

Winter Arrangement.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE,

FROM NORWICH, VIA ESSEX, TO NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK,

LEAVES Norwich every Tuesdays and Thursday, at 8 o'clock A. M. & arrives in New Haven the same day.

Leaves New-Haven every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrives in Norwich the same day.

This line will run to and from the boat from New-Haven to New York.

The subscriber seeing the actual necessity of a line of Stages on this route, to avoid detention in the communication, which is not unfrequently the case between Norwich and New-York, has been induced to establish a regular line, and has been at much expense to provide good teams, coaches, and careful drivers, for the public accommodation. Public patronage is solicited for the support of the above establishment, so far as the accommodation of the proprietor merits its favor.

Fare through $3 00

JOSEPH HYDE, Proprietor.

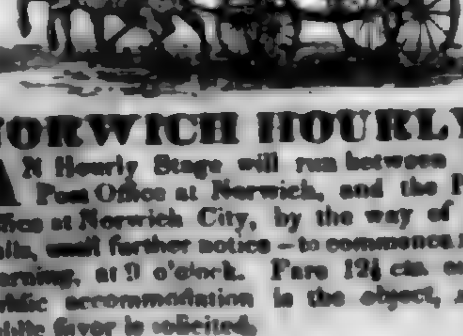
Norwich, Jan 8 1831. 42

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33



NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 39

New-York, Feb. 8th, 1831.

THE subscribers having commenced the wholesale Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at 171 Pearl street, corner of Pine, with an entire new stock of fashionable goods, selected from the last arrivals, at the present low prices, respectfully invite merchants visiting New York, for an examination of their assortment, which the subscribers intend to keep constantly supplied with the newest and most fashionable goods of the market.

GEORGE A. BUTT, & CO.
171 Pearl-street, corner of Pine, New-York.

NORWICH, Feb. 14th.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in the Grocery business under the firm of

BARSTOW & ADAMS,

at the store formerly occupied by Barstow & Coit. 3w47

S. H. BARSTOW,
RICHARD S. ADAMS.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A capable, steady man, who understands *Farming*, and can come well recommended.

JOSEPH PERKINS.

Feb. 16. 47

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of May next. Those who decline this invitation, may expect to find them lodged in the hands of an attorney for collection. "A word to the wise is sufficient." NOYES HOLMES.

North Groton, Feb. 5. tf47

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1831.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Phinehas Adams late of Lisbon deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Phinehas Adams the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery, according to law. 47

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1831.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Capt. Willard Cutler, late of Griswold deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Welcome A. Browning, Esq. the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 47

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1831.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of William Cift, Esq., late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Huntington the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 3w47

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1831—

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Oliver Geer, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Lucinda C. Geer, the Administratrix thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 47

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has received a warrant to collect a State Tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1829, and will meet all by Law liable to pay said tax in the town of Bozrah, who wish to settle their tax without cost, at the dwelling House of Noyes Sisson, in said town, on the 2d day of March next, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector.*

Bozrah, Feb. 9th, 1831. 46

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a gentleman's small black Portmanteau Trunk in his possession, which was taken from the Steam Boat Fanny, after she was laid up in New-York, supposing it to belong to a lady at the Eastward, whose trunk is missing. It now appears that it is not the lady's trunk and the owner is requested to call, prove property, pay expenses, and take his trunk.

D. RAYMOND.

Norwich, Feb. 9, 1831. 46

NOTICE.

THE firm of Samuel S. Mosely & Co. will by mutual consent be dissolved on the 1st day of April next. All those having claims for goods will please call and take their goods previous to that time; and all notes and book accounts due them must be paid by that time, as they will after that time, if not paid, be transfered into other hands for collection. Those who are to pay their accounts in knitting, are informed Boys' Stockings, suitable for the ages of twelve and fourteen years, will be preferred. They also offer their whole stock of goods at reduced prices for cash, and most kinds country produce, to close the concern.

S. S. MOSELEY & Co.

Scotland, Jan. 31st, 1831. 4w46

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLER.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 29

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 3. 21

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM.

Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 49. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1831. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1713

POLITICAL.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between General Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, President and Vice President of the United States, on the subject of the course of the latter in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the occurrences in the Seminole War.

[The introductory address of Mr. Calhoun was given in last week's Courier.]

No. 1. Copy of a letter from the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, enclosing an extract of a letter from General D. Newman to him, covering copy of William H. Crawford's letter to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee.

Washington, Jan. 27, 1829.

Dear Sir: I herewith enclose you the copy of a letter received from my friend Gen. Daniel Newman, in whom I have great confidence. I also give you an extract from my friend's letter.

The great confidence and friendship which I have long entertained, and still entertain, for Gen. Jackson, as well as yourself, induce me to take the liberty of making this communication to you. I am confident the best interest of our common country requires, not only the harmonious and patriotic union of the two first officers of the Government, but of every patriotic citizen of the whole country, to frown indignantly upon all *intriguers, managers, political jugglers*, and selfish politicians, of every description, *who are disposed to divide and conquer.*

I feel the more at liberty and authorized to make this communication, because I know, of my own knowledge, you and your friends are misrepresented upon this subject. However, General Jackson himself must see and know the object of these shallow efforts.

I do not know one conspicuous friend of yours but what has constantly, zealously, and uniformly supported Gen. Jackson, from the day that Pennsylvania declared in his favor to the present time. How, then, can it be possible that Gen. Jackson can suspect the friendship, constancy, or sincerity of you or your friends? No; he cannot—he will not—he does not. I have quite too much confidence in the General to believe such idle tales.

Nevertheless, it is proper for you and him both to be apprized of the machinations of the mischievous.

You are at liberty to use this communication in any way you please.

With respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

WILSON LUMPKIN.

Hon. *J. C. Calhoun.*

No. 2. Extract of a letter from the Hon. Daniel Newman to the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, dated near Nashville, Tennessee, 8th January, 1829, enclosing copy of a letter of William H. Crawford to Alfred Balch.

"W. H. C. has done Mr. Calhoun a great deal of injury, as well by his private machinations as his extensive correspondence. In addition to the letter which he wrote to Mr. Balch, a copy of which I now enclose you, (& which has been seen by Gen. Jackson) he, a short time since, wrote a letter to G. W. Campbell, proposing that Tennessee should vote for a third person for the Vice Presidency, and requested Mr. Campbell to show the letter to Gen. Jackson.

"I hope Mr. Calhoun will take the earliest opportunity of seeing Gen. J. and putting all things straight: for I cannot believe for one moment the allegations of W. H. C."

No. 3. Copy of a letter from William H. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq.

Woodlawn Dec. 14, 1827.

My Dear Sir: By the last mail I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you. If I understand your letter, you appear to think a public expression of my opinion on the approaching election to be proper. I cannot think a measure of this nature necessary or proper. In other words, it appears to me highly improper, and could hardly fail to stamp the charge of intolerable arrogance upon me in indelible characters. But few men can ever expect to arrive at that height that would justify a step of that kind, much less an individual who lives in the most absolute retirement, and who has no ambition to emerge from it. I am perfectly reconciled to my situation, and would not willingly exchange it with Mr. Adams.—But my opinions upon the next presidential election are generally known. When Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng made me a visit last April, I authorised them upon every proper occasion to make those opinions known. The vote of the State of Georgia will, as certainly as that of Tennessee, be given to General Jackson, in opposition to Mr. Adams. The only difficulty that this State has upon the subject is, that, if General Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power. Confess I am not apprehensive of such a result; for ——— writes to me, "Jackson ought to know, and if he does not, he shall know, that, at the Calhoun caucus in Columbia, the term 'Military Chieftain' was bandied about more flippantly than by H. Clay, and that the family friends of Mr. Calhoun were most active in giving it currency;" and I know personally that Mr. Calhoun favored Mr. Adams' pretensions until Mr. Clay declared for him.* He well knew that Clay would not have declared for Adams without it was well understood that he, Calhoun, was to be put down if Adams' influence could effect it. If he was not friendly to his election, why did he suffer his paper to be purchased up by Adams' printer, without making some stipulation in favor of Jackson? If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefitted by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please.

I am, dear sir, your friend and most ob't serv't,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Alfred Balch, Esq.

A true and exact copy, (noted in the hand-writing of Gen. Newman.)

General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

May, 13, 1830.

Sir: That frankness, which, I trust, has always characterized me through life, towards those with whom I have been in the habits of friendship, induces me to lay before you the enclosed copy of a letter from William H. Crawford, Esq. which was placed in my hands on yesterday. The submission, you will perceive, is authorized by the writer. The statements and facts it presents being so different from what I had heretofore understood to be correct, requires that it should be brought to your consideration. They are different from your letter to Gov. Bibb, of Alabama, of the 12th May, 1818, where you state "General Jackson is vested with full power to conduct the war in the manner he may judge best," and different, too, from your letters to me at that time, which breathe throughout a spirit of approbation and friendship, and particularly the one in which you say, "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, and to acquaint you with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you have adopted to terminate the rupture with the Indians." My object in making the communication is to announce, to you the great surprise which is felt, and to learn of you whether it be possible that the information given is correct; whether it can be, under all the circumstances of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to affect me was moved and sustained by you in the Cabinet Council, when, as is known to you, I was but executing the *wishes* of the Government, and clothed with the authority to "conduct the war in the manner I might judge best."

You can, if you please, take a copy: the one enclosed you will please return to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your humble servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. *J. C. Calhoun.*

Copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, enclosed in the above.

Woodlawn, 30th April, 1830.

My Dear Sir.; Your letter of the 16th was received by Sunday's mail, together with its enclosure. I recollect having conversed with you at the time and place, and upon the subject, in that enclosure stated, but I have not a distinct recollection of what I said to you; but I am certain there is one error in your statement of that conversation to Mr. ——. I recollect distinctly what passed in the Cabinet meeting, referred to in your letter to Mr. ——

Mr. Calhoun's proposition in the Cabinet was, that General Jackson should be punished in some form, or reprehended in some form; I am not positively certain which. As Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest General Jackson, I feel confident that I could not have made use of that word in my relation to you of the circumstances which transpired in the Cabinet, as I have no recollection of ever having designedly misstated any transaction in my life, and most sincerely believe never did. My apology for having disclosed what passed in a Cabinet meeting is this: In the summer after that meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I had proposed to arrest General Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter, I always believed, was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his directions. It had the desired effect. General Jackson became extremely inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun. In stating the arguments of Mr. Adams to induce Mr. Monroe to support General Jackson's conduct throughout, adverting to Mr. Monroe's apparent admission, that if a young officer had acted so, he might be safely pardoned, Mr. Adams said, that if General Jackson had acted so, that if he was a subaltern officer, *shooting was to good for him.* This, however, was said with a view of driving Mr. Monroe to an unlimited support of what General Jackson had done, and not with an unfriendly view to the General. Indeed, my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the Cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter the General had written to the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said, if he had received such an one, he could find it; and went secretly to his Cabinet, and brought the letter out. In it General Jackson approved of the determination of the Government to broke up Amelia Island and Galvezton, and gave it also as his opinion that the Floridas ought to be taken by the United States. He added, it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide; but if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility of it on himself. I asked the President if the letter had been answered. He replied, no;—for that he had no recollection of having received it. I then said that I had no doubt that General Jackson in taking Pensacola, believed he was doing what the Executive wished. After that letter was produced, unanswered, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment upon the General, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent; yet it was after this letter was produced and read, that Mr. Calhoun made his proposition to the Cabinet for punishing the General. You may show this letter to Mr. Calhoun, if you please. With the foregoing corrections of what passed in the Cabinet, your account of it to Mr. ——is correct. Indeed, there is but one inaccuracy in it, and one omission. What I have written beyond them is a mere amplification of what passed in the Cabinet. I do not know that I ever stated at the letter of the General to the President; yet that letter had a most important bearing upon the deliberations of the Cabinet, at least in my mind, and possibly in the minds of Mr. Adams and the President; but neither expressed any opinion upon the subject. It seems it had none upon the mind of Mr. Calhoun, for it made no change in his conduct.

I am, dear sir, your friend, and most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. *John Forsyth.*

A true copy from the original in my possession.

May 12, 1830. JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson

Washington, 13th May, 1830.

Sir: Agreeably to your request, I herewith return the copy of a letter signed William H. Crawford, which I received under cover of your note of this instant, handed to me this morning by Mr. Dowlson, of which I have retained a copy, in conformity with your permission.

As soon as my leisure will permit, you shall receive a communication from me on the subject to which it refers. In the mean time, I cannot repress the expression of my indignation at the affair, while, at the same time, I cannot but express my gratification that the secret and mysterious attempts which have been making, by false insinuations, for years, for political purposes, to injure my character, are at length brought to light.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the *President* of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

Washington 29th May, 1830.

Sir: In answering your letter of the 13th instant, I wish to be distinctly understood, that however high my respect is for your personal character, and the exalted station which you occupy, I cannot recognize the right on your part to call in question my conduct on the interesting occasion to which your letter refers. I acted, on that occasion, in the discharge of a high official duty, and under responsibility to my conscience and my country only. In replying, then, to your letter, I do not place myself in the attitude of apologizing for the part I may have acted, or of palliating my conduct on the accusation of Mr. Crawford. My course, I trust, requires no apology; and if it did I have too much self-respect to make it to any one in a case touching the discharge of my official conduct. I stand on very different ground. I embrace the opportunity which your letter offers, not for the purpose of making excuses, but as a suitable occasion to place my conduct in relation to an interesting public transaction in its proper light; and I am gratified that Mr. Crawford, though far from intending me a kindness, has afforded me such an opportunity.

In undertaking to place my conduct in its proper light, I deem it proper to premise that it is very far from my intention to defend mine by impeaching yours. Where we have differed, I have no doubt but we differed honestly; and in claiming to act on honorable and patriotic motives myself, I cheerfully accord the same to you.

I know not that I correctly understood your meaning; but, after a careful perusal, I would infer from your letter that you had learned for the first time, by Mr. Crawford's letter, that you and I placed different constructions on the orders under which you acted in the Seminole war; and that you had been led to believe, previously, by my letters to yourself and Governor Bibb, that I concurred with you in thinking that your orders were intended to authorize your attack on the Spanish posts in Florida. Under these impressions, you would seem to impute to me some degree of duplicity, or at least concealment, which required on my part explanation. I hope that my conception of your meaning is erroneous; but if it be not, and your meaning be such as I suppose, I must be permitted to express my surprise at the misapprehension which, I feel confident, it will be in my power to correct by the most decisive proof, drawn from the public documents,* and the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and yourself, growing out of the decision of the cabinet on the Seminole affair, which passed through my hands at the time, & which I now have his permission to use, as explanatory of my opinion, as well as his, and the other members of his administration. To save you the trouble of turning to the file of your correspondence, I have inclosed extracts from the letters, which clearly prove that the decision of the cabinet on the point that your orders did not authorize the occupation of St. Marks and Pensacola, was early and fully made known to you, and that I, in particular, concurred in the decision.

Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th July, 1818, the first of the series, and written immediately after the decision of the cabinet, and from which I have given a copious extract, enters fully into the views taken by the Executive of the whole subject. In your reply of the 19th August, 1818, you object to the construction which the administration had placed on your orders, and you assign your reasons at large, why you conceived that the orders under which you acted authorized your operations in Florida. Mr. Monroe replied on the 20th October, 1818; and after expressing his regret that you had placed a construction on your orders different from what was intended, he invited you to open a correspondence with me, that your conception of the meaning of your orders, and that of the administration, might be placed with the reasons on both sides, on the files of the War Department:—Your letter of the 15th of November in answer, agrees to the correspondence as proposed, but declines commencing it; to which Mr. Monroe replied by a letter of the 21st December, stating his reasons for suggesting the correspondence, and why he thought that it ought to commence with you. To these, I have added an extract from your letter of the 7th December, approving of Mr Monroe's message at the opening of Congress, which though not constituting a part of the correspondence from which I have extracted so copiously, is intimately connected with the subject under consideration.

But it was not by private correspondence, only, that the view which the Executive took of your orders was made known. In his message to the House of Representatives of the 25th March 1818, long before information of the result of your operation in Florida, was received Mr. Monroe states, that "orders had been given to the General in command not to enter Florida; unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and in that case, to respect the Spanish authority, wherever it may be maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province, as soon as he has reduced that tribe (the Seminoles) to order, and secured our fellow-citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements against its improvoked and savage hostilities in future." In his annual message at the opening of Congress in November of the same year, the President, speaking of your entering Florida case, "on authorizing Major General Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain." Again, "In entering Florida to suppress the combinations to which it was the entertainment of hostility to Spain, and however regretted by the commanding General was in consequence of the occupation of the Spanish officers, in entering St Marks and Pensacola to terminate it, by putting to the savages and their associates, that they could not be protected even there, yet the amicable relations between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of those posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of this Executive is deemed incompetent. It is reserved to Congress alone." The view taken of this subject and your entire approbation, appears from the extract of your letter of 7th December, 1818 above referred to.

After such full and decisive proof, as it seems to me of the view of the Executive, I had a right as I supposed to conclude that you had once known that the administration and myself in particular, were of the opinion that the orders under which you acted did not authorize you to occupy the Spanish posts; but I now refer to your letter, in which this is an answer, that such conclusion was erroneous, and that you were of the impression, till you received Mr. Crawford's letter, that I concurred in an opposite construction which you gave to your orders—that they were intended to authorize you to occupy the posts. You rely for the impression on a letter to you from my friend the late Judge Hayne of Alabama, of the 13th of May, 1818—in which I stated that "General Jackson is vested with full powers to conduct the war in the manner he thinks proper best;" and also in my letter of the 6th February 1818, in answer to yours of the 28th January of the same year, in which I expressed you "with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you had adopted to terminate the rupture with the Seminole Indians."

I will not discuss the point, that a letter to Gov. Bibb which was not communicated to you, which lapsed time long after you had occupied St Marks and —— (see your letter of June 2d, 1818) to me published with the Seminole documents) could give you any information respecting those posts. I know that no opening the letter you could not impute such obscurity to another as such an intercourse; and I must therefore conclude it was your intention by the extract to show, that at the time of writing the letter it was my opinion that the orders under which you did act were intended to authorize the occupation of the Spanish posts. Nothing could have been more remote from my intention in writing the letter. It would have been in opposition to the view which I have always taken of your orders, and in direct contradiction to the President's message of the 25th March 1818, communicated but a few weeks before to the House of Representatives, (already referred to,) and which gives a correctly opposite construction to your orders. In fact the letter, on its face, proves that it was not the intention of the Government to occupy the Spanish posts—By referring to it, you will see that I enclosed to the Governor a copy of my orders to General Gaines, of the 16th Dec. 1817, authorizing him to cross the Spanish line, and to attack the Indians within the limits of Florida, if necessary, should take shelter under a Spanish post, or attacked, as he was directed to report immediately to the Department, which order Gov Bibb was directed to communicate as an authority for carrying the war into Florida. I cite this circumstance to establish the fact that the order was communicated in force, and not superseded by that to you, directing you to assume the command on the Seminole war.

Nor can my letter of the 16th of February be by any sound rule of construction interpreted into an authority to occupy the Spanish posts or as in compliance on my part with such an interpretation of the orders previously given to you. Your letter of the 28th Jan. to which mine is an answer, bears date at Nashville, before you returned from the expedition, and contains of a summary of the measures adopted by you, in order to bring your forces into the field, where they were directed to rendezvous, the time intended for marching, the orders for supplies given to the contractors, with other details of the same kind without the slightest indication of your intention to act against the Spanish posts; and the approbation of the President of the measures you had adopted could be intended to apply to those detailed in your letter. I do not think that your letter of the 15th inst. presents the question whether the Executive or yourself placed the true construction, considered as a military question, on the orders under which you acted. But I must be permitted to say, that the construction of the former is strictly consistency with my intention in drawing up the orders, and that, if they be susceptible of a different construction, it was far from being my intention they should be. I did not then suppose, nor have I ever, that it was in the power of the President, under the Constitution, to order the occupation of the posts of a nation with whom we are not at war, (whatever might be the right of the General under the law of nations to attack an enemy sheltered under the posts of a neutral power;) and had I been directed by the President to issue such order, I should have been restrained from complying by the higher authority of the Constitution, which I had sworn to support. Nor will I always the question, whether the order to Gen. Gaines (in having him from attacking the Spanish posts—a copy of which was sent to you,) was in fact, and according to military usage, an order to you, and of course obligatory until rescinded. Such, certainly, was my opinion. I know that yours was different. You acted on your construction, believing it to be right; and, in pursuing the course which I have shown I claim an equal right to act on the construction which I conceive to be correct, knowing it to contain no my intention in issuing the orders. But in waving now the question of the true construction of the orders, I wish it however to be understood, it is only because I do not think it presented by your letter. And not because I have now or ever had, the least doubt of the correctness of the opinion which I entertain. I have always been prepared to discuss it on friendly terms with you, as appears by the extracts from Mr Monroe's correspondence, and more recently by my letter to you of the 30th of April, 1828 covering a copy of a letter of Maj. H Lee in which I decline a correspondence that he had requested on the subject of the construction of your orders. In my letter to Maj Lee, I stated that, "as you refer to the public documents only for the construction which the Executive gave to the orders, I infer that on the subject, you have not had access to the General's (Jackson's) private papers; but, if I be in error, and if the construction which the administration gave to the orders be not stated with sufficient distinctness in the then President's correspondence with him, I will cheerfully give, as one of the members of the administration, my own views fully in relation to the orders, if it be desired by Gen Jackson. But it is only with him and at his desire, that, under existing circumstances, I should feel myself justified in corresponding on this or any other subject connected with his public conduct." to which I added, in my letter to you, covering a copy of the letter from which the above is an extract, "with you I cannot have the slightest objection to correspond on the subject of additional information be desirable." You expressed no desire for further information; and I took it for granted that Mr. Monroe's correspondence with you, and the public documents furnished you a full and clear conception of the construction which the Executive gave to your orders; under which impression I remained till I received your letter of the 15th inst.

Connected with the subject of your orders, there are certain expressions in your letter, which, though I am at a loss to understand, I cannot pass over in silence. After announcing your surprise at the contents of Mr Crawford's letter, you ask whether the information be correct, "under all the circumstances of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to affect me, was moved and sustained by you in cabinet council, when, as is known to you, I was executing the wishes of the Government." If by wishes, which you have underscored, it be meant that there was any intimation given by myself, directly or indirectly of the desire of the Government that you should occupy the Spanish posts, so far from being "informed," I had not the slightest knowledge of any such intimation, nor did I ever hear a whisper of any such before. But I cannot imagine that it is your intention to make a distinction between the wishes and the public orders of the Government, as I find no such distinction in your correspondence with the President, nor in any of the public documents: but, on the contrary, it is strongly rebutted by your relying for your justification strongly and exclusively on your public orders. Taking, then, the "wishes of the Government" to be but another expression for its orders, I must refer to the proof already offered, to show that the wishes of the Government, in relation to the Spanish posts, were not such as you assume them to be.

Having, I trust, satisfactorily established that there has not been the least disguise as to the construction of your orders, I will now proceed to state the part which I took in the deliberations of the cabinet—My statement will be confined strictly to myself, as I do not feel myself justified to speak of the course of the other members of the administration; and, in fact, only of my own, in self defence, under the extraordinary circumstances connected with this correspondence.

And here I must premise that the object of a cabinet council is not to bring together opinions already formed, but to form opinions on the course which the Government ought to pursue, after full and mature deliberation. Meeting in this spirit, the first object is a free exchange of sentiment, in which doubts and objections are freely presented and discussed. It is, I conceive, the duty of the members thus to present their doubts and objections, and to support them by offering fully all of the arguments in their power, but at the same time to take care not to form an opinion till all the facts and views are fully brought out, and every doubt and objection carefully weighed. In this spirit I came into the meeting. The questions involved were numerous and important; whether you had transgressed your orders, if so, what punishment should be adopted, what was the conduct of Spain and her officers in Florida; what was the state of our relations with Spain, and through her, with the other European powers—a question at that time, of imminent complication and difficulty. These questions had all to be carefully examined and weighed, both separately and in connexion, before a final opinion could be wisely formed: and never did I enter a deliberation in which every point was more carefully examined or a greater industrious displayed to arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior member of the cabinet, and had been but a few days in the administration. As Secretary of War, I was more immediately connected with the questions which have to be considered, and, also, what measures ought to be pursued. I was of the impression (I recollect expressed your orders, and had acted on your own responsibility, but I neither questioned your patriotism nor your motives. Believing that where orders were transgressed, nothing but the strongest exigency should excuse, on the ground of public justice to the Government and the offender, and that there was strong reason to the contrary, I came to the meeting under the impression that the penalty you ought to be pressed in the case which I proposed to be pursuing fully and freely all the arguments, that occurred at the time. They were not to other arguments, growing out of a more enlarged view of the subject, connected with the conduct of Spain and her officers, and the state of public affairs, which I have since elucidated to be pursued too freely for, with which some of the members of the cabinet were more familiar than myself, and whose duty it was to present that aspect of the subject, as it was entitled to present it, more properly belong to the military operations. After deliberately weighing every question, when the members of the cabinet rose to depart, I had not, in my own view of the whole ground, "made up my mind to a determined," as I understand, in favor of the course adopted, and which was fully made known to you, by Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th of July, 1818. I gave it my assent and support, as being that which, under all the circumstances, the public interest required to be adopted.

I shall now turn to the consideration of the version which Mr. Crawford has given of my course in this important deliberation, by opening with his "apology for having disclosed what took place in a cabinet meeting." He says, "In the summer after the meeting an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I (Mr. Crawford) had proposed to arrest Gen. Jackson but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter, I always believed, was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his direction. It had the desired effect; General Jackson became inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun."

I am not at all surprised that Mr. Crawford should feel the standing need of an apology for betraying the deliberations of the cabinet. It is, I believe, not only the first instance in our country, but one of a very few instances in the annals of any country, or any age, that an individual has felt absolved from the high obligation which honor and duty imposed on one situated as he was. It is not, however, my intention to comment on the morality of his disclosure; that more properly concerns himself, and I leave him undisturbed to establish his own rules of honor and fidelity, in order to proceed to the examination of a question in which I am more immediately concerned—the truth of his apology.

I desire not to speak harshly of Mr. Crawford. I sincerely commiserate his misfortune. I may be warm in political contests, but it is not in me to retain enmity, particularly towards the unsuccessful. In the political contests which ended in 1825, Mr. Crawford and myself took opposite sides, but whatever feelings of unkindness it gave rise to have long since passed away on my part. The conduct exhibited in a future change of the political elements of the country and, in the new state of things which followed, I found myself on terms with many of the friends of Mr. Crawford, to whom I had been recently opposed, and became to many of my friends, with whom I had, till then, been associated. In this new state of things, my imagination, my regard for his friends who were acting with me, and the success of the cause for which we were jointly contending—all contributed to remove from my bosom every feeling towards him, save of pity for his misfortune. I would not speak a harsh word if I could avoid it; and it is a cause of pain to me that the extraordinary position in which he has placed me, compels me, in self-defence, to say anything which must, in its consequence, bear on his character.

I speak in this spirit when I assert, as I do, that his apology has no foundation in truth. He offers no reason for charging me with so dishonorable an act as that of betraying the proceedings of the Cabinet, and that for the purpose of injuring one of my associates in the administration. The charge rests wholly on his suspicion, to which I oppose my positive assertion, that it is wholly unfounded. I had no knowledge of the letter, or connexion with it; nor do I recollect that I ever saw the extract. But why charge me and not Mr. Adams? I had then been but a few months in the administration, and Mr. Crawford and myself, were on the best terms, without a feeling certainly on my part, of rivalry or jealousy. In assigning the motive that he does for the letter he forgets the relation which existed then between you and himself. He says that it had the desired effect; that you became friendly to me, and extremely inimical to him. He does not remember that your hostility to him had preceded this period, and had a very different origin. He certainly could not have anticipated that a copy of his letter would be placed in your hands.

These are not the only difficulties accompanying his apology: there are others still more formidable, and which must compel him to assign some other reason for disclosing the proceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. McDuffie's letter† to me, of the 14th instant of which I enclose a copy, proves that Mr. Crawford spoke freely of the proceedings of the cabinet on his way to Georgia, in the summer of 1819; and dates will show that he could not at that time have seen the extract from the Nashville paper, on which he now rests his apology. The deliberation of the cabinet took place between the 14th and 25th July, 1818. On the former day Mr. Monroe returned to Washington from London, and on the latter a general exposition of the views of the Government in relation to the operations in Florida appeared in the Intelligencer. The letter of Mr. Monroe to you, of the 19th July 1818, bears probably the day of the final decision of the cabinet. Mr. Crawford passed through Augusta on the 11th August, as announced in the papers of that city, on which day, or the preceding, his conversation, to which Mr. McDuffie's letter relates, must have taken place. On a comparison of these dates, you will see that it was impossible that Mr. Crawford could have seen the extract from the Nashville paper, when he was in Edgefield, and he must consequently find some other apology for his disclosures. This was not the only instance of his making the disclosures before he saw the extract.—He was at Milledgeville on the 10th of August, 1818, a few days after he passed through Augusta; and a little after, there appeared a statement in the Georgia Journal, somewhat varied from that made in Edgefield, but agreeing with it in most of the particulars. I cannot lay my hand on the article, but have a distinct recollection of it. You, no doubt remember it. Circumstances fixed it on Mr. Crawford, and it has not, to my knowledge, been denied.

With such evidence of inaccuracy, either from want of memory, or some other cause, in what relates to his own motives and actions, it would be unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Crawford's statements will prove more correct in what relates to me. I will now proceed to examine them. He first states that I proposed that you should "be punished in some form, or reprimanded in some form;" and to make my course more odious, as I suppose, he adds, that "Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest General Jackson." I will not dwell on a statement, which, on its face, is so absurd. How could an officer under our law be punished without arrest and trial?—And to suppose that I proposed such a course, would, indeed, be to rate my understanding very low.

The next allegation requires much more attention. He says: "Indeed, my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter that General Jackson had written to the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said if he had received such a one, he would find it, and went directly to his cabinet, and brought it out. In it General Jackson approves of the determination of the Government to break up Amelia island and Galvezton; and gave it also as his opinion that Florida ought to be taken by the United States. He added, it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide, but if the President approved of it he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility of it on himself. I asked the President if the letter had been answered; he replied no; for he had no recollection of receiving it. I then said that I had no doubt that General Jackson, in taking Pensacola, believed he was doing what the Executive wished. After that letter was produced, unanswered, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment on General Jackson, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent; yet it was after the letter was produced and read, that Mr. Calhoun made the proposition to the cabinet for punishing the General." Again: "I did not know that I ever hinted at the letter to the President, say that letter had a most important bearing on the deliberations of the cabinet, at least in my mind, and possibly on the minds of Mr. Adams and the President, but neither expressed any opinion on the subject. It seems it had none upon the mind of Mr. Calhoun, for it made no change in his conduct."

It will be no easy matter for Mr. Crawford to reconcile the statement which he has thus circumstantially made, with his conduct in relation to the Seminole affair, from the time of the decision of the cabinet till the subject ceased to be agitated.

How will he, in the first instance, reconcile it with his full and "entire approbation" of which Mr. McDuffie's letter gives an account? The contrast between that and the second is most striking; to illustrate which, I will cite an extract from Mr. McDuffie's letter.—Mr. McDuffie's letter says, that, "he," (Mr. Crawford) "stated that you" (Mr. Calhoun) "had been in favor of an inquiry into the conduct of General Jackson, and that he was the only member of the cabinet that concurred with you. He spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the course pursued by General Jackson, not only in his military proceedings, but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his conduct before the country, and forestalling public opinion, thus anticipating the administration. On this point, he remarked, that, if the administration could not give direction to public opinion, but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders, to anticipate them, they had no business to be at Washington, and had better return home." Such was the language he held, and such his tone of feeling at that time. We hear not one word of the letter which makes so conspicuous a figure in his present statement; not one word of the change it effected in his mind in relation to your conduct; not a word of his taking a course different from me: but, on the contrary, he then stated, directly, that he concurred with me in favoring an inquiry, and indicated no difference on any other point; and so far from exempting you from the charge of breach of orders, as he now attempts to do, he asserted, positively, that you had violated your orders. Shall we find the explanation of the contrast in the two statements in the difference of his motives then and now? Is his motive now to injure me, and was it then to attack another member of the administration? Or must it be attributed, as the more charitable interpretation, to the decay of memory? Whatever may be the true explanation, it will agree that a statement, when events were fresh in the memory, is to be trusted in preference to one made twelve years after the transaction, particularly if the former accords with after events, and the latter does not, as is the case in this instance.—At the next session of Congress, your conduct in the Seminole war was severely attacked in both branches of the Legislature.

Let us see if the course pursued by Mr. Crawford and his personal and confidential friends can be reconciled to the statement which he now gives of his course in the cabinet. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the House of Representatives. He was the particular, personal, and confidential friend of Mr. Crawford, his near relation, and formerly a law student under him.—What part did he take? He led the attack: he moved the resolutions against you; he accused you explicitly of the violation of your orders, and sustained his accusation with all his powers.* All this accorded with Mr. Crawford's statement of his sentiment and his course at the time: but how can it be reconciled with the present statement? How could he, on any principle of justice, stand by and hear you thus falsely accused, in the face of the world, when he, according to his showing now, knew that it was all false?—And how can he reconcile his silence then, when you stood so much in need of his assistance, with his disclosures now, when the agitation has long since passed away, and his aid no longer required? But let us turn to the other branch of the Legislature, and see whether any occurrence there can explain this apparent mystery. General Lecock, of Pennsylvania, the particular friend of Mr. Crawford, and in the habit of constant intercourse with him, was the chairman of the committee in that body to whom the part of the message which related to the Seminole war was referred. Mr. Forsyth, then and now a Senator from Georgia, and who now acts a prominent part in the transaction which has given rise to the present correspondence, was also a member, and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personal, and political friend of Mr Crawford. With two such able and influential friends on the committee, he had the most favorable opportunity that could be offered to do you justice.—According to his own statement, he felt no obligation to observe silence in relation to the proceedings of the cabinet. Why, then, did he not interpose with his friends on the committee to do you justice? That he did not, I need not offer you arguments to prove.—The report of the committee is sufficient testimony. Should he say that he was restrained by feelings of delicacy from interfering with his friends on the committee, how will he reconcile, on the principles of justice and honor, his silence after the report so severely assailing your motives and conduct was made, when, admitting his present statement, it was completely in his power to shield you from censure?

But why should I waste time and words to prove that Mr Crawford's whole course is in direct conflict with his present statement of the proceedings of the cabinet, when there remains an objection that cannot be surmounted? The statement is entirely destitute of foundation. It is not true. Strange as it may appear, after an account so minute and circumstantial, no such letter as he refers to was ever before the cabinet, or alluded to in its deliberations. My memory is distinct and clear, and is confirmed by the memory in distinct and clear, and is confirmed by the no less distinct recollection of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, as will fully appear by copies of their statements, herewith enclosed. Evidence of delicacy, growing out of the political relation of Mr. Adams and Mr. Crowninshield, the other members of the then administration, both towards you and myself, have restrained me from applying for their statements, but I have not the least apprehension that they would vary from Mr. Monroe's or Mr. Wirt's.*

Comment is useless. I will not attempt to explain an omission of a statement of the proceedings of the cabinet, but will leave it to those friends of Mr. Crawford who have placed him in this dilemma to determine whether his false statement is to be attributed to an entire decay of memory, or to some other cause; and if the former, to exempt themselves from the responsibility of thus cruelly exposing a weakness which it was their duty to conceal.

It now becomes necessary to say something of your letter of the 6th January, to which Mr. Crawford has given, in his statement, so much prominence. My recollection in relation to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement. I came into his room when he had just received the letter. He was informing me of the contents, and I made some remark on the subject of the Seminole war, which, though it did not then excite particular attention, has since, in connexion with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on.

Of Mr. Crawford I speak with pain, and only in self-defence; but, that you may more fully realize the spirit which actuates him, & how little accountable he is of the means that he uses where I am concerned, I would refer you for illustration to facts in the possession of one who stands to you in the relation of a constitutional adviser, and who from his character is entitled to your entire confidence; I mean the Postmaster General. No one knows better than yourself how sacred the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice President should be considered in our system of government. The electors are in trustees of the high sovereign power of the people of the States, as it relates to the choice of those magistrates; and on the degree of fidelity with which the trust may be discharged, depends, to a great degree, the successful operation of our system. In order to prevent, as far as practicable, political intrigue, or the operation of extraneous influence on the choice of the electoral college, it is provided that they shall meet in their respective States, and that they shall vote, throughout the Union, on the same day, and be selected within thirty-four days of the time designated for the election, thus excluding with the greatest care all other influence on the choice of electors, except the will of their constituents. but where the object was to injure me, the sacred character of the college was an insufficient restraint. Mr. Crawford wrote to Major Barry in October, 1824, (a copy of whose letter he has furnished me at my request) requesting him earnestly to use his influence with the electors not to vote for me as Vice President, though he could not be ignorant that I had been nominated for that office, on the preceding 9th January, when your friends nominated you, in a State convention, for the high station which you now hold, and that the electors were pledged to vote for you as President, and myself as Vice President. This is not the only instance of his interference. He pursued the same course in Tennessee and Louisiana, as I am informed on the highest authority.

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* See Appendix from A to F inclusive; being an extract from a private correspondence between Mr Monroe and Gen. Jackson in the Seminole campaign.

* Mr. Crawford's assertion, that *he knew personally* what he here affirms, renders it proper to make a few remarks. How he could have had any personal knowledge of what he states, I am at a loss to understand. Our political intercourse had ceased for years. We had none subsequent to the Fall of 1821, and, in fact, none of any kind, after that, beyond the mere ordinary civilities of life.

My course in relation to the point in question was very different from what he states. When my name was withdrawn from the list of presidential candidates, I assumed a perfectly neutral position between General Jackson and Mr. Adams. I was decidedly opposed to a congressional caucus; as both these gentlemen were also, and as I bore very friendly personal and political relations to both, I would have been very well satisfied with the election of either.—When they were both returned to the House of Representatives, I found myself placed in a new relation to them. I was elected Vice President by the People, and a sense of propriety forbade my interference in the election in the House; yet I could not avoid forming an opinion as to the principles that ought to govern the choice of the House. This opinion was early formed, long before I had the least intimation of the course of the prominent individual referred to by Mr Crawford, and was wholly independent of what might be his course, or that of any other individual. What the principle is, that, in my opinion, ought to govern the House of Representatives in the case of a contested election, I leave to be inferred from my subsequent course. So completely did my opinion depend on what I considered a sound principle in the abstract, that, had the position of the two leading candidates before the House been reversed, it would not have influenced my course in the least degree.

As to the reason by which Mr. Crawford endeavors to sustain what he affirms he *personally knew*, I deem them wholly unworthy of notice.

* See my letter to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, and their answers: also, letter to Mr. Adams, and his answer; written since the date of this letter. Mr. Crowninshield, the other member of the cabinet, was absent, see his letter. See

At an earlier period, he resorted to means not much less objectionable to injure my standing, and to influence, as far as I was concerned, the election. I am not ignorant of his correspondence with that view, and which, I feel confident, has not escaped your observation. But I will not dwell on this disagreeable subject. I have no resentment towards Mr. Crawford. I have looked on in silence, without resorting to any means to counteract the injury which he intended me; and I now depart from the rule which I have carefully observed ever since the termination of the presidential election in 1825, because his present attack comes through a channel, my high respect for which would not permit me to be silent. I have, however, in noticing what I could not pass over, situated as I now am, endeavored to limit myself by the line of self defence, and if I have apparently gone beyond in making any remarks on his conduct, which his letter did not naturally suggest, my apology will be found in the necessity of showing the state of his feelings towards me, so that the motive which influenced him in the course which has caused this correspondence may be fully understood.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

President JACKSON.

[☞ For remainder see Supplement.]

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Feb. 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Erie, Capt. Funk, from Havre; the Hannibal, Capt. Hebard, from London; the James Cropper, Capt. Gary, the Birmingham, Capt. Harris, and the Pacific, Captain Crocker, from Liverpool. The Erie sailed on the 11th of January, the Hannibal on the 7th, the Birmingham on the 8th, the James Cropper on the 14th, and the Pacific on the 17th. By these ships we have received our regular files of papers from Paris, Havre, London and Liverpool, to their several days of sailing. By the Pacific we have London papers to Jan. 16th and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive.

IRELAND.

There appears to be a great deal of excitement in IRELAND; though it is remarked in the London Courier of the evening of Jan 15th, that the measures adopted by the Marquis of Anglesea, were producing beneficial effects. The repeal of the Union is now the great object, and Mr. O'Connell and his friends were driving all their forces to that point.

ENGLAND.

In ENGLAND fires and disturbances were still kept up, though the Courts were trying the rioters by droves, and many convictions were constantly taking place.

POLAND.

Great enthusiasm is stated to exist in Poland, and every effort was making to meet the Russian forces, if they should attempt to reach Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia had issued a Manifesto against the Poles, in which he declares that his object is "insurrection [illegible] vengeance," and says he shall "discriminate between his faithful subjects who return to their duty," and those who persevere in rebellion." "Powerful Russia is able, in a single battle, to reduce to obedience those who have dared to disturb peace."

It is stated, in the late accounts, that the Polish Commissioners, being refused admission in Russia, except as Russian subjects, consented to call themselves such.

FRANCE.

General tranquility existed in France, but there were a few cases of local excitement in some towns. A French army of 30,000 men, it is stated, is to be assembled on the frontiers of Switzerland, but with the most friendly understanding, Switzerland having declared herself neutral, and France having expressed her confidence in her maintaining her neutrality against other nations. This of course strengthens France on that side.

SWITZERLAND

Has effected a bloodless revolution. The Diet has declared each canton at liberty to adopt its own system, and declared the country neutral.

ITALY.

The tri-colored flag has been displayed in several frontier villages of Piedmont. From other parts we have nothing important. Of the reported revolution in Rome we find nothing.

Russian Manifesto against Poland.

The following manifesto has been published at St. Petersburgh. It leaves the Poles no alternative but unconditional submission or military execution. The burst of vengeance which he uttered among his warlike nobility, when he first received the intelligence of the insurrection at Warsaw, is now resounding thro' the empire, and, if echoed by the people as it was by the court, may be considered as the prelude to an exterminating Polish invasion.

"We, Nicholas, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., to all our faithful subjects, greeting—

"A terrible treason has convulsed the kingdom of Poland, which is united to Russia. Evil-minded men, whom the benefits of the Emperor Alexander, the magnanimous restorer of their country, had not disarmed, and who, under the protection of the Constitution which he had granted them, enjoyed the fruits of his solicitude, plotted the overthrow of the order of things introduced by him, and marked the outset of their crimes, on the 17th (29th) of November, by rebellion, bloodshed, and criminal attempts on the life of our beloved brother and Grand Duke Constantine Paulowitsch. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, a furious multitude, instigated by them, attacked the palace of the Cesarowitsch, while, at the same time, by spreading in several quarters of the city false reports, that the Russian troops were massacring the peaceable citizens, they succeeded in gaining the people, and filling the city with all the horrors of anarchy. The Cesarowitsch then resolved to take up a position in the environs of Warsaw, with the Russian troops he had with him, and the Polish troops that remained faithful to their duty, and not to act offensively, in order to avoid all occasion for the effusion of blood, to show clearly the absurdity and the falsehood of the reports that were spread, to give the authorities of the city time and means, with the aid of the well-disposed citizens, to recall to their duty those who had been led astray, and to keep the evil-minded in check, but this expectation was not fulfilled. The Council of Administration could not succeed in restoring order, incessantly menaced by the rebels, who had formed illegal meetings, and who had changed its composition by removing the members named by us, and establishing others, forced on it by the chiefs of the conspirators. There was nothing left for it to do but earnestly to entreat the Cesarowitsch to send back the Polish troops who had left Warsaw with him, in order to preserve public and private property from further pillage. Soon this council was totally dissolved, and the whole power placed in the hands of a general. At the same time a report was spread of a similar insurrection in all the provinces of the kingdom of Poland. The same means were every where employed—seduction, menaces, falsehoods, the object of which was to subject the peaceable citizens to the power of some rebels.—In these serious and deplorable circumstances, the Cesarowitsch thought it necessary to follow the advice of the Council of State, and he permitted the small number of Polish troops who had remained faithful to return to Warsaw, in order, if possible, to protect persons and property. He himself, with the Russian troops, quitted the kingdom of Poland, and, on the 1st (13th) of December, arrived at the village of Wlodaw, in Volhynia. In this manner a crime which had long been meditated, was consummated. After so many calamities, the Polish nation was enjoying peace and prosperity, under the protection of our government, again it precipitates itself into an abyss of revolt and misery, and troops of these credulous men, though struck with fear at approaching chastisement, dare to think of victory for some moments, and to propose conditions to us, their legitimate master.

"Russians, you know that we reject them with indignation. Your hearts burning with zeal for the throne, comprehends what ours feels. At the first news of the treason, your answer was a new oath of unalterable fidelity, and at this moment we see, in the whole extent of our vast empire, only one impulse, in the hearts of all only one sentiment, the desire of sparing no effort for the honour of their Sovereign, the inviolability of the empire, and to sacrifice to it their riches, prosperity, and even their lives. We have contemplated, with emotion, this generous transport of the love of the people to our person and to the country, and we consider it as a sacred duty to answer to it by words of moderation.

"New sacrifices, new efforts will not be necessary. God, the defender of the legitimate cause, is with us, and powerful Russia is able, in a single battle, to reduce to obedience those who have dared to disturb the peace. Our faithful troops, who have very recently distinguished themselves by numerous victories are already assembling on the western frontier of the empire. We are ready to punish the treason, but, at the same time, we will distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, and pardon the weak, who, through inability to resist, or through fear, followed the torrent of rebellion.

"Not all the subjects of our kingdom of Poland, and the inhabitants of Warsaw have not taken part in the [illegible] and its deplorable consequences. Several [illegible] ing gloriously, that they knew their duty; others, as we have seen by the reports of the Grand Duke, were obliged to return, with tears of despair, to the places occupied by the rebels: they form, with the victims of fraud and seduction, the greater part of the army and of the kingdom of Poland. We addressed them in a proclamation of the 5th (17) of this month, in which, expressing our just displeasure at the violation of faith, we gave orders to put an end to all usurpation of power illegitimately formed, and to replace every thing on its former footing. By doing this, they may still repair the fault of their countrymen, and save the kingdom of Poland from the disastrous consequences of a criminal infatuation. In pointing out this as the only means of safety, we make known to all our faithful subjects this effect of our clemency, they will see in it our resolution to maintain untouched the rights of the throne, and to protect the country, as well as the equally first resolution to excuse those who have been led astray.

"Russians, the example of your Emperor will serve you as a guide. Justice and not vengeance, unshaken firmness in the combat for the honour and welfare of the state, without hatred for infatuated adversaries; love and respect for those subjects of our kingdom of Poland who have remained faithful to the oath taken to us: a prompt reconciliation with all those who return to their duty. You will fulfil our hopes as you have already done. Persevere in your peace and tranquillity, in firm reliance upon God, the eternal benefactor of Russia, and in a monarch who knows the greatness and the sacredness of his vocation, and will know how to maintain unimpaired the dignity of his empire, and the glory of his Russian name.

"St. Petersburgh, 12th (24th) Dec. in the 6th year of our reign. (Signed) NICHOLAS."

From the Messager des Chambres.

Warsaw, Dec. 21.

The new manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas is the complement of aristocratic folly. This document has made the greatest impression here on the Russians, who are still attached to the person of their Emperor, while those among the Russians who desire their enfranchisement rejoice, because they are sure that this singular manifesto will commence the epoch of a new liberty which escaped them in 1825, at the death of the Emperor Alexander. Several Lithuanian officers, from the army of Lithuania, have arrived here to take the orders of the Dictator.

One of the pupils of the Military School, named Zaliwski, had set out several days ago for Lithuania. All these provinces are on a volcano. We expect with impatience the details of the insurrection at Wilna: 3,000 Russians have perished there; but after three days' triumph the Muscovites re-occupied it. All the youth of the university and the citizens, still full of the recollections of the revolution effected in 1794 by the celebrated Jasinski, emulated each other in zeal, as we are informed, in this memorable action.

Patriotic gifts flow from all quarters, and the amount is already near [illegible]. The Jews alone have given above 1,000,000. Their enthusiasm is above all praise. Since the war with Turkey, Russia is very weak. It lost there in two campaigns 200,000 men and 20,000 horses. The treasury is empty; the ammunition and stores intended against France had been collected in the fortresses of Modlin and Ramose, which are now in the hands of the Poles.—There is sufficient for three campaigns. Our artillery is excellent, and it is well known that it was our officers who repaired the faults of the Russian officers at the sieges of Varna and Shumla.

The manufacture of arms is carried on with extraordinary activity. All the men employed sing while they are at work, the celebrated Mazurka of Dombrowski; every where are seen the portraits of Kosciusko, Poniatowski, and so many other Generals whose memory was proscribed by the brutal despotism of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Warsaw, Dec. 31.

The following is an extract of a private letter of the 1st inst. from Warsaw:

"The enthusiasm excited among all classes of the people by the sentiment of liberty cannot be expressed. The menacing attitude of Russia seems to increase the courage of the Poles. It is true fire arms are wanting in certain provinces of the kingdom, but their place is supplied by scythes. Numerous corps have thus been armed, and this weapon, in their hands, perfectly answers the sabre of the cavalry, as they are trained to use it skilfully. Already in 1794 the battalion, armed with scythes, that formed part of the army then fighting for liberty, were dreaded by their enemies in consequence of the havoc they made with this weapon. For some time past the Poles, who had become Russians, Austrians or Prussians, in consequence of previous events, have repaired to Warsaw in great numbers, and are animated with an excellent spirit."

Extract of a private letter from Warsaw, dated Dec. 27.

"The Palatinate of Lublin (Russian Poland) has just offered the Government 50,000 men. Count Zamousky is equipping a regiment his own expense.—There are in the army 12,000 soldiers who served under Napoleon, and 300 officers decorated with the orders of the Legion of Honor. The 4th regiment of the line, which acted on the first day have set out for the frontiers. Previous to their departure, they requested their Colonel to take them to the fortifications now erecting by the citizens. On their arrival there, they formed a square. The soldiers then knelt down, and swore that they would not fire a gun, but would attack the Russians with the bayonet only, and be killed sooner than surrender. The first regiment of Lancers, a fine troop of black horses, have marched. They swore not to return, but to be massacred, if the Russians were conquerors. The enthusiasm is at the highest pitch, and exceeds all imagination."

A letter of the 30th ult. from Warsaw contains the following:

"A report is current that the Emperor Nicholas has fixed the 8th of January for the entrance of the Russian army into Poland; that the Lithuanian corps is concentrating at Sokolka, and that the Polish officers who belong to it will be sent to other regiments. We also learn that several persons, who were suspected by the government, both in Lithuania and Volhynia, have been removed into the interior of Russia. On the 27th December there were under arms in the district of Kalish, 18,343 men; in the district of Wielun, 19,176, and in that of Petricau, 19,122 men—total 56,742, exclusive of the cavalry and the Volunteer Chasseurs. The first division of infantry, and the first division of foot artillery, have just marched for the frontiers, under the command of Gen. Krokowiesky."

Lausanne, Jan. 4, 1831.

Revolutions have now taken place in every part of this country, but not a drop of blood has been shed to obtain a reform, which, almost every where, was brought about with perfect calm and dignity. Some of the Cantonal governments have anticipated the wishes of people, others have yielded to the wants of the times, and have felt that the reign of aristocratical privileges was at an end. In a few months all the new constitutions will be in full force, [and in the mean time the Swiss wait the result with hope, if not with confidence. The Cantons separately have given the most positive instructions to their Deputies to the Diet, that they should not oppose any alterations or changes which the people might wish to make in the constitutions of their cantons; and accordingly the Diet, from its first sitting, admitted the principle that the Cantonal States were, in consequence of their right of sovereignty, fully entitled to alter their constitutions, and reform all abuses which may be pointed out by the Representatives of the people. Let us hope, then, that in a few months, Switzerland will be renovated. In point of National strength she will be greatly improved—her Councils will be guided by unanimity of opinion; and should she be called to take up arms, the sound of the drum will be answered by shouts of joy.

The London Courier of the 15th January, says a respectable contemporary intimates, that the understanding between the Great Powers on the subject of Belgium, and with reference to the state of the Continent generally, is by no means satisfactory, and that the slightest circumstance of an unfavorable nature would probably, in the present disposition of Austria, Russia, and Prussia lead to war.

We have taken some pains to ascertain how far this statement is well founded, and we are happy to find, that although there are, as may well be imagined, many prejudices yet to conquer, no serious apprehension of an unfavorable result to the discussions and negotiations now in progress is felt by those who are best acquainted with the intricacies of the subject.

Hague, Jan. 10.

Their Excellencies Sir Chas. Bagot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Preble, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States of North America, have this morning received from the hands of his Majesty the Act which declares the decision given by his Majesty as umpire, in difference between Great Britain and the U. States respecting the determination of the frontiers of their respective territories.

London, Jan. 16.

It is stated in the Quotidienne that the order for the recal of a part of the French troops, was issued at the express desire of the French General who saw no occasion for the presence of such a large body of troops in the Algerine territory as the condemned Ministers of Charles X. had chosen to send there. A matter of news of much more interest will be found under the date of Toulouse. It is there affirmed, that the Minister of War had addressed a circular to the chiefs and superior officers of the military boards, to request them to hold the military force under respective commands in a complete state of readiness in case of war; and it would appear, from the intelligence which we find in other journals that the French Government is now actively engaged in warlike preparations of a defensive description in every part of the frontiers of the kingdom. An army of reserve, it is said, is also to be formed under the guidance of Marshal Soult, in which Generals Clausel, Lamarque and Sémélé, are to have commands, but the general movements of which are to be directed by Marshal Gerard.

The National Congress of Brussels are still engaged in debating the project on "the head of the State." It is supposed that a Commission of Regency, to consist of M. M. Merode, Hoster, and Gendebien, will be provisionally installed till this important point is settled. The King of Holland, it is said, rejects all the terms of the Great Powers, and declares his resolution of maintaining his rights by arms. The resolutions of the Great Powers, however, are to be submitted to the consideration of the States General at the Hague.

"It appears," says the Constitutionnel, "that not only France, but all the West, has been put under interdiction by the Autocrat of Russia. The Russian Embassy at Berlin, in conformity to peremptory orders received at St. Petersburgh, refuses to give a visa to any passports of Russian subjects who wish to travel to countries situated to the west of Berlin.—Thus this city is the line of demarcation which they are forbidden to pass. The Emperor Nicholas takes the most lively interest in the fate of the ex-King Charles X. and it is said that he has assigned him an annual pension of five millions of rubles, in order to enable him to subsist without having recourse to the liberality of the French."

From Le Globe.

Paris, Jan. 12.

A letter from Mulhausen, dated the 7th inst. contains the following account from Basle:—

"The Council of Basle not being able to rely on inhabitants, or on the disposition of the troops, sent a deputation to the peasants who had collected at Liestal, to the number of 8,000 or 10,000, to inform them that the concessions they called for would be granted. It is a remarkable fact that these peasants are headed by officers of the Guard of Charles X. The cannoniers of Basle have declared that they would never fire on their fellow countrymen.

"A Central Committee in favor of the Poles, has lately been formed in Paris, under the auspices of Gen. Lafayette."

From the Journal des Debats, Feb. 8.

Persia is a prey to a horrible civil war. The eldest son of the Schah has revolted, and marched against his father. Prince Abas Mirza has flown to the assistance of his father. A great part of his army is instructed in European tactics.

The inhabitants of the Caucasus, habitually little subordinate to Russia, have raised the standard of revolt in a great number of the vallies. A detachment of the Russian army was attacked on the route to Tiflis, and lost two pieces of cannon. Marshal Paschewitz Erivan is ordered to deploy considerable forces against these insurgents.

Frontiers of Spain, Jan 8.

The unexpected arrival of Gen. Mina at Bayonne was known at St. Sebastian, Irun, and other places upon the frontiers, in six hours after it took place.—The result was that instantly every one took to arms and remained on the defensive, as if he was at the head of an army of 30,000 men. The fact is he had only two aid-de-camps with him: but such is the charm of a name!

Has the French Government authorised General Mina's change of residence; or have they desired it in order to frighten Ferdinand into concessions?—These questions we cannot answer; but we know from good authority that his stay upon this frontier, even for a short time, has a political tendency, and that the Spanish refugees intend making another effort in spring, in which they are certain of success, as all the minor chiefs have at last agreed to acknowledge Mina as their head. It is well known that want of unanimity among the different chiefs caused the failure of the expedition of last October.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 23.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Sully, Capt. Pell, Paris papers to Jan. 19th, and Havre to the 20th, are received.

The committee of subscriptions at Paris in favor of the Poles, is stated to have received already about 200,000 francs. Lafayette subscribed 20,000 francs.

One of the Paris journals announces that an engagement has already taken place between the Russians and the Poles, which resulted in favor of the latter.—It is asserted that 1500 prisoners were taken, and six cannon.—They write from Berlin that a Lithuanian regiment had gone over to the Poles.

A French army of observation, consisting of 30,000 men, is to be stationed on the frontiers of Italy.

A letter from Varsovia says the Russian troops have for some days had to contend with the cholera morbus.

An expedition is preparing at Terceira against Portugal. More than 5,000 men are already assembled. An English banker has loaned the Emperor Pedro twenty-five millions. The Portuguese refugees at Paris are pressing for passports to London, whence they will repair to Terceira. A frigate, six steamboats, and some transports, are to sail immediately.

Correspondence of the Journal of Havre.

Paris, Jan. 15.

The news from Belgium which arrived last evening, has very deeply occupied the Councils. After the turn given to the deliberations of the Congress, there is no doubt that the Crown is to be offered to Louis Phillippe, and already, in all probability, the deputation which is to submit the wishes of the Belgian people, is on its route to Paris.

Paris, Jan. 16.

Many citizens of Belgium, it is said, foreseeing the embarrassment resulting from a proposal of uniting Belgium with France, gravely proposed to declare war against the country with which they wished to be united. By this means, they said, France would be enabled to invade Belgium without the violation of any treaties.

Paris, Jan. 18.

The news from Belgium received here, speaks of the renewal of hostilities between the Belgians and the Dutch. It is said to-day, that a protocol has at length been signed, which places the town of Maestricht provisionally in the hands of King William, and relinquishes the citadel of Antwerp to the Belgians.

Jan. 19.—The Turks have just sent an envoy to Poland, charged with making a treaty of alliance in the name of the Porte. The Turks are to make a diversion upon Moldavia and Wallachia. The Poles under Sobieski preserved the liberty of Europe by beating the Turks; it would be curious now to see them establishing the liberty of the world by an alliance with them.

Havre, Jan. 11.

A letter from Paris, written by a person connected with the Embassy of a Power of Europe, announces as a positive fact, the *death of Don Miguel*. This information was brought to Paris from London by an estafette. Don Miguel, it is stated, was poisoned.—We give this news, not as positive, but as announced positively to a house in this city. [It is undoubtedly a hoax.]

POLAND, VARSOVIE.

Jan. 5th.—Since the publication here of the Russian manifesto, an enthusiasm has been manifested among all classes of the people which was not exceeded in the first wars of Polish independence, and sustains the hope of success, if the forces which Russia brings to the contest should not be too superior in numbers and resources. They implicitly obey the Dictator, who enjoys the entire confidence of the nation. His constant activity adds new strength to the army every day, which now amounts to sixty-four thousand men who have marched for the frontiers, supported by fifty thousand militia. The Poles look for no indulgence. The language of the Emperor is too formal for any doubt to remain that he will support it with his whole force. The war then must be bloody, and accompanied with the most calamitous circumstances; for the hatred of the belligerent nations is carried to the highest pitch. A want of provisions is already felt. The inhabitants of the country are no less excited than those of the city. They repair to the army in detachments, armed with pikes and pitchforks. They compose distinct battalions, which being well directed, will prove very dangerous to the enemy. Their patriotism is still more inflamed by the clergy. The people devote themselves to the cause with more enthusiasm, more absolute sacrifice of themselves, than did even the inhabitants of Paris. They labor by thousands on the fortifications, not receiving the pay allowed by the government, that it may be employed in the equipment of the army.

The Hague Journal, of Jan. 6th, contains the following:

"Hostilities have re-commenced. This is no doubt fortunate. From this moment the Belgians can have no hopes of concession from us, but such as force may make us grant. Diplomacy will have gained nothing from us."

From the Journal de la Belgique.

We learn from Antwerp, under date of the 11th inst. that hostilities appear to have been commenced on all points. On Sunday a brisk cannonade was heard in that town, in the direction of the north.

The Hamburgh Correspondent says:

"According to letters from St. Petersburgh of the 24th ult. the Russian forces on the western frontier of the empire amount to nearly 20,000 men. Part of the Guards had marched, and were to form a reserve corps near Wilna."

"We are assured," says the Globe, "that several engagements have taken place between the Polish and Russian vanguards, all the advantage of the Poles. It is added, that the latter have taken six pieces of cannon, and 1500 prisoners."

Gen. Mina, on his return to Bordeaux, gave a dinner to his companions in arms, at which he declared that he hoped that, in a very short time, they would again enter Spain never to quit it; and that he had the strongest grounds for believing, that, at their next attempt, they would be powerfully seconded by numerous supporters of the Constitution in the interior of the country."

The Augsburgh Gazette has the following, dated Trieste, Jan. 1:—"Commercial letters from Corfu state, that the Greeks in the Morea are making preparations to drive the Pacha of Egypt from the Island of Candia, which, according to the London Protocol, was assigned to the Porte, but was incorporated by the latter with the Pachalic of Egypt. This plan might easily succeed if the Powers do not attempt it, for the new Egyptian Governor has many obstacles to contend with, and has not the military forces he was at first thought to possess. The commerce of Greece is resuming fresh activity; and if peace should continue, Greece will become one of the most flourishing countries of Europe."

From the Boston Gazette, Feb. 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Mary and Harriet, Barstow, at this port from Liverpool, London papers to the 20th Jan. and Liverpool to the 21st have been received at Merchants' Hall. They furnish nothing later from the Continent than had been previously received. The news from Ireland, it will be seen, is of an interesting character.

Arrest of Messrs. O'Connell and Lawless.—Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of January 20th, says, Letters reached here yesterday evening, announcing the arrest of these two gentlemen by order of the Irish Government. Mr O'Connell is said to have used most unmeasured language, which instantly attracted the notice of the law officers of the crown, and they therefore determined to hold him to bail to answer for his conduct before a bar of criminal jurisdiction. Bail was instantly tendered and received, and report states that a few minutes after his liberation, Mr. O'Connell was again in the popular arena in the prosecution of that career which government sought to arrest.

[From the Liverpool Herald's Correspondent.]

IRELAND.

"Dublin Jan. 18th.

"The war still rages with unabated fury, the Executive on the one hand armed with proclamations, and O'Connell on the other with all the devices his fertile and active mind calls into action, for the purpose of evading those proclamations, and keeping alive the flame of agitation which he has so generally fomented throughout the country. Late on the evening of Monday, 10th inst. (the date of my last communication) there appeared a proclamation, suppressing the hebdomedary political breakfast that was to have taken place the following morning at Homes', or otherwise dispersing what Sir Harcourt calls the "Teapot Rebels". In consequence of this, O'Connell, by an advertisement in the evening papers of that day, informed his friends that as he could not have the pleasure of breakfasting with them, perhaps they would meet him at Hayes' in the evening; they complied, and O'Connell inveighed with more than usual bitterness against his quondam friend, "Algerine Anglesea."

Thursday, 3 o'clock.—I have just been out to inquire into the particulars of Mr. O'Connell's arrest, and the degree of excitation that prevails throughout the city is truly alarming. Though it is generally known that the "Agitator" has put in bail, and is again at liberty, every one seems hastening to the neighborhood of Dame-street; and there is a scowl of bitterness and indignation on the countenances of the lower classes that is almost terrifying. It appears that Mr. O'Connell was arrested while walking in Dame-street, it being in the middle of the day, and this being a fashionable lounge, a crowd was soon collected—and it is stated by some gentlemen who were present, that the mob would have rushed to his rescue had not O'Connell addressed the people, conjuring them to be peaceable. The apparent indifference with which he regarded his arrest, did more for tranquility than his advice; and when the carriage in which he took his seat drove off, the shouting and cheers were deafening. A multitude was soon collected round the police-office, which is in the immediate neighborhood of the Castle, so that the clamors of the mob must have interrupted the progress of business in the Government offices. Every moment the crowd continued to increase, and the guard to the Castle turned out. The gates were closed, and the different arrangements betrayed an apprehension of serious violence. This arrest was, I understand, decided upon yesterday, after Government had made up its mind to suppress by a decisive measure, the "agitators." The necessary bail being tendered—for the charge admitted of this arrangement—Mr. O'Connell made his appearance. All was silence. From a neighboring window he addressed the multitude, and his language was full of indignation. He ridiculed the arrest, and conjured them to be tranquil. "We will! we will!" was shouted by a thousand voices, and Mr. O'Connell shortly afterwards proceeded down Dame-street. The crowd that followed him was immense, and he repeatedly, though in vain, recommended them to retire. They attended him to Merrion-square, and at this moment, Nassau-street is almost impassable. No mischief, however, has been done—but some persons are apprehensive of riots to-night.

"I have just heard that Mr. Lawless and Mr. Barrett are now under arrest. Where will this end?"

Congressional.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 19.

Numerous bills from the House of Representatives were put through the first preliminary stages and referred. The general appropriation bill was taken up, for the purpose of considering the several amendments as in committee of the whole. And the sixth amendment, making an appropriation towards the payment of Mr. Rhind and others, employed in negotiating the late Treaty with the Sublime Porte, having been read it was moved by Mr. Ellis, that the Senate would then go into Executive business. Before the question was taken, Mr. Kane submitted as an amendment to the amendment, to insert—"to the person *heretofore* employed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of $15,000 in addition to the sum of $25,000 appropriated for the contingent expenses of our foreign intercourse," in order, as he said, to have it laid on the table with the other amendments. This having been concurred in, the Senate went forthwith into secret session, for the purpose, as we conceived, of discussing the subject with less restraint; if we may be allowed to surmise, from a remark made to that effect, by an honorable Senator on the previous day, when the same amendment was the subject matter of discussion.

Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Bell presented two memorials from the inhabitants of Grafton County, New-Hampshire, against the removal of the Southern Indians. Mr. Sanford presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Peru and Chesterfield, in the State of New York; and Mr. Marks a similar memorial from the inhabitants of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, severally praying the establishment of new post routes. The bill to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the late treaty with Denmark, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States under the stipulations of the convention, was read a third time and passed. The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, in which they spent the remainder of the day.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the Senate resumed the consideration of the amendments to the bill for the support of Government for the year 1831—the amendment offered by Mr. Tazewell, as stated in our report of proceedings on Monday, and as further proposed to be amended by Mr. Kane, being under consideration.

Mr. Tazewell rose and advocated in a speech of two hours and a half his motion to strike out the appropriation for the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty with the Sublime Porte, contending that the appointment of those Commissioners during the recess of Congress, (in 1829) and abstaining from submitting their appointments to the Senate for its consent at its next ensuing Session, was an unauthorized measure, on which he animadverted with much correctness and freedom—characterizing it as a most unconstitutional act, as a flagrant derogation from the rights of the Senate; as a flagrant and lawless act, &c. and one that ought not to be passed over by the Senate without condemnation. The power was one, he contended, that belonged to the President and Senate jointly, and not to the President alone.

Mr. Kane replied briefly to some of the remarks of Mr. Tazewell and was followed by Mr. Woodbury, who stated the reasons for the vote he had given on the Panama question, and labored to show that, in the vote he should give against the proposed amendment, he should not be guilty of inconsistency. He was pleased with the Treaty, and would give the Commissioners who concluded it it a quid pro quo for their services.

Mr. Livingston rose to address the Senate in reply to Mr. Tazewell, when, after a few words, he gave way for a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

THE INDIANS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution of the Senate on the subject of the execution of the law of 1802, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; which was read, and 3000 copies thereof ordered to be printed, by a vote of—Yeas 20—Nays 19.

[The Message is of considerable length, gives a full statement of the views of the President on the subject of the provisions of the law referred to, and details the course that has been pursued by him in the execution of the law.]

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then again resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed to the General Appropriation Bill; particularly that submitted by Mr. Tazewell, as proposed to be further amended by Mr. Kane.

Mr. Livingston took the floor, and spoke for two hours in support of the appropriation, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Tazewell. He referred to the treaties heretofore concluded with the Barbary Powers, and proved that not only the agents were not nominated to the Senate, but that the Senate had no information of the conclusion of the treaties until sent to it for ratification—even farther; in two or three of the cases to which he had referred, the commissioners had received their full powers through American Ministers at Foreign Courts. He spoke of the agency Commodores Decatur and Chauncey had in concluding two of these treaties, and asked if the names of those officers had ever been sent to the Senate for confirmation. He further referred to cases in which treaties had been made with Foreign Powers by American Secretaries of State, and inquired whether, in those cases, the officers concluding the treaties had been nominated to the Senate as Ministers Plenipotentiary for confirmation. He should vote for that appropriation, and denied that, in so doing, he should violate the Constitution which he had many times sworn to support; and with the provisions of which he was acquainted when it was in its cradle. He threw back upon the Senator from Virginia the charge that, to vote for the appropriation, would be an unconstitutional usurpation of power. He repelled the charge; said he could not tamely submit to it, nor should those who would vote with him: No man would go farther than him in supporting the Constitution—he would not yield even to the gentleman from Virginia, &c. The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then again resumed the consideration of the amendments to the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831—as heretofore stated:

Mr. Tyler rose, and, in a speech of about two hours duration, defended the course of his colleague, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Livingston and Kane. Remarking upon the terms "lawless:" "unconstitutional," and "derogation of the rights of this body," as used by his colleague:—he said that the citizens of Virginia were a bold and fearless People, and called things by their right names. If the terms used were offensive to the Senate, he had no doubt his colleague would give such reasons for using them as would justify him in so doing, and satisfy the Senate. He said the discussion had been forced upon them, and if the integrity of the party was to be sustained, it required no great sagacity to determine upon the mode in which it should be done. It seemed to be though, that, if any opposition was made to the measures of the Administration by members of the party, it was the desertion of the party and of the Executive. This reminded him of an anecdote. At or near the time when his colleague was delivering his speech, commenced the breaking up of the ice in the Potomac. Being in company with a gentleman, he was informed of the breaking up of the ice, and that a portion of the bridge had been carried away, thus serving to show that Virginia had fairly separated from the Administration, and raised the flag of the opposition. He was willing to let the anecdote pass for what it was worth. Every Senator should feel that on this subject of Executive appointments a stand should be taken. *Esto perpetua* should be the language of every one as to the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. Tempests might rage and commotions prevail—yet, amidst the rocking of the battlements, and war of the elements, we might laugh, unconcerned, if the Constitution was preserved in its purity. As to the independent spirit of Virginia, not the two Houses of Congress, backed by the Federal Judiciary, had been able to drive her from taking a stand on constitutional principles. Mr. T. remarked on the course pursued by the present Secretary of State after the stand he had taken upon the Panama question. He read an extract from his speech on that occasion, and said that the Hon. Secretary had not only turned his back upon that speech, but upon his vote on the question also. He had moved Heaven and Earth to seek to put down the last Administration, but, notwithstanding the shoes which he then had on were not worn out, when he himself—this same individual—the present Secretary—originated a Mission, and called upon the Senate to sanction it. The course pursued by Mr. Adams was then said to be a dangerous infraction of the Constitution; and after what had recently transpired, had not the Jackson party a right to complain that the Secretary had done all this to brake up that party? A great deal was said about modern Statesmen—it was difficult to find Statesmen at the present day. Certain individuals walked with heads erect, facing the sky, regardless of whatever fell in their way, and trampling upon some of the dearest and most invaluable principles of the Nation. He would not give a title of the Statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States for all the modern Statesmen who had been so much lauded. The foregoing is but an imperfect sketch of part of the remarks of Mr. T. He concluded by submitting the following amendment, by way of proviso:

"*Provided, always,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as sanctioning, or in any way approving the appointment of these persons, by the President alone, during the recess of the Senate, and without their advice and consent, as Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Ottoman Porte."

Mr. Tazewell rejoined to those who had replied to his remarks, and defended and enlarged upon them. Among other remarks he said, he had called the power exercised unconstitutional. He had not been bred in Courts, and was not acquainted with any diplomatic word to soften it. If the proceeding was actually unconstitutional, was it disrespectful to say so? He might have said the provisions of the Constitution had been mistaken—but, nevertheless, would it not be unconstitutional? If a thing was done contrary to law—a power exerted, contrary to law—was it not a lawless exertion of power? The terms he had used fell short of what had been charged against a former President. It had been said, on the discussion of the Panama question, by two of the present Secretaries, then Senators, that the course pursued by Mr. Adams was a lawless usurpation of power. This was the language used on that occasion; and, seeing he had no more than copied the language of the courtiers of the day, he did not know how he could be accused of disrespect. If gentlemen were disposed to apply the terms he had used to particular men, he could not help it. He reiterated that there had been a power exerted in this case in violation of the Constitution.—Mr. Tazewell continued at much greater length, but we have not attempted literally to follow him, and shall not, on the present occasion, give his further remarks. The foregoing is indeed a mere abstract of the debate.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, (who has the floor for to-morrow,) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday Feb. 19.

The appropriation bills for the Army, the Navy and Fortifications, were passed without a division. The bill for the improvement of certain harbors was passed—the yeas and nays having been ordered, by a vote of 136 to 53. The House afterwards went into the consideration of private bills, which occupied the residue of the day.

Monday, Feb. 21.

The House was occupied with the discussion of the petition presented by Mr. Everett, in relation to the preservation of the national faith with the Indians. Mr. Everett spoke about two hours, in conclusion of the remarks which he had commenced on the previous Monday, with a force, pathos and eloquence which appeared to be felt and appreciated throughout the House. His satire on the conduct of our government, in violating the pledged faith of the country to the Indians, was judicious as it was powerful; and the pictures which he drew of Indian sufferings and feelings were natural, touching, and of exquisite keeping. He was followed by Mr. Haynes. Mr. Bell then spoke, for about two hours, laboring under indisposition, which induced him to the end of that interval to give way; and the rule being dispensed with, the House proceeded to act on Bills lying on the table for a third reading.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The House was chiefly occupied on the passage of bills which had been previously engrossed. Subsequently the bill from the Senate for the relief of the purchasers of the public land was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.—The bill for the erection of an Armory on the Western waters was then taken up and acted on. Mr. Denny moved an amendment, authorising the President to erect the Armory near Pittsburgh. The previous question was then demanded by Mr. Standifer, and seconded. Mr. Wickliffe moved to lay the bill on the table, and the ayes and noes being ordered, the motion was withdrawn. The question was then taken by ayes and noes, on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 78, noes 71. The House then took up the bill for the relief of the Insolvent Debtors of the United States. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Semmes, so as to limit its operation to three years, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. A letter from M. Rhind was received from the President of the United States, giving information as to the manner in which he became possessed of the Arabian horses presented to him by the Grand Seignior, and the necessity under which he found himself of accepting them.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

WESTERN ARMORY.

The engrossed bill for the erection of a National Armory on the western waters, was read the third time; and being on its passage, Mr. Lea, after giving his reasons for disapproving the bill in its present shape, moved to commit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to amend the same, so as that the armory should be located "as near the south eastern part of the Union as an eligible site can be had;" and he spoke at some length in support of his motion.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend Mr. Lea's motion, by striking out the location there proposed, and inserting "to submit to this House the place which he (the President,) may select, for the final ratification of Congress."

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. replied to Mr. Lea, and several others rising to speak, Mr. Vance observed, that he would have been willing for the bill to pass, though in its present shape he was rather indifferent about it. He did not, however, think it sufficient importance to consume the remainder of the session, to the exclusion of all other business, and he therefore moved that it be laid on the table.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table (tantamount to rejection,) Ayes 96, Noes 86.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The engrossed bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, was read the third time, and passed by yeas 120, and nays 22.

Thursday, February 24.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement, and providing for surveys.

Some debate arose on an objection by Mr. Coke to the appropriation of $5,000 for a military road in the State of Maine—in which Mr. C. opposed it and Messrs. Verplanck and Anderson supported it; and the appropriation was finally agreed to.

Mr. Pettis moved to amend the item for improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by inserting "Missouri," and adding at the end, "And the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be expended a part of the said sum of $50,000 in removing obstructions to the navigation of the Missouri river, within the limits of the State of Missouri in the same manner as is provided in the 2d section of the act of 24th May, 1824, for improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, if it be ascertained that the obstructions to the navigation of the Missouri are of equal or greater importance than those remaining to be removed from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers." Mr. P. earnestly supported his amendment, but it was negatived.

On the item of 50,000 dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, a long debate took place. It was opposed by Mr. Archer at some length, on principle, as well as on the inexpediency and inutility of the particular appropriation. From the nature of the river, the obstructions could not be permanently removed, and he wished to know how long these appropriations would be necessary. Mr. Crockett answered frankly "as long as the Mississippi runs." The appropriation was advocated by Mr. Wickliffe and Mr. Crockett—by the latter gentleman repeatedly; and Messrs. Verplanck and Gilmore participated in the defence of the item. It was eventually agreed to.

On the item of 150,000 dollars for the improvement of the Ohio coming up for concurrence, Mr. Lea objected to the bill on the ground of its comprising so many heterogeneous objects; and argued at some length against the plan of carrying appropriations by such combinations; and moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of having the analagous appropriations classed in separate bills. On this motion, and the item of 150,000 dollars considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. Lea, Crockett, Archer, Verplank, Carson, and Sutherland joined. The motion to recommit was finally lost—Ayes 62, Noes 107.

Mr. Polk then moved to strike out the appropriation of 25,000 dollars for surveys, and argued at some length against the appropriation. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Crockett advocated the appropriation, and the question being taken on striking it out, it was negatived by the following vote:—Yeas 66, Nays 109.—The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and the House adjourned.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

It will be recollected that Mr. Wickliff introduced, and supported by a pretty strong and a tolerably long speech, an amendment to the bill which was discussed on Thursday last, providing for the improvement of harbors, clearing out rivers, &c. This amendment which appropriates 150,000 dollars for the purpose of removing obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river from Pittsburg to its mouth, was adopted by the House; and will no doubt pass the Senate. It will then be seen whether the President will put the bill into his breeches pocket, or overcome those constitutional scruples which led him to put his veto on the bill for Internal Improvement last year. The probability is that he will approve the bill by way of giving a stop to the West.—*National Journal.*

Among the other Washington rumors, it is mentioned that a correspondence has for sometime past, been pretty actively carried on between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams and that it originated with the General. Of the nature of this correspondence, rumor says much but the possibility is that much that rumor says is not the truth. It is said, that the object or one of the objects of this correspondence on the part of Gen. Jackson, is to ask advice of Mr. Adams in relation to difficulties in which he, the General, finds himself placed. It is most confidently said there is no doubt of the fact, that a correspondence exists and there is no doubt that Gen. Jackson is now satisfied—now that Mr. Adams is no longer his competitor, and can no longer cross his path—that he has done injustice to that upright and able statesman.

From the Savannah Georgian, Feb. 17th.

Hay.—The Charleston Courier of the 11th instant, says:—

"Northern hay is now retailing in this city at the enormous price of $2 1-2 a $ 3-4 per 100 lbs. A lot of 100 bales, brought round from Savannah, was taken yesterday by a dealer at $2, and is retailing at $2 50. Lots of country hay readily command $2, and blades in proportion."

The same article here on Friday was selling at $1 75, but we presume is now or will be higher. The price does not arise from its scarcity, as we understand there are 5 or 700 bundles in the city, but it has been held and bought up for speculation, the rivers of the north being blocked by ice, preventing any further supply from coming forward. A letter from New York of the 1st inst. says—"We regret to say we cannot comply with your request, as hay is worth here at present from 1 25 to 1 50 per hundred, and the probability is that it will still increase."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Read this!—The following are some of the remarks made by Mr. Whitmore, while discussing the subject of imprisonment for debt, before a meeting recently held at Faneuil Hall, Boston.

"I will avail myself of this occasion to call the attention of the public to a case of Imprisonment for Debt which occurred in this city, not seven days ago. A citizen of Boston, whose name is at the service of those present, put a man in jail for debt. During his confinement, his family was left in a helpless and distressed condition, his industry being their only means of support. During the late hard weather, while his wife and children were suffering both for food and fuel, she went herself to the creditor, and conjured him to release her husband. He told her in reply—"*I'll keep him in jail three years.*" The wretched woman returned home in despair—sold the last article of furniture she possessed—bought poison—and is now in the grave. If the creditor to whom I allude, said Mr. W. is now in the hall, let him deny the statement, if he dare, and I will prove it to be true. I saw him on the stair-way this evening—I bid him speak."—[Loud calls in every part of the Hall for the name.]

Mr. Otis said we had not come together to denounce any of our fellow-citizens; but to propose a reform in our laws. We had all heard the story—it was a very bad one—and it would answer every purpose as well without as with the name.

Mr. Whitmore proceeded. "He is not, after all, so bad a man as you suppose, for, on being requested to discharge the debtor, that he might attend his wife's funeral, he did consent to it, on condition that he should give him his note for the debt and costs."

A loan of eighty millions of francs, which Rothschild made some months since to the French Government at 102 1-2 for 5 per cent. stock, has fallen to 78. The loss, therefore, is about five millions of dollars. —*N. Y. paper.*

Birds.—The Boston Palladium remarks that the season has proved destructive to some kinds of birds. The Quails have been deprived of their homes, and of access to their food, by the immense quantity of snow which continues to cover the ground. They were unusually abundant at the commencement of the winter; and now there is not one left to tell the tale of their doom. The blue jay, one of the evident and most timid birds, now "leaves the forsaken wolds and thorny thickets," and, "urged by fearless want" seeks the farm yard, and trusts himself to the hospitality of men. The partridge fares better, for he is less dependent than the quail upon the earth's surface for subsistence.

"THE LOTTERY SYSTEM" is becoming exceedingly unpopular, and chiefly, perhaps, because of the deceptive manner in which it is now managed—which, on an average, is about 43 per cent. against an adventurer—that the worst of all is, that those who might afford to "sport" a little, have nearly ceased to purchase tickets, leaving many lots "orphans" are thrown out, to catch the poor and wretched creatures, who have hardly enough to get bread, yet expend their 30 cents for the chance of a share of the 1,000 dollar prize. It is a vile tax on the needy and ignorant.

Enterprising.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser mentions the arrival at that place of General Dodge, a citizen of Michigan Territory, near Green Bay. He is a trader to New Orleans from the river Ouisconsin, in a boat navigated by himself, and laden with lead made above Galena. He was a dozen trader at St. Genevieve from 120 miles above Fever river, 2000 miles above St. Louis, in all, 2,380 miles above the New Orleans, and every mile navigable.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette publishes an advertisement offering a premium of One Hundred dollars for the best system of school discipline, adapted for the children under five years of age. Competitors have until the 1st of August to make preparations. Robert Vaux, Esq. is to be addressed.

such as order cannot be transcended without an entire desertion of the objects contemplated; for so long as the main legitimate design is kept in view, the policy of the measures adopted to accomplish it is alone to be considered. If these be adopted as the proper rules of construction, and we apply them to my order of December 26, 1817, it will be at once seen, that both in description and operative principle, they embrace that order exactly. The requisitions of the order are for the commanding general to assume the immediate command at Fort Scott, concentrate all the contiguous and disposable force of the division on that quarter, to call on the executives of the adjacent states for an auxiliary militia force, and concludes with this comprehensive command: "With this view you may be prepared to concentrate your forces, and adopt the necessary measures to terminate a conflict, which it has ever been the desire of the President, from motives of humanity, to avoid, but which is now made necessary by their settled hostility."

In no part of this document, is there a reference to a previous order, either to myself or another officer, with a view to point to me the measures thought advisable, or the limits of my power in choosing and effecting them. It states that Gen. Gaines has been ordered to Amelia island, and then proceeds to inform me, "that subsequent orders have been given to General Gaines, (of which copies will be furnished you) that you would be directed to take the command, and directing him to reassume, should he deem the public interest to require it, the command at fort Scott, until you should arrive there."—Lastly, it mentions that "he was instructed to penetrate the Seminole towns through the Floridas, provide the strength of his command at Amelia would justify his engaging in offensive operations." The principle determining the weight of references, in subsequent orders, to instructions previously given, is well settled.—Such references are usually made with one of these two intentions, either the order is given to a second officer, to effect a certain purpose which was intended to be effected by another officer, and the instructions of the first, are referred to as the guide of the second; or the order contains and is designed for an extension of his authority, and only refers to anterior communications to give a full view of what has been previously attempted and performed. In the first case it is always necessary to connect the different orders by a specific provision, that no doubt may exist as to the extent of the command; and thus the several requisitions and instructions are amalgamated, and the limits of the agent plainly and securely established. In the second, no such provision is necessary; for an entire discretion in the choice and use of means being previously vested, the reference, if there be any, is only descriptive of the powers antecedently given, and the results of measures attempted under such specifical limitation. But admitting that, in my order of December 26, 1817, there is such a reference as I contemplated in the first case, allow me to examine its character and amount. It is stated that "orders have been given to Gen. Gaines (copies of which will be furnished you)" but without affirming that they are to be considered as binding on me, or in any way connected with the comprehensive command that I should terminate the Seminole war. On the contrary, so far are they from being designated as my guide and limits in entering Florida, that, in stating their substance in the ensuing sentence, no allusion whatever is made either to *means* or *limitation*.

How, then, can it be said with propriety, that I have *transcended the limits of my orders, or acted on my own responsibility?* My order was as comprehensive as it could be, and contained neither the minute original instructions, or a reference to others previously given, to guide and govern me. The fullest discretion was left with me in the selection and application of means to effect the specifical legitimate objects of the campaign; and for the exercise of a sound discretion on principles of policy am I alone responsible. But allow me to repeat, that responsibility is not feared by me, if the general good requires its assumption. I never have shrunk from it, and never will; but against its imposition on me contrary to principle and without the prospect of any public result, I must contend with all the feelings of a soldier and a citizen. Being advised that you are at your country seat in Loudon, where I expect this will reach you, I enclose you a copy of the order to me of the 26th Dec. 1817, and copies of the orders of Gen. Gaines therein referred to; from a perusal of which you will perceive that the order to me has no reference to those prohibitory orders to Gen. Gaines that you have referred to.

It will afford me pleasure to aid the Government in procuring any testimony that may be necessary to prove the hostility of the officers of Spain to the United States. I had supposed that the evidence furnished had established that fact—that the officers of Spain had identified themselves with our enemy, and that St. Marks and Pensacola were under the complete control of the Indians, although the Governor of Pensacola at least had force sufficient to have controlled the Indians, had he chosen to have used it in that way. For the purpose of procuring the necessary evidence on the hostile acts of the Governor of Pensacola, I despatched Captain Young, topographical engineer, and as soon as obtained will be furnished you. I trust, on a view of all my communications, (copies of which have been forwarded by Capt. Gadsden,) you will find that they do not bear the construction you have given them. They were written under bad health, great fatigue, and in haste. My bad health continues: I labor under great bodily debility.

Accept assurances of my sincere regard and esteem; and am, respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe, President U. S.

C.

James Monroe to Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Washington, Oct. 20, 1818.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 19th August, while I was at home, on my farm in Albemarle; and there appearing to be no necessity for giving it an immediate answer, I delayed it until my return here.

I was sorry to find that you understood your instructions relative to operations in Florida differently from what we intended. I was satisfied, however, that you had good reason for your conduct; and have acted in all things on that principle. By supposing that you understood them as we did, I concluded that you proceeded on your own responsibility alone, in which, knowing the purity of your motives, I have done all that I could to justify the measure. I well knew, also, the misconduct of the Spanish authorities in that quarter, not of recent date only.

Finding that you had a different view of your power, it remains only to do justice to you on that ground. Nothing can be further from my intention, than to expose you to a responsibility, in any sense, which you did not contemplate.

The best course to be pursued seems to me to be for you to write a letter to the Department, in which you will state, that, having reason to think that a difference of opinion existed between you and the Executive, relative to the extent of your powers, you thought it due to yourself to state your view of them, and on which you acted. This will be answered, so as to explain ours, in a friendly manner by Mr. Calhoun, who has very just and liberal sentiments on the subject. This will be necessary in the case of a call for papers by Congress, or may be. Thus we shall all stand on the ground of honor, each doing justice to the other, which is the ground on which we wish to place each other.

I hope that your health is improved, and Mrs. Monroe unites in her best respects to Mrs. Jackson.

With great respect and sincere regard, I am, dear sir, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

Maj. Gen. A. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.

D.

Extract from General Jackson's letter of November 15, 1818, to Mr. Monroe.

"*Dear Sir*: On my return from the Chickasaw treaty, I found it necessary to pass by Milton's Bluff, where I had established some hands for the culture of cotton, hearing it had been laid out for a town and the lots sold, to have as much of my crop preserved as existing circumstances would permit. From thence I took Huntsville in my route, and did not reach the Hermitage until the 12th inst., and on the 13th received your letter of the 20th ult.; from an attentive perusal of which I have concluded that you have not yet seen my despatches from Fort Gadsden, of the 5th May last, which it is reported reached the Department of War, by due course of mail, and owing to the negligence of the clerks, was thrown aside as a bundle of revolutionary and pension claims. This I sincerely regret, as it would have brought to your view the light in which I viewed my orders. The closing paragraph of that despatch is in the following words:

"I trust, therefore, that the measures which have been *adopted in pursuance* of your instructions, under a firm conviction that they alone are calculated to ensure peace and security to the southern frontier of Georgia."

The moment, therefore, that you assume the ground that I transcend my power, the letter referred to above will, at once, unfold to your mind the view I had taken of them, and make manifest the difference of opinion that exists. Indeed, there are no data at present upon which such a letter as you wish written to the Secretary of War can be bottomed. I have no ground that a difference of opinion exists between the Government and myself, relative to the powers given me in my orders, unless I advert either to your private and confidential letters, or the public prints, neither of which can be made the basis of an official communication to the Secretary of War. Had I ever or were I now to receive an official letter from the Secretary of War, explanatory of the light in which it was intended by the Government that my orders should be viewed, I would with pleasure give my understanding of them."

E.

General Jackson to James Monroe.

Hermitage, near Nashville, Dec. 7, 1818.

Dear Sir: I have just received your message to both Houses of Congress, forwarded by you, and have read it with great attention and satisfaction. The Florida question being now fairly before Congress, I hope that body will take measures to secure our southern frontier from a repetition of massacre and murder.

From the report of Col. King, received and forwarded to the Department of War, you will discover that the Indians had concentrated their forces on the Choctaw Hotchy, which gave rise to the affair between them and Captain Boyles, which Col. King reports.

The collection of the Indians is said to have taken place at this point, on their hearing that Pensacola was to be restored to Spain, and the Islands have declared they will never submit to the United States. If this be the fact, and as to myself I have no doubt, as soon as Spain is in possession of Pensacola, we may expect to hear of a renewal of all the horrid scenes of massacre on our frontier, that existed before the campaign, unless Captain Boyles, on his second visit, may be fortunate enough to destroy this operation, which you may rely springs from foreign excitement.

Col. Sherburne, Chickasaw agent, requested me to name to you, that he was wearied with his situation, of which I have no doubt; his age and former habits of life but little calculated him for happiness amidst a foreign nation. But being dependent for the support of himself and sister on the perquisites of his office, he cannot resign; but, it would be a great accommodation to him to be transferred to Newport, should a vacancy in any office occur that he was competent to fill. I have no doubt but he is an amiable old man; and from his revolutionary services I sincerely feel for him. He is unacquainted with Indians, and all business that relates to them, but at the treaty, as soon as he did understand our wishes and that of the Government, he aided us with all his might. The Colonel never can be happy amidst the Indians. It would afford me great pleasure to hear that the Colonel was comfortably seated in an office in Newport, where he could spend his declining years in peace and happiness with his own countrymen and friends.

Accept assurances of my high respect and esteem, and believe me to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe,
President of the United States.

F.

Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1830.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of Nov. 13, some time past, and should have answered it sooner but for the great pressure of business on me, proceeding from duties connected with the measures of Congress.

The step suggested in mine to you of Oct. 20 will, I am inclined to believe, be unnecessary. My sole object in it was to enable you to place your view of the authority under which you acted in Florida on the strongest ground possible, so as to do justice to yourself. I was persuaded that you had not done yourself justice in that respect, in your correspondence with the Department, and thought that it would be better that the explanation should commence with you, than be invited by the Department. It appeared to me that that would be the most delicate course in regard to yourself. There is, it is true, nothing in the Department to indicate a difference of opinion between you and the Executive, respecting the import of your instructions, and for that reason, that it would have been difficult to have expressed that sentiment without implying by it a censure on your conduct, than which nothing could be more remote from our disposition or intention.

On reviewing your communication by Capt. Gadsden, there were three objects pre-eminently in view: the first, to preserve the Constitution from injury; the second, to deprive Spain and the allied powers of any just cause of war; and the third, to improve the occurrence to the best advantage of the country, and of the honor of those engaged in it. In every step which I have since taken, I have pursued those objects with the utmost zeal, and according to my best judgment. In what concerns you personally, I have omitted nothing in my power to do you justice, nor shall I in the sequel.

The decision in the three great points above stated, respecting the course to be pursued by the administration, was unanimously concurred in; and I have good reason to believe that it has been maintained since, in every particular, by all, with perfect integrity. It will be gratifying to you to know that a letter of instructions has been drawn by the Secretary of State to our Minister at Madrid, in reply to a letter of Mr. Pizzaro, which has been published, in which all the proceedings in Florida and in regard to it, have been freely reviewed, and placed in a light which will, I think, be satisfactory to all. This letter will be reported to Congress in a few days, and published of course.

On one circumstance it seems proper that I should now give you an explanation. Your letter of January 6 was received while I was seriously indisposed. Observing that it was from you, I handed it to Mr. Calhoun to read, after reading one or two lines, only, myself. The order to you to take the command in that quarter had before then been issued. He remarked, after perusing the letter, that it was a confidential one, relating to Florida, which I must answer. I asked him if he had forwarded to you the orders of Gen. Gaines on that subject. He replied that he had. Your letter to me, with many others from friends, was put aside, in consequence of my indisposition and the great pressure on me at the time, and never recurred to until after my return from Loundoun, on the receipt of yours by Mr. Hambly, and then on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun.

G.

George McDuffie to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, May 14, 1830.

Dear Sir: In answer to the enquiries contained in your note of this morning, I submit the following statement. I very distinctly recollect to have heard Mr. Crawford (I think in the summer of 1818) in conversation with Elder Simpkins Esq. relative to the proceedings of Gen. Jackson in the Seminole war, and to the course pursued by the cabinet, touching those proceedings. Mr. Crawford spoke without any kind of reserve as to the respective parts taken by the different members of the cabinet while the subject was under deliberation. He stated that you had been in favor of an enquiry into the conduct of Gen. Jackson, and that he was the only member of the cabinet that had concurred with you. He spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, not only in his military proceedings, but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his defence before the country, and forastalling public opinion, thus anticipating the administration. On this point he remarked, that if the administration could not give direction to public opinion; but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders, to anticipate them, they had no business to be at Washington, and had better return home. I also remember that the National Intelligencer, which was lying on the sofa where Mr. Crawford was sitting, contained an article explanatory of the grounds upon which the administration had proceeded in regard to Gen. Jackson's military movements. Mr. Crawford adverted to some part of the article, which laid down a principle of the law of nations, if I mistake not, which went to show that a neutral territory could only be invaded in fresh pursuit of an enemy, and added, "Mr. Adams denies all that." He represented Mr. Adams as going much further in justifying Gen. Jackson than even Mr. Monroe, stating that the latter was induced to pass over the conduct of Gen. Jackson without censure, not from a belief that he had not violated his orders and exceeded his power, but from political considerations connected with our relations with Spain.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. McDUFFIE.

H

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Robert S. Garnett, formerly a Member of Congress from the State of Virginia, dated Tappahannock, Jan. 12, 1831.

"*My Dear Sir*: A very extraordinary letter I have seen in the Constitutional Whig, purporting to give a correct account of the part which the several members of Mr. Monroe's cabinet took when the conduct of General Jackson was before them, has induced me to offer you the following statement.

"Soon after Colonel Taylor's election to the Senate, and arrival at the Seat of Government, we paid a visit to Mr. Monroe, and, in the course of the day, Col. T. desired Mr. M. to give him some account of the course that had been pursued towards General Jackson in regard to the Seminole war, &c. In this conversation, Mr. Monroe declared that there had been no division in his cabinet, as to the course which should be pursued towards the General. This excited my astonishment, because, in a conversation with Mr. Crawford, either before the debate commenced, or while it was pending, Mr. Crawford had used this expression to me—'General Jackson ought to be condemned.' I noted this expression down in a journal I kept, and subsequently repeated it frequently. Mr. C. Beverly told me that he had mentioned it to General Jackson, when he was at his house in Tennessee, and, I think, said that the General expressed much surprise."

Hon. *J. C Calhoun*.

Extract from Mr. Garnett's diary for the 1st February, 1819, referred to above.

"The night before last, Colonel Taylor proposed we should go up and see the President, as Everett said he frequently complained of our not going, though we lived so near. Newton would not go, because he had to shave and put on a clean shirt. We found him in the drawing-room, with Hay, Everett, Moore, and Findlay. M. and F. and E. soon went out, and so did Hay, who was going to Secretary Thompson's. The President then talked very freely about public affairs—gave us an account of the proceedings of the Government in relation to the Seminole war. He stated what I have frequently heard before, that the whole cabinet were perfectly agreed that he should not censure General Jackson. It is, however, well understood that Mr. Crawford, out of the cabinet, used his endeavor to have Cobb's resolutions passed; and I could not forbear telling the President, that, in conversation with me about Cobb's resolutions, while they were pending, Mr. Crawford said Gen. Jackson ought to be censured. He expressed surprise, and seemed to look regret. He says the members of the Cabinet are still in harmony among themselves, apparently."

J.

John C. Calhoun to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, May 17, 1830.

Dear Sir: It has become important to me, in consequence of a recent circumstance, to ascertain whether Gen. Jackson's letter to you of the 6th January, 1818—I mean the one in which allusion is made to Mr. J. Rhea—was seen, when received, by any one except myself, and, if it was, by whom. I will thank you to inform me by the return mail; and, also, whether the letter above alluded to was before the cabinet, or was alluded to by any of its members, during the deliberation on the Seminole affair.

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

J. Monroe, Esq.

K.

James Monroe to John C. Calhoun.

Oak Hill, May 19, 1830.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 17th, and hasten to answer it. I well remember, that, when I received the letter from General Jackson, to which you allude, of the 6th of January, 1818, I was sick in bed, and could not read it. You were either present, or came in immediately afterwards, and I handed it to you for perusal. After reading it, you replaced it, with a remark that it required my attention, or would require an answer, but without any notice of its contents. Mr. Crawford came in soon afterwards, and I handed it also to him for perusal. He read it and returned it in like manner, without making any comment on its contents, further than that it related to the Seminole war, or something to that effect. I never showed it to any other person, and I am uncertain whether it was he or you who observed that it related to the Seminole war. Having made all the arrangements respecting that war, and being some time confined by indisposition, the letter was laid aside and forgotten by me, and I never read it until after the conclusion of the war, and then I did it on an intimation from you that it required my attention. You ask whether that letter was before the cabinet in the deliberation on the despatches received from the General, communicating the result of that war, or alluded to by any member in the Administration. My impression decidedly is, that it was not before the cabinet, nor do I recollect or think that it was alluded to in the deliberation on the subject.—Had it been, I could not, I presume, have forgotten it. I received the despatches referred to here, and had made up my mind before I left home as to the part I ought to take in reference to its management especially if I should be supported in the opinion formed by the Administration. That support was afforded it, and I pursued the course which my judgment dictated, with a view to the honor and interest of my country, and the honor of the General who commanded.

With sincere regard, I am dear Sir, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

Hon. *J. C. Calhoun.*

L.

John C. Calhoun to Mr. Wirt.

Washington, May 28, 1830.

Dear Sir: Circumstances which I need not explain, render it necessary for me, in self-defence, to call on you for a statement of my course in the meeting of the cabinet, in the summer of 1818 on the Seminole war. I wish you also to state, whether a private letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, such as discovered in the enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, was before the cabinet during the deliberation, or whether any allusion was made to any letter of that description.

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. Mr. Wirt.

M

Mr. Wirt to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, May 28, 1830.

Dear Sir: Your letter of Yesterday relates to a meeting of the cabinet in the summer of 1818 relative to the Seminole war. I should not feel myself at liberty to disclose the proceeding of any cabinet meeting without the concurrence of the President and all the members who attended it; but as your inquiry relates to your own course only, and I can speak of that without involving any one else, I see no impropriety in doing so at your request. Among other ideas thrown out for consideration according to the usual course of cabinet consultations, I think that, at the first meeting, you suggested the propriety of an inquiry into the conduct of the commanding general; but I remember that the course ultimately adopted had your hearty concurrence; and I remember it the more distinctly because you mentioned it repeatedly to me afterwards as a striking evidence of the practical wisdom of the President who suggested it. Thus much I feel myself authorized by the call to say of those deliberations. The circumstances mentioned in the extract you enclose, purporting to be an "extract of a letter from W. H. Crawford, Esq. to John Forsyth, Esq. dated April 30, 1830," have no place in my recollection. The letter from General Jackson to President Monroe, therein mentioned, is entirely new to me. According to the description of the letter, given of it in the extract, it is one of so singular a character, that if it had been exhibited at any meeting at which I was present, I think that I could not have forgotten it. The occurrence is said to have taken place twelve years ago. I kept no notes in writing of any of those deliberations, and am speaking merely from memory. But still I think that if such a letter had been produced and read in my presence, I should have retained some recollection of it; whereas it strikes me, in the description, as a thing perfectly new and of which I never heard before. In the close of the extract, the writer says, "After that letter was produced, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment upon the general, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent." I have no recollection that punishment had been proposed by any one, unless an inquiry into the official conduct of the general can be regarded as punishment. It strikes me, too, that if that letter had been produced, and Mr. Crawford had placed his implied change of opinion on the inference of acquiescence which he supposed the general to be authorized to draw from the President's silence, it could not have escaped observation, and such a discussion as would have tended to have fixed the occurrence on my memory, that the general had not asked the President for an acquiescence to be inferred from silence, but for a positive *hint* of his approbation through "some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray." Upon the whole, or if these things did really occur in my presence, I can only say that they have left not the slightest trace on my memory.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WIRT.

Hon *John C. Calhoun*,
Vice President U. S.

N.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Adams, 12th January, 1831.

Washington, Jan. 12 1831.

Sir: A short time before the last adjournment of Congress, a copy of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, in relation to the deliberations of the cabinet on the Seminole question, was placed in the hands of Gen. Jackson, and became the subject of a correspondence between him and myself. In the course of that correspondence it became necessary, in order to ascertain the truth or error of some of the statements made by Mr. Crawford, to refer to some of the other members of the cabinet, and I accordingly addressed notes to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, from both of whom I obtained statements. In selecting those gentlemen, instead of yourself and Mr. Crowninshield, I was not in the least degree influenced by any want of confidence in either of you, but simply by feelings of delicacy growing out of political relations, and which I trust to corresponding feelings on your part properly to appreciate.

I learn by a letter from Mr. Crawford, addressed to me subsequent to the close of my correspondence with Gen. Jackson, that he has written to you, and obtained your answer on the subject to which it refers, though he has not furnished me with a copy of the letter to you, nor that of your answer.

This step on his part has, of course, removed the delicacy which I at first felt, and which then prevented me from addressing you.

The part I took in the cabinet deliberation was dictated by a sense of duty, uninfluenced by either feelings of friendship or enmity. That General Jackson transcended his orders in taking St. Marks and Pensacola, I have never doubted, then nor since. In my opinion, the Executive neither did nor could constitutionally give orders to take either of those places, or any other Spanish posts. Under this impression, I was decidedly in favor, in the early stage of the deliberation, of bringing the subject before a court of enquiry, but finally yielded my opinion to considerations growing out of the political aspect of the question, as connected with Spain, which were presented by you and Mr. Monroe; but, in yielding to them, I still believed, and do now, that, apart from them, and considered under the military aspect of the subject, as at first view, my opinion was correct.

Having thus concurred in the final decision of the cabinet, I gave it a faithful support, without however abandoning the correctness of my first conceptions. I make this preliminary statement in order that you may perceive why my inquiry should be directed only to what might seem a mere collateral circumstance, whether the letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, in which allusion is made to John Ray, was before the cabinet, which, though not calculated to effect the question of the correctness of my course, however decided, from the prominence that Mr. Crawford has given it, has assumed no small degree of importance in the correspondence. He, in his letter Mr. Forsyth, says: "Indeed, my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter the General had written the President, who had forgotten that he had received such letter, but said, if he had received such an one, he could find it, and went directly to his cabinet, and brought the letter out. In it Gen. Jackson approved of the determination of the President to break up Amelia Island and Galvestown, and gave it also as his opinion, that the Floridas ought to be taken by the United States. He added, that it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide, but, if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility upon himself."

The object in my addressing you is, to obtain a statement from you, whether such a letter was, or was not, before the cabinet during its deliberation.

As connected with the subject of my enquiry, I must ask of you the favor to furnish me, if you can with propriety, with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to you, and a copy of your answer. I make the request on the assumption that the correspondence can contain nothing that would render it improper that a copy should be placed in my possession. I would make the request of Mr. Crawford himself, instead of you, had I not declined all communication with him in relation to the subject of the correspondence between General Jackson and myself, except through the General, through which channel no opportunity to make the request has been afforded me.

O.

John Q. Adams to John C. Calhoun.

Washington, 13th Jan. 1831.

Sir: I received this morning your letter of the 12th inst. and, in giving to it an immediate and explicit answer, I trust you will perceive the propriety of my confining myself to the direct subject of your enquiries.

In the course of the last summer, I received a letter from Mr. Crawford, referring to the consultations of Mr. Monroe with the heads of the Departments, in the summer of 1818, upon the proceedings of General Jackson in Florida, on the occasion of the Seminole war, and alluding to a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, which he stated to have been produced at one of those meetings, and to which his own letter appeared to attach some importance.

Mr. Crawford did not state to me the purpose of his inquiries, nor was I aware that any previous correspondence in relation to the subject had taken place. But as the contents of his letter appeared to me to be of peculiar interest to the character of Mr. Monroe, I answered him that I had no recollection of the production of such a letter as that to which he referred, and requested his permission to communicate his letter to Mr. Monroe himself. To this answer I have received no reply.

Neither the letter of Mr. Crawford, nor the letter book containing the copy of my answer to it, are at this moment in my possession, having left them both at my residence in Quincy. The letter from Mr. Crawford did not purport to be confidential; but, as it related to transactions sacredly confidential in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, I have not thought myself at liberty to furnish a copy of it without his permission, given to Mr. Monroe the same principle applies to your request for a copy; but I will immediately write and direct a copy of my answer to be made, which, when received, shall be cheerfully communicated to you. I am, with respectful consideration, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John C. Calhoun, Esq.

P.

Mr. Crowninshield to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1831.

Dear Sir—My recollection having been called to a letter received from the Hon. W. H. Crawford, in July, 1830, wherein he asks my attention to "circumstances that transpired during the cabinet deliberations on the events of the Seminole war, and my reply thereto, it is proper for me to state, that I answered Mr. Crawford as though he alluded to transactions which took place while I was in Mr. Monroe's cabinet; but since my arrival here, this session, I learn, for the first time, that the cabinet meeting alluded to by Mr. Crawford, was held after I retired from the cabinet.* I left Washington in company with President Monroe and yourself, for Norfolk, by the way of Annapolis, on the 25th May, 1818. Now, sir, I do not pretend to know one word of what was said or done at any subsequent meeting; and I do therefore disclaim and say that my letter in answer to Mr. Crawford must not be interpreted so as to affirm or deny any cabinet transactions which took place after I left the cabinet.

It is difficult for me to account how I could have blended other things, so as to connect them with events of which I could know nothing. It is a long time since those things occurred, and memory is treacherous; and that, I beg you to believe, is the only reason of this misapprehension on my part.

I am, with high consideration,

Your obedient servant,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice-President.

* Mr. Crowninshield could not have been present at any cabinet council on the Seminole affair. The first meeting on that subject took place on the 15th or 16th of July, 1818, Mr. Monroe having returned on the 14. from his residence in Loudoun. The National Intelligencer of the 17th of July, announced the arrival of Mr. Crowninshield at his residence in Massachusetts, on the 9th. He resigned in October following, without having returned to Washington. Nor could he have been present at any meeting of the cabinet on the subject of the capture of St. Marks or Pensacola, in which I was. The Intelligencer of the 29th of May, 1818, announces the departure of the President (Mr. Monroe,) Mr. Crowninshield and myself, for Norfolk, before information was received at Washington of either St. Marks or Pensacola. The two former returned to Washington. I proceeded to my residence in Carolina, and did not return to Washington until the 9th of July, subsequent to Mr. Crowninshield's arrival in Massachusetts.

Q.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Crawford, returning his letter of 2d October 1830.

Fort Hill, Oct. 30, 1830.

Sir: The last mail brought me your letter of the 2d inst. but post marked the 23d, which I herewith return.

I cannot consent to correspond with you on the subject to which it refers. The controversy is not with you but General Jackson. You, from the first, voluntarily assumed the character of the informer. Under that character only can I know you, which of course precludes all communication between us in relation to the controversy, except through General Jackson. Regarding you in the light I do, you may rest assured that no abuse on your part, however coarse, nor charges against me, however false, can possibly provoke me to raise you to the level of a principal, by substituting you in the place of Gen. Jackson in the correspondence. Should you, however, submit to the degradation of the position which you have thus voluntarily taken, and will send this or any other statement to Gen. Jackson, and induce him to make it the subject of any further communication to me, as confirming in his opinion your former statement, or weakening my refutation, I will be prepared, by the most demonstrative proof, drawn from the paper itself, to show such palpable errors in your present statement as to destroy all confidence in your assertions; leaving it, however, to those who have the best means of judging, to determine whether the want of truth be owing to a decayed memory or some other cause.

Having been taught by the past the necessity of taking all possible precaution where I have any thing to do with you, I deem it prudent not to deprive myself of the advantage which your paper affords me, and have accordingly taken a copy, as a precautionary measure. I am, &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

W. H. Crawford, Esq.

LUMBER WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of a quantity of Oak and Chesnut Lumber, namely, Timber, Joist, Plank, Boards, and Lath, partly wanted at Jewett City and partly at North Stonington, at Samuel Prentis', near the school house. Please to call on the subscriber at Jewett City or on Samuel Prentis at Stonington, and get the dimensions as to length and quantity.

The subscriber is also in want of a good serviceable well broke Horse for the harness and saddle, worth 75 or 80 dollars.

SAMUEL BUTTON.

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

TO LET,

THE Store formerly occupied by Mr. Elisha Gallup, enquire of

H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

Norwich, Feb. 8th, 1830. 46

TO RENT,

Two convenient Dwelling Houses, nearly new, pleasantly situated in East Chelsea. Possession given first of April. For terms enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
ALBERT SMITH,
WM. D. RIPLEY.

Jan. 11, 1831. 42

FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. 1y21

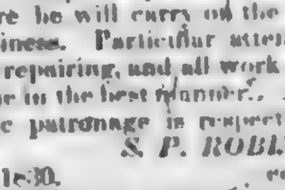
FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

CARRIAGE MAKING



THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

MUSSEY'S IMPROVED
CARRIAGE BOXES,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, Carriage Makers, have examined Mussey's improved Wagon Boxes, and without hesitation pronounce the improvement the best we have ever seen. We are confident they will save fifty per cent. of the cost of the common box in setting, besides they will be worth as much again to the owners of Carriages in which they are used. We, therefore, would advise all dealers in boxes for carts, wagons &c. to keep this kind for sale, if they can get them, in preference to any others, for we do not believe that any intelligent Carriage Maker will buy the common kind, if he can get the improved ones at a fair price.

Dudly Woodworth, Alfred Smith, J. W. Wentworth, *New London, Conn.*
E. Y. Waldo, *Norwich, Conn.*
James Brewster, *New Haven, Conn.*
W. R. Loomis, Elisha B. Pratt, *Hartford, Conn.*

N. B. The above mentioned boxes are manufactured by French & Hempsted, of New London, Conn. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, sole Agents for Norwich and vicinity.

Jan. 1, 1831 1y41

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OLD SABLE IRON,
STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Caspers, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. R. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

WANTED,

100 cords WOOD, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timber, good size for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

SUPPLEMENT
NORWICH COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1841.

[CORRESPONDENCE CONCLUDED.]

No. 4. Gen. Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

May, 30, 1830.

Sir: Your communication of the 29th inst. was handed me this morning just as I was going to church, and of course was not read until I returned.

I regret to find that you have entirely mistaken my note of the 13th inst. There is no part of it which calls in question either your conduct or your motives in the case alluded to. Motives are to be inferred from actions, and judged of by our God. It had been intimated to me many years ago, that it was you, and not Mr. Crawford, who had been secretly endeavoring to destroy my reputation. These insinuations I indignantly repelled, upon the ground that you, in all your letters to me, professed to be my personal friend, approved entirely my conduct in relation to the Seminole campaign. I had too exalted an opinion of your honor and frankness, to believe for one moment that you could be capable of such deception. Under the influence of these friendly feelings, (which I always entertained for you) when I was presented with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, with that frankness which ever has, and I hope ever will characterize my conduct, I considered it due to you, and the friendly relations which had always existed between us, to lay it farther before you, and ask if the statements contained in that letter could be true. I repeat, I had a right to believe that you were my sincere friend, and, until now, never expected to have occasion to say of you, in the language of Cæsar, *Et tu Brute?* The evidence which has brought me to this conclusion is abundantly contained in your letter now before me. In your and Mr. Crawford's dispute I have no interest whatever; but it may become necessary for me hereafter, when I shall have more leisure, and the documents at hand, to place the subject in its proper light; to notice the historical facts and references in your communication, which will give a very different view of this subject.

It is due to myself, however, to state that the knowledge of the Executive documents and orders in my possession will show conclusively that I had authority for all I did, and that your explanation of my powers, as declared to Governor Gibbs, shows your own understanding of them. Your letter to me of the 29th, handed to-day, and now before me, is the first intimation to me that you ever entertained any other opinion or view of them.* Your conduct, words, actions, and letters, I have ever thought, show this. Understanding you now, no further communication with you on this subject is necessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

No. 5. Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

Steamboat Potomac, June 1, 1830.

Sir: Though you intimate, in your letter of yesterday, that no further communication with me is necessary on the subject to which it refers, I feel myself impelled to notice some of your remarks, lest my silence should be construed into an acquiescence in their truth or justness. I shall be as brief as possible.

You say that I have entirely mistaken your letter of the 13th May, in supposing that it questioned either my motives or conduct. I am aware that I have imputed to you no impeachment of my motives; but I certainly did understand that you had questioned the sincerity and frankness of my conduct; and I must add that your present letter, notwithstanding the most demonstrative proof which I had offered to the contrary, shows clearly that I understood you correctly, and of course was not, as you suppose mistaken.

I have no doubt that there are those who, actuated by enmity to me, and not friendship to you, have, in the most artful manner, for years intimated that I have been secretly endeavoring to injure you, however absurd the idea; but I must express my surprise that you should have permitted insinuations, on base as they are false, to operate on you, when every word, and act of mine gave to them the lie direct. I feel conscious that I have honorably and fully performed towards you every duty that friendship imposed, and this any imputation to the contrary is wholly unmerited.

You mistake in supposing that I have any dispute with Mr. Crawford. That he bears me ill will is certain; but whatever the bag of unkindness I ever had towards him has long since passed away, so much so, that, instead of returning his attacks on me, the line of conduct which I had prescribed to myself, was, to bear patiently and silently all that he might do or say, leaving it to time and truth to vindicate my conduct. If I have apparently departed from the rule which I had prescribed in this case; it was not because there was any disposition on my part to alter the line of my conduct; but when you interposed your name, by placing in my hands a copy of his letter, addressed to Mr Forsyth, I was compelled, by an act of yours, in order that my silence might not be interpreted into an acknowledgment of the truth of Mr. Crawford's statement, to correct his misstatements, and to expose the motives of enmity which actuated him, and which sought to use you as an instrument of its gratification.

You intimate, that, at some future time, when you may have more leisure, you will place the subject of this correspondence in a different light. I wish you to be assured, I feel every confidence, that, whenever you may be disposed to controvert the correctness of either my statement or my conduct in this affair, I shall be prepared on my part to maintain the truth of the one, and frankness, honor, and patriotism of the other, throughout this whole transaction.

That you honestly thought that your orders authorized you to do what you did, I have never questioned; but that you can show by any document, public or private, that they were intended to give you the authority which you assumed, or that any such construction was placed on them, at any time, by the Administration, or myself in particular, I believe to be impossible.

You remark that my letter of the 29th inst. is the first intimation you had that I had taken a different view from yourself of your orders. That you should conceive that you had no intimation before, is to me inconceivable. I had supposed that the instruction of Mr. Monroe, in his letter to you of the 20th October, 1818, with the intention that the different views taken by you and myself of the orders should be placed on the files of the Department, and my letter to you of the 13th April, 1828, covering a copy of my letter to Major Lee, in which I refer to the public documents, and private correspondence between you and Mr. Monroe, as containing the views taken of your orders, and the offer which I made to present my views more fully, if not given sufficiently explicit in the documents referred to, were at least an intimation that we differed in the construction of the orders; and I feel assured that neither "my conduct, words, actions, or letters," afford the slightest proof to the contrary.

The charge which you have made against me, of secret hostility and opposition, which, if true, would so vitally affect my character for sincerity and honor, and which has caused a rupture in our long continued friendship, has no other foundation but that of a difference between us in the construction of your orders—orders issued by myself, the interests of which I, of course, could not mistake, whatever may be their true construction in a military point of view, and the right and duty of interpreting which belonged especially to me, as the head of the War Department. The mere statement of these facts must give rise to a train of reflections, the expression of which I cannot suppress.

Your course, as I understand it, assumes for its basis that I, who, as Secretary of War, issued the orders, have some motive to conceal my construction of them, as if I had no right to form an opinion whether the officers to whom they were given had transcended them or not, while the officer was at perfect liberty to express and maintain his construction. My right, as Secretary of War, was at least as perfect as yours, as commanding officer, to judge of the true issues and limits of your orders; and I had no more motive to conceal my construction of them than you had to conceal yours. The idea of concealment never entered my conception; and to suppose it, is to suppose that I was utterly unworthy of the office which I occupied. Why should I conceal? I owed no responsibility to you; and if you were not afraid to place your construction on your orders, why should I be afraid to place mine? It was an affair of mere official duty, involving no question of private enmity or friendship, and I so treated it.

In conclusion, I must remark, that I had supposed that this mode of secrecy and frankness would be the last thing of which you would be brought against me. Coming from a quarter from which I had reason to expect far different treatment, and distress, as I know it to be, of the highest foundation, it could not fail to excite feelings too painful to be expressed, with a due regard to the official relations which I bear to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

No. 6. Mr Forsyth to Mr. Calhoun.

Georgetown Dist. of Columbia, May 31, 1830.

Sir: Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has since been communicated to you, the President has thought it just to permit me to read your answer of the 29th inst. to his letter enclosing it. Between you and the President, or between you and Mr. Crawford, or between you and the friends of Mr. Crawford, when spoken of in general, it is not my design to intervene. There can, however, circumstances in your letter, of a personal character, that require to be placed in their true light, as justice to you and to myself. As to the first, you complain that the interposition of the name of the President deprives you of important rights; claiming those to commence with "the right being placed in my hand, in presence of all the facts and circumstances connected with this affair." Sir, for aught I understand the person on which the President received information, there is no circumstance or fact within my knowledge that can throw any additional light upon it. Times is curiously no fact or circumstance within my knowledge, directly or collaterally connected with it, that is not at your service.

If desirable to you, you shall be furnished with a copy of my letter (a copy of it is in the President's hands) referred to in Mr. C.'s letter to me, and with the name of the gentleman to whom it was written, known also to the President. I cannot promise a copy of the letter from Savannah, to which my first was an answer, as I am not sure that it is in being; if it is, and can be found on my return to Georgia, you can have a copy of it. Having thus offered justice, according to your view of it, you will not be surprised that I should expect justice in return—Your answer to the President seems to be founded upon the presumption that there is some conspiracy secretly at work to do injury to your character, and to destroy your political consequence. With this presumption I have no concern; but the circumstances under which my name is introduced by you render it proper that I should be distinctly informed if this charge of conspiracy against you is intended to apply to me.

In justice to Mr C., and for his use, I shall apply to the President for a copy of your letter of the 29th inst. If you have any objection, you will state it. I shall take it for granted that you acquiesce, unless otherwise informed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. *John C. Calhoun.*

No. 7. Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Forsyth.

Steamboat Potomac, 1st June 1830.

Sir: I have just received your letter of the 31st ultimo, which was handed me by Mr. Archer. It gives me the first intimation that I have had, that the President applied to you to obtain information of what took place in the cabinet of Mr Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign; and, of course, as I suppose, that you were acting for him, and not for yourself, in your correspondence with Mr. Crawford. Neither the copy of his letter sent with Mr. Crawford. Neither the copy of his letter to you, placed in my hands by the President, nor his note covering the copy, gave me the slightest intimation of this fact; but, on the contrary, I had a right to presume, from Mr. Crawford giving you authority to show me his letter, that the correspondence originated with you of your own control, and with yourself, and was under your entire control, and not, as I now infer, "at the request of the President, and for his use." The view in which I regarded the correspondence, and which I was justified in so doing, judging by the facts before me, fully explains my remarks in my letter to the President, so far as you were concerned with them.

In the direction which this affair has taken, it is not for me to determine whether you ought to furnish me any information, or what it ought to be. Had I supposed, that, under the circumstances in which I was placed, such a right belonged to me, I would have claimed it previously to my answer to the President's letter, so as to have had the advantage, before I made my reply, of whatever light might be furnished from the course I thereon indicated. That there are those who intend this affair shall operate against me politically by causing a rupture between myself and the President, and thereby affect, if possible, my standing with the nation, I cannot doubt, for reasons which I have stated in my answer to the President; but I must be permitted to express my surprise that you should suppose that my *friends* comprehended you, when they exclusively referred to those whose names did not appear in the transaction, and consequently excluded you.

My answer to the President is his property, and not mine; and consequently it belongs to him, and not to me, to determine to whom he shall, or shall not, give copies. I am, very respectfully, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. *John Forsyth.*

No. 8. Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

Pendleton, June 22, 1830.

Sir: I embrace the first leisure moment since my return home to enclose to you a copy of a letter from Mr Forsyth, the original of which was handed to me on my passage from Washington to Norfolk, on board the steamboat, and also a copy of my answer.

You will learn, by a perusal of Mr. Forsyth's letter, that it refers to the correspondence between us, and that it places the subject of that correspondence in a light in some respects different from what I had previously regarded it. I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr Crawford's letter to Mr Forsyth had been placed by the latter in your hands without any previous act or agency on your part; but by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in the affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the cabinet of Mr Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign; and I infer, as the information could be obtained only from some one of the members of the cabinet, and as Mr. Forsyth was not one, and, as far as I am informed, not particularly intimate with any of its members, except Mr. Crawford, that the object of your request was to obtain the information through Mr. Forsyth from Mr Crawford, and that, consequently, in writing to him, and in placing the copy of his letter in your hands, he can be regarded in no other light but that of your agent.

Under this new aspect of this affair, I conceive that I have a right to claim of you to be put in possession of all the additional information which I might fairly have demanded of Mr Forsyth, had the correspondence been originally between him and myself, on the supposition on which I acted previously to the receipt of his letter. He avows himself ready, if desired by me, to furnish me with the additional information; but a sense of propriety would not permit me to make the request of him. Considered as your agent in this affair, it is not *for me* to make the request of information of him. What additional information I conceive myself to be entitled to, my letter to you of the 29th May will sufficiently indicate. A part of the information, it seems from Mr. Forsyth's letter, is already in your possession, and there can be no doubt but the whole would be furnished at your request.

I make this application solely from the desire of obtaining the means of enabling me to unravel this mysterious affair. Facts and circumstances, light of themselves, may, when viewed in connexion, afford important light as to the origin and object of what I firmly believe to be a base political intrigue, got up by those who regard your reputation and the public interest much less than their own personal advancement.

I must remark, in conclusion, that the letter of Mr. Forsyth affords to my mind conclusive proof that the insinuations to my prejudice, to which you refer in your letter of the 20th ultimo, and which you seem to think made no impression on your mind, have not been without their intended effect. On no other supposition can I explain the fact, that, without giving me any intimation of the step, you should apply for information, as to my course in the cabinet, to one whom you knew to be so hostile to me as Mr. Crawford is, & who could not, as you know, make the disclosure consistently with the principles of honor and fidelity, when my previous correspondence with you ought to have satisfied you that I was prepared to give you, frankly and fully, any information which you might desire, in relation to my course on the occasion.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To President *Jackson.*

No. 9. General Jackson to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, June 7, 1830.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 2d instant, enclosing a copy of your letter to Mr. Calhoun of the 31st ultimo, and his reply thereto, all of which I have duly noted.

You have requested a copy of Mr. Calhoun's letter to me of the 29th of May last, for the purpose of its being shown to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Calhoun in his reply to you, does not comment, nor yet object, to your being furnished with a copy, but refers the matter to my discretion.

A copy of the original letter of Mr Crawford to you having been submitted to me, it occurred as being proper and correct that you should be apprised of Mr. Calhoun's answer, and therefore it was shown to you. I cannot, on reflection, perceive any impropriety in according to you the request you have made, particularly as on your referring this matter to Mr. Calhoun, he does not object. I accordingly send it, with this injunction, that it be used for no other purpose, but the one you have stated, to be shown to Mr. Crawford.

In the letter which you addressed to Mr. Calhoun, you state as follows, to wit: "Having at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr Crawford," &c. &c. This is construed by Mr. Calhoun into a declaration that I requested you to furnish me with the information. I am satisfied it was not by you so intended, and I would be glad you would so explain it to him. I never conversed with you upon that subject previous to the time when you sent me Mr. Crawford's letter. The facts are these: I had been informed that Mr. Crawford had made a statement concerning this business, which had come to the knowledge of Col. James A. Hamilton, of New York. On meeting with Col. Hamilton, I inquired of him, and received for answer that he had, but remarked that he did not think it proper to communicate without the consent of the writer. I answered, that being informed that the Marshal of this District, had, to a friend of mine, made a similar statement to that said to have been made by Mr Crawford, I would be glad to see Mr. Crawford's statement, and desired he would write and obtain his consent. My reasons were, that I had, from the uniform friendly professions of Mr. Calhoun, always believed him my friend in all the Seminole business; and I had a desire to know if in this I had been mistaken, and whether it was *possible* for Mr. Calhoun to have acted with such insincerity and duplicity towards me.

I have enclosed Mr Calhoun a copy of this letter:

And am, sir, with respectful regard,

Your *ever* obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. John Forsyth, Senator in Congress.

No. 9.—(Continued.) Mr Forsyth to General Jackson.

Augusta, June 17th, 1830.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th instant, and the copy papers enclosed with it. The papers will be shown to Mr. Crawford, and no other use made of them by me.

I did not intend to convey to Mr. Calhoun the idea that any personal communication ever took place between us prior to the date of Mr. Crawford's letter, relative to the occurrence in Mr. Monroe's cabinet on the question of the Seminole war. What I intended he should know, and I suppose will now understand, if I have inadvertently misled him is, that I did not volunteer to procure the information contained in Mr. Crawford's letter, but that it was obtained for your use, in compliance with your request. Major Hamilton requested me, in your name, to give you what I had previously given to him—Mr. Crawford's account of the transaction—With this request I complied, after having first obtained Mr. Crawford's consent, and received from him his correction of a mistake I had made in repeating his verbal statement.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the U. States.

Augusta, June 11, 1830.

Sir: Gen. Jackson having sent to you a copy of his letter to me of the 8th instant, it is proper that you should see the answer to it; you will find a copy on the opposite page.

I am, sir, with respect,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.

No. 9.—(Continued. General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, June 7, 1830.

Sir: On the 5th instant, I received a letter from Mr Forsyth, of the Senate, requesting a copy of your letter to me of the 29th of May last. I have not been able to perceive any objections to comply with his request. A copy of my letter to him on this subject, I have thought it proper, should be sent to you; it is therefore enclosed.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Vice President of the U. S.

No. 10. General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

HERMITAGE, June 19,* 1830.

Sir: Your letter of the 22d June last has just been received, via Washington City. I regret that mine to you of the 7th of May, covering a copy of one to Mr. Forsyth from me, of the same date, had not reached you, as it would have prevented you from falling into the gross errors you have, from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, and would have informed you that I had no conversation or communication with Mr. Forsyth on the subject alluded to, before the receipt of the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, which I so promptly laid before you. To correct the errors into which the inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter have led you, I herewith again enclose you a copy of my letter to Mr. Forsyth of the 7th of May, and his answer thereto of the 17th June last, which I received on the 8th instant, and I have to regret that any interruption of the mail prevented your receipt of mine of the 7th of May, which was mailed the same time mine to Mr. Forsyth was.

Mr. Forsyth having promised, in his letter to me of the 17th June, that he would explain, and by letter correct you in the unjust and unfounded inferences which you had drawn from his letter; and I must add here, for your information, that, if I understood your other allusions, they are as equally unfounded. I have never heard it even intimated, except in your letter, that the individual to whom I suppose you allude, had the slightest knowledge on the subject, or the most remote agency in the matter. In conclusion, I repeat, I have always met the intimations of your having made before the cabinet, in secret council, against me, injurious movements, with flat and positive denial, and brought into view, by way of rebutter, your uniform and full approval of my whole conduct, on the Seminole campaign, so far as I, or any of my friends, had heard you on the subject, and the high character you sustained for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things, was entirely opposed to the secret, uncandid, and unmanly course ascribed to you by those intimations, and I banished from my mind what I conceived to be unjust imputations upon your honor, by ascribing duplicity to you, and never, until after the intimations were communicated to me of the suggestions of the Marshal, as stated in my letter to Mr. Forsyth, a copy of which was enclosed to you. It was then that I had a desire to see the statement said to have been made by Mr. Crawford; and, when information [informed] by Colonel Hamilton, that such statements had been seen in writing, that I made the request to see it, with the object of laying it before you, which I then supposed would meet your prompt and positive negative. But I regret that instead of a negative, which I had a right to expect, I had the pognent mortification to see in your letter an admission of its truth. Understanding the matter now, I feel no interest in this altercation, and leave you and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle the affair in your own way, and now close this correspondence for ever.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Vice President U. S.

* Intended probably for the 19th July.

No. 11. Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

Fort Hill, 25th Aug. 1830.

Sir: I received on the 6th instant, your letter dated the 19th June, but which, I suppose, was intended for the 19th July, with its enclosures. On the 24th of June I received the note of Mr. Forsyth, covering a copy of his letter to you of the 17th same month: but, owing to some delay in the conveyance, for which I am unable to account, I did not receive your letter of the 7th of June, covering a copy of your letter to Mr. Forsyth, till the 14th July.

You regret that I did not receive your letter of the 7th June before I wrote mine of the 28th of the same month, on the ground, to use your own language, that it would have prevented me "from falling into the gross errors you have, from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me." You cannot more sincerely regret than I do, that any delay in the mail deprived me of the advantage of the statement in your letter to Mr. Forsyth, seeing that you deemed it material to a correct understanding of the facts; but I must say, after a careful perusal of your letter to him, as well as yours to myself, I am utterly at a loss to perceive the "gross errors" of which you accuse me. As far as I can understand you, they seem to consist in the supposition that I inferred from Mr. Forsyth's letter, that you applied to him personally to obtain the information from Mr. Crawford, of what took place in the cabinet on the Seminole question; whereas, in fact, you applied not to him, but to Mr. James Hamilton, of New York; and that it was he, and not you, who applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information. If there be a difference in principle between the two statements, I can only say that I am not responsible for it. The charge of "error" ought to be made against Mr. Forsyth, and not me. His words are, "Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy, (except the omission of a name,) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has since been communicated to you," &c. &c. Now, sir, if I had inferred from these words, as you suppose I did, that you had personally applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information for you, I would have done no more than what I fairly might without the imputation of "gross errors." But I have made no such inference; on the contrary, I have used almost the very words of Mr. Forsyth. My language is, "I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth had been placed by the latter in your hands, without any previous act or agency on your part; but, by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in this affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the cabinet of Mr Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign." In my letter to Mr. Forsyth I use almost verbatim the same language. As far as I am capable of understanding the force of words, my language does not vary in the smallest degree, in its sense, from that used by Mr. Forsyth in his letter to me, and most certainly does not more strongly imply than his does that you applied to him for the information. But, suppose I had fallen into the "gross errors" of inferring from Mr. Forsyth's letter that you had personally applied to him, whom, in fact, it was not you, but your agent, Jas. Hamilton, of New York, who applied for you, in your name, as Mr. Forsyth informed you in his letter of 17th June, it requires more penetration than I possess to discover how the difference can, in the slightest degree, affect the only material question, whether he acted as a mere volunteer, or as your agent. Mr. Forsyth himself decided this question. He tells you expressly, that he did not act as a volunteer, and it is on the ground that he acted for you, and not for himself, that I claimed of you to be put in possession of certain facts connected with the subject of our correspondence, which were in the possession of Mr. Forsyth, and which I deemed important to the full developement of this affair; but, instead of complying with so reasonable a request, you reply, not by denying the justice of the request, nor that he acted for you and not for himself, but by accusing me of "gross errors;" an assumption on your part at once gratuitous and immaterial, that I had inferred that you had applied to Mr. Forsyth personally, when, in fact, the application had been made for you, in your own name, by Mr. Hamilton. I must say, that I cannot see in your statement the least excuse for withholding from me the information requested; and I am constrained to add, that I have looked in vain in the course which you have pursued for the evidence of that frankness which you assured me, in submitting the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to me, has ever characterized your conduct towards those with whom you had been in habits of friendship. As connected with this point, let me call your attention to a fact which has not been explained, though in my opinion it ought to be. It now appears that when Mr. Forsyth placed the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in your hands, he also *placed with it* a copy of his letter referred to by Mr. Crawford. Why was it that a copy of this letter of Mr. Forsyth did not accompany Mr. Crawford's, when you placed a copy of the letter in my hands? Calling upon me in the spirit of frankness and friendship, as you said to read me you did, I had a right to infer that every document connected with the charge, and in your possession, calculated to afford light, would be placed in my possession; and such, in fact, was my impression, but which I now find to be erroneous. It is with regret that I feel myself bound to state, that Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the subsequent correspondence, has given an aspect to the affair very different from what I received from your first letter.

You have stated some suggestions of the Marshal of the District, which were communicated to you, as the reason why you have agitated this old affair at this time. You have not stated what they were, *to whom made*, or by whom *communicated*, which, of course, leaves me in the dark as to their nature or character. But whatever they may be, the course you adopted, considering the friendly relation which I had reason to suppose existed between us, is well calculated to excite surprise. Instead of applying to the Marshal, in order to ascertain what he did say, and from whom he derived his information, and then submitting his statement to me, which course friendship, and the high opinion which you say you entertained for my character, "for fair, open and honorable conduct in all things," manifestly dictated, you applied for information, as to my conduct, to the man who you knew felt towards me (the strongest enmity. I wish not to be understood that you had mere general information of his ill-will towards me—your information was of the most specific character, and was of such a nature as ought to have made you distrust any statement of his, calculated to affect my reputation.

Knowing the political machinations that were carrying on against me, and wishing to place me on my guard, a friend of mine placed in my hands, some time since, a copy of a letter written by Mr. Crawford to a Nashville correspondent of his, in 1827. It constitutes one of the many means resorted to in order to excite your suspicion against me. In it Mr. Crawford makes an abusive attack on me; but, not content with thus assailing my character in the dark, he offers to bring into market the influence which Georgia might have on the presidential election, as a means whereby to depress my political prospects. To avoid the possibility of mistakes, I will give extracts from the letter itself, in full confirmation of what I have stated.

Speaking of the presidential election, Mr. Crawford says that, "the only difficulty that the State [Georgia] has upon this subject, [your election] is, that, *if Jackson should be elected*, Calhoun will come into power."

Again:

"If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefitted by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please."

That the letter was clearly intended for your inspection, cannot be doubted. The authority to his correspondent to *make what use he pleased*, and to *show it to whom he pleased*, with the nature of the information sought, whether I was to be benefitted by your election, which *could only be derived from yourself*, leaves no doubt on that point; and I am accordingly informed that you saw the letter.

A proposition of the kind at that particular period, when the presidential election was most doubtful, and most warmly contested, needs no comment as to its object. To say nothing of its moral and political character, stronger proof could not be offered of the deepest enmity towards me on the part of the writer, which at least ought to have placed you on your guard against all attacks on me from that quarter.—The letter will not be denied; but if, contrary to expectation, it should, I stand ready, by highly respectable authority, to maintain its authenticity.

You well know the disinterested, open, and fearless course which myself and my friends were pursuing at this very period, and the weight of enmity which it drew down upon us from your opponents. Little did I then suspect that those secret machinations were carrying on against me at Nashville, or that such propositions could be ventured to be made to you, or, if ventured, without being instantly disclosed to me. Of this, however, I complain not, nor do I intend to recriminate; but I must repeat the expression of my surprise that you should apply to an individual who you knew, from such decisive proof, to be actuated by the most inveterate hostility towards me, for information of my course in Mr. Monroe's cabinet. It affords to my mind conclusive proof that you had permitted your feelings to be alienated by the artful movements of those who have made you the victim of their intrigue long before the commencement of this correspondence.

Instead of furnishing me with the information which I claimed in order to a full understanding of this extraordinary affair, and which you could not justly withhold, you kindly undertake to excuse the individual to whom you supposed some allusion of mine to be made. I know not to whom you refer. I made no allusion to any one particular individual. But, be that as it may, you must excuse me if, on subjects that concern me, I should prefer my judgment to yours, and, of course, if I should not be satisfied with your opinion, as a substitute for the facts by which I might be able to form my own.

After I had so fully demonstrated the candor & sincerity with which I have acted throughout this affair, I did not suppose you would reiterate your former charges; but having done so, it only remains for me to repeat, in the most positive manner, the contradiction. I never for a moment disguised my sentiment on this or any other political subject. Why should I in this instance? I had violated no duty—no rule of honor, nor obligation of friendship. I did your motives full justice in every stage of the cabinet deliberation, and, after a full investigation, I entirely approved and heartily supported the final decision. In this course I was guided, it is true, not by feelings of friendship, but solely by a sense of duty. When our country is concerned, there ought to be round neither for friendship nor enmity.

You conclude your letter by saying that you understand the matter now, that you feel no interest in this altercation, and that you would leave me and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle this affair in my own way, and that you now close the correspondence for ever.

It is not for me to object to the manner you may wish to close the correspondence on your part. On my part, I have no desire to prolong it. The spectacle of the first and second officers of the great Republic engaged in a correspondence of this nature has no attraction for me at any time, and is very far from being agreeable at this critical juncture of our affairs. My consolation is that it was not of my seeking, and, as I am not responsible for its commencement, I feel no disposition to incur any responsibility for its continuance. Forced into it, to repel unjust and base imputations upon my character, I could not retire in honor while they continued to be reiterated.

Having now fully vindicated my conduct, I will conclude the correspondence also, with a single remark, that I too well know what is due to my rights and self-respect in this unpleasant affair, to permit myself to be diverted into an altercation with Mr. Crawford, or any other individual, whom you may chose to consider as concerned in this affair.*

J. C. CALHOUN.

President Jackson.

* Mr. Crawford attempted to open a correspondence with me on this subject. I returned his letter, declining all correspondence with him, except through Gen. Jackson. See Appendix G.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the Private Correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson, on the Seminole Affair, referred to in the letter of the 29th May.

A.

Mr. Monroe to General Jackson.

WASHINGTON, JULY 19, 1818.

Dear sir: I received, lately, your letter of June 3d, by Mr. Hambly, at my farm in Loudon, to which I had retired to await your report, and the return of our commissioners from Buenos Ayres. In reply to your letter, I shall express myself with the freedom and candor which I have invariably used in my communications with you. I shall withhold nothing in regard to your attack of the Spanish posts, and occupancy of them, particularly Pensacola, which you ought to know, it being an occurrence of the most delicate and interesting nature, and which, without a circumspect and cautious policy, looking to all the objects which claim attention, may produce the most serious and unfavorable consequences. It is by a knowledge of all the circumstances, and a comprehensive view of the whole subject, that the danger to which this measure is exposed may be avoided, and all the good which you have contemplated by it, in I trust, be fully realized.

In calling you into active service against the Seminoles, and communicating to you the orders which had been given just before to Gen. Gaines, the views and intentions of the Government were fully disclosed in respect to the operations in Florida. In transcending the limit prescribed by those orders, you acted on your own responsibility, on facts and circumstances which were unknown to the Government when the orders were given, many of which, indeed, occurred afterwards, and which you thought imposed on you the measure, as an act of patriotism, essential to the honor and interests of your country.

The United States stand justified in ordering their troops into Florida in pursuit of their enemy. They have this right by the law of Nations, if the Seminoles were inhabitants of a another country, and had entered Florida to elude our pursuit. Being inhabitants of Florida with a species of sovereignty over that part of the territory, and a right to the soil, our right to give such an order is the more complete and unquestionable. It is not an act of hostility to Spain. It is the less so, because her Government is bound by treaty to restrain by force of arms, if necessary, the Indians there from committing hostilities against the United States.

But an order by the Government to attack a Spanish post would assume another character.—It would authorize war, to which, by the principles of our constitution, the Executive is incompetent. I am aware that cases may occur, where the commanding general, acting on his own responsibility, may with safety pass this limit, and with essential advantage to his country. The officers and troops of the neutral power forget the obligations incident to their neutral character; they stimulated the enemy to make war; they furnished them with arms and munitions of war to carry it on; they take an active part in other respects in their favor; they afford them an asylum on their retreat. The general obtaining victory pursues them to this post, the gates of which are shut against him; he attacks and carries it, and rests on those acts for his justification. The affair is then brought before his Government by the power whose post has been thus attacked and carried. If the Government whose officer made the attack had given an order for it, the officer would have no merit in it. He exercised no discretion, nor did he act on his own responsibility. The merit of the service, if there be any in it, would not be his. This is the ground on which the occurrences rests, as to his part. I will now look to the future.

The foreign Government demands—was this your act? or did you authorize it? I did not: it was the act of the general. He performed it for reasons deemed sufficient himself, and on his own responsibility. I demand, then, the surrender of the posts, and his punishment. The evidence justifying the conduct of the American general, and proving the misconduct of those officers, will be embodied, to be laid before the sovereign, as the ground on which their punishment will be expected.

If the Executive refused to evacuate the posts, especially Pensacola, it would amount to a declaration of war, to which it is incompetent. It would be accused with usurping the authority of Congress, and giving a deep and fatal wound to the constitution. By charging the offence on the officers of Spain, we take the ground which you have presented, and we look to you to support it. You must aid in procuring the documents necessary for this purpose. Those which you sent by Mr. Hambly were prepared in too much haste, and do not, I am satisfied, do justice to the cause. This must be attended to without delay.

Should we hold the posts, it is impossible to calculate all the consequences likely to result from it. It is not improbable that war would immediately follow. Spain would be stimulated to declare it; and, once declared, the adventurers of Britain and other countries would, under the Spanish flag, privateer on our commerce.—The immense revenue which we now receive would be much diminished, as would be the profits of our valuable productions. The war would probably soon become general; and we do not foresee that we should have a single power in Europe on our side. Why risk these consequences? The events which have occurred in both the Floridas show the incompetency of Spain to maintain her authority; and the progress of the revolutions in South America will require all her forces there. There is much reason to presume that this act will furnish a strong inducement to Spain to cede the territory, provided we do not wound too deeply her pride by holding it. If we hold the posts, her government cannot treat with honor, which by withdrawing the troops, we afford her an opportunity to do. The manner in which we propose to act, will exculpate you from censure, and promise to obtain all the advantages which you contemplated from the measure, and possibly very soon. From a different course no advantage would be likely to result, and there would be great danger of extensive and serious injuries.

I shall communicate to you, in the confidence in which I write this letter, a copy of the answer which will be given to the Spanish minister, that you may see distinctly the ground on which we rest, in the expectation that you will give it all the support in your power. The answer will be drawn on a view, and with attention to the general interests of our country, and its relations with other powers.

A charge, no doubt, will be made of a breach of the constitution; and, to such a charge, the public feeling will be alive. It will be said that you have taken all the power into your own hands, not from the Executive alone, but Congress. The distinction which I have made above, between the act of the Government, refutes that charge. This act, as to the General, will be right, if the facts on which he rests made it a measure of necessity, and they be well proved. There is no war, or breach of the Constitution, unless the Government should refuse to give up the posts; in which event, should Spain embargo our vessels, and war follow, the charge of such breach would be laid against the Government with great force. The last imputation to which I would consent justly to expose myself, is that of infringing a Constitution, to the support of which, on pure principles, my public life has been devoted. In this sentiment, I am satisfied, you fully concur.

Your letters to the department were written in haste, under the pressure of fatigue and infirmity, in a spirit of conscious rectitude; and, in consequence, with less attention to some parts of their contents than would otherwise have been bestowed on them. The passage to which I particularly allude from memory, for I have not the letter before me, is that in which you speak of incompetency of an imaginary boundary to protect us against the enemy, being the ground on which you bottom all your measures. This is liable to the imputation that you took the Spanish posts for that reason, as a measure of expedience, and not on account of the misconduct of the Spanish officers. The effect of this and such passages, besides other objections to them, would be to invalidate the ground on which you stand, and furnish weapons to adversaries who would be glad to seize them. If you think proper to authorise the Secretary, or myself, to correct those passages, it will be done with care, though, should you have copies, as I presume you have, you had better do it yourself.

The policy of Europe, respecting South America is not yet settled. A congress of all the allied powers is to be held this year, (November is spoken of) to decide that question. England proposes to restore the colonies to Spain, with free trade and colonial governments. Russia is less favorable as are all others. We have a Russian document, written by order of the Emperor, as the basis of instructions to his ministers at the several courts, speaking of the British proposition favorably, but stating that it must be considered and decided on by the allies, and the result published, to produce a moral effect on the colonies, on the failure of which, force is spoken of. The settlement of the dispute between Spain and Portugal is made a preliminary. We partake in no councils whose object is not their complete independence. Intimations have been given us that Spain is not unwilling, and is even preparing for war with the United States, in the hope of making it general, and uniting Europe against us and her colonies, on the principle that she has no hope of saving them. Her pertinacious refusal to cede the Floridas to us heretofore, though evidently their interest to do it, gives some coloring to the suggestions.—If we engage in a war, it is of the greatest importance that our people be united, and with that view, that Spain commence it; and, above all, that the Government be free from the the charge of committing a breach of the Constitution.

I hope that you have recovered your health. You see that the state of the world is unsettled, and that any future movement is likely to be directed against us. There may be very important occasions for your services, which will be relied on. You must have the object in view, and be prepared to render them.

II.

Gen. Andrew Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

Nashville, August 19, 1818.

Sir: Your letter of the 19th July, approving me of the course to be pursued in relation to the Floridas, has been received. In a future communication, it is my intention to submit my views of all the questions springing from the subject, with the fulness and candor which the importance of the topic, and the part I have acted in it, demand. At present, I will confine myself to the consideration of a part of your letter, which has a particular bearing on myself, and which seems to have originated in a misconception of the import of the order under which I have commenced the Seminole campaign. In making this examination, I will make use of all the freedom which is courted by your letter, and which I deem necessary to afford you a clear view of the construction which was given to the order, and the motives under which I proceeded to execute its intentions.

It is stated in the second paragraph of your letter, that I *transcended the limits of my order*, and that I *acted on

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MARCH 2, 1831.

There never was a time in this country when principles of such vital importance were at stake. The very fundamental doctrines of the Constitution are now in jeopardy, and principles boldly and openly and extensively avowed, which would deprive us of the benefits of a national government, and throw us back into a feeble and distracted confederacy. The course of the present administration has been calculated to encourage not only the wild schemes of reckless and unprincipled men, but the concealed and crafty policy of 'hoodwinked' and designing men, more dangerous, because more cunning politicians.

We wish to raise no cry of idle alarm. We believe our government able to withstand much of direct and open attack and concealed practices. We do not suppose that the removal of a collector or a postmaster will destroy the Constitution. But to every reflecting man there is in the present prospect of our country, cause for serious alarm. It is a time which requires not merely the zeal and energy of young and active men, but the counsel and efforts of the grave and sober and substantial portion of the community. We pass by the dangerous principles which led to the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency—the rewarding military service, without regard to character or competency at such a price—we leave untouched the incapacity of Gen. Jackson, and the abuses which have undeniably crept into every department of the government. Acts of mismanagement in any of the departments or in the appointment of foreign ministers are sufficiently numerous and censurable. But we place this matter upon higher ground—the misconduct of the President and his ministers, foreign and domestic, in the defective exercise of constitutional power, however great and worthy of punishment, are of minor importance when compared with the *fundamental principles* of our government which are hazarded by the course of the Administration. In the language of the excellent address to the electors of this State, "they are smiling on the nullifiers of the South, and talking of State Sovereignty, when the spirit of disunion is abroad." They have formed a settled purpose to level with the dust the fair fabric of our Constitution. They have disregarded solemn treaties with the aborigines of the country. They would paralize the industry of our citizens, and instead of affording protection bring ruin upon them. They oppose that system of Internal Improvement, the great purpose and tendency of which is to unite remote sections of our government by a common interest and kinder feeling into a firm and more cordial union.—They adopt a system of rewarding newspaper editors and buying up the press, stifling discussion, and corrupting the sentinels at their posts, and bribing the watchmen set to guard our liberties. They punish a *freeman* for his vote, and make "attachment to the name of an individual the sole passport to public confidence." In fine, claiming to be the exclusive democratic party, they have abandoned its first principles and run to the opposite extreme.

We think these principles are ruinous and *fatal* to our free government, and unless speedily checked, would soon leave us with the most corrupt government on earth, and in a brief season destroy the republic. We have, we believe, not overstated this matter, nor endeavored to swell the subject into undue importance—and it becomes every man, aside from personal preferences and local feelings, seriously to inquire what is to be done in this crisis of our national affairs. It is a matter of serious personal duty for every man to take some part when questions of this vital character are at issue. If it is true that the character of our present Rulers and their acts have brought us to this perilous crisis in our affairs, it is the plain and serious duty of every man who loves his country to use his influence to correct this evil. By the activity of the Administration party in this State—by their deceptive professions of a desire to remain the republicans, they might from an inconsiderable minority, if without opposition, have obtained the ascendancy in the State. But the people are now fully awake, and we hope in our national and state legislatures, to see only such as are *firmly* and unequivocally attached to those great principles, on which the prosperity, the very safety of our country depends, and in favor of that man for our Chief Magistrate whose attachment to these principles has never been questioned.

Mr. Calhoun and the President.—We referred last week to this interesting and important correspondence.—It is rendered peculiarly so from the high stations of the parties, their political relations and their former personal friendship. At much expense and labor, we lay it before our readers entire this week, as it is not of a nature which can well be dealt out by piece-meal. Since, however, the appearance of this correspondence, a letter of Mr. Crawford has been published, in vindication of himself and in attack upon Mr Calhoun—also, a communication by Mr. James A. Hamilton, explaining the part which he took in this transaction—and by way of bringing the matter fairly at issue, the "United States Telegraph" and the "Globe," a new paper recently established at Washington under the auspices of Mr. Van Buren and the President, have taken sides. The former vindicating Mr. Calhoun, and the latter attacking him and defending the President. Of these documents the letter of Mr Crawford is by far the most extraordinary. It is painfully evident that disease or some other cause, must have weakened his mind, for a more undignified and abusive letter—gross, vulgar abuse—we have never seen from any gentleman of decent education. He succeeds in proving nothing against Mr. Calhoun, nor disproving any one of the charges made against him by Mr. Calhoun. He only reiterates, in every paragraph, charges of falsehood, and abounds in epithets of low abuse which would disgrace the columns of any newspaper.—From Mr. Hamilton's letter, if strictly true, and Mr C's letter which is extracted seems to confirm it, Mr. Calhoun does not come forth as clear. From that letter and correspondence it would appear that Mr. Calhoun denied that the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson was discussed or thought of in Mr. Monroe's cabinet. The following is the language as given by Mr. Hamilton:—"When we met, I asked Mr. Calhoun" whether, at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?" To which he replied—"Never; such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed. The only point before the cabinet was the answer that was to be given to the Spanish government." Subsequently Mr. H. wishing to use the statement of Mr. Calhoun, writes him a letter, stating the conversation which had taken place between them, as he understood it, and asking for Mr C's confirmation of his version of it. Mr Calhoun's reply seems to confirm this aspect of matters, but requests that the information should only be used to resist vague rumor by a direct contradiction, and not for the particular object for which Mr. Hamilton asks it. As there was no injunction of secrecy at the time of the conversation between Mr H. and Mr. Calhoun, he feels himself authorised to disregard his subsequent request, and publish the whole. It would seem from this communication that Mr. Calhoun was disposed to have it believed that he was in favor of Gen. Jackson in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, and that no one proposed to arrest or in any way punish him. There should not seem to have been that open, frank and manly course, that fearless avowal of his sentiments which was to be expected from the nature of his correspondence with Gen. Jackson.

The Globe and Telegraph take diametrically opposite sides of the controversy. The former thinking it passing strange that a man who has been attacked privately should vindicate himself publicly—and the latter, defending Mr. Calhoun throughout, considers his vindication triumphant and necessary, from the plots which have been and are on foot to injure him, of which Mr. Van Buren is at the head. Mr. Crawford's letter and the letter of Mr. Hamilton shall be given next

We are indebted to an extra of the American Mercury for the following account of the State meeting at Hartford. From the character of the persons appointed to attend that convention we anticipated much—for as far as we can learn a more respectable body of men have seldom assembled at any political meeting in this State. In the result we are highly gratified, both as to the nominations to office and with the principles prominently brought forward. We need not say that those nominated were brought forward as being thorough-going friends of the American System and Henry Clay. Mr. Peters is a known and decided friend of those principles and of the election of Mr. Clay, and he is re-nominated. Mr. Edwards was believed to be otherwise, from indications of a very satisfying character, and he was, we understand by common and almost universal consent, dropped. The other officers nominated we believe entertain similar views, as to the measures and men.—With all our respect for the convention, if they should have been mistaken, if any one of the candidates should be found of contrary sentiments, we shall surely use our feeble efforts against his election.

The address was reported by Abraham Bishop, Esq. chairman of the committee for that purpose, and is understood to have been drafted by that gentleman. It is decidedly the best political address we have seen for years, and possesses just those qualities so extremely difficult to unite. It is brief and yet embraces every important point. It is plain and comprehensive, and handsomely expressed. There is nothing superfluous and yet perfectly complete. It is worthy of being preserved as showing the important differences which subsist between the opponents and the friends of the present administration.

We have no doubt, at the approaching election, of the success of this ticket. But we want something more—we hope to see the Jackson party, its hangers-on, footmen and all, put down at the election, by the vote of freemen. A bare majority would be defeat. We hope to see an overwhelming vote.

Republican Convention.

At a meeting of Delegates from various parts of the State of Connecticut, friendly to the American System and to the election of HENRY CLAY to the next Presidency of the United States, holden at Hartford, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1831.—

The meeting was called to order by John Russ, Esq. of Hartford, and on motion of Abraham Bishop, Esq. Hon *Roger Huntington* was appointed President, and *Romeo Lowrey*, and *John A. Rockwell*, Esqrs. Secretaries.

Resolved, That Abraham Bishop, Joseph Trumbull, Henry Wolcott, Charles Tainter, William C. Gilman, John R. Watrous and Samuel Green, be a Committee to draft and report an Address, and such Resolutions for the consideration of this meeting, as they may deem expedient and proper to be adopted regarding the aspect of our National and State concerns.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of seventeen members, be appointed to select a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and Secretary, for the ensuing year, and also to select suitable candidates to represent this State in the next Congress of the United States, and report the same to this meeting for their consideration.

The Committee recommended the nomination of the following gentlemen as candidates for the respective offices at the election in April next—which said report was unanimously approved and accepted by the Convention

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN S. PETERS.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
ORANGE MERWIN.
For Treasurer,
ISAAC SPENCER.
For Secretary,
THOMAS DAY.
For Members of Congress.
NOYES BARBER, WM. W. ELLSWORTH, JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON, RALPH I. INGERSOLL, WM. L. STORRS, EBENEZER YOUNG

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is highly important to the interests of our Common Country that a National Convention to be composed of delegates from the several States, equal in number to their Electoral vote, should be held for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the next Presidency—we therefore recommend that said Convention be held at Baltimore on the second Wednesday of December next.

Resolved, That Joseph Trumbull, Calvin Willey, Charles Hawley, John A. Rockwell, Roger Tainter, Daniel B. Brinsmade, Dennis Kimberly, and Ebenezer Jackson, Jr., be and they are hereby appointed Delegates to attend said Convention whenever the same shall be held.

Resolved, That Messrs John Russ, Jared Griswold, Jesse Savage, O. D. Cook, Jr., and Henry Kilbourn, be a Central State Committee.

The following persons were appointed as Corresponding County Committees for the several Counties, viz:—

For Hartford County.—John Russ, Jeremy Hoadley, Jesse Savage, O. D. Cook, Jr., Jared Griswold.
For New-Haven County.—Wm. R. Hinsdale, Jason Ives, John A. Foot, Frederick Lee.
For Middlesex County.—Henry Wolcott.
For Litchfield County.—Orange Lewis, Leonard Goodwin, Elias Harrison.
For New-London County.—Roger Huntington, Samuel Green, Abel T. Sizer.
For Windham County.—Daniel P. Tyler.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported unanimously the following Resolutions and Address, which were adopted viz:—

Resolved, That we deem it no less the duty than the privilege of *freemen* to deliberate upon the affairs of their common Country, and unite in all proper efforts to elect for their rulers such men as are honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the industry of our citizens constitutes the wealth of the Nation, and its protection its true policy.

Resolved, That as the Congress of the United States has power to provide for the general welfare and common defence, we deem it of the first importance to the Nation that this power be exercised in the promotion of Internal Improvements.

Resolved, That we entirely disapprove of the course pursued by the President in relation to the American System, the National Currency, and the Treaties existing with Indian Nations.

Resolved, That we consider HENRY CLAY to be pre-eminently qualified for the Presidency of the United States, and that we recommend him as a candidate for that office at the next election.

Resolved, That we consider the independence of the federal judiciary, and the control of the Supreme Court over the decisions of State tribunals in all questions arising under the Constitution, Laws and Treaties of the United States as necessary to the preservation of the Union.

ADDRESS.

ELECTORS OF CONNECTICUT!

We have convened for purposes consistent with our views of the best interests of this State; and we have exhibited, in the form of resolutions, our opinions on the great questions which now agitate our Country, so fully that little remains to be addressed to you.

We have formed a ticket of men, whose qualifications for their respective offices are well known to you. All of them are friendly to Henry Clay and the American System, and favorable to the views of National policy, which we entertain, and all of them have received high testimonies of public confidence.

The above Resolutions and Ticket are respectfully offered for voter approbation, with a confident hope, on our part, that in every County and district of the State, they will meet a cordial support.

In former seasons men of different minds have met at the polls, contending on their views of policy regarding the General and State Governments, but now all is at stake. The great institutions of our Country, the public press, free suffrage, the Judiciary, the National Currency, public Treaties, and the American System are in jeopardy, and the ballot boxes must relieve us from the evils which we feel, and the greater evils, which we fear.

Let, then, our ticket be the rallying point for all good men and true, who would protect their institutions from invasion and destruction.

In the present condition of the world our work-shops must be at home: our Manufactures, now rapidly advancing, must be supported, and every part of our country needs internal improvement, which can only be effectually sustained by the ample funds of the Nation.

We are disposed, that all sections of the United States should enjoy, equally as may be, the benefits of the Union, and are persuaded that those sections which depend most on the cultivation of the earth, now enjoy a fair portion of those benefits. High as are the merits and strong as are the claims of our Manufacturers and artisans, not less so are those of the Agriculturalists; and if they are not equally protected and encouraged by our laws and institutions, we look to the fidelity and ability of our rulers to correct the procedure.

To this State, these considerations are eminently important, and hence has arisen our solicitude to unite in the support of men, who will sustain the measures, which we deem to be vitally important. To such measures the administration of the General Government has evinced its hostility. We, therefore, look forward to the elevation of HENRY CLAY to the next Presidency, because in him we are sure to find an able, ardent and uniform supporter of the great principles, on which rest our best interests, our highest hopes and the stability of the National Union.

ELECTORS OF CONNECTICUT!—We are contending for the support of those principles, which received the sanction of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. We are uniting for the purpose of protecting American Mechanics, American Sailors and American Farmers.—Our opponents are favoring British Manufacturers, British Workmen, and British interests. We conceive the sacred Constitution of our fathers as a republican Constitution. Our opponents would make it a Memorial.—We consider one man nothing, and the people every thing. They reverse our rule and uphold the *Veto* of one man against the known will of the majority of the Nation. We are opposed to every attempt to weaken the bonds of union and would rally, as if of old, around the altar of our Common Country. They are smiling on the Nullifiers of the South, and talking of State Sovereignty, when the spirit of disunion is abroad. We would leave human opinion free and untrammelled. Our opponents have surrounded themselves with a pensioned corps, whose duty is to contend for their masters like the body guards of a tyrant, and over-awe the people and drill them into subjection. As in the dark days of our revolution the officers of the British King were all in favor of his royal Majesty, even so the rewarded officers of the present administration are unanimous in its favor.

Electors of Connecticut! These are the contrasts between the great parties in our country. The men whom we name for office, are heart and hand with us in these cardinal points of character. We therefore again, and with great confidence of success, recommend them to your suffrages on the first of April next. The days of election are the coronation days of freemen. Let the next, be a glorious day for our State and Nation.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, President.
ROMEO LOWREY, }
JOHN A ROCKWELL, } Secretaries.

The members of the Jackson party in this town and neighborhood, are endeavoring unduly to excite local and personal feelings and prejudices, in order thereby to make a division in the ranks of their opponents and obtain the election of their own men. The approaching election is, in a political point of view, far the most important election for many years past and probably to come, for it is now to be decided whether the Jackson party with a small minority, by creating divisions, are to conquer, and whether this State is to be under Jackson influence. The contest is one involving important principles and we believe the attempt which they are making will be entirely unsuccessful.

In relation to Senators, we shall support the men (if respectable and suitable) who may be nominated by the delegates appointed by the County Meeting, and we hope that every elector opposed to the principles and practices of the Administration, laying all minor and meaner considerations aside, will do the same.

FOR THE COURIER.

An enlightened, vigorous, brave and enterprising population of nearly four millions, acting in array and firm of purpose, cannot be baffled and defeated in any country, much less in this. Public opinion is here the Law paramount. When its united power is brought to bear upon any matter of public concern, its mighty power is irresistable. Like truth, it is great and must prevail. If you would have good measures, good men must be selected; intelligent, resolved, and virtuous—less alive to the dictates of ambition and the love of power than to the spirit of the constitution; men who can look abroad upon the various interests of the States, and adopt such measures as are calculated, in the wisest and best manner, to promote the common good. The Seat of Government is found at Washington. If the character of the Chief Magistrate fit him for the place, is it of any conceivable moment from which of the cardinal points your fellow-citizen moves thither to administer its powers, if he be graced with the cardinal virtues of justice, prudence, temperance and fortitude, in a pre-eminent degree. The best government will be executed in the best manner. Talents of a certain order may be possessed, in an eminent degree, without a single quality needed in a great statesman. Paul Jones and Lord Nelson were intrepid men, but it will leave their names untarnished to assert they were not fitted for any post of *civil government*. It is unsafe and unwise, and our late experience proves it, to attempt to reward important services with the first office in your gift reckless of capacity for council and the stability of a cabinet;—crude and rash measures will ensue, or he will become the dupe of parasites and intriguers. Means unadapted to an end are dangerous instruments. Incapacity, for whatever reason, in a Ruler is an evil one evil; accompanied as it usually is with insufferable vanity, it is restless and absurd; despising precedent it fails to profit by the lessons of experience, and handles about the awful instruments of power like play-things, alike ignorant and careless whom they may wound.—The time has come when the freemen of New England should anticipate a remedy, and her sons heart and hand unite to throw off the pernicious burden at the end of this presidential term. It is a thankless task to show the stupidity of one or the junction of another constitutional adviser; with these we have nothing to do, the President is accountable to the people; they are the principal, and the relation of agent is that in which he stands to those by whom he was appointed. The sacred character of the government is bowed down to the dust; and a feature of it is left unmoved by those in high places who cling to power. The crisis demands that no more motive of fear or favor should impede the course of duty. "The debt of gratitude is cancelled." The Military Chieftain, under the pressure of age and infirmity, might not by his body-guard, to be pressed on a forlorn hope. Those laurels which bloomed in the Camp adorn not the Cabinet. Already does the tarnished wreath droop on his temples. Continue him longer in service, and that which was bestowed on him as a boon will sting like an adder.

NERVA.

FOR THE COURIER.

DUTY ON SALT.

"An attempt has been made in Congress to restore the duty on Salt. By the act of 25th *May last* the duty on this article was lowered, after the first of January of the present year, from *from fifteen to ten cents*. The object was to put *five cents more per bushel* on the consumer—taxing them unnecessarily in order to carry on their splendid schemes of roads and canals. In all the various votes that have as yet taken place on this proposition, our members have been for taxing—Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingersoll, Storrs, Young."—*Hartford Times, Feb. 14 1831.*

If additional evidence was required to establish the reputation of this Editor of the Times as an unprincipled calumniator, and doom him to the contempt of even honorable Jacksonians, (for we must believe that there are such,) would not this article alone be conclusive. Let the candid reader compare it with the facts, as given in the congressional reports.

By the act "to reduce the duty on Salt," approved 29th *May*, 1830, the duty on Salt imported was reduced on the *first of January* last, from *twenty* to *fifteen* cents. No proposition has been made in Congress during the present session to restore the duty to its former rate.—By the same act, it is provided, that on and after the 31st *of December next a further reduction shall take place, from fifteen to ten cents.*

A memorial from the *Salt Manufacturers of* VIRGINIA, praying that the prospective reduction of the Salt duty, provided in said act, should be suspended or repealed, was presented to Congress by Mr. Maxwell, a member from that State. This memorial was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, whose report was presented to the House, by their chairman, on the 3d Feb. accompanied by a bill providing that the present duty of fifteen cents should be continued on salt imported. The only member from Connecticut who appears to have spoken in the House on the subject of this report, was Mr. Huntington, who is on the Committee on Manufactures. He said "that the only wish of the Committee on Manufactures, he believed, was that this subject should be placed in a situation to be examined with a view to future consideration." This was certainly due to the memorialists.

The only vote of the House, indicating the opinion of its members on the merits of the proposition, and the only vote on the bill in which the yeas and nays appear, was given on the motion of Mr. Williams of *North Carolina*, after the second reading, on the 5th Feb. "that the bill *do lie on the table*." On this motion, Mr. Blair of *South Carolina* observed, "that as it seemed now to be the understanding that the bill should be laid on the table, *not to be taken up again during the session*, he should vote for the motion." On this motion there appeared ayes 145, nays 41. Among the ayes were Noyes Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingersoll, Storrs and Young, the four delegates of Connecticut. By this vote the proposition was put down, at least, until the next Congress. On a subsequent day it was proposed to print the report of the Committee on Manufactures, *for the information of the people*. On this motion the Connecticut delegation voted in the affirmative.

With this statement before this Editor, is it not "passing strange" that he, in whose paper the *laws*, *resolves*, &c. *of the United States are published by authority*, should not hesitate to fabricate and promulgate false reports of the proceedings of the Congress of the United States, as he has done in the present instance. Truly he must calculate largely upon the ignorance and credulity of the electors of Connecticut, as well as upon the toleration of infamy by the Hon. Martin Van Buren, from whom he derives his appointment.

YEOMAN.

"*Internal Improvement.*—By statements from official sources, it appears that there have been *expended* by the general government on works commenced, projected, and partially surveyed, $109,248,740 71"!!!

This is extracted from the Times of week before last, and like almost every article in its columns, it is wholly unfounded and untrue. It is sufficient to refer the reader to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress December 21, 1830. By this document it appears that since the year 1789, the total amount of disbursements, by the United States, for Internal Improvements, is only $35,310,930 11!!! Yet the official Editor of the Times has had the impudence to magnify this amount *twenty fold* to astonish and deceive his readers.

Y.

The "Times" thus speaks of the Jackson Senate of the United States:—"Happily for Mr. Henry, and for all who have been before that inquisitorial tribunal, where character is assailed without remorse, a rejection by the present Senate conveys no imputation, can injure no man's character." Gideon speaks feelingly on this subject, and we are disposed to indulge him in his tender humor. To have his protestations in favor of Munroe's talents and virtue and wealth and patriotism, distrusted and disproved before this "*inquisitorial tribunal*," and consequently to be compelled to pay his own travelling expenses and board bill at Washington, and transfer, to "*deferred stock*" some little advances all change which the necessities of the case required to be made to support appearances in his candidate, is enough to disturb the equanimity of even good nature itself.

By His Excellency
GIDEON TOMLINSON,
Governor of the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

Impressed with a deep sense of the accountability of man, as a moral, social and probationary being; and believing it to be the duty of Christian communities, at stated periods, publicly and devoutly to acknowledge their dependence upon the constant agency and superintending care of Divine Power, Wisdom and Goodness; and specially to entreat the merciful and just Arbiter of Nations to vouchsafe the continuance of their temporal and spiritual privileges and blessings, notwithstanding their past abuse of His bounties, and forgetfulness of His unspeakable mercy and forbearance:

I do hereby, in accordance with the commendable practice of the venerated founders of our free and happy institutions, appoint *Friday*, the first day of April next, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of *Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.*

May all the People of the State, abstaining from ordinary avocations and amusements, religiously employ the day, in meditation, self examination and worship, and, with one accord and one heart, in their congregations, join the *Ministers of Christ* of every denomination, in public ascriptions of glory to *Jehovah*, in humble and penitential acknowledgments of deliberate and unrepentful deviations from the perfect precepts and pure spirit of Christianity; in earnest supplications that we may be delivered from impiety, profaneness, intemperance, and all unrighteousness, and led into the fulfilment of renewed resolutions of reformation and amendment, and into an entire and grateful acquiescence in the allwise and merciful dispensations of *Providence* and *Grace*, and in fervently imploring the pardon of our manifold sins, and our justification and adoption to the joys of Heaven, through the merits of the adorable Redeemer, and the transforming and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit.

With a grateful and cherished recollection of the signal and multiplied interpositions of Almighty God, in behalf of our country, rendering it the favored abode of freedom, security, plenty and peace, we should entreat that He will bless and guide the President of the United States, and all subordinate Rulers, and cause them to be distinguished alike as patrons of integrity, virtue and patriotism, and examples of the righteousness which exalteth a People; and that the National and State Governments in concurrent and harmonious action, may advance the general prosperity and happiness, and guard inviolably, the liberty of the Press and the right of free and conscientious opinion. We should likewise beseech Him to bless our beloved State, through successive generations, with an enlightened and upright Magistracy, the terror of evil doers, and the faithful guardian of its rights and interests; to render its Schools and Colleges nurseries of learning, science, morality, and piety; and to grant general health, success to the diversified operations and pursuits of industry, favorable seasons and the fruits of the earth, in proportion and abundance, crowning the year with continued manifestations of His goodness, and inspiring us all with thankfulness and praise.

While our attention shall be turned to the recent and portentous revolutions and movements among the nations of the world, which have successively excited apprehension, sympathy and hope, let us implore the Supreme Disposer of all events, that amidst the ruins of despotic power and intolerance, men may every where rise to the proper attitude and condition, and vindicate the civil and religious liberty, with the right of self-government, and that, by the philanthropic diffusion of useful knowledge and the principles of the Gospel, order, law, justice, truth and the love of God and man, may prevail in all lands, and the dominion of the Prince of Peace become as universal and complete as it is benign and glorious.

Servile labor and recreation, on said day, are prohibited by law.

Given under my hand, at Fairfield, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the fifty fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

By His Excellency's command,
THOMAS DAY, *Secretary*.

ITEMS.

The Extent of our Territory.—The area of the Missouri territory, if correctly estimated by Bradbury, is 1,334,779 miles or 860,658,563 acres, is eleven times as extensive as Great Britain and Ireland put together. The Chinese Empire itself, taken at 800,000,000 acres falls far short, in superficial extent, of the United States which contain 1,205,633,820 acres.

Senatorial Nominations.—In the 7th District, Wm. P. Brainard, of New London, has been nominated for Senator, at an adjourned meeting of the Convention held at Groton, on the 22d inst.

1st *District.*—Romeo Lowrey, of Southington, has been nominated for this District, in opposition to Mr. Brown, of Hartford.

A meeting of an interesting nature, and one from which we anticipate highly important results, was held at Washington a few evening's since, on the subject of establishing Sabbath Schools in the west. Among the persons present were Messrs. Grundy, Webster and Frelinghuysen, Senators. A letter was read from Mr. Wirt, in which he expressed his warm approbation of the objects to be accomplished; and interesting addresses were made by different gentlemen, and among them Messrs. Webster, and Frelinghuysen. The President of the United States communicated his regret at not being able to attend.

"FACT."—The Boston Traveller says,—from the reports on Lyceums, made at the State House on Wednesday evening 9th inst. a most interesting *fact* was elicited, viz:—that the societies in small towns, and consisting principally or entirely of practical men, without the aid of those in literary professions, had been conducted with the most spirit, and greatest success.

"We understand that Roger Huntington, of Norwich was nominated as a Senator for district No. 8, at a Meeting held in this city, on the 23d inst. This is a work of the nationals, and shows their ideas of the relation between the people and the representatives. A nomination for Norwich, thirty miles distant, is made at Hartford."

The above paragraph appeared in the Hartford Times of Monday last, and is destitute of any foundation in truth. We have made particular enquiries of delegates from this District in relation to the matter, and learn that no nomination of Senator has yet been made by them, and that it was not even proposed to make one at Hartford.

We are glad to see that "Junius," for the very particular attention he has paid to us, and assure him that if it will in any measure divert his mind from the troubles growing out of the quarrel between his employers at Washington, or save him from the necessity of making personal attacks upon our citizens, we will not throw any obstacle in the way of his "serving at us."—We are very much pleased with the plan he has adopted, of giving his articles in the form of communications, for thereby they meet with an attention which they would not receive under the editorial head, and a very convenient opportunity is afforded him for giving his own productions a modest puff. With regard to the "consequence" which he has attached to us, we regret extremely that it should be the occasion of so many painful feelings to him. We had supposed that he had studied democracy long enough to know, that in Republican America consequence is not acquired by inheritance, as in his Britannic Majesty's dominions, but alone by industry and talents. Trusting that Junius will follow up his present object closer than any other he has attempted to pursue and continue to favor us with his elegant productions, we leave him in quiet possession of his field.

David Plant of Fairfield County and Henry L. Ellsworth of Hartford County, have publicly withdrawn from their nomination to Congress, made at the New Haven Caucus last Spring.

Died,

In this town, on the 14th ult. Miss. LUCY ANN PERKINS, aged 19, daughter of Mr. Adonijah Perkins. While on the bed of sickness and distress, she was patient and submissive to the will of God; she was beloved and respected by all her friends and acquaintances.

On the 10th ult. WM. QUINBY, aged 2 years; and on the 23d, FERDINAND COLUMBUS, aged 6 years—sons of Samuel Clughorn, Esq. of this town.

Mother! call us not back to earth. We are happy here. These blissful mansions were prepared for us by Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." He too is here, all glorious, and loves us, and calls us her.—[*Communicated.*]

At Salem, on the 20th ult. Mrs. CHARITY LOVETT, wife of Capt. Samuel Lovett, aged 94 years.

NORWICH LYCEUM and MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This evening, at 7 o'clock. Question for discussion—Is it expedient for benevolent societies to have established funds?

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Question for discussion—Ought Government to prohibit the transportation of the Mail on the Sabbath?

THE Delegates residing in the 9th Senatorial District, appointed by the County Meeting at Norwich, Feb. 10, to attend the State Meeting at Hartford, and also appointed by said County meeting a committee of vigilance in their respective Senatorial Districts, are invited to meet, on the second Wednesday of March, at noon, at Harvey S. Hall's tavern, in Salem, to nominate a candidate for Senator for that District.

JOHN R. WATROUS.

NEW SUPPLY.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS just received a new supply of Bibles, of various sizes—many very superior Pocket and Family Bibles; also many very handsome Common Prayer Books; Dwight's Psalm Books; Methodist and Baptist Hymn Books; many valuable standard works—of History, Poetry, Belleslettres, &c. Also, just received a new supply of

BLANK WORK,

for Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Letter Books, Memorandum Books, Ladies' Albums, &c.

March 1. 49

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Gilman & Ripley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to James L. Ripley; and all persons having claims will present them to him for payment.

ARTHUR F. GILMAN,
JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Norwich, Feb. 25, 1831. [49

The business will be continued by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to E. Perry or Perry & Gray, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

ELISHA PERRY,
PERRY & GRAY.

March 1, 1831. 3w49

THE subscriber wants to hire a young man, acquainted with farming, gardening, &c. and who can be well recommended.

DANIEL L. COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 28, 1831. 3w49

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A Journeyman and an Apprentice to the Carriage making business, to whom good encouragement will be given.

S. P. ROBINSON.

March 2d. 49

NOTICE.

ALL persons residents and non-residents liable to pay the subscriber a town tax on the assessment list of 1830, in the town of Lisbon, Hanover Society, are hereby notified that I will meet them, at the house of Zachariah P. Bottom, in said Lisbon, on Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1831, from 1 till 5 P. M. for the purpose of receiving said tax.

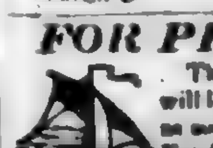
CHARLES LYON, Collector.

All those neglecting this notice may expect to pay fees, as the law directs.

Lisbon, Feb. 28, 1831. 2w49

FIRST VESSEL

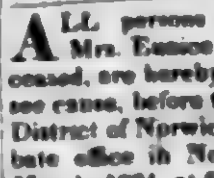
For New-York.



The sloop Splendid, Capt. Williams, will sail as soon as the river opens, which will be in a few days, as it is now open within a short distance of this place. For freight or passage apply on board, to Jed. Huntington, or Backus & Norton.

March 2 49

FOR PROVIDENCE.



The sloop Albion, Capt. Smith, will leave Norwich for Providence as soon as the river is clear of ice. For freight or passage enquire of Jed. Huntington, James N. Brown or the master on board.

Norwich, March 2d, 1831. 49

ALL persons interested in the estate of Mrs. Eunice Avery, late of Bozrah, deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to be holden at the Probate office in Norwich, on the 10th day of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance and settlement of the Administrator's account.

By order of the Court of Probate,
JAMES STEDMAN, *Administrator.*

Norwich, Feb. 22d, 1831. 2w49

RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th inst. an indented boy by the name of Andrew D. Scott. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. Said Scott is given to stealing and all persons will do well to beware of him.

ELIAS ARMSTRONG.

Franklin, Feb. 28, 1831. 3w49

FEBRUARY 26.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

Has just received a large assortment of
RICH
FASHIONABLE PRINTS,
(NEW STYLE.)

FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A valuable farm, pleasantly situated in the town of Griswold, (Con.) containing about one hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, divided into convenient lots enclosed with stone wall, and well supplied with wood and never failing water, with a large two story dwelling house, barn, chaise house, corn house, and other buildings thereon standing, which dwelling house and most of the other buildings have been built within twenty-five years, and are in good repair. There is on said farm a brick yard and extensive beds of clay. Said farm is situated near several large woolen and cotton manufacturing establishments, and embraces many other local advantages.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STEPHEN TUCKER.

Griswold, March 2d, 1831. 3w49

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probate in and for the District of Lebanon, will be sold at public auction, at the Dwelling House of James Boell, late of Lebanon, deceased, a variety of household furniture, cows, hay, blacksmiths' and farming tools, &c. &c. on Thursday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH LYMAN, Adm'r.

Lebanon, March 1, 1831. 3w49

AUCTION.

On the 11th day of March inst, I will sell at public auction, at the Sign Post, near the Court House, (commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.) 13 cows, 4 young oxen, 70 sheep, 12 two years old steers and heifers, 1 three years old horse, 1 two years old do. and 1 mare with foal. Part of the above will be sold at 60 days if required.

If said day should be stormy, the sale will be adjourned until the next fair day.

BURREL LATHROP.

Norwich, March 1, 1831. 3w49

FOR SALE,

THE Real Estate of the late Charles Lathrop, Esq., deceased, consisting of a farm of about 70 acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland road, about one mile from Town street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

The Store formerly improved by C. L. Lathrop, as a granery, with about half an acre of ground adjoining, next east of the dwelling house of E. Tracy, Esq.

—ALSO—

The Dwelling House, the late residence of the deceased, and about 10 acres of land adjoining.

TO LET,

The Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of *Mrs. J. LATHROP, Executrix,* or *WM. CLEAVELAND* and *JAMES STEDMAN, Esqs.*

March 1, 1831. 49

TO LEASE,

THE Farm in Salem, now tenanted by Mr. Ralph Skinner, adjoining the farm of H. Perkins, Esq.

For terms inquire of said Perkins, at Salem, or of A. MITCHELL, at Norwich.

Norwich, March 1, 1831. 3w49

FOR SALE,

THE well known Dwelling House and Garden, formerly owned by Captain Elijah Williams, situated in West Chelsea, on the new road leading from Wharf Bridge to New-London, about one quarter of a mile from the bridge, with a never failing well of soft water. Those who want a bargain can call & view for themselves.

JOHN WATERMAN.

Feb. 28th, 1831. 1f49

FOR SALE,

A Farm pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Norwich to Windham, containing 140 acres of choice land, and is the estate of Mr. Levi Gager, deceased.

For farther particulars enquire on the premises.

Franklin, March 1, 1831. 3w47

TO RENT,

A Dwelling House in West Chelsea, near the Bridge, now occupied by Jos. C. Ledyard. Said house is well calculated for a family, with a good well of water and garden attached. Possession given the first of April.

Apply to N. GILBERT.

Norwich, March 2, 1831. 49

TO LET,

THE Store now occupied by Daniel B. Miner, from the first of April—a first rate stand for any business.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE,

A small stock Groceries, comprising a general assortment, at retail.

For particulars apply to
BACKUS & NORTON.

March 1, 1831. 49

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1831—
Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Israel Burton, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Betsey Burton, the Administratrix thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. The said Administratrix is directed to give notice of this order, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post in said Griswold. 49

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 23d day of February A. D. 1831.
Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of the Rev. David Austin, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to William Cleaveland and James Stedman, Esqrs., the Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w49] Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

30 casks of the best quality, and in prime order—for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

March 1. 49

FOR SALE,

A good stand for a Cabinet Maker or Joiner—a house, barn, and shop, with thirteen acres of good land, containing a number of mulberry and other trees; lying upon the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Springfield, in the South Society of Mansfield, about 1 of a mile south of the meeting house, and about 3 miles from the Willimantic Manufacturing village—with no Cabinet Maker residing within about six miles in either direction. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN E. GROSVENOR, residing on the premises.

Feb. 17, 1831. 6w48

A FARM TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will let, for one year from the 1st of next April, a good farm, lying in Preston, about three miles from Norwich Landing. Any person wishing to hire, will please call on M. HILLARD.

Norwich, Feb. 21, 1831. 3w48

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A convenient two story House, very pleasantly situated on the road leading to New London, near the Pottery. Possession given the first of April.

G. L. PERKINS.

Norwich, Feb. 22, 1831. 48

FOR SALE,

A FARM, pleasantly situated in the town of Colchester, one mile south of the Meeting House, containing 200 acres, with a large House and Barn, suitably divided into mowing and pasturing, with wood and water. It is very natural to grain of all kinds. It will be sold cheap. Enquire of

ELIJAH BULKLEY.

Feb. 19, 1831. 3w48

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, contemplating a different arrangement in his business, or a removal from this place, offers for sale the Dwelling House where he now lives, and also the next adjoining South. He will sell them for a less sum than any real estate of its value can be purchased in this city.

☞Persons indebted to me will see by the above, that it is necessary for me to request them to call and settle their accounts, or pay the same when presented, that I may be able to call on my creditors, or pay their accounts when presented.

N. B. If the above real estate is not applied for soon, it will be leased for a term of years.

A. KINGSLEY.

The subscriber has on hand Grave Stones of every description, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. Will take in payment all kinds of grain, pork in the hog, wood, and most other kinds of produce, from this time until the first of March.

Norwich, Dec. 25, 1830. 10w40

VALUABLE MILL POWER.

THE General Assembly of the State of Connecticut having granted a Charter to the *NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing Water Works on the Shetucket and Quinebaug Rivers, the company have purchased for that purpose an extensive tract of land, on which they have now erected, just below the junction of said Rivers, a substantial Stone Dam of 280 feet in length. From this Dam the water is conducted through a broad and deep Canal, extending a bout a mile on the margin of the Shetucket, and forming in its course an extensive range of valuable Mill privileges, which the Company now offer to sell or lease, on the most favorable terms.

The location for manufacturing is hardly equalled in New England; being within the flourishing town of Norwich, at the head of the River Thames, and only five hundred rods from Steam and Packet Navigation, affording every facility for the transportation of merchandize. The supply of water is at all times abundant; the surrounding country is populous & remarkably healthy, and the comforts of life can be obtained as low as in any other section. From these, and the numerous other advantages this property affords, it is deemed worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers generally—and they are respectfully invited to examine the plan and view the premises of the Company.

For further information apply to

EDWARD WHITING, or
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 42

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 21 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

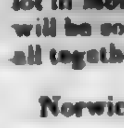
—ALSO—

One other Farm, 1½ miles from the Landing, of 104 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 50 acres, which will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms, all together or separate.

STEPHEN MAPLES.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1831. tf41

TO RENT,



A Farm containing about 110 acres, situated about ¾ of mile from the Court House in Norwich, possession given on the 1st of April.

LIKEWISE:

A large convenient dwelling House, with a garden, calculated for one or more families, situated in the town of Preston, near the Toll Bridge.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

BENJAMIN COIT.

Norwich, Feb. 21, 1831. 45

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale five-eighths of the factory, together with all the machinery, known by the name of the Mason Factory, situated in Lebanon, lately occupied by John Scholfield, jr. The water wheel, gearing and machinery is all good, and in good order, well calculated for manufacturing satinetts or flannels, also, country work, carding, cloth dressing, &c. It is situated on a good stream of water. Attached to the factory is a dwelling house and barn, with about 5 acres of good land.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the premises.

NATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Montville, Feb. 1, 1831. tf45

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next,

A lot of excellent land, containing 3½ acres, with a convenient Dwelling House and Barn thereon, with a variety of choice Fruit Trees.—Said place is very pleasantly situated, three quarters of a mile south of the Wharf Bridge in West Chelsea Society, on the road leading from Norwich to New London. Payment made easy.

—ALSO—

A Dwelling House very pleasantly situated in West Chelsea, formerly known by the name of the Baker House, and now occupied by Capt. Edward Smith. The last mentioned house will be rented, if not sold by the first day of April next.

For further particulars enquire of

ASA GAVIT.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1831. tf47

FOR SALE,

THE dwelling House, Barn, with other out buildings, now occupied by the subscriber, together with seven or eight acres of land with them. Said buildings are *new*, *well built*, *convenient*, and pleasantly located within 100 rods of Plainfield Academy.—The land is of the first quality, well watered, and well fenced; and has a variety of peach, pear, apple and other fruit of very choice selections.

ALSO:—About eight acres of woodland covered with young, thrifty timber, and conveniently located. The woodland will be included with the other property or not, as may best suit the purchaser.

This establishment will be sold low and the terms of payment will be made easy.

ORIN FOWLER.

Plainfield, Feb. 4th, 1831. 5w46

TO MANUFACTURERS.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, the 15th of March, 1831, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, in lots to suit purchasers, all the real estate lately occupied and improved by Mr. James Dean, in Stonington. The property consists of about 300 acres of Land, a Dwelling-house and several out buildings, a WOOLLEN FACTORY (two large buildings) a Grist Mill, the water privileges appertaining.

—ALSO—

Two Carding Machines, machinery for Picking, Spinning, Shearing, &c. &c. Looms and apparatus for manufacturing woollen cloths.

The streams of water are deemed amply sufficient for manufacturing purposes, at all seasons of the year, and also for the Grist-mill, except in drought.

A great proportion of said tract of land is well covered with timber, and purchasers may be accommodated with wood lots.

Sale, which will be positive, will take place on the premises.

☞If said 15th should prove stormy, the sale will be attended the first fair day following.—Terms made known at time of sale.

JESSE D. NOYES, *Trustee.*

Stonington, Conn. Feb. 5, 1831. 3w47

STORE TO RENT,

The Store now occupied by Messrs. H. P. Lester & Co., possession given the first of April. Enquire of LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1831. 45

TO RENT,

A HOUSE pleasantly situated, and possession given on the first of April next. Enquire of

J. L. BUSWELL.

Feb. 15. 3w47

TO LET,

THE Lester House, so called, on the West side of the river. Possession given the first of April. For particulars, apply to E. A. Bill, or to Freeman Lovell.

Feb. 15. 47

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FAMILIES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to contract with a few Families, to work in their Cotton Factory for one year from the 1st of April next. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

Good Weavers will find employment by immediate application.

H. & S. LEE.

Leesville, Middlesex Co. Feb. 21. 48

WANTED,

TO commence on the first of April 1 family of children, of suitable ages to work in a Cotton Factory; 1 Spooler; 1 to draw in webbs, and also, 1 weaver, to commence immediately.

NATHAN SEARS.

Lisbon, Feb. 21, 1831. 48

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf39

NOTICE.

THE firm of Samuel S. Mosely & Co., will by mutual consent be dissolved on the 1st day of April next. All those having claims for goods will please call and take their goods previous to that time; and all notes and book accounts due them must be paid by that time, as they will after that time, if not paid, be transfered into other hands for collection. Those who are to pay their accounts in knitting, are informed Boys' Stockings, suitable for the ages of twelve and fourteen years, will be preferred. They also offer their whole stock of goods at reduced prices for cash, and most kinds country produce, to close the concern.

S. S. MOSELEY & Co.

Scotland, Jan. 31st, 1831. 4w46

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of May next. Those who decline this invitation, may expect to find them lodged in the hands of an attorney for collection. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

NOYES HOLMES.

North Groton, Feb. 5. tf47

WANTED TO HIRE,

A capable, steady man, who understands *Farming*, and can come well recommended.

JOSEPH PERKINS.

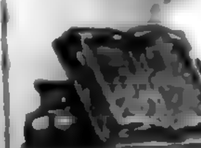
Feb. 16. 47

NEW BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

S. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

VIZ:



Memoirs of Howard, compiled from his diary, his confidential Letters, &c. By James Baldwin Brown. Abridged by a gentleman of Boston.

Memoir of Nathan A. Dickerman.

The Naval Chaplain, exhibiting a view of American efforts to benefit Seamen.

Henderson's Iceland, or the Journal of a residence in that Island, during the years of 1814 and 1815.

The Scholar's Guide to Chirography, containing Writing Book Copies, Rules and general directions to the art—said to be the best system extant.

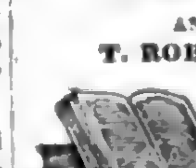
The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, by the authority of "The General Convention for the formation of the American Pharmacopœia," held in 1830. Second edition from the first edition, published in 1820, with additions and corrections.

Feb. 23. 48

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S Book-store,



The life and times of the Rev. Richard Baxter, with a critical examination of his writings. By Rev. Wm. Orme.

Juvenile Lyre, or Hymns and Songs, set to appropriate music; for the use of Primary and Common Schools.

The Modern Traveller, containing a Popular Description of the Various Countries of the Globe.

Feb. 23. 48

SPECTACLES, &c.

The subscriber has just received a new supply of silver and steel bowed Spectacles, to suit all ages—also silver and steel bows, with double green glasses, concave glasses, green goggles, &c. New glasses put into old frames to suit any age. The most superior Spectacles constantly for sale, next door to Norwich Bank, by

EDWARD COIT.

Feb. 23. 48

NOTICE.

ALL persons, residents and non residents, liable to pay the subscriber a Town Tax on the assessment list of 1830, in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that I will meet them, at the house of Mr. Fredus Ladd, in said Franklin, on Monday, the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of receiving said tax.

J. W. KINGSLEY *Collector.*

☞All those neglecting this notice, may expect to pay fees, as the law directs.

Franklin, Feb. 21, 1831. 3w48

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and settle their account by the 20th March next. Those that neglect this offer of mercy, must expect to find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOHN P. GATES & Co.

Griswold, Feb. 23, 1831. 3w48

FOR SALE,

ELEVEN twelfths of the House, Shop, and Garden where I now live, together with about three acres of land adjoining, with a Barn thereon, situated one quarter of a mile west of the Court House, on the Main street. Also 12 acres of land near the late residence of Charles Lathrop, Esq.

For further particulars enquire of

DANIEL A. CAREW.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1831. tf47

TO RENT,

The Store on Main street, occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Buckingham, for three years past, as a Dry Goods Store. Possession given on the first of April next.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Feb. 8, 1831. 46

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1831—

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Oliver Geer, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Lucinda C. Geer, the Administratrix thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 47

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1831.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of William Clift, Esq., late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Daniel Huntington the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 3w47

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1831,

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Capt. Willard Cutler, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Welcome A. Browning, Esq. the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 47

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, with, in and for the District of Norwich, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1831.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Phinehas Adams late of Lisbon deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Phinehas Adams the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery, according to law. 47

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

CHEESE, HAMS & BUTTER.

2000 lbs. Cheese, Raymond's celebrated,

1000 lbs. Beef Hams, Morgan's do.

1000 lbs. Butter, in barrels and firkins,

For sale at prices to suit the purchasers, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Feb. 23. 48

THE subscribers will pay cash for Green *Calf Skins.*

FITCH & SMITH.

Feb. 22. 48

WINES.

A choice selection of all descriptions, some of which are very old—for sale at reduced prices by GALLUP & CULVER.

Feb. 22. 48

NORWICH, Feb. 14th.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in the Grocery business under the firm of

BARSTOW & ADAMS,

at the stage formerly occupied by Barstow & Coit. 3w47

S. H. BARSTOW,
RICHARD S. ADAMS.

New-York, Feb. 8th, 1831.

THE subscribers having commenced the wholesale Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at 171 Pearl street, corner of Pine; with an entire new stock of fashionable goods, selected from the last arrivals, at the present low prices, respectfully invite merchants visiting New York, for an examination of their assortment, which the subscribers intend to keep constantly supplied with the newest and most fashionable goods of the market.

GEORGE A. BUTT, & CO.,

171 Pearl-street, corner of Pine, New-York.

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Howes*, in *Windham*, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS,

of the first quality.

Also, a choice selection of

WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may depend upon having Medicine *put up* to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO.

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf39

SHELL COMBS.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM is this day opening the largest and best assortment of Shell Back and Side Combs, which he has ever offered. Those who wish can now buy good and cheap.

Jan. 22. 9w44

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the

NORWICH CHEAP STORE

A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations.

—Among them are—

Blue, black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,

30 pieces new style superfine Prints,

20 do. middling and low prized.

A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,

Foreign and domestic Carpeting,

Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls.

Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

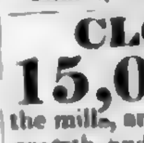
CLOVER SEED.

15,000 lbs. Windham County clover seed, bought at the mills, and warranted of the last year's growth, and of the large kind, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, Feb. 15. 47

COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.



100 bales Georgia, New Orleans and North Carolina Cotton—also 50 bales 3-4 and 4-4 brown cotton goods—for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Feb. 21, 1831. 3w48

LIME & SAND.

80 casks Thomaston Lime, 20 do. Dexter first quality do. 200 bushels Beach Sand,

For sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Feb. 23. 48

10 bbls. thin tar, suitable for tarring apple trees, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Feb. 23. 48

CODFISH.

50 quintals Codfish, in prime order—for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Feb. 23. 48

FOR sale by the subscribers, *Clover Seed*, of the large growth, (Windham county.)

FITCH & SMITH.

Feb. 22. 48

HARTFORD ALE.

The subscribers have constantly on hand the above article, in barrels and half barrels, which is warranted to keep, and is offered as low as any of equal quality, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Feb. 23. 48

WINDHAM COUNTY CLOVER SEED, &c.

THE subscribers will pay cash for Herds Grass, Furze Top, Red Top, Blue Top, and Windham county Clover Seed.

—*LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

Feb. 23. 48

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 23

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by *Waldo & Davis*, where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice.

WM. M. CAREW & SON.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 41

FOR SALE,

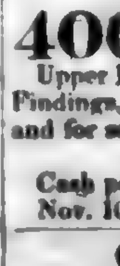
400 sides Sole Leather, 20 bbls. Straits Oil, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES.

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of a sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

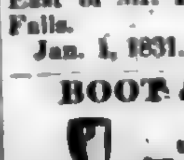
CHAIRS.

CONGDON & TRACY

Have just received a new supply of Chairs, consisting of fancy, with cane and flag seats, imitation fancy, dining, sewing, rocking and a great variety of children's Chairs, Stools, Crickets, &c. all of which are warranted equal to any made in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, a few doors East of Mr. Peleg Hunt's store, Norwich Falls.

Jan. 1, 1831. tf41

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

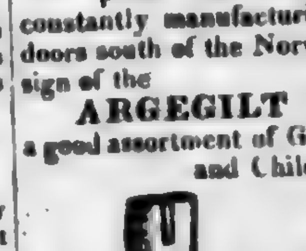
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

ARGEGILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various, branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

☞All those indebted are requested to settle their accounts immediately.

Feb. 5, 1831. 20

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding. Cloth varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 16. 50

Winter Arrangement.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE.

FROM NORWICH VIA SALEM, TO NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

LEAVES Norwich every Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 o'clock A. M. & arrives in New Haven the same day.

Leaves New-Haven every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrives at Norwich the same day.

This line will run to and from the boat from New-Haven to New-York.

The subscriber seeing the actual necessity of a line of Stages on this route, to avoid detention in the communication, which is now unfrequently the case between Norwich and New-York, has been induced to establish a regular line, and has been at much expense to provide good teams, coaches, and careful drivers, for the public accommodation. Public patronage is solicited for the support of the above establishment, so far as the accommodation of the proprietor merits its favor.

Fare through $3.00

JOSEPH HYDE, Proprietor.

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1831. 48

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

Is most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber to an

INVALUABLE PREPARATION,

the merits of which have been tested by TIME, and are SUSTAINED BY UNDOUBTED TESTIMONY.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS

ARE every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon the public confidence.

The *Botanical Drops* have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the *Botanical Drops* will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where *Mercury* has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the *Measles*—*red blotches*—*pimples on the face*—*festering eruptions* on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best *Spring and Autumnal physics* known, to free the system from humors.

Striking Instances of Success.

Extract of a letter from a Physician of the first respectability, and extensive practice, in this vicinity, member of Massachusetts Medical Society.

JUNE 16th, 1829.

Dear Sir.

——"This child, before he was a year old, became afflicted with a leprous disease of the skin, and which gradually increased, so that when about three years old, the whole surface of the body was one continued sore, attended with an ichorous discharge, producing great soreness and intolerable itching, which became almost insupportable. A great variety of the most approved external and internal remedies were used without any permanent relief. Much interest was excited in behalf of the child, and consequently different medical advice was solicited, but with little or no advantage, the disease progressed with unabating violence, and seemed to defy the healing art. At length the parent was induced by the advice of a neighbor, (who had been benefitted by the article,) to try Dr. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS. Several bottles were given according to the directions, before the least abatement of the disease was observed; but by a persevering use of them, the ichorous discharges began to abate,—the scabs to give way to places, and fall off. The Drops were continued until the boy became perfectly well, the skin resuming its natural and healthy aspect, seeming indeed like a renovated skin—since which time the boy has enjoyed perfect health, and his cure is ascribed wholly to the Drops, as no other medicine was used in conjunction with them."——

[The original letter, with additional particulars, may be seen by calling on the Proprietor.]

A Gentleman of this City, who had been attended a long time by our most celebrated and experienced practitioners, and who had been reduced to almost the last stages of existence by his complaint—had *lost one eye!* and dreadful ulcers began to *destroy his leg*, and spread over his whole side, and to *threaten a most painful and lingering death!*—in communicating his case at large to the Proprietor, makes the following closing remarks—

"My case was pronounced by my physicians to be one of inveterate Scrofula. It is not necessary to inquire whether other means would have effected the cure. I can only say that Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops were the only means I made use of, (after the physicians had exhausted their skill,) and have no reason to doubt that under Providence the Drops were the means of relieving me from one of the most afflicting diseases that humanity is called to endure."

A Physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

☞None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No 99 next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich.

NORWICH COURIER.

Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 50. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1831. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1714

NOTICE
To Rheumatic Invalids!

PERSONS suffering under *Rheumatic Affections* are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success, as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in *twenty four hours*, even when of years' standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for *Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Chilblains, &c.*

Among a mass of testimony in favor of the success of the Liniment, as a thorough remedy for Rheumatism, the proprietor selects the following, as presenting genuine instances of its efficacy.

New and surprising Cures.

☞A gentleman, Mr. R. of Charlestown, (who can be referred to) had been confined to his bed most of the time for a week, suffering most excruciating pain from Rheumatism. After having had recourse to the round of antidotes usually resorted to in this complaint, but without benefit; and while in this state of suffering, and no prospect of relief, Mr. Caleb Symmes, who was his neighbor, (owing to the extraordinary benefit he had himself experienced from its use) recommended the article with such confidence as induced Mr. R. to make use of it, which he did, with the usual success attending its administration, viz: immediate mitigation of pain, relief and cure!

☞Mr. T. of this city, was attacked with a very violent Rheumatism in his back, which an application of the Liniment (on going to bed) instantly relieved, and cured by morning—observes he never used any thing which gave him so much and so great relief.

☞An old Revolutionary Officer near Boston, was sorely afflicted for years with rheumatic complaints, especially in his joints and limbs, which were frequently much swollen—could obtain only temporary relief from medical advice, or the use of various remedies, and had despaired of help; when a friend, who had witnessed the wonderful effects of this Liniment advised him to make use of it, which he did with the most happy effect. It reduced the swelling in one night!

[This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.]

☞An agent recently writes—"Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity. I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly."

☞Another agent writes—"I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly."

Price 50 cents a bottle.

☞*The Painful and Debilitating Complaint of*
THE PILES!
receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured by the administration of
DUNFRIES'
REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

The approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: *Pains in the Loins, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion*, and other marks of debility.

☞A relieved patient writes thus from a distance:—"It is but justice to you to inform you that I have used your *Dunfries'* remedy for the Piles for some time past, and have found it eminently successful."

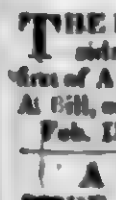
☞An officer in the army observes: "I have been troubled for years with the Piles, and have never found any remedy that would compare with yours." It gave me almost immediate relief."

☞A Physician and Druggist writes: "I have sold all the medicine you sent me, which is so highly recommended for the Piles. I wish you to send me one dozen more by the bearer."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary. Price $1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

**None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor* T KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No 99 next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich.

STORE TO RENT,



The Store now occupied by Messrs. H. P. Lester & Co., possession given the first of April. Enquire of LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, Feb. 2, 1831. 45

TO LET,

THE Lester House, so called, on the West side of the river. Possession given the first of April. For particulars, apply to E. A. Gill, or to Freeman Lovell.
Feb. 15. 47

A FARM TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will let, for one year from the 1st of next April, a good farm, lying in Preston, about three miles from Norwich Landing. Any person wishing to hire, will please call on M. HILLARD.
Norwich, Feb. 21, 1831. 3w48

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A convenient two story House, very pleasantly situated on the road leading to New London, near the Pottery. Possession given the first of April.
G. L. PERKINS.
Norwich, Feb. 22, 1831. 48

FOR SALE,

A good stand for a Cabinet Maker or Joiner—a house, barn, and shop, with thirteen acres of good land, containing a number of mulberry and other trees; lying upon the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Springfield, in the South Society of Mansfield, about ¼ of a mile south of the meeting house, and about 8 miles from the Willimantic Manufacturing village—with no Cabinet Maker residing within about six miles in either direction. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN E. GROSVENOR, residing on the premises.
Feb. 12, 1831. 6w47

POLITICAL.

To the Editor of the United States Telegraph:—

Sir: I enclose to you, for publication, my letter to Major Hamilton, referred to in Mr. Crawford's letter to me of the 30th April, 1830, which last forms so prominent a place in the recent address of the Vice President to the people of the United States. Had I believed this letter of any importance to Mr. Calhoun it would have been voluntarily communicated to him after the receipt of his answer of the 1st of June to my letter to him of the 31st of May. I give it to the public, not because my opinion of it is changed, but because Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to the President of the 29th of August, 1830, after my offer to furnish him with a copy of it, if he desired it, reiterates the opinion that it ought to have been shown to him.—This communication to Major Hamilton was made without inquiry into his motives for asking it. Certainly no hostility to Mr. Calhoun was imagined, nor is it perceived how the facts stated could, of themselves, be in any way injurious to him. Major Hamilton's character was to me a sufficient guarantee that the information requested was not sought for any unworthy purpose.

A word or two of explanation, in the further agency I have had in this affair, is justly due to Mr. Crawford. I heard nothing of my correspondence with Major Hamilton and the subject was scarcely thought of until during last winter that gentleman came to the Senate Chamber, and requested me to give to the President, if not improper in my judgment, the information I had given to him. I asked if he had not my letter. He answered that he had. I then said, Mr. Crawford spoke to me, and speaks to every body of this affair, with the same indifference that he does any other incident in his political life. I am sure he does not care what you do with the letter. You may give the President a copy of it.

Major Hamilton declined doing this from a motive of delicacy. He stated that he had conversed, or corresponded, I do not recollect which, with Mr. Calhoun on this subject, and that the statements of Crawford and Mr. Calhoun did not agree. He was therefore unwilling to interfere, further than to comply with the President's wish in asking of me the information.

On this statement, I was determined not to give the information without Mr. Crawford's express assent. The information was no longer a matter of indifference, and I did not choose to give it to the President without apprizing Mr. Crawford that he and Mr. Calhoun differed in their account of the transaction, and without submitting to him my statement of our conversation for correction, if it was, in any respect, erroneous. I obtained for that purpose, and enclosed to him a copy of my letter to Major Hamilton.—His answer is before the public. I found, to my surprise, that I had erred in repeating what he had said, and to avoid the possibility of any other mistake, I deemed it safest to send to the President a copy of my letter to Major H. and Mr. Crawford's letter to me. In making this communication, from respect to the personal delicacy of Major Hamilton, his name was kept out of view.

Justice to Mr. Crawford demands the publication of his letter to Mr. Calhoun. Having received from him a copy of it, shortly after it was written, I have submitted it to the inspection of some of those in whose judgment I know he reposes implicit confidence; and as they coincide with me in the opinion I have expressed, I send it to you for immediate insertion in your paper. It is for Mr. Crawford, and for him only, to decide whether any thing more is necessary for his justification. I have found myself very unexpectedly compelled to say any thing about this transaction, and trust that none of those who are interested in it, will find it necessary to introduce my name into the further discussion of it.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Georgetown, Feb. 19, 1831.

From Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton.
Milledgeville, Feb. 8, 1828.

Dear Sir—Our friend, Wm. H. Crawford, was in this place a few hours yesterday on private business. I had very unexpectedly an opportunity to comply with the request made in your letter, dated Savannah, January 26th. I had a long conversation with Mr. C. and afterwards read to him your letter. He regretted that your engagement did not permit you to repay him a passing visit. By his authority I state in reply to your inquiry, that at a meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet to discuss the course to be pursued towards Spain in consequence of Gen. Jackson's proceedings in Florida during the Seminole war, Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of the War Department, submitted to and urged upon the President the propriety and necessity of arresting and trying General Jackson.* Mr. Monroe was very much annoyed by it; expressed a belief that such a step would not meet the public approbation; that General J. had performed too much public service to be treated as a violator or subaltern officer might, without shocking public opinion. Mr. Adams spoke with great violence against the proposed arrest, and justified the General throughout, vehemently urging the President to make the cause of the General the cause of the administration.

In consequence of the strong excitement produced by the President's obvious embarrassment Mr. Crawford interposed in the discussion, and suggested that there was no necessity for deciding upon the course to be pursued towards the General, as the question for which the cabinet was convened, did not require it. They were called to determine how Spain was to be treated in relation to the Florida affair; the conduct of the General was a matter exclusively between the General and his own Government, in which however Spain might feel interested, she had no right to meddle. The subject was then disposed of and was not renewed.†

Mr. Calhoun had previously communicated to Mr. Crawford his intention to present the question to Mr. Monroe; an intention Mr. Crawford approved, although not believing, as he stated to Mr. Calhoun, that General J. would be either arrested or censured by the President.‡

With great respect, I am, dear sir, yours,
JOHN FORSYTH.
Maj. James Hamilton, New-York.

Mr. Crawford to Mr. Calhoun.
Woodlawn, 24 Oct. 1830.

Sir—Since the adjournment of Congress the copy of a letter from you to the President, containing eleven sheets, has been placed in my hands. The object of this labored essay is to prove that a statement contained in a letter from me to the Hon. John Forsyth, of the Senate, is incorrect. If there was no evidence but that which is contained in that essay, I should not be afraid of convincing every rational and unprejudiced mind, that my statement to Mr. Forsyth is substantially correct.

In the brief comment which I intend to make upon your essay of eleven sheets, I propose to avoid the example you have set me in three things, viz: I shall not begin by deprecating the official dignity and weight of character of the person I address; when I meet with a fact that I cannot frankly and distinctly deny, I will not attempt to prove a negative by argument; and I shall not falsely and hypocritically profess a forbearance which I do not feel.

I shall first notice your observations upon the disclosure of the secrets of the cabinet, which you say is the first that has occurred, at least in this country.—Do you really believe this assertion, Mr. Calhoun? How did the written opinions of Messrs. Jefferson and Hamilton, on the first bank bill, ever see the light? How were the facts and the circumstances which preceded and accompanied the removal of Edmund Randolph, from the State Department by Gen. Washington, disclosed and made known to the public? If your assertion be true, these facts and circumstances would, at this moment, be buried in Egyptian darkness. While a cabinet is in existence and its usefulness liable to be impaired, reason and common sense point out the propriety of keeping its proceedings secret. But after the cabinet no longer exists, when its usefulness cannot be impaired by a disclosure of its proceedings, neither reason, common sense, nor patriotism, requires that those proceedings should be shrouded in impenetrable darkness. The acts of such a cabinet become history, and the nation has the same right to a knowledge of them, that it has to any other historical fact. It is presumed that all nations have entertained this opinion, and have acted upon it. Whence the secret history of cabinets, the most despotic in Europe?—Hence the history of the house of Stuart, by Charles James Fox, which discloses the most secret intercourse between Charles the II. and the French Minister, by which it was proved that Charles was a pensioner of Louis the XIV. King of France, and had secretly engaged to re-establish Popery in England.! Yet in the face of all these facts, you dare to presume upon the ignorance of the undistinguished person you were addressing, so far as to insinuate that such disclosures had never been made in any country, but certainly not in this republic.

The next thing which I shall observe is, the manner in which you attempt to obtain evidence to controvert my statement to Mr. Forsyth. That statement contained one prominent and distinct fact; every thing else in that statement was secondary and collateral to that fact. It was reasonable in controverting that statement, that you should have sought to obtain evidence to controvert that fact. You apply to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt for evidence. But of what? Not of the principal fact, but of a secondary collateral matter. The omission to appeal to Mr. Monroe whether you made the proposition ascribed to you in my letter to Mr. Forsyth, is strong presumptive evidence that you believed his answer would confirm my statement. You remembered the excitement which your proposition produced in the mind and upon the feelings of the President and did not dare to ask him any question tending to revive his recollection of that proposition. The different manner in which you approach the President and Mr. Wirt, even upon the collateral secondary fact upon which you do venture to interrogate them, proceeds from the same fact that made you avoid interrogating them upon the principal fact. When you make the inquiry of Mr. Wirt, you enclose him such an extract from my letter as informs him of the nature of the evidence you are in search of, because, I presume, you believed that extract would not tend to refresh his memory, or relied implicitly upon Mr. Wirt's disposition to give you such evidence as you desired from him. But you were apprehensive that the same extract sent to Mr. Monroe might refresh his memory and enable him to give such an answer as would not suit your views. The extract of my letter sent to Mr. Wirt described facts and circumstances in which Mr. Monroe was a principal actor. It was therefore deemed unsafe to submit them to him. The excitement produced upon the President was so manifest that you did not believe it could have escaped the attention of Mr. Wirt; you therefore believed it unsafe to interrogate him as to your proposition personally affecting Gen. Jackson. But Mr. Monroe says not a word tending to show that the confidential letter was not produced and read in the cabinet which was not suggested by Mr. Wirt. Every tyro in the science of law will tell you that it is a rule of evidence, that one affirmative witness outweighs many negatives; but although you were at the bar several years, it is possible your law learning never ascended so high. I might safely rest the case here; but I will produce one affirmative witness in support of the accuracy of my statement. The Hon. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, in a letter dated 25th July 1830, says—"You ask if I recollect, while in the councils of the cabinet, of a letter written by General Jackson to the President Monroe? I do recollect of a conversation about a private letter which Mr. Calhoun I believe, asked for, and the President said he had not got it, but upon examination found he had it. This letter contained information and opinions respecting Spain and her colony, the Floridas; but the particulars I cannot now undertake to say or state correctly. I remember, I think, your stating that the circumstances then spoken of did fully explain Gen. Jackson's conduct during the campaign. I remember too that Mr. Calhoun was severe upon the conduct of the General, but the words particularly spoken have slipped my recollection.¶" Now, Sir, what do you think of the negative statement of Mr. Wirt? Do you think it now so very certain that that letter was not produced and read in the cabinet upon which your memory is so distinct? Do you not, on the contrary, feel convicted of having attempted to pass off a falsehood upon the President of the U States?

The main fact contained in my statement is not denied directly or indirectly in your elaborate essay.—But it a negative is attempted by argument. And what kind of an argument is offered? Why, that "it would be to rate his (your) understanding very low to suppose that an officer under our laws could be punished without arrest and trial." Sir, I rate any man's understanding very low who acts with a total disregard to principle. It is true, that in addition to the argument you add, that to say you did not propose to arrest General Jackson, but that he should be punished in some form or other, is absurd on its face. What need is there for arrest and trial preparatory to reprimand? But is it indeed true that a military officer cannot be punished without arrest and trial? Was not the disapprobation in the case of the Seminole war a punishment? I think General Jackson must have felt it to be such. I should have approved it, if I had seen any way of placing the government in the right as to Spain, without disavowing the principal events in the Seminole war.

If you are not satisfied with the evidence of Mr. Crowninshield, Mr. Adams, in a letter dated 30th July, 1830, says, "The main point upon which it was urged that General Jackson should be brought to trial was, that he violated his orders by taking St. Marks and Pensacola."‖ It is true that Mr. Adams does not say by whom it was urged to bring General Jackson to trial; but you know well that there was no proposition made in the cabinet affecting General Jackson personally, but what was made by yourself. It may be proper to state, that the two letters from Messrs Adams & Crowninshield are the only communications I have received from them since my departure from Washington, and they are in reply to the only letters I have written to them since the aforesaid period.—There has been as little sympathy either individual or political between those gentlemen and me, as between him and you, at least before the coalition between him and Clay. In fact, before that event, my impression was, that from the time your name was put down for the Presidency, you favored the cause of Mr. Adams. And the fact that all his electors voted for you as Vice-President, and that you suffered his printer to become proprietor of the press you had established in Washington, for the express purpose of vilifying my character and lauding yours, without stipulating that it should not be wielded against General Jackson, go far to establish the fact. I have now done with your argumentative denial, and the negative evidence of Mr Wirt, backed by your *distinct recollection.*

I shall now take some notice of your attacks upon me, which, with the exception of Mr. McDuffie's letter, are all argumentative, and principally founded upon that letter.

For the present I shall say nothing about that letter, or the reasoning founded upon it. You express much forbearance towards me, because you say I have been unfortunate. What do you mean by unfortunate? If you mean that I have suffered under bodily affliction you are right; but thank God, these afflictions are past, and I am now, as I have been for more than three years, in the enjoyment of vigorous uninterrupted health. But if by unfortunate, you mean that I was not elected President in 1824-5, I must beg leave to dissent from the truth of that assertion. I am conscious of being less unfortunate than you were. You, after obtruding your name upon the nation as a candidate for the presidency, in a manner until then unknown, and I trust will never be repeated, and conducted yourself in the same unprecedented manner while your name was permitted to be up, were put down by the State of Pennsylvania upon which you affected to rely for success. My name was put up by my friends for the same office, and by them was kept up, notwithstanding my bodily afflictions, till the election was consummated in the House of Representatives in February, 1825. No man in the nation was better pleased at my exclusion than I was; for I then verily believed, and I do now believe, that had I been elected, my remains would now be reposing in the national burying ground, near the eastern branch of the Potomac. I was therefore far from considering myself unfortunate in the result of the election in the House of Representatives.

Your forbearance to me has been affected, because you believed you could more effectually injure me. I request, that hereafter, if you should have occasion to write or speak of me, you will not again feign a forbearance you do not feel.

You affect to lament that my friends did not interfere and prevent my meddling with this matter. I make no doubt that you would have been very glad to have been spared the trouble of making so elaborate a comment upon a letter of three pages. I make no doubt that you dislike the idea of being exposed and stripped of the covert you have been enjoying under the President's wings, by means of falsehood and misrepresentation. You assert that my suspicion that you wrote or caused to be written, the letter which was published in the Nashville Gazette, is without foundation. A man who knows as well as I do, the small weight to which any assertion of yours is entitled, in a matter where your interest leads you to disregard the truth, must have other evidence than your assertion to remove even a suspicion. You ask why not charge Mr. Adams with having written or caused that letter to be written. The answer is easy and conclusive. That letter contains two falsehoods; one intended to benefit you, and that which was for your benefit, taking from Mr. Adams half the credit of defending Gen. Jackson, and giving it to you.—Admitting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Adams was disposed to injure me, no one will, I think, suppose that he would voluntarily ascribe half the merits of his own actions to the man who was the most strenuous opposer of his wishes. If the intrinsic evidence of the letter fixes it upon you, and not upon Mr. Adams, subsequent events strongly corroborate the inference deducible from the contents of the published letter. During the whole of the presidential canvass of '23, '24, I have no recollection of any act of Mr. Adams, tending to vilify me; but you know, that you set up the Washington Republican in Washington, for the express purpose of vilifying my reputation, and had the effrontery and shamelessness to cause it to be published by a clerk in the department whose tenure of office was your will. The facts which I have stated will exonerate Mr. Adams from the charge of having any concern with the Nashville letter, and fix that charge upon you in the estimation of reasonable men, your denial to the contrary notwithstanding.

You place great stress upon the conduct of gentlemen in Congress, whom you assert to be my friends. This is what might be expected from a man of your loose principles, or rather no principles. My friends in Congress were men who would have been insulted, had any man, however elevated, approached them in the language of entreaty and persuasion. I never did, and never would, if I were to live a thousand years, interfere with a man who was acting under the obligation of an oath, to persuade or entreat him to act contrary to the convictions of his own judgment, and if I were such member, and any man, however elevated he might be, were to interfere with me by way of entreaty or persuasion, I should feel myself insulted, and should certainly insult the person so interfering.‖ The only conversation I recollect ever to have participated in with a member of Congress, in reference to the foregoing subject, was with Mr. Cobb, at my own house, in the presence of Mr. Macon, of (N. C.) In that conversation, I supported Gen. Jackson's right to put Ambrister to death. Mr. Macon, I believe, was convinced; but I am not certain that Mr. Cobb was. That gentleman acted in concert with Mr. Clay, in the part he acted in the discussion upon the Seminole war. Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Lowndes were men of high character and experience, and leant upon no person. Mr. Eppes made a speech in favor of the report which was intended to be made, and was in consequence placed on the committee in place of Mr. Forsyth. I wonder you had not discovered, that he too was a particular friend of mine.

You say that, as it appears from Mr. McDuffie's letter, I had no scruples about disclosing the secrets of the cabinet, I had it in my power to change the opinions of my friends, by disclosing the contents of the confidential letter. No person who had a proper regard for the feelings or character of Mr. Monroe, could make use of that letter; for it was manifestly written under the impression that Mr. Monroe was capable of that duplicity which would connive at the execution of a measure, and disavow it after it was executed. I must confess, had I been President, I should not have been flattered by its reception. If I had, as you erroneously represent me, been little scrupulous about disclosing the secrets of the cabinet, which is positively denied, notwithstanding Mr. McDuffie's statement, I should have made no use of that letter, and this from respect to Mr. Monroe's feelings and character.*

In the whole course of my life, I have been so much in the habit of uttering my opinions and stating facts as they were known to me, when made proper by time and place, that when I am charged, after any lapse of time, with having uttered opinions or made statements of facts, I do not hesitate to admit such opinions were uttered or statement of facts made, if the opinions accorded with those I entertained, or with the knowledge of facts I then possessed; but when I am charged with uttering opinions I never entertained, or with making statements of facts, inconsistent with my knowledge of them at the time they are alleged to have been made, or under circumstances not rendering the disclosure proper, I have as little hesitation in declaring the charge false. Applying this rule to Mr. McDuffie's letter, I have no hesitation in saying he is mistaken in every part of his statement. I can account for his mistake in the first part of his statement. In my letter to Mr. Forsyth, I state, that previous to Mr. Monroe's return to this city, you, in a private conversation with me, stated your determination to pursue the course in the cabinet that you did, and that I approved of it.* Mr. McDuffie has applied this conversation to the cabinet deliberations, and has made me approve of your proposition unfriendly to Gen. Jackson, which I aver is untrue, and you yourself know it to be untrue.

At the time of this private conversation, I had never seen the orders under which Gen. Jackson acted, nor any of his despatches, nor heard of the confidential letter.‖ I relied upon the accuracy of your representations, and according to them General Jackson appeared clearly in the wrong, and I did not hesitate in telling you I thought you in the right. At the time I stated these facts, I have no recollection that Gen. Jackson had adopted any measures to forestall public opinion, and thereby to anticipate the decision of the administration; nor have I at this moment any recollection of the existence of any such measure. If there such existed, and I believe none existed, then it is utterly impossible that I should have expressed myself as Mr. McDuffie makes me. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying, the whole of Mr. McDuffie's statement is a mistake. I say nothing of the motives of Mr. McDuffie in making the statement, because I do not know them, but this I will say, that Mr. McDuffie has, on a former occasion, shown a willingness to injure and asperse me.

It is somewhat doubtful for what purpose Mr. McDuffie's statement was obtained, as his statement has no direct bearing upon the fact stated in my letter to Mr. Forsyth. It appears to me, on reflection, that the principal object in obtaining it, was to impeach my veracity. If that was the object, I have no fear of the result, where he and I are now. To give you a Rowland for your Oliver, read the enclosed extract of the letter of Captain Ross. I know nothing of the correctness of his statement, farther than that he made the statement to me in substance, before he left Washington, and further added, that he communicated his impression to a military officer residing in Washington, and attached to the War Department who told him that was no matter of surprise; that the officers attached to the Department had made that discovery before. I have left the name of the officer a blank, as I was unwilling to involve him in a controversy with you, without his consent.

You say that the decision of the cabinet was unanimously agreed to. This I believe to be untrue, and I believe you knew it to be untrue at the time you wrote it. My reasons are the following. The cabinet deliberations commenced on Tuesday morning, and on Friday evening, all the questions which had been discussed were, I thought, decided, and Mr. Adams directed to draft a note to the Spanish Minister, conformable to those decisions. I intended to set off for Georgia on Sunday morning; and in order to prepare the Department for my absence, I was busily employed in office, when, about one or two o'clock, I received a note from the President, requesting my attendance. When I entered, the greatest part of Mr. Adams' note had been rejected, and the remainder was shortly after, and he was directed to draft another note pursuant to the decisions which had been made.* The next morning I set off for Georgia. Mr. Adams' letter, which is now before me, contains a repetition of the arguments he used in the cabinet; and in the letter he informs me, that the exposition, which appeared in the Intelligencer, was not written by him. From all these facts, I think it is fairly inferrable, that Mr Adams did not agree to the decision of the cabinet, and that you must have known it; for it is clear that he did not agree to it on Saturday; and it is highly improbable that any arguments should have been urged to convince him after he had been twice directed to draft his note in conformity to decisions which had been previously made.

You dwell with much stress upon the lapse of time since those deliberations, and seem to be unconscious that the same lapse of time applies to all your certificates, negative and affirmative.

You seem to repose full confidence on Mr. McDuffie's recollection, although it was of a casual conversation, not likely to make the same impression upon the mind as the facts contained in my letter to Mr. Forsyth. You even refer to your recollection of a very trivial fact which you say happened during the next session of Congress. I have now a letter before me, dated in October, 1821, in which I state to you, that you had a short time before informed me, that your memory could not be relied upon as to facts. You wrote me a letter the next day, in which you did not controvert that fact; yet, now after a lapse of twelve years, you rely upon your memory for a very trivial fact, viz. your application to see that private confidential letter, because you had received some hints about it, and you believe from some of my friends. Do you not perceive some inconsistency in your essay? You had just censured me for not using this letter, and then insinuate that I had used it, as you seem to think I ought to have used it. In truth, I do not believe one word of your insinuation, nor do I believe you do, for the reasons I have already stated; I know I never made use of it. But you insinuate that I made disclosures of the secrets of the cabinet to the editor of a newspaper in Milledgeville, because General Clarke supported it, and because I never denied it. I never saw that I was charged with it except in General Clarke's book, and there the evidence offered in support of it was so ridiculous, that no person, less ignorant and malignant than General Clarke, would have paid the least attention to it.—Besides, if I had denied that charge, and not gone through his book, and denied every charge in it, however ridiculous, it would have been alleged by you and your coadjutors, that the charges not denied were admitted. But, sir, since you renew the charge, I give it the most unqualified denial. The editor of the paper alluded to, said in my presence, that he had been informed that it had been proposed in the cabinet to arrest Gen. Jackson. I simply replied, that no such proposition had been made in the cabinet.

Let us apply your own rule to you, and see how you will stand the test of your own reasoning. A Charleston paper of last March stated, that you had been charged with participation in the Ninian Edwards plot against my reputation. Have you ever denied this charge?

Again; you have been charged in the South Carolina papers with being a nullifyer. Mr. Gales has denied this for you; but have you denied it yourself? Have you ever considered the ridiculous figure you may cut in the sequel, if this nullification advances much further?

In 1816, you were among the foremost in avowing the expediency and right of protecting domestic manufactures. Now, your disciples deny the right, and propose to nullify an act of Congress, founded upon the principle of protection. You may depend upon it, if you and your friends should proceed so far as to incur the guilt, and suffer the punishment of treason and unsuccessful rebellion, you will meet with no sympathy among the sister States.

I have said that Mr. Wirt's negative statement is the only evidence you have in support of your negative assertion, that the confidential letter was not produced and read in the cabinet. For proof of this, read the enclosed extract of Mr. Monroe's letter, by which it will be seen that, having no reliance upon his own recollection, he applied to Mr. Wirt for information. As he candidly and very properly adds; "Still as the question turns on memory alone, Mr. Wirt, as well as I, may be mistaken, and in regard to me, as I was sick in bed when I received the letter, that presumption is the more probable.

You appear to boast of the services you rendered Gen. Jackson in his utmost need. What those services were, you have not condescended to state in your very elaborate essay. Nor have I heard them hinted at before. Perhaps your meritorious services were in entreating and persuading members of Congress to approve acts that you deemed worthy of punishment when deliberating in the cabinet. I will, however, not dwell upon this topic. If you can satisfy the President that you rendered him essential service, I have no objection that you should be rewarded for it. What I object to is, that you should be rewarded for ascribing to me your own acts.

You say that to place General Jackson's defence upon the confidential letter, is to do him an injury, and that he in his reports never rested it upon that ground. Whether this be true or not, I have no means of judging. But in the course of the subsequent winter, I saw an essay in a Nashville paper, in which the writer asserted, that the administration knew before General Jackson entered Florida, that he intended to take the Spanish forts; and that knowing it, and not countermanding it, the administration had made his acts their own, and were not at liberty to disavow them. I carried this letter to the President, and requested him to read the essay, giving him my opinion that the essay was either written under Gen. Jackson's immediate inspection, or by a person that had access to his private papers, for that the confidential letter was evidently referred to. A short time after, he returned the Gazette, saying, he entirely concurred with me in opinion. Extract No. 2 of his letter shows, that Mr. Monroe now recollects the circumstance, to which my letter to him called his attention.

I must take some farther notice of Mr. Wirt's negative statement, before I close this commentary. Mr. Wirt commences his letter by expressing doubts about disclosing the secrets of the cabinet without the consent of the President, and every member of cabinet present. I suppose this squeamishness of Mr. Wirt suggested to you the very wise declarations you have ventured upon the same subject. Mr. Wirt's squeamishness yields to the consideration that you only request information as to your own part, in the declarations of the cabinet. This he gravely assents to, and then states that you proposed an inquiry into General Jackson's conduct. He then proceeds with nearly two pages stating what he does not recollect. All that he does not recollect, I do distinctly recollect, and so does Mr. Crowninshield. But what he does not recollect, is arrayed by you as evidence against what I and Mr. Crowninshield do recollect. And Mr. Wirt, from his manner of stating his non recollections, seems disposed to countenance the use you have made of his negative statement. You are welcome to it, and to the reasoning with which he has supplied you. Since the dissolution of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, I have not felt myself restrained from disclosing any fact that transpired in it. While it existed, I disclosed none of its secrets, and whoever says I did, says what is not true. I know of no intrigues to injure you or any other person, either directly or indirectly. Had I been called in the year 1825, after the 3d of March, as I was called on by Mr. Forsyth last spring, I should have made the same disclosures then, that I made to Mr. Forsyth.—Whether Mr. Wirt remembers the facts contained in my statement, is perfectly indifferent to me, even if Mr. Crowninshield had not remembered them. But his recollection of the facts is almost as distinct as mine. Mr. Adams' recollection is that it was proposed to bring General Jackson to trial, and Mr. Crowninshield's that you were severe upon the conduct of the General.

I believe both of these gentlemen have given the impression that your argument made upon their minds. Indeed neither of them have pretended to give your express words. I am therefore, notwithstanding their statements, of opinion that the proposition ascribed to you in my letter to Mr. Forsyth is literally correct, although "it may be to rate his (your) understanding very low, and be absurd on its face." I believe I have now gone through your tedious essay, and have been much more tedious than I expected to be, but your insinuations have been so multifarious and various that I could not well be shorter, and I have not time to revise it and make it shorter. A few words more about conspiracies.—Gen. Noble informed me that for about two weeks before Ninian Edwards set off to the west, in 1823, he lodged in the same house with him, and that a person in going to Edward's room, had to pass by his, and that during that time you paid a daily visit to his (Edward's) room, spent from one to two hours with him. He sent his memorial back to Washington, while he was on his journey; it is therefore highly probable that the most of it was written in Washington, and reviewed and revised by you, during your daily visits to that compeer of yours.—Every person who knew Edwards was convinced he never would have ventured upon such a step without having received assurances from persons he deemed capable of protecting him. Your letter of the third of July to the managers of the 4th of July dinner in Washington, was considered at the time an act redeeming the pledge of protection you had given him. It is true Mr. Adams and Mr. McLean united with you in the letter. Adams' motive for signing it was apparent. Edwards was his political supporter.—His son-in-law held the vote of Illinois in his hands, without which, it appeared in the event, Mr. Adams could not have been elected. Mr. Adams, therefore, had an adequate political motive for doing the act. You could have had no such motive, nor could Mr. McLean I believe have had any other motive for his conduct than that of subserviency to your wishes, and a design to enable you to fulfil your promise to Edwards. From the time General Noble gave me the information, and that you signed the letter of the 3d of July, I never doubted that the plot against my reputation was your handy-work, and originated in your brain so fertile in mischief. And yet you complain of intrigues and conspiracies. I have through my whole life been a plain thorough-going man.—When difficulties have arisen, I have honestly met them, and under the protection of the shield of integrity have vanquished them. I am now too old to adopt a new course of conduct. I am in retirement, and have no wish to emerge from that retirement.

I had like to have forgot your charge of infringing the purity of the electoral colleges. I wrote the letter to Mr. Barry of which you complain, and that was not the only letter. But at the time that letter was written, I had no information the electors of Kentucky were pledged to vote for you as Vice-President; nor have I any other evidence now before me than your assertion, which every person as well acquainted with you as I am, will admit to be very slender evidence. I wrote no letter to any State where I knew the electors were pledged to vote for Vice President.

You seem to think I am under the influence of resentment. You are mistaken. Resentment is only felt against equals or superiors, and never against inferiors. From the time you established the Washington Republican for the purpose of slandering and vilifying my reputation, I considered you a degraded, a disgraced man, for whom no man of honor and character could feel any other than the most sovereign contempt. Under this impression, I was anxious that you should be no longer Vice President of the United States.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. H. CRAWFORD.
To the Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
Vice President U. S.

Extract of a letter from Benj. W. Crowninshield to Wm. H. Crawford, dated 25th July, 1830.

"You ask me if I recollect while in the council of the cabinet of a letter written by General Jackson to the President Monroe? I do recollect of a conversation about a private letter, which Mr. Calhoun, I believe, asked for, and the President said he had not got it, but upon an examination found he had it. This letter contained information and opinions respecting Spain and her colony, the Floridas; but the particulars I can not now undertake to say or state correctly. I remember, I think, your stating that the circumstances then spoken of, did fully explain General Jackson's conduct during the campaign. I remember too, that Mr. Calhoun was severe upon the conduct of the General, but the words particularly spoken have slipped my recollection.

Extract of a letter from James Monroe to Wm. H. Crawford dated 5th August, 1830.

1st Extract.—"I lay in bed more than a week, during which that letter was received, and every thing relating to that war having been previously arranged, it was forgotten and never read by me until after the meeting of the administration, and the decision as to the course to be pursued in reference to its measures. My impression is that I read it then on a suggestion of Mr. Calhoun that it required my attention. Had I read it when I received it, I should have considered it as confidential, and never have shown it to any one, however great my confidence in them might be. As the question whether that letter was mentioned in the cabinet involved the correctness of my memory, I did not wish in replying to Mr. Calhoun's letter, to rest on my memory alone, and in consequence made an appeal through a friend to Mr. Wirt, who declared that it was not mentioned in the cabinet, nor brought before it, and that he had never heard of it before."

From the foregoing extract, it will be seen that Mr. Monroe relied upon Mr. Wirt's memory.

2d. Extract.—"I well recollect the confidential communication referred to in yours, which afterwards passed between us, and the inference respecting the publication in Tennessee, in which we both concurred."

Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams to Wm. H. Crawford, dated Quincy, 30th July, 1830.

"The main point on which it was urged that Gen. Jackson should be brought to trial was, that he had violated his orders by taking St. Marks and Pensacola."

Second extract—"I thought his conduct, (Gen. Jackson's) so far as it was a subject of consideration at that time, needed no explanation other than a knowledge of the facts of the case. I urged a more decided and unequivocal approbation of that conduct than it received. I may add, that my opinion then is my opinion now. It was formed on principles which have not changed."

Third extract—"I was directed accordingly to answer the note of the Spanish Minister, and an article was prepared by another hand and published in the National Intelligencer, giving notice of the President's views and intentions in relation to the subject."

[The reader will observe several references in the above correspondence. The notes to which they refer, and which we have omitted, were appended by the editor of the Telegraph, for the purpose of contradicting statements in the above letters.]

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Although it is rare that an individual of humble pretensions can attempt to arrest public attention, without seeming to arrogate to himself undue importance, yet the writer of this vindication is placed, by the publication of the recent correspondence between the President and Vice President of the United States, in such a situation as to compel him to hazard that imputation, rather than to submit in silence to the grave charges which, if not directly made, are by inference insinuated against him.

Mr. Calhoun, in his address and letters, states that there was a "movement against him," "the origin of which went back beyond the date of this correspondence," which "had for its object *his political destruction.*" He refers to Mr. Crawford's letter of December, 1827, as the commencement "*of that chain of artful operations* that has," &c. He speaks of the movement as "a political [illegible]" designed to make *the President* "an instrument" and the *Vice President* "the victim." *He refers to* "a base political intrigue," and then adds—"*Several indications forewarned me long since that a blow was meditated against me*; I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; *but in relation to this subject*, more than two years since I had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though it did not excite particular attention at the time, *has since, in connection with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on.*"

I have thus brought to view, in a distinct form, such parts of those letters and address as contain insinuations or charges of political manœuvres, plots, base intrigues, and as indicate directly or remotely the supposed contrivers or instruments, in order that I may meet all that can, by just implication or the most forced construction, refer to me, by declaring most explicitly that I neither know of, nor do I believe in the existence of any such practices; nor have I, if they did exist, participated in them in any respect whatever.

Mr. Calhoun considers himself deprived of important information by the blanks in Mr. Crawford's letter, and assumes that if they were filled up they would, "through their political associations, point directly at the contrivers of this scheme." As the writer of this vindication has no motives for concealment, he has no hesitation in saying, that the "names referred to in blank," if written at length, would be but one name, and that his own. Thus is removed at once all ground for the suspicions that seem to be so highly indulged and so freely expressed, resulting from those political associations which these potential blanks are supposed to conceal. The following narrative will shew the origin of my connection with that letter, and my correspondence with the Vice President, to which he has referred.

On my voyage during the winter of 1827-28 from Nashville to New Orleans, in company with General Jackson and his suite, there was much conversation among the General's friends, in which I participated, and particularly with Major Lewis, in relation to the various charges against General Jackson which the Presidential canvass had originated or renewed, and particularly as to the unfriendly course Mr. Crawford was supposed to have taken towards the General in relation to the Seminole war. It being understood that I intended on my return to New York to pass through Georgia to avail myself of that opportunity to visit Mr. Crawford, Major Lewis desired me, or I offered, to ascertain truly what occurred in Mr. Monroe's cabinet deliberations in relation to a proposition supposed to have been made to arrest General Jackson for his conduct in that war, and to inform him of the result, in order as I understood, that he might be prepared to repel an attack on Gen. Jackson that was anticipated connected with that subject, but above all, if possible, to produce a perfect reconciliation between those gentlemen and their respective friends.

On my arrival at Sparta, (Georgia) where I hoped to see Mr. Crawford, I ascertained that he lived so far out of my way that to go to his house would delay me in my journey eight or ten days, and that it was probable I would not find him at home when I should arrive there. I therefore pushed on to Savannah, whence, on the 25th January, 1828, I wrote Mr. Forsyth the letter referred to by him in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated May 31st, 1830. As I did not retain a copy of that letter, I must speak of its contents from recollection. By it I informed him of my disappointment in not having been permitted by my arrangements to visit Mr. Crawford, the inquiry I wished to make of him as above stated, and requested him when he should meet Mr. Crawford, to make that inquiry, and communicate the result to me at New York.

On my arrival at Washington, in February, I resided, during the session, in the same house with the Vice President, and being anxious to obtain the information before referred to—(having, as I feared, lost the opportunity to do so from Mr. Crawford)—after advising with a very honorable and discreet friend, residing in the same house, as to the propriety of doing so, I requested an interview with Mr. Calhoun, which was granted. (I may here be permitted to say, that I never saw or heard of the letter written by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Balch, until it was published; and that I had not the slightest knowledge of the course Mr. Calhoun had considered it his duty to pursue in the cabinet on the occasion referred to. On the contrary, the impression I had received from those conversations, was that Mr. Calhoun was [illegible], and Mr. Crawford was adverse to Gen. Jackson.) When we met, I asked Mr. Calhoun whether, at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at all agitated or discussed? To which he replied—"Never; such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed. The only point before the cabinet was the answer that was to be given to the Spanish Government."

Our conversation was extended [illegible]

When I retired from the Vice President's room, I sought the gentleman with whom I had adversed, and communicated to him with sincere pleasure the statement Mr. Calhoun had made. I think I also mentioned it to another gentleman, who was of the same house, and the next morning, at an early hour, I left Washington for New-York, where I arrived on the 17th of February. On the 19th I wrote a letter to Major Lewis, of which the following extract is all that relates to the subject.

"I did not see Mr. Crawford, as I intended to do, because he was seventy miles out of my way; but the Vice President, who, you know, was that member of the cabinet best acquainted with the subject, told me Gen. Jackson's arrest was never thought of, much less discussed."

To this letter I received a reply, dated the 19th March, 1828, of which the following extract is all that relates to the subject.

"I regret that you did not see Mr. Crawford. I was desirous you should see him and converse with him on the subject of his former misunderstanding with the General.—I have every reason to believe that the information given to you by Calhoun is correct, for Mr. Monroe assured me, nearly nine years ago, such was the fact. It follows then that Mr. Crawford must have been vilely slandered by those whose object it was to fan a flame their interest requires should not be extinguished.

I have given these extracts, in order to sustain my statements of the origin of my connection with this transaction—and, however, without feeling deep humiliation in doing so, and yet, in a contest where suspicion is substituted for proof, and the conduct and motives of all, however remotely or accidentally connected with the transaction, are subjected, to its blighting influence, it is a humiliation that cannot be avoided.

After I had written to Major Lewis and had received to others Mr. Calhoun's very frank, explicit, and (as I felt, most satisfactory answer to my enquiry, believing that it might be used by Maj. Lewis at Nashville, where, at that time, almost each day produced a new charge against Gen. Jackson, which was followed by his immediate vindication, I thought proper to seek to confirm Major Lewis in the accuracy of my statement of the conversation with Mr. Calhoun by a letter from the latter, and to that end wrote to him on the 25th Feb. a letter of which the following extract contains the whole that relates to the subject.

Dear Sir—To avoid mistake as to what passed between us at the conversation I had the honor to hold with you the evening before I left Washington, I submit to you the following as the import of that part which it was understood was not to be considered as confidential.

In reply to my inquiry, "Whether at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole War, had been at any time discussed?"—You answered "Never—such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed; the only point before the cabinet was the answer that was to be given to the Spanish Government."

I am thus particular in endeavoring to ascertain from you whether my recollection is faithful or not in regard to the part of our conversation; because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiry, by confirming Major Lewis, a confidential friend of General Jackson, at Nashville, in the truth, not with a view to his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack, founded on events concerned with that campaign.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't,

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

On the 28th February, 1828, I received from Mr. Forsyth the following letter:—

[Here follows a letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton, a copy of which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, in the preceding correspondence.]

To my letter of the 25th of February, I received Mr. Calhoun's reply, dated March 2d, of which I feel authorized to publish such parts at least as are in reply to my publication. This right I conceive, results from Mr. Calhoun's having referred to this correspondence in connection with the "plots" and their "contrivers," without stating what its character was, and thus rendering it necessary for me, in vindication of myself, to give it to the public. The information I had received in reply to my inquiry, was admitted by him not to be confidentially disclosed to me, and I had so treated it. He could not afterwards clothed it with that character; nor can so much of his communication as is in reply to my request to be informed whether I had correctly repeated his answer or not, be considered as confidential.

"Washington, 3d March, 1828.

"Dear Sir—I received, three days since, your letter of the 25th February, and have seized on the first leisure moment to answer it. In the conversation to which your letter alludes, I supposed, as you did not state the object, that your inquiry as to what had passed on a particular point in the cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question, was to obtain information, in order to meet mere general rumor, freely put out, to influence the result of the Presidential question. My answer was accordingly predicated on such supposition, and was intended to meet assertions unsupported by the authority of any name, in the same general manner without name, and was intended to be limited, even with that view, to the denial of what was falsely stated to have occurred on the occasion.

"I now learn by your letter that your object is more specific. You state that you desire to obtain the information, "because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiries, by confirming Major Lewis, a confidential friend of General Jackson, in Nashville, in the truth, not with the view of his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack founded on events connected with the campaign." I have under this aspect of the subject deliberately considered how far I could with propriety speak of the proceedings of the cabinet at all, which has resulted in a conviction that a duty of a very high and delicate character imposes on me silence.

"Entertaining these views, you will see that I decline the introduction of my name in any shape as connected with what passed in the cabinet on the occasion to which you refer. What I stated in conversation was negative in character, and intended, as above stated, to enable you to meet by general contradiction, without the introduction of my name, what I supposed existed only in the shape of rumor; and I must request you to consider it as limited to that purpose only."

The residue of this letter, with the other parts of the correspondence, are not considered as important to this discussion. They will be published, however, if Mr. Calhoun wishes it. The letter from Mr. Forsyth to me was not seen by any person until the autumn of 1828, when it was read by Major Lewis at my house.

The circumstances under which copies of the letter written by Mr. Crawford and by Mr. Forsyth, were communicated to the President, are so fully and frequently stated in the correspondence, as to render it unnecessary for me to repeat them.

When the President, who had, I presume, been informed of its import, expressed a wish to see Mr. Crawford's statement, I yielded to his request to communicate it to him, first obtaining the consent of the writer to do so, from the manifest propriety of the course he proposed to pursue, and the more readily as an opportunity would thus be afforded to Mr. Calhoun to disprove a statement so directly opposed to his own, or to explain his version of the same transaction.

I never saw Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, until after it was sent to the President and to Mr. Calhoun.

In this effort to vindicate myself from groundless suspicion, I have confined myself to those topics which belong to that vindication alone.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

New-York, February 23d, 1831.

From the U. S. Telegraph, Feb. 26.

Mr. Van Buren to the Editor of the Telegraph.

Mr. Van Buren transmits the enclosed to the Editor of the United States' Telegraph, for insertion in his paper of to-morrow.

Feb. 23d, 1831.

Mr. Van Buren desires us, in relation to the correspondence between the Vice President and various other persons, which has recently appeared, to make the following statement in his behalf.

He observes that an impression is attempted to be made upon the public mind, that certain applications by James A. Hamilton, Esquire, of New-York, to Mr. Forsyth, the one in February 7, 1828, and the other last winter, and a similar one to the Vice President, for information in regard to certain cabinet transactions during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and which are referred to by the latter gentleman, were so made by Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications, to those who may deem it necessary to notice them, Mr. Van Buren avers that they, and each of them, were not only made without agency of any description on his part, but also without his knowledge; and that he has, at no period, taken any part in the matters connected with them. He desires us further to say, that every assertion, or insinuation, which has for its object to impute to him any participation in attempts, supposed to have been made in the years 1827 and 1828, to prejudice the Vice President in the good opinion of Gen Jackson, he has at any time, is alike unfounded and unjust. He had no motive or desire to create such an impression, and neither took, advised, nor countenanced, directly or indirectly, any steps to effect that object. For the correctness of these declarations, he appeals with a confidence which defies contradiction, to all who have been intimate in the affairs of the Department of State, or who possess any knowledge on the subject.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1831.

From the U. S. Telegraph, Feb. 26.

We insert, to-day, a note from Mr. Van Buren, disavowing his connexion with the conspiracy against the Vice President. It came to us about nine o'clock, just before our paper went to press. We have had scarcely time to read it deliberately, much less for the expression of all the remarks which its perusal suggested.

It is as we expected! From the time we read the Correspondence, we did not doubt that those who were connected with this foul plot would be anxious to escape from it. How far the disavowal of those whom circumstances strongly indicate to be connected, may be considered sufficient for their acquittal, we leave the public to judge.

Mr. Van Buren has certainly made one most unguarded expression. He asserts, that he had no motive or desire to create an impression to the prejudice of Mr. Calhoun in the good opinion of Gen. Jackson. If he had no motive to get up this plot, who had? Gen. Jackson had no motive. We defy any man to point out the least possible interest which he could have had in it. Its tendency is to divide and distract his friends; to weaken and embarrass his administration. James A. Hamilton, Esquire, who makes so prominent a figure in this affair, could have had no motive of his own. Mr. Calhoun did not stand in his way. Mr. Crawford is clearly acted upon, as it relates to Mr. Hamilton. As to Mr. Forsyth, whose name appears, we take it for granted that Mr. Van Buren himself will not desire to hold him up as the prime mover. As to Mr. Balch and Major Lewis, the other names which appear, we make no remark.

Mr. Van Buren no motive!!! Does he not aspire to an higher office? Have not his friends held him up as a prominent candidate for that office, and did not a paper in Georgia, in his interest, gravely predict, at the very commencement of the administration, that this very affair would lead him into the favor of General Jackson, to the exclusion of the Vice President, and thereby present the ladder for promotion?

The assertion is unfortunate; but this is not his only misfortune. It so happens that not a name has been presented in connexion with this transaction, but of those who are the political friends, we believe we might say, the personal, political and *confidential* friends, and correspondents of Mr. Van Buren. Mr Van Buren is known to have unlimited influence over his political partizans, and we do hold it almost incredulous that a subject of so much import to himself, should be agitated by these friends, without his knowledge or participation; and that the scheme should be nurtured here, in this city, while he was present, by one so much in his confidence, who was placed as his substitute in the Department of State, and who had recently acted as his representative at Nashville and New-Orleans, without his advice, countenance, or knowledge!! It may be, but if so, the age of miracles has not passed.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, March 1.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdridge, arrived from Liverpool, bringing us Liverpool papers to the 26th of January, London to the 25th, Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 22d, and Liverpool Price Currents to the 24th. The Silas Richards sailed on the 28th.

The most important article in the papers is the declaration of the Polish Diet, on the subject of their own independence. In our judgment, it is one of the most interesting documents that we have met with at any time. Its style is manly, bold and dignified, and the sentiments such as do honour to the source from which they proceeded. The detail of oppressions under which the Poles have suffered, is long and formidable; and of a description that would justify any people in a bold, and even a desperate struggle for their emancipation. This document will be found in our paper this morning.

There appears to be a good deal of difficulty among the Belgian councils to determine who shall be their sovereign, no individual having been selected for that office at the latest advices.

The King of Holland, it is stated, has decided the question submitted to him by the United States and Great Britain respecting the boundary line between the State of Maine and the adjoining British province, in favour of this country.

The London Morning Herald of the 25th of January, says—The Russian army is at length upon its march, and a very few days must now bring intelligence of real operation. The Cholera Morbus has made its appearance at St. Petersburg, and this dreadful plague promises to befriend the Poles as much as the snow did the Russians in 1812, against Bonaparte.

The disturbances at Gottingen have been entirely put an end to, principally through the firmness and prudence of the Duke of Cambridge.

Disturbances still continued in Switzerland.

Some disturbances had taken place at Lea Brottaut, France. About 600 or 800 workmen assembled to demand employment, but they were dispersed by the National Guards.

From Galignani's Messenger.

MANIFESTO OF THE POLISH NATION.

When a nation, formerly free and powerful, finds itself compelled by the excess of its ills to have recourse to the last of its rights—to the right of repelling oppression by force—it owes it to itself, and to the rest of the world, to divulge the motives which have induced it to sustain by arms the most holy of causes. The Chambers of the Diet have felt this necessity, and, following the example of revolution of the 29th of November, and acknowledging it to be national, they have resolved to justify themselves in the eyes of Europe.

The infamous machinations, the vile calumnies, the open violence, and the secret treachery, which accompanied the three dismemberments of ancient Poland, are but too well known; history has already branded them as a political crime. The deep and awful mourning which this violat on spread throughout the country, has never been laid aside, but has been religiously preserved even until now; the unspotted standard has never ceased to wave at the head of our valiant army, and in all his military migrations, the Pole, carrying from country to country his household Gods, has cried out vengeance for the outrages committed against them. Cherishing that noble illusion, like every other grand idea, has never failed in the end to be realized, he believed that, whenever he fought for the cause of liberty, he was fighting for his own country. This country at length resuming established her existence; and, although restrained within narrow limits, Poland received from the Great Warrior of the age her native language, her rights and liberties—precious gifts again augmented by the greatest of hopes. From that moment his cause became ours—our blood became his right; and when his Allies and Heaven itself abandoned him, the Poles, preserving their fidelity, participated in the disasters of the hero; and the common fall of the Great Man, and an unfortunate nation drew involuntary tears from the Conqueror himself.

This sentiment had produced too strong an impression. The sovereign of Europe, in the midst of the combat, had promised with too much solemnity to give durable peace to the world; to admit that the Congress of Vienna, upon their again dividing our country amongst them as spoil, should not in some degree soften the fresh outrages committed against the Poles. A nationality and a reciprocal freedom of commerce was guaranteed to every part of ancient Poland; and that which the great European conflict had found independent, parcelled out on three sides, received the title of kingdom, and was placed under the immediate dominion of the Emperor Alexander, with a separate Charter, and the power of being enlarged.

In execution of these stipulations, he granted a free constitution to the kingdom, and gave to the Poles, subject to the domination of Russia, a gleam of hope that they might shortly be united to their brethren. These gifts, however, were not gratuitous; he had previously contracted obligations towards us, and we, on our part, had made sacrifices in return.—Before and during the decisive struggle, the brilliant promises made to the Poles who were subject to the sceptre of Alexander, and the auspicious raised with respect to the intentions of Napoleon, prevented more than one Pole from declaring in his favor.—The Emperor of Russia was only faithful to his promises in proclaiming himself King of Poland; but as to that nationality—those liberties which were to become the guarantees of the peace of Europe, we were forced to purchase them at the price of our independence, that first condition of the political existence of nations, as if a durable peace could be established upon the enslavement of 19,000,000 of people—as if the annals of the world had not taught us that, even after an interval of ages, nations reduced to foreign subjection did not always recover that independence which had been destined for them by the Creator from the beginning of time, by having separated them from other nations in language and customs—as if this lesson was forgotten by governments, that people oppressed ever become the natural allies of whoever may happen to rise up against their oppressors.

But these conditions, though arbitrarily imposed, were not fulfilled: the Poles were not long before they became convinced that the nationality and the title of kingdom, given to Poland by the Emperor of Russia were but a lure to their brethren, subject to Russia—but a weapon against those same States—and but a mere chimera to those to whom they had been guaranteed. They became convinced that, under the shelter of those sacred names, it was intended to reduce them to a servile degradation, and wrench from them by all the inflictions of a continued despotism, and the loss of the dignity constituting a people, the sacred rights taken against the every first man. The unscrupulous plotters against this protection plan, from within the veil that covered this mysterious plan, the most infamous proscriptions, under pretexts of conspiracy, under pretexts of military discipline, under pretexts of military discipline, but the real object of which was to destroy that feeling of honor, that national dignity which characterized our troops, were invented and enforced. Faults the most trifling were deemed and treated as most serious offences—the slightest suspicion converted into proofs of breach of discipline—and the Commander-in-Chief, by his arbitrary control over the Courts-martial, rendered in fact the sole arbiter of the life and honor of each individual soldier. The nation beheld with indignation the decrees of these Courts repeatedly quashed, until at length their decisions attained the degree of severity that was required from them. Many members, in consequence, went in their resignation; many, personally insulted by the Commander-in-Chief, purified by their own blood the outrages that had been committed upon them, and, at the same time, showed that it was not the want of true courage, but the fear of compromising the future fate of their country, that withheld their arms from falling a vengeance upon their oppressors.

On the meeting of the first Diet of the Kingdom, a renewal of the solemn promises that the blessings of a Constitution should be extended to our brethren, who were to be re-united to us, revived extinguished hopes, and caused the moderation to reign in the Chambers which was their only end and object. The freedom of the press, and the publicity of the proceedings of the Diet, were only tolerated in so far as they gave vent to the hymns and praises of a subjugated people in honor of their all-powerful conqueror; but when, after that Diet was closed, the public journals continued to discuss public affairs, a severe censorship was introduced; and on the meeting of the following Diet, which proposed to itself the same object as the former, the representatives of the people were persecuted for the opinions they delivered in the Chambers. The Constitutional States of Europe will be astonished when they learn what has been so carefully concealed from them: when, on the one hand, they behold the wise and moderate use the Poles have made of their liberty, the veneration they have shown for their Sovereign, his religion and customs uniformly treated with respect; and on the other, the bad faith with which power has been used, not content with despoiling an unhappy people of their rights, but imputing the horror of these violations to the unbridled exercise of their freedom.

The placing in union upon one head the crowns of an Autocrat and a Constitutional King was one of those political monstrosities which are never of long duration. Every man foresaw that the kingdom of Poland must either become the nursery of liberal institutions for Russia, or sink under the iron hand of its despotism. This question was soon resolved. It appears that, at one moment the Emperor Alexander conceived he might consolidate his arbitrary power with our liberal laws, and thereby secure for himself a new influence over the affairs of Europe. But he was soon convinced that liberty could not be. But he was soon convinced that liberty could not be. But he was soon convinced that liberty could not be

quiries of Mr. Benton in relation to the expenditure of part of the appropriation of last year. Mr. Ellsworth opposed the amendment, insisting that the $50,000 dollars of last year was intended to cover the expenses included in this sum. Mr. Storrs took similar ground, and quoted the Indian bill in support of his position—comparing the treatment of the House by the Executive to the child's play of "shut your eyes and open your mouth." Mr. Polk replied—contending that the House had abundant light, and insisting that the objects of this appropriation never were contemplated when the $300,000 were granted by the bill of last year. Mr. Huntington further quoted the law, and argued to show that the objects now proposed might be paid for out of the sum in that law; and, whether or not, the House might now so direct. Mr. Burges earnestly argued on the same side. Mr. Wickliffe advised that no reply be made, as the speeches would avail nothing, save for political effect. Mr. Bell replied—insisting on the distinct character of the objects now asked for; arguing with great warmth to show that the President would have violated the act of last session, if he had applied the money then given him to the objects of education, farming utensils, rifles, council houses, &c. comprised in the present appropriation, and then the gentlemen would have taken opposite ground, and cried out autocracy, &c., and repelling the idea suggested by Mr. Burges, that the fund in the hands of the President was to be reserved as a treasure for bribery.—Mr. Storrs replied, and explained. Mr. Whittlesey remonstrated against the consumption of time in this debate. Mr. Wilde demanded the question, and threatened a full discussion, should the debate be further pursued. The question was taken accordingly, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 93. So the House concurred, and the clause was stricken out which takes the $50,000 out of the 500,000 of last year.

On concurring with the committee on the disputed amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill, Mr. Ellsworth demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered, stood yeas 96—nays 72. So the House concurred, and the clause was stricken out. The remaining amendments were also concurred in.

Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Conference, reported an unanimous agreement of that committee in the following compromise: to strike out all the specifications of items of expense of the negotiation with the Ottoman Porte, and inserting the following in lieu thereof: "For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars hereinafter appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars." This report was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Spencer in the chair, on a bill making appropriation for the fulfilling of certain treaties with the Chippewa, Miami, and Pottawatomie Indians; together with an amendment for the erection of mission houses for the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, &c.—also, on a bill granting land to Arkansas for public buildings at Little Rock—which bills were reported and agreed to by the House—and the House then adjourned to half past 6 o'clock this evening.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

From the New Jersey Eagle.

Horrid Murder.—On the night of the 22d inst. two persons, one described to be a large man with a full face, and the other a small one, called at the house of Mr. Boltus Roll, in the township of Westfield, inquired of Mr. Roll (who was then in bed) some information respecting the road, and was directed by Mr. Roll (lying still in bed;) they then asked him if he was not getting up, to which he replied no. They immediately forced open the door, rushed into the house, seized Mr. Roll, and dragged him out of the house, tied his hands and feet, divested him of the only garment he had on when he left his bed, and exposed him totally naked on the snow and ice near the door, where he was found dead next morning.

Mrs. Roll saved herself no doubt by flight. She retreated from the house while they were disposing of Mr Roll, and escaped to the woods, where she lost herself and remained all night, and returned to the house after daylight appeared; but only remained there long enough to witness the horrid spectacle of him with whom she had lived more than half a century, bound, naked and lifeless.

The motive which led to this horrid transaction is supposed to be money; but it is not ascertained or believed by Mrs. Roll they had obtained any. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown. The murderers approached the house with a horse and sleigh or sled within 150 yards, and then on the common fed their horses with a sheaf of oats, as appeared by marks on the snow and tracks.

Death of Mr. Roll.—Since the publication of the statement in our last paper in relation to the supposed murder of Mr. Baltus Roll, the most intense anxiety has been manifested throughout the community to ascertain and discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed; and on Tuesday last, Capt. Peter B. Davis, of Camptown in this township, formerly the keeper of a public house in Newark, was apprehended on suspicion of being one of the persons concerned in the crime. He underwent an examination before a Court of Magistrates and was committed to jail to await his trial at the ensuing circuit court in April next.—*Newark [N. J.] Eagle.*

Mr. Polk, one of the leaders of the Jackson party in the House of Representatives, made a furious attack, yesterday, on the system of surveys for the purposes of Internal Improvement. This attack was made pending the consideration of the bill for improving certain harbors and providing for surveys. A motion was made to recommit the bill, by Mr. Lea, of Tennessee. Among others, Mr. Crockett opposed the motion, and stated that great men, who had been once in favor of the system, had now turned against it; but that for himself he would rather be politically buried than hypocritically immortalized.

When we thus see all the prominent Jackson men opposing this system in every shape, and when we see the anxiety of the personal friends from Tennessee to defeat every appropriation for these objects, can we doubt as to the sentiments of the President himself? Can we, for a moment, after the accumulated evidence of the last two years, question that the President has determinedly set his face against the system of internal improvement? It would be fatuity to doubt.—*National Journal.*

Mr. Crockett yesterday stated that he had supported the present Administration when Gen. Jackson came into power, as well as his colleague, Mr. Polk, but he went on to say that he was a Jackson man still—but General Jackson was not, for that the General had left the principles which he avowed when he was elected. Now, said Mr. Crockett, that he is off from his principles, I am off from him.—*Ib.*

The Mississippi river, at the curve opposite the mouth of Red river has burst its banks, and made a channel across the neck, which is already four hundred yards wide, and four fathoms deep. Flat boats and rafts have passed through it, and the Brandywine steam boat, which brought this intelligence to New Orleans, would have passed through the new channel, but the boat was under engagements of business which made it necessary to follow the old route. The distance between Natchez and New Orleans is shortened, by this spontaneous cut of the river, about thirty miles. It is expected that a similar improvement will take place at the Zunica bend, by which the distance will be lessened one hundred miles. The canals thus dug without labour, will have the advantage of being free of toll.—*Bost. Weekly Messenger.*

The Boundary Question.—The London Morning Herald contains the following paragraphs relative to the question of our North Eastern Boundary:

The King of the Netherlands has decided that the boundary line shall run due north from the St. Croix until it strikes the river St. Johns, [the name of this R. is St. John,] thence along the St. Johns to the St. Francis, and thence strike off along a tract without any natural marks of highlands or rivers, to the front of the ridge bounding the St. Lawrence. By this decision the territory in dispute is divided, and the greater, and probably much the most valuable portion, is given to the United States, but the northern portion, containing the whole valley of the Madawaska river and Temiscouta lake, and the country through which the line of communication between New Brunswick and Lower Canada passes, is given to Great Britain. The settlements on the Madawaska of course go to the colonies, and those on the south side of the St. Johns, to the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—It is calculated that the hasty decision of the King of Holland, relative to the long pending boundary question between this country and the United States, will transfer from Great Britain to the Americans at least six millions of acres. Of this vast extent of country nearly 4,700 acres belong to the county of Hertford and upwards of a million to the county of Devon, two of the nearest counties to the city of Quebec, the capital of the Canadas. It is also calculated that the United States boundary will be brought within about 13 miles of the River St. Lawrence for the distance of 80 miles; and that about 100 miles of the River St. John, [this is a mistake] along the banks of which runs the old and direct communication between Quebec and New Brunswick, Halifax and Nova Scotia, will be given to the United States boundary. But this is not all; we understand that four other proposed roads to different parts of our lower provinces will be henceforth within the United States territory. As has been observed, "his Orange Majesty must have vaster ideas of space than the present limited survey would lead us to believe."

Kentucky.—The general election in Kentucky, which takes place in August next, will be looked to with much interest. The legislature of that State having postponed the election of a Senator to Congress until the next session, the Senators and Representatives will be chosen with special reference to that object. Twelve members of Congress are also to be elected. Both parties are already organizing their forces—meetings have been called in several counties to nominate candidates—the strength of parties will therefore be fairly tried. If the friends of domestic industry and internal improvements be true to their principles, in the coming struggle, the result cannot be doubtful.

Nashville Herald.

Extract of a letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

"Henry W. Edwards of New Haven has been here several weeks, and while Mussey's nomination was before the Senate, used all his efforts for him, and was one who first recommended him to the President."

Mr. Edwards is the Jackson candidate for Lieutenant Governor—the man who used his utmost efforts to have removed from office, Richard Law, that old and faithful Republican.—*Hartford Mercury.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MARCH 9, 1831.

There has ever been a disposition among all classes of the community to put the most favorable construction possible on the private character of Gen. Jackson. His good deeds as a soldier & a general have been magnified and enlarged upon by his friends, and, however censurable were some of his acts of high-handed violence in that situation, even those most highly disapproving of his conduct supposed that as his faults were those of the military character, he had virtues of a similar cast, and that all low intrigue, or the mean shifts of politics, were foreign from his character. And since his election to the Presidency there has been a general disposition, in his perfectly outrageous public conduct, to look to the ministers rather than the king, and to believe him misled by designing and bad men. There have been, indeed, circumstances of not unfrequent occurrence, which presented Gen. Jackson in an attitude personally disgraceful: but no one was prepared to expect an occurrence like the one which has led to the foregoing remarks.

It will have been noticed that the friends of the Administration have congratulated themselves highly upon the recent nomination of Gen. Jackson by the Jackson members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the papers of the party put forth in prominent form and with great apparent satisfaction, the President's very *modest* reply to their request. Now, in point of fact, it turns out, that previously to holding this meeting, *Gen. Jackson's private Secretary wrote a letter to a Senator of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting that a caucus be called to nominate Gen. Jackson to the Presidency,* AND GEN. JACKSON HIMSELF FRANKED THE LETTER.

This is the man who takes for his motto that he "neither seeks nor declines office." This is the man whose nobleness and superiority to all meanness is trumpeted abroad by every bawler at the corners of the streets.—The recent disclosures in relation to the character of its high officers have been eminently disgraceful to the country, but none so much so as the barefaced electioneering on the part of the *President* of the United States, for the sake of a re-election. We most sincerely regret that this trait in the character of the President exists, but as it does exist, we are most heartily glad that it is before the public. We have that confidence in the intelligence and honesty of the people of this country, to believe that this and similar displays of character, and the destructive policy of his public acts, will politically ruin himself and his immediate associates.

From the Harrisburg [Pa.] Intelligencer, Feb 21.

HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

"A SENATOR IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE RECEIVED A LETTER THE DAY BEFORE THE MEETING, FROM JACKSON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, URGING HIM TO GET UP A MEETING TO PROCURE JACKSON'S NOMINATION! The man who received the letter immediately called a meeting of the Jackson members of the Legislature. Here then is the man, that hypocritically says he neither seeks nor declines office, whose *Private Secretary* is writing about to the Legislatures to institute caucuses. The above fact is incontrovertible, we can if necessary state the name of the Senator and the names of several men to whom the letter has been shown."

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer of Thursday

Since our last paper, giving an exposition of the corrupt means resorted to in order to procure the re-nomination of General Jackson, we have been waited upon by some of the members of the Legislature who have *seen* the letter. They say that we omitted one circumstance which gives a deeper coloring to the whole transaction. *The letter was not only written by the General's Private Secretary, but was franked by Jackson himself!* One gentleman has hinted to us, that the letter was received the day before the call, and the day before the meeting itself. This certainly is unimportant. *A letter was received by a Senator of the Pennsylvania Legislature previous to the meeting, from the Private Secretary of Jackson, with the President's frank upon it, stating that it was proper for a committee of the members of the Legislature to address a letter to Jackson, requesting him to consent to a reelection.* This is substantially true, unless a number of the most respectable members of the Legislature, who say they have seen it, have falsified themselves. We do not wish to publish falsehoods—we have never done it knowingly. We have not yet named the Senator who received the letter, although every member of the Legislature knows who received it, because we have not had an opportunity of conversing with him on the subject. He is a gentleman whom we respect, and, had we not considered it a duty, would not have brought him into a situation which is undoubtedly unpleasant. Should this statement be denied by any responsible name, we shall be obliged to call upon the Senator by name, as well as other gentlemen who have seen it, living in the counties of Washington and Fayette, and gentlemen living in other sections of the State.

We were in hopes to have been able to give the proceedings of Congress up to the close of the session, in this day's paper, but have been disappointed by the failure of the Southern mail due yesterday. It will be seen that the bill embracing an appropriation of $10,000 for clearing the River Thames, was called up for a second reading, in the Senate, on the 28th ult but some objection having been made to it, was again laid on the table. An attempt was also made by Mr. Foot, of Conn. to get up the bill making further provision for the Relief of the Revolution, but proved unsuccessful. We wait impatiently for the final result upon these interesting bills.

WOOL.—The Vermont C[illegible] states that the agents for some unknown person have recently been employed in some towns in the vicinity of Windsor, in buying up all the Wool on the backs of the sheep, to be delivered after shearing. They advance the cash for it at from 48 to 55 cts. per lb. Our town has received and will receive about $25,000 for wool. More than $300,000 worth of wool was purchased and paid for by agents residing in a single town on the Connecticut River, soon after sheep-shearing the last year. The farmer had a handsome profit out of the sale.

A letter to the editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser dated at Washington, Feb. 14th, states that Mr. Everett, in his speech in favor of the Indians, proved from public documents, that Mr. Jefferson first suggested to the Cherokees the idea of forming a representative and republican government. He also read a letter from Gen. Jackson to one of the tribes, in 1817, in which the sovereignty of the Indians is fully recognized, accompanied by an assurance that he would protect their rights, and containing this remarkable declaration—"*I never tell lies to my red brethren.*"

Hawkers and pedlers are looked to in the New-York papers, as persons without a home, who do not contribute a cent towards the payment of rents and taxes, or increase the value of property; who traverse the streets in every direction, taking the business out of the hands of those who support all the public institutions.

The sloop Splendid, Capt. Moses Williams, sailed from this port on Tuesday, with a cargo consisting of 500 reams paper; 300 bales cotton and woolen goods; 20 large boxes cotton and woolen goods; 40 bbls. whiskey; 3 one horse wagons; 5 cords hickory wood, &c. the total value of which will not fall short of twenty thousand dollars. By other conveyances, there has already been shipped to New-York, since the middle of February last, more than that amount, and in the next sixty days there will in all probability be shipped from this place from 15 to 20 cargoes, each equal in value to the above. In the manufacture of said goods employment has been given direct to nearly 6000 persons annually, and indirectly to 10,000.—[*Communicated.*]

Mr. Dunham—Permit me, through the columns of the Courier, to call the attention of every man, woman and child, of your readers, to a communication lately published in a Harrisburg paper, relative to the *dignified* and *honorable* conduct of the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic. At the same time let me ask them to admire the virtuous consistency of this favorite of the people's choice. During his whole official life, he has professed much solicitude about the danger arising to the liberties of the country from the re-election to office of a man who had held the reins of government for one term. Let them compare his frequent declarations, public and private, upon this point with his letter to a Senator of the Pennsylvania Legislature, recommending himself for nomination to a re-election to the office of President. I would ask, sir, is this to be any longer tolerated in this boasted land of freedom? What, has it come to this, that the man holding the highest office within the gift of the people, shall thus dare, in the face of all decency, to forestall their votes? It is time that such disgraceful proceedings should be exposed, and that the people should draw to secure rights handed down from their ancestors as a sacred trust, to be by them transmitted unimpaired to their posterity. How must our national character, once so deservedly popular, now appear to all the civilized world? Even now, at the Court of the most powerful kingdom in Europe, what must be the opinion of a people who send for their Ambassador a crack-brained and worn out old man! Sir, I would treat with respect the chosen rulers of the nation, could I do so with a conscience void of offence. But there is a point beyond which submission becomes servitude—and at that point we have already arrived. Let the people open their eyes to a sense of the honor and dignity becoming a great and powerful nation. Let them take their liberties into their own protection until they can entrust them to more skilful hands, and to honester men, than those who now usurp them. At this time, when the long oppressed nations of monarchical Europe, are bursting their fetters, and grasping the sword to obtain their freedom—oh, let not our example deter them from adopting the maxim that "a people can govern themselves."

FOR THE COURIER.

The differences now irreconcilable between the two men first in rank of office in the nation, calls emphatically on the whole body of the People to turn their eyes to that man who goes for the country—the whole country—and nothing but the country. Mr. Clay is now the man of the People—having no knack at dissimulation; speaks out what he thinks, and is understood when he speaks. Who among us would even think of giving an old sailor command of a ship, because he could hand reef and steer? Should we not rather give the command to one acquainted with navigation, the use of the charts, and all the minor duties—a sailor, indeed, who had come in at the hawse hole? Clay is a self-made man—the artificer of his own fortune—needs only to be known to be esteemed by all. The present commander of our ship is literally in a broil with his chief mate. The ship is a driving storm is close on upon lee shore—Nullification quicksands, with the Anti-Tariff rocks, bearing South—the Indian head land of broken faith S and by West—the storm is dark and heavy—all hands must be at quarters to bear the ship off, or we go down. Solon was a wise lawgiver—when the state was in danger by sedition, "he would have none stand neuter."—It is at the polls that we must one and all support those who support the declared and well known policy of Clay—Industry at home.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. DUNHAM—The following facts show the beneficial effects of the American System, although at present but partially extended as respects our coasting trade.—"Sixteen years ago, a sloop of thirty-seven tons burthen, had much difficulty in procuring freight and performing a trip once in two months, between Providence (Rhode Island) and Philadelphia. Now, a line of six schooners, averaging seventy tons each, depart once a week from each port, and they have abundance of freight both ways for their full employment, and it is no exaggeration to say, that the property thus exchanged exceeds one million five hundred thousand dollars annually. This increase of trade between these two ports, has arisen from the rapid advancement which American Manufactures have made in Rhode Island. Such facts speak volumes in favor of the American System.

FRANKLIN

FOR THE COURIER.

EPISTLE No. 5.

Mr Editor.—Not having addressed you for a long time, I feel constrained to offer, through the medium of your useful paper, a word of congratulation to my friends on the cheering prospect before them,—without entering, however, into a tedious detail of my operations for the last six months, I will barely mention, that, in accordance with a preconcerted determination of mine to demonstrate conclusively the practicability of travelling in the coldest regions, at the most inclement seasons, without the aid of any thing more "*ardent*" than "*cold water,*" I sailed up the Baltic at the approach of winter, and after making a short tour through Sweden and Norway, arrived at St. Petersburgh about one month after your "*Extraordinary Envoy*" had left for the South of Europe; and yet, the temperature was just sufficient to impart that tone and elasticity to the nerves which is indispensable to health, cheerfulness and vigor. After receiving the caresses of his Imperial Majesty for the meliorating influence which my principles had exerted in meliorating the condition of his subjects, I embraced the facilities which he kindly threw in my way for prosecuting my journey, and proceeded, amidst the cheers of a welcoming peasantry, to the most northern point of the Russian territory. What think you, Mr. Editor, comes next in my narrative? That, nothing intimidated by the formidable array of obstacles which presented themselves, I provided for a month's campaign, launched fearlessly on the boundless sea of ice, crossed the North Pole, demonstrating the fallacy of Symes' theory, determining whether Greenland be an Island or Continent; and triumphantly returned among myriads of white bears to Baffin's Bay? By no means Sir. Leaving impossibilities of every kind to be searched by those who deal in the marvellous, I return from this digression, and proceed to state that I travelled in the dead of winter along the artic ocean to the eastern extremity of Siberia, abstaining from ardent spirits with impunity—crossed Behring Straits, and am now making my way steadily down through British America, meeting now and then with an old friend from the States and the Canadas, whose humanity dictates to them, while passing through the interior, the propriety of inculcating on the natives my doctrine of "*total abstinence.*"

I have been thus particular in naming the countries through which I passed during the late cold weather, for a special purpose, but I may add that I am possessed of a kind of ubiquity, by which I am enabled to be in many places at the same time, and that while journeying in those frozen regions, I was also basking in the sunshine of the torrid zone. Neither, Sir, have I been unmindful of affairs in your own country. I have noticed with disgust the manner in which my cause is treated by your Secretary at war, and the great injustice done me by some of the conductors of the Press. It is even possible that I may be conversant with transactions and facts in your own immediate neighborhood in which my interest is deeply involved, but of which you may have no conception. Are you aware, Sir, of the injury sustained by the cause of Temperance, resulting from the conduct of *some of your Physicians*? The influence of Physicians touching this cause is nearly absolute, and, to their honor be it said, almost all have come out and openly advocated total abstinence. Some few, however, impelled by that invincible love of *Liquor* which is verily "*stronger than death,*" will not only use it themselves, but recommend its use to others! Do you believe it, or have you not heard, that in a whole ecclesiastical society not one hundred miles from Norwich, a single member of a Temperance Society cannot be found, and this, in consequence of the doctrine, example and recommendation of "*their Physicians*"!!!

For admonition of Physicians of this grade I will briefly relate the history of a man whose life was excess and whose end was infamy; reminding them that a total change of life, or a miracle, are necessary to save them from that gulph of perdition into which he, by intemperance, fell. The subject of our story is none other than the late Dr. Lyman Lovedrop. He once appeared very unlike the drunken god's elect, who seem destined from the womb to become his distinguished votaries. It was never said of him that his "heart's first-bound" was excited by a worthy draught of the "Simon pure" while yet in embryo. I never heard that his mother longed for rum, or that he was washed in rum from head to foot as soon as he was born. Neither did he, as soon as he was capable of exercising the powers of volition, worship at the shrine of Bacchus. In short, he was in early youth, all a Parent's heart could wish, and having finished his education, he commenced practice under the most favorable auspices, in a place where the people were generally temperate, moral and industrious, but when he died, he left them intemperate, immoral, and indolent! For many years he was attentive to business, and obtained a high degree of celebrity as a Physician, and became an active and influential member of Society. Who would have thought it possible for this man to die a sot!—Years rolled away; in visiting his patients, he accustomed himself to a little stimulus daily for the purpose of guarding against the cold, heat or fatigue, and this insensibly begat a love of strong drink. He carried rum with him, prepared his medicine in rum, administered it in rum, and the people soon learned, whenever they called for Dr. Lovedrop, to set on the bottle, for he did not want it for medicine he always wanted it for drink. The consequence was, he soon became a confirmed drunkard and many of his neighbors with him.—His business declined. If people were dissatisfied with his prescriptions, he would endeavor to prevail on them to send for Dr. Samuel Swallowall, who loved rum himself—and who would make all things easy. He was oftener found at Capt. Bobadil's grog-shop, than at his own home. Of this Capt. Bobadil, I shall say nothing at present (contemplating a reference to him hereafter) except that he was the Doctors best and last friend, and would visit every sick person in the town, advising them to send for Dr. Lovedrop, or if that would not answer, Dr. Swallowall, and by no means to call a "cold water Doctor," for said he, "they give Mercury and should I break my leg, I should want it wet with something better than cold water." It is needless to say much on the course pursued by our Doctor, on the breaking out of the temperance reformation. As might be expected, he denounced it as enthusiasm, doubled his drams, encouraging others to do the same, became infamous and abandoned, frequently fell from his horse, dislocating and fracturing his bones; in short, he exhibited in bold relief, all the disgusting characteristics of the most devoted follower of Bacchus. While on his death bed, he was heard to curse the day on which he was born, and writhing under the accumulated agonies, of a frightful delirium tremens, was hurried out of time, calling down, in maddening strains of horror, the imprecations of offended heaven on his devoted head. He still lives in the recollection of many a widowed mother, and orphan child, and is remembered by the wise and good, who have erected no other monument to his memory, than that of infamy and disgrace.

Who can estimate the amount of moral evil caused by the doctrine, example, and influence of this once favored son of Esculapius? And let me ask, how far behind Dr. Lovedrop, suppose you, are those physicians who advocate the "*temperate use of ardent spirits?*" And how far removed from total depravity, those who frequently prescribe it in cases in which it is not indicated, merely because it is popular, and thereby endeavor to establish their own reputation, on the ruin of that of others? Let experience and common sense determine.

I remain, Sir, yours &c.

TEMPERANCE.

Feb 25th, 1831.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

At a meeting of Delegates from the several towns composing the 8th Senatorial District, held at the Town House in Norwich on the 2d of March, 1831, it was unanimously *Voted,*

That the Hon. ROGER HUNTINGTON be recommended to the electors of said district, as a suitable person to receive their suffrages for the office of Senator, at the election in April next.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

ROBERT S. AVERY, Chairman.

CHAS. THOMAS, Sec'y.

At a Convention of the Delegates, appointed to attend the State Convention at Hartford on the 23d ult—a meeting of the members from the 13th Senatorial District, was called, and holden at Hartford on the 24th ult — Voted, That

DANIEL PACKER, Esq.

of Canterbury, be recommended to the Electors of said District for their support at the next election, as a Senator from said District.

CHARLES TAINTOR, Chairman.

DANIEL P. TYLER, Secretary.

Mr Packer is a sound, substantial and honest man and a decided friend of Mr Clay and the American System. He is a republican of the oldest and best school, and possesses the qualities which fit him for respectability in the office to which he is nominated. We trust and believe that he will unite the strength of the Clay party in his district, as no friend of Mr. Clay and the American System can consistently vote for the opposing candidate, who has been an active supporter of General Jackson.

At a convention of the Republican Delegates from the several Towns in District No. 14, holden at Woodstock on the 1st Monday of February 1831, Resolved unanimously, that

Hon. JOHN NICHOLS,

of Thompson, be recommended to the Republican Electors of said District as a suitable person for Senator of said District, for the year ensuing.

LUTHER WARREN, chairman.

C. FENTON, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, March 4, 1831.

The publishers of the several newspapers in this State, are requested to insert the following communication from the Hon. GIDEON TOMLINSON, resigning the office of Governor of this State, whereby the powers and authority appertaining to that office have devolved upon His Honor JOHN S. PETERS, Lieutenant-Governor.

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

NEW HAVEN, March 2d, 1831.

To Thomas Day, Esq.
Secretary of State.

Sir—Having been appointed, by the Legislature, a Senator from this State, in the Congress of the United States, for the term of six years from and after the third day of the present month; and having accepted the high trust, I do hereby resign the office of Governor of the State of Connecticut. In retiring from the distinguished and responsible station which has brought me into friendly and intimate intercourse with so many of my fellow citizens, whose interests and happiness will continue to be the object of my earnest solicitude and persevering exertions, I am penetrated with lively gratitude for the evidences of their kindness and confidence with which I have been honored. May the approval guidance and smiles of Heaven be perpetually extended to the People of this State and all who shall be called to the administration of their public concerns.

I am respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
GIDEON TOMLINSON.

Married,

In Jewett City, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. S. B. [illegible], Mr. JOHN H. FARRING, of Norwich, to Miss ELIZABETH PRIDDE, of the former place.

Died,

At Washington City, on the 26th ult. Hon. JAMES NOBLE, Senator in Congress from the State of Indiana, aged 46.

NORWICH LYCEUM and MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This evening at 7 o'clock. Lecture on the Mechanical Powers and the elements of Machinery.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Question for discussion—Ought Government to aid in the colonization of our black population on the coast of Africa?

NOTICE.

A meeting will be held at the Town Hall on Friday evening, the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock, to adopt measures relative to Hawkers and Pedlers. All interested are requested to attend.

March 9. 1w

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of Preston Temperance Society and vicinity, will be held on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Baptist Meeting-House in Preston. It is expected that several addresses will be delivered by gentlemen from abroad. The friends of temperance in the neighboring towns are respectfully invited to attend.

AUGUSTUS B. COLLINS, *Sec'y.*

Preston, March 7th, 1831. 50

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

FIRM—LATHROP & CO.

THE public are hereby informed, that the above firm will keep constantly on hand, at the store recently occupied by Joseph Newmark, a complete assortment of

CLOTHING, ready made.

Persons can be accommodated at all times with any article in the Clothing line, at the lowest prices. Please call and see.

Norwich, March 8, 1831. 6w50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons having accounts with him, to settle the same without delay.

M. C. RAYMOND.

Montville, March 8th, 1831. 2w50

WANTED,

A Journeyman Trimmer and Harness Maker, to whom good wages will be given.

S. P. ROBINSON.

March 9. 50

WANTED,

A young man as an apprentice to the Cabinet Business, who is from a good family and of steady habits.

HORACE COLTON.

March 8, 1831. 50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the tailoring business in all its varieties, a few rods west of the Court House, Norwich, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

All persons having demands against him are requested to call and receive their dues, and all those indebted to him will confer a favor by immediate payment.

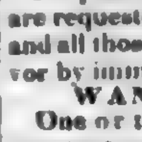
WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or two journeymen tailors, to whom constant employ and good pay will be made.

JOHN EGGLESTON.

Norwich, March 7th. 3w50

AUCTION.



For sale at auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 24th inst. (unless previously sold at private sale,) a good Dwelling House, Store, Barn, and other out buildings, with about an acre of excellent land, on which are a variety of valuable fruit trees—an eligible stand for a merchant or mechanic, situated a few rods south of Hanover Meeting House. Possession given the first of April next.

For terms apply to

CHARLES PERKINS.

Lisbon, March 8, 1831. 3w50

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on the farm of the subscriber in North Stonington on the 22d inst., 10 good cows, one yoke six years old oxen, some young cattle, 2 swine, a cart and other farming tools, 1 good one horse waggon and harness. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, forenoon. If stormy on that day, the sale will be made on the first fair day after.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

March 7th, 1830. 1w50

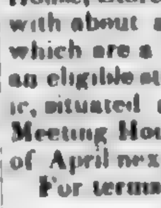
AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, on Thursday the 24th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M., one yoke of Oxen 6 years old, 20 Cows, 4 three years old, 10 two years old, 2 Yearlings, 1 likely Mare 6 years old, and 100 first rate Sheep. If said day should be stormy the first fair day.

WILLIAM HEBBARD.

Hampton, March 2d, 1831. 3w50

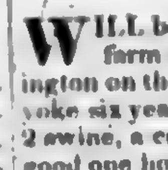
For New-York.



Sloop Diamond, F. Lovell, will sail soon—probably the first packet. Enquire of E. Bill or Jed. Huntington.

March 8. 1w

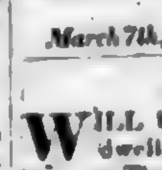
For New-York & Albany.



The fast sailing sloop Teazer, Capt. Jedediah Williams, will sail for the above named ports on Saturday, the 2d of April, and again about the 20th ultimo. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Gallup & Culver or on board.

March 9. 50

FIRST VESSEL FOR NEW-YORK.



The sloop Jupiter will sail on Saturday next, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to Backus & Norton.

March 4. 50

LEFT

AT the store of the subscriber, some time since, a basket containing a crape shawl and several small articles. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

March 7. 50

HARDWARE.

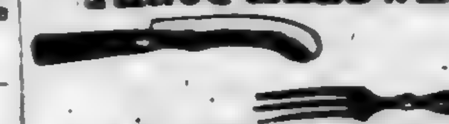
FOLSOM, BARD, & CO.

90 Pearl-st., nearly opposite the Pearl-st. House, N. Y.

ARE now receiving a large and complete assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, purchased with cash, and selected with care, which they offer at wholesale at low prices, for cash or approved credit.—Among which are—ivory, real stag, fancy, buck, buckhorn and white bone table dessert knives and forks, and carvers; table and butchers' steels; butcher, bread and shoe knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and oilcloth knives, in doz. and on cards; sportsmen's knives; shoemakers' tools; spurs; pincers and nippers; plyers; and hammers; combmakers' and saddlers' hammers; corn mills; hand carpenters' compasses; hand vices; brass coffee mills; bench and latches, lifting latches and japan'd Norfolk latches; sickles, rat traps, nail and spike gimblets; welded and rivetted table hinges, frame; welded pew hinges, chest hinges, T and HL hinges, flat and round bolts, woodscrews, butt hinges, flat knitting pins; mouse traps, gridirons and steel candlesticks, pad and screw augers, iron candlesticks; single and double hardscrew plates; gauges; boxes, knob latches, bed screws, bellows, scale axes, carpenters' and coopers' adzes, mill saws, trowels, hoes, chisels and gouges, planes, irons, drawing knives, saws of all kinds, files and rasps, tea kettles and sauce pans, short and long handle frying pans, cow bells, cooks' ladles, brass kettles, horse and sleigh bells, curry combs, English and American scythes, straw knives, slates, inkstands, awls, shoe tacks; coach wrenches, stump joints; whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes, and dusting brushes; cut and wrought tacks; brass and ironhead shovels and tongs; iron wire; braces and bits; tap borers; iron weights; sad irons; tailors' irons, pins and needles; fish hooks; snuffer trays; bread baskets; tea pots, tea trays and waiters; gun flints, gun locks; powder flasks; shot bags; [illegible]; ivory combs; commode knobs and rings; curtain pins; escutcheons; bedcaps; brass butts; brass nails, brass cocks; window pullies; anvils and vices; trace chains; sand paper, ink powder; spectacles; rules; slate and lead pencils; brass, bracket, and chamber candlesticks, bone coat and vest moulds, suspender buttons, gilt, white metal, and yellow metal coat and vest do.; pearl buttons, tobacco boxes, curtain rings, lamps, capwire; iron, tutania, britannia, and plated table and tea spoons; corkscrews, hair and tooth brushes, beads, snuff boxes, iron and brass knockers, joiners' squares, spoke shaves, spurs, brass thumb latches, pocket books, knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till locks, spades and shovels, blacking halter chains, pocket and dressing combs, tailors's and women's thimbles, tenter hooks, patent metal cocks, razor strops, cotton and wool cards, horse cards, trace and leading line rope; bed cords and clothes lines, copper tea kettles, guns, rifles, pistols. They also keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of cut and wrought nail and spikes, wagon and cart boxes, English [L] blistered, German and cast steel, nail and spike rods, hoop iron.

March 5. 1831. 50

FANCY HARDWARE



& CUTLERY.

BRASS Andirons: Shovels and Tongs; Candlesticks; Lamps; Tea Trays; Tea and Coffee Pots, with sugar and cream pots to match; plated and Japan'd Castors, with cut and pressed glass bottles; plated and steel Snuffers and Trays; *silver Spoons*, of all sizes; plated and Brittania do.; Ever-pointed Pencils; Leads for do. &c.

Tea and Table Knives and Forks, with ivory, buck, bone and horn handles; *wrought Steel*, in setts of 53 pieces, or by the single dozen, *very low;* Carvers' Steels; Cook Knives; fine Scissors and Shears; Razors; Pen and Pocket Knives, in great variety, &c.

For sale by

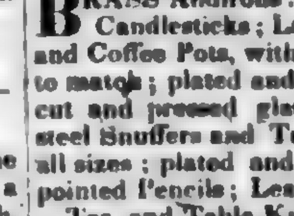
EDWARD COIT.

March 9. 3w50

JUST RECEIVED

AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,



The Heiress of Bruges,

Croley's Life of Geo. the Fourth,

The Christian Ministry, with an inquiry into the causes of its inefficiency—by Rev. Chas. Bridges,

Memoirs of John Howard,

Memoirs of Nathan W. Dickerman, &c.

March 8. 50

BACKUS & NORTON

OFFER FOR SALE,

75 hhds. New Iberia, New Orleans and West India new chop retailing Molasses,

30 hhds. New Orleans Sugar, new crop, and very handsome,

50 bags Coffee—with a general assortment of other goods, now landing.

Norwich, March 9, 1831. 50

GARDEN SEEDS.

ASPARAGUS; giant celery; early and late cauliflower; long, short and cluster cucumber; early Dutch, York, green Savoy, red Dutch for pickling, and late sugar loaf cabbage; large green head or cabbage, and yellow head lettuce; early scarlet short top, long salmon, and scarlet turnip radish; early bush and winter crookneck squash; early blood turnip, and long red beet; silver skinned, red and yellow onion; carrot; large Dutch parsnip; double peppergrass and parsley; summer savory and thyme; sweet marjoram; large sage; round and prickly spinnage; vegetable oyster; nutmeg, pine apple, & large cantaloupe mellon; squash and Cayenne pepper; nasturtium; white and yellow dwarf, cranberry refugee, or thousand to one, large lima, and English horse beans; early Washington, or true May, June, imperial, and dwarf marrowfats, golden hopper, and early Charlton peas, &c., for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

March 9. 50

IRON & STEEL.

BACKUS & NORTON

HAVE replenished their stock of IRON and STEEL, and now offer to the public an extensive variety, comprising every description of American round & square Iron, suitable for machinery.

Norwich, March 8, 1831. 50

POTATOES.

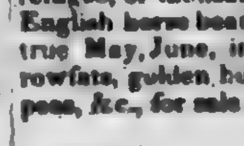
THE subscribers will pay cash for 1000 bushels assorted Potatoes, to be delivered in all this week.

Cash and the highest price paid for Clover Seed.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 9. 50

COTTON.



100 bales New Orleans and Upland Cotton, for sale cheap by

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 8. 50

NEW STORE,
OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the NORWICH CHEAP STORE
A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations. [illegible] among them are— [illegible] mix-
Blue, Black, Brown, Oxford and [illegible] cloths, [illegible] prints,
[illegible] pieces new style superfine sized.
20 do. midding and binett Veils,
A large assortment of carpeting,
Foreign and domestic Merino Shawls,
Black, scarlet and variety of all other kinds
Together with Dry Good store, at less of goods kept ever offered for sale in this [illegible] prices than [illegible] market [illegible] 1831. tf41
Jan. [illegible]

FEBRUARY 26.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY

has just received a large assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE PRINTS, (NEW STYLE.)

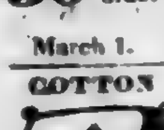
SHELL COMBS.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM is this day opening the largest and best assortment of Shell Back and Side Combs, which he has ever offered. Those who wish can now buy good and cheap.
Jan. 22. 9w44

THOMASTOWN LIME.

30 casks of the best quality, and in prime order—for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.
March 1. 49

COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.



100 bales Georgia, New Orleans and North Carolina Cotton—also 50 bales 3-4 and 4-4 brown cotton goods—for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.
Feb. 21, 1831. 3w48

LIME & SAND.

80 casks Thomaston Lime, 20 do. Dexter first quality do. 200 bushels Beach Sand,
For sale very low by E. A. BILL.
Feb. 23. 48

10 bbls. thin tar, suitable for tarring apple trees, for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Feb. 23. 48

CODFISH.

50 quintals Codfish, in prime order—for sale by GALLUP & CULVER.
Feb. 23. 48

FOR sale by the subscribers, *Clover Seed*, of the large growth. (Windham county.) *FITCH & SMITH.*
Feb. 22. 48

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by SMITH & GODDARD.
N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.
Dec. 21. tf39

CHEESE, HAMS & BUTTER.

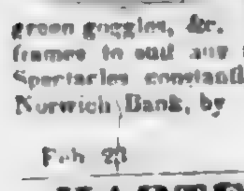
2000 lbs. Cheese, Raymond's celebrated,
1000 lbs. Beef Hams, Morgan's do.
1000 lbs. Butter, in barrels and firkins,
For sale at prices to suit the purchasers, by GALLUP & CULVER.
Feb. 23. 48

THE subscribers will pay cash for Green *Calf Skins.* *FITCH & SMITH.*
Feb. 22. 48

WINES.

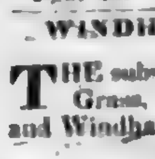
A choice selection of all descriptions, some of which are very old—for sale at reduced prices by GALLUP & CULVER.
Feb. 23. 48

SPECTACLES, &c.



The subscriber has just received a new supply of silver and steel bowed Spectacles, to suit *all* ages—also silver and steel bows, with double green glasses, concave glasses, green goggles, &c. New glasses put into old frames to suit any age. The most superior Spectacles constantly for sale, next door to Norwich Bank, by EDWARD COIT.
Feb. 23. 48

HARTFORD ALE.



The subscribers have constantly on hand the above article, in barrels and half barrels, which is warranted to keep, and is offered as low as any of equal quality, by GALLUP & CULVER.
Feb. 23. 48

WINDHAM COUNTY CLOVER SEED, &c.

THE subscribers will pay cash for Herds Grass, Furze Top, Red Top, Blue Top, and Windham county Clover Seed.
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Feb. 23. 48

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.
CHARLES EAGLES.
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather, 20 bbls. Straits Oil, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS Jr.
Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.
Nov. 10. 33

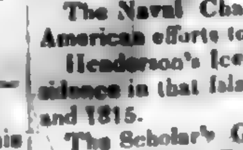
DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public [illegible] have taken the store lat[illegible] in *Windham*, where they [illegible] a good assort[illegible] [illegible] quality. [illegible] selection of [illegible] &c. [illegible] they have had [illegible] merit a [illegible] public [illegible]
N. B. Physicians may depend upon having [illegible]
J. A. PERKINS, & CO.
Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf33

NEW SUPPLY.
THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS just received a new supply of Bibles, of various sizes—many very superior Pocket and Family Bibles; also many very handsome Common Prayer Books; Dwight's Psalm Books; Methodist and Baptist Hymn Books; many valuable standard works—of History, Poetry, Belleslettres, &c. Also, just received a new supply of
BLANK WORK,
for Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Letter Books, Memorandum Books, Ladies' Albums, &c.
March 1. 49

NEW BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,
VIZ:



Memoirs of Howard, compiled from his diary, his confidential Letters, &c. By James Baldwin Brown. Abridged by a gentleman of Boston.
Memoir of Nathan A. Dickerman.
The Naval Chaplain, exhibiting a view of American efforts to benefit Seamen.
Henderson's Iceland, or the Journal of a residence in that Island, during the years of 1814 and 1815.
The Scholar's Guide to Chirography, containing Writing Book Copies, Rules and general directions to the art—said to be the best system extant.
The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America, by the authority of "The General Convention for the formation of the American Pharmacopoeia," held in 1830. Second edition from the first edition, published in 1820, with additions and corrections.
Feb. 23. 48

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Book-store,

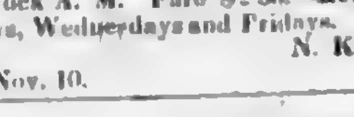
The life and times of the Rev. Richard Baxter, with a critical examination of his writings. By Rev. Wm. Orme.
Juvenile Lyre, or Hymns and Songs, set to appropriate music; for the use of Primary and Common Schools
The Modern Traveller, containing a Popular Description of the Various Countries of the Globe.
Feb. 22. 48

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leathers
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe, Findings—Just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

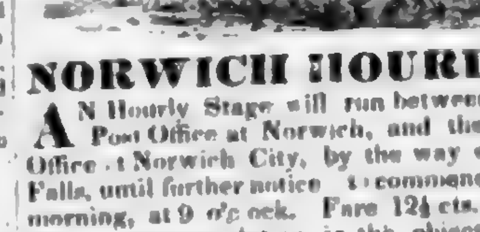
ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the itch. Price 25 cts per box. For sale at the medicine store of SAMUEL TYLER.
Feb. 22. 48



SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
N. KINNEY.
Nov. 10. 33



NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice. To commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.
Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 38

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.
GEORGE L. PERKINS, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.
The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue [illegible] applicants without delay

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by *Waldo & Davis*, where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.
Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice.
WM. M. CAREW & SON.
Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 41

AUCTION.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probate in and for the District of Lebanon, will be sold at public auction, at the Dwelling House of James Buell, late of Lebanon, deceased, a variety of household furniture, cows, hay, blacksmiths' and farming tools, &c. &c. on Thursday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH LYMAN, Adm'r.
Lebanon, March 1, 1831. 2w49

AUCTION.

On the 11th day of March inst. I will sell at public auction, at the Sign Post, near the Court House, (commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.) 13 cows, 4 young oxen, 70 sheep, 12 two years old steers and heifers, 1 three years old horse, 1 two years old do. and 1 mare with foal. Part of the above will be sold at 60 days if required.
If said day should be stormy, the sale will be adjourned until the next fair day.
BURREL LATHROP.
Norwich, March 1, 1831. 2w49

ALL persons interested in the estate of Mrs. Eunice Avery, late of Bozrah, deceased, are hereby notified to appear, if they see cause, before the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, to be holden at the Probate office in Norwich, on the 10th day of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance and settlement of the Administrator's account.
By order of the Court of Probate,
JAMES STEDMAN, *Administrator.*
Norwich, Feb. 22d, 1831. 2w49

RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th inst. an indented boy by the name of Andrew D. Scott. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. Said Scott is given to stealing and all persons will do well to beware of him.
ELIAS ARMSTRONG.
Franklin, Feb. 26, 1831. 3w49

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A Journeyman and an Apprentice to the Carriage making business, to whom good encouragement will be given.
S. P. ROBINSON.
March 2d. 49

NOTICE.

ALL persons residents and non-residents liable to pay the subscriber a town tax on the assessment list of 1830, in the town of Lisbon, Hanover Society, are hereby notified that I will meet them, at the house of Zachariah P. Bottom, in said Lisbon, on Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1831, from 1 till 5 P. M. for the purpose of receiving said tax.
CHARLES LYON, Collector.
All those neglecting this notice may expect to pay fees, as the law directs.
Lisbon, Feb. 28, 1831. 2w49

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to E. Perry or Perry & Gray, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.
ELISHA PERRY.
PERRY & GRAY.
March 1, 1831. 3w49

THE subscriber wants to hire a young man, acquainted with farming, gardening, &c. and who can be well recommended.
DANIEL L. COIT.
Norwich, Feb. 28, 1831. 3w49

FAMILIES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to contract with a few Families to work in their Cotton Factory for one year from the 1st of April next. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.
Good Weavers will find employment by immediate application.
H. & S. LEE.
Leesville, Middlesex Co. Feb. 21. 48

WANTED.

TO commence on the first of April 1 family of children, of suitable ages to work in a Cotton Factory; 1 Spooler; 1 to draw in webbs, and also, 1 weaver, to commence immediately.
NATHAN SEARS.
Lisbon, Feb. 21, 1831. 48

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of May next. Those who decline this invitation, may expect to find them lodged in the hands of an attorney for collection. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
NOYES HOLMES.
North Groton, Feb. 5. tf47

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8th, 1831.

THE subscribers having commenced the wholesale Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at 171 Pearl street, corner of Pine; with an entire new stock of fashionable goods, selected from the last arrivals, at the present low prices, respectfully invite merchants visiting New York, for an examination of their assortment, which the subscribers intend to keep constantly supplied with the newest and most fashionable goods of the market.
GEORGE A. BUTT, & CO.,
171 Pearl-street, corner of Pine, New-York.

At a court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 23d day of February A. D. 1831.
Present John Hyde, Judge.
SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of the Rev. David Austin, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims, to William Cleaveland and James Steadman, Esqrs., the Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
3w49] Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1831—
Present John Hyde, Judge.
SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Israel Burton, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Betsey Burton, the Administratrix thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. The said Administratrix is directed to give notice of this order, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post in said Griswold. 3 49
Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

LUMBER WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of a quantity of Oak and Chesnut Lumber, namely, Timber, Joist, Plank, Boards, and Lath, partly wanted at Jewett City and partly at North Stonington, at Samuel Prentis', near the school house. Please to call on the subscriber at Jewett City or on Samuel Prentis at Stonington, and get the dimensions as to length and quantity.
The subscriber is also in want of a good serviceable well broke Horse for the harness and saddle, worth 75 or 80 dollars.
SAMUEL BUTTON.
Feb. 15. 3w47

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Gilman & Ripley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to James L. Ripley; and all persons having claims will present them to him for payment.
ARTHUR F. GILMAN.
JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Feb. 26, 1831. [49
The business will be continued by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, residents and non residents, liable to pay the subscriber a Town Tax on the assessment list of 1830, in the town of Franklin, are hereby notified that I will meet them, at the house of Mr. Fredus Ladd, in said Franklin, on Monday, the 14th day of March next, for the purpose of receiving said tax.
J. W. KINGSLEY *Collector.*
☞All those neglecting this notice, may expect to pay fees, as the law directs.
Franklin, Feb. 21, 1831. 3w48

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and settle their account by the 20th March next. Those that neglect this offer of mercy, must expect to find their accounts in the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.
JOHN P. GATES & Co.
Griswold, Feb. 23. 1831. 3w48

FOR SALE,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

A valuable farm, pleasantly situated in the town of Griswold, (Con.) containing about one hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, divided into convenient lots enclosed with stone wall, and well supplied with wood and never failing water, with a large two story dwelling house, barn, chaise house, corn house, and other buildings thereon standing, which dwelling house and most of the other buildings have been built within twenty five years, and are in good repair. There is on said farm a brick yard and extensive beds of clay. Said farm is situated near several large woolen and cotton manufacturing establishments, and embraces many other local advantages.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
STEPHEN TUCKER.
Griswold, March 2d, 1831. 3w49

TO LEASE,

THE Farm in Salem, now tenanted by Mr. Ralph Skinner, adjoining the farm of H. Perkins, Esq.
For terms inquire of said Perkins, at Salem, or of A. MITCHELL, at Norwich.
Norwich, March 1, 1831. 3w49

FOR SALE,

THE well known Dwelling House and Garden, formerly owned by Captain Elijah Williams, situated in West Chelsea, on the new road leading from Wharf Bridge to New London, about one quarter of a mile from the bridge, with a never failing well of soft water. Those who want a bargain can call & view for themselves.
JOHN WATERMAN.
Feb. 28th, 1831. tf49

FOR SALE,

A Farm pleasantly situated on the main road leading from Norwich to Windham, containing 140 acres of choice land, and is the estate of Mr. Levi Gager, deceased.
For further particulars enquire on the premises.
Franklin, March 1, 1831. 3w47

TO RENT,

A Dwelling House in West Chelsea, near the Bridge, now occupied by Jos. C. Lord. Said house is well calculated for a family, with a good well of water and garden attached. Possession given the first of April.
Apply to N. GILBERT.
Norwich, March 2, 1831. 49

TO LET,

THE Store now occupied by Daniel B. Miner, from the first of April—a first rate stand for any business.
—ALSO—
FOR SALE,
A small stock Groceries, comprising a general assortment, at retail.
For particulars apply to *BACKUS & NORTON.*
March 1, 1831. 49

FOR SALE,

THE Real Estate of the late Charles Lathrop, Esq., deceased, consisting of a farm of about 70 acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland road, about one mile from Town street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn, and other out buildings.
—ALSO—
The Store formerly improved by C. L. Lathrop, as a grocery, with about half an acre of ground adjoining, next east of the dwelling house of E. Tracy, Esq.
—ALSO—
The Dwelling House, the late residence of the deceased, and about 10 acres of land adjoining.

TO LET,

The Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq.
Possession given immediately. Enquire of
Mrs. J. LATHROP, Executrix,
or WM. CLEAVELAND
and JAMES STEDMAN, Esqs.
March 1. 1831. 49

FOR SALE,

A FARM, pleasantly situated in the town of Colchester, one mile south of the Meeting House, containing 200 acres, with a large House and Barn, suitably divided into mowing and pasturing, with wood and water. It is very natural to grain of all kinds. It will be sold cheap. Enquire of
ELIJAH BULKLEY.
Feb. 19, 1831. 3w46

TO DEALERS & FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as
INVALUABLE MEDICINES
For Families.

A POSITIVE cure for the Gravel, and all its kindred complaints, by the use of *Dr. Jackson's Cordial, or Restorator to Health.*—This cordial is a preventative and remedy for the various species of Gravel. Its operation is perfectly mild, sits easy on the stomach, and possesses superior tonic powers, which renders it particularly well adapted to the Chylafactive organs. It generally operates upon the bowels, most effectually checks the formation of sand and gravel; and individuals who are constitutionally predisposed to it, may escape by a continued use of the cordial. It produces an indirect influence upon the kidneys, removes uneasiness from the stomach and stimulates the kidneys to a healthy action. This medicine will cure a person of the Strangury in a short period, by taking it a few times. This valuable recipe came from one of the first physicians in the United States, and he thought I ought make it very beneficial to the community, by introducing it with my other medicines, they having such an extensive circulation, and be the means of doing more good than being confined to his practice only. A few of my friends have taken this medicine, and speak in the most satisfactory terms of its good qualities. If, as a medicine for females, in a weak, debilitated state of health, it answers the recommendation, or one tenth of it, I should think it might be satisfactory to them. The directions will be under the wrapper, and signed by the proprietor, *Leader Dam.*

Dr. Kittredge's OINTMENT.
This ointment is known to surpass all others, for bruises, sprains, cramp, numbness, stiffness of the neck, chapped hands, and stings of insects. It is one of the best articles in the country for horses that are lame, and it is pronounced good for the rheumatism, and its merits stand in the first rank for that loathsome disorder, the *Itch*, as one or two applications will effect a cure by rubbing the parts on which it first makes its appearance; and it leaves no unpleasant smell. *Price 50 cents per box.*

Dr. Randall's TOOTH POWDER.
This celebrated dentifrice is justly esteemed superior to all others for whitening the teeth and preserving the gums. This article is used by the first families in Boston, and preferred to all others offered, even the English. Call for Dr. Randall's Tooth Powder, prepared by Leader Dam, and you will find a preparation for the teeth which cannot fail to please you. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

Dr. Kittridge's JAUNDICE BITTERS.
This medicine is put up by the proprietor in bottles ready for use. Those who are troubled with that very dangerous complaint, can be entirely cured by taking one or two bottles, which costs but 50 cents per bottle, and now is the best time to use it. The labels will be signed by the proprietor, *L. Dam.*

CREAM OF AMBER.
For pimples, freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions. This wash is considered by the first families in Boston a superior article. *Price $1 per bottle.*

BALM OF EGYPT.
This celebrated medicine will cure coughs, asthmas, whooping cough, liver complaint, &c. Many persons have been effectually cured by it in Boston, Mr. Benj. Kimball and others.—*Price $1 per bottle.*

GERMAN RHEUMATIC DROPS.
This preparation will cure the rheumatism in 24 hours. It has given many relief, in most obstinate cases, in 15 minutes; and is considered by those who have used it superior to any article used for this disorder.

Patten's PILE ELECTUARY & OINTMENT.
The established reputation of this medicine for the cure of piles, when all other remedies have failed to effect it, is sufficient commendation. The Electuary is a certain remedy against bowel complaints. *Price 50 cts. and $1 per box or set.*

Anderson's EYE WATER.
This wash, for sore, weak or inflamed eyes, is acknowledged to possess more healing qualities than any other for sale; and is soothing to that tender organ, the eye. *25 cents per bottle.*

GERMAN LIP SALVE.
This article is superior to any medicine which has been discovered for sore lips or nipples.—Many ladies, on commencement of nursing, can bear testimony to its wonderful healing qualities. The delicate appearance and pleasant taste of this salve has gained many admirers. *Price 33½ cents.*

Dr. Mitchell's CORN PLASTER.
This article is an infallible remedy for corns, if the directions are strictly followed. More than 6000 persons have proved it since Sept. 26, 1828. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

Dr. Galen's ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.
It is a fact well known, that these pills will cure the worst cases of dyspepsia; for the patients of some physicians have recently taken them, who acknowledged that these pills cured them when they could not help them nor others who had attended them previous. These pills will most effectually remove all sourness from the stomach, not merely by neutralising the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dr. Jackson's REMEDY FOR WORMS.
This electuary is a safe medicine, prepared entirely from vegetables, and will destroy worms of every description, from the tape to the maw or pin worm, which so pain and annoy children. It requires no physic to accompany it, but is a positive cure for all who are troubled with worms. The directions for using this article are on outside of the box and signed by *Leader Dam.*

Dr. Galen's RESTORATIVE ELIXIR.
This article possesses many valuable purifying qualities, and to those who are troubled with that tedious complaint, the Jaundice, nothing equals this in the country; it removes all impurities of blood, restores the appetite, and cures a person of extreme weakness and debility. *Price 1 dollar per bottle.*

Dr. Galen's SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.
Is an article worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with that worst of all disorders, Salt Rheum. This article has been tested, and is certain to cure this complaint if *Galen's Restorative Elixir* is taken internally to purge the blood. One gentleman observed to Delano & Whitney, druggists, recently, that he could prove to the satisfaction of them, that this remedy was worth all others advertised for the above complaint, from the benefit he had received from using one box. *Price one dollar per bottle.*

Dr. Galen's ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.
A sure and powerful remedy for all bilious complaints, and a positive cure for an unpleasant breath. Who for a moment will hesitate to purchase these which possess advantages over any others?—such as rendering the society of bachelors more agreeable, and giving to some females who may chance to use them an additional charm! *Price one dollar per box.*

GERMAN TOOTH ACHE DROPS.
This remedy is preferred to all others. It destroys the nerve, gives instant relief, and grants to all persons the use of their teeth.

Dr. Mitchell's REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.
This article gives less trouble, and will cure any common case of chilblains in two or three applications; if the feet have contracted sores, this will cure them in a few days. In all common cases of this very troublesome complaint it is only necessary to rub them with the article night and morning. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

GERMAN HEAD ACHE POWDERS.
These powders give relief in all cases of head ache immediately, and remove all drowsy lethargic sensations. Thousands who have tried them can substantiate these facts. *Price 37½ cents per bottle.*

The PRUSSIAN WASH for WARTS.
This is the first article which has been offered to the public for the cure of Warts and if an application is made ten times per day, they will disappear in two weeks;—the warts must be scratched with the nails until they become tender, then apply the wash which produces no soreness. The bottle must be shaken before it is applied.

CERTIFICATES.

Boston, Oct. 12, 1830.—This certifies to whom it may concern, that Patten's Pile Electuary and Ointment has recently performed some of the most remarkable cures which have ever come to my knowledge. For many years, Mrs. Dexter has suffered with the piles more than any person probably in this City, and it was not in the power of several eminent Physicians to help her. She thought proper to try this remedy, and it was attended with complete success; and we have recommended the same to many other persons since, and in every case it has immediately cured them.
James Dexter.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1830.—I certify that Galen's Restorative Elixir, prepared by Mr. Dam, 22 Prince-st., has been of that benefit in the restoration of my health, that I can with confidence recommend it to those who may be laboring under general debility. Those who may wish to know the particulars, may call on me at the head of Prince-street, Boston.
James Shephard.

Boston, March 11, 1830.—I have used Galen's Restorative Elixir and Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment for the Ring worm humor, and it cured me entirely; and I will venture to state from the salutary effect it had on me, that it will cure any person who may be affected with this worst of complaints; for I think my case was as bad as any person's that I have ever seen. Any person who wishes to know the particulars, may call on me at No. 32 Long Wharf.
Seth E. Brown.

I have for some time been acquainted with Mr. L. Dam's patent medicines, and believe from their efficacy in the different complaints for which they are prepared, and the satisfaction they have given those who have used them, (having also used them myself) that they are together a superior collection of the same extent; and that some of them are preferable to all others in complaints for which they are prescribed.
Geo. W. Burnham.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1830.—This may certify that I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster, which cured three very bad corns on my feet which have troubled me for four years. In one week, I have cured with the same box, six other persons, and I have some of the same left. The above statement I am willing to make oath to if required.
Moses Fletcher.

South Reading, April 27, 1830.—This may certify, that I have been cured of the Rheumatism, by the use of Galen's Restorative Elixir and the German Rheumatic Drops, in a few days purchased of Mr. Dam. My case was as bad as any person could endure. The same medicine has cured two of my friends who have tried it. I think it is a positive cure for the Rheumatism.
John Raynor, Jr.

Cambridge, Dec. 26.—I have used the Cream of Amber, and have found it very useful in curing a troublesome humor in the face.
Fanny Bachelder.

Lunenburg, Sept. 9.—The Cream of Amber has been very useful to me in removing freckles and pimples from my face.
Sally Goff.

Boston, July 6, 1828.—I certify that I have been every summer, for several years past, afflicted with a bowel complaint, which, last summer, under the best professional aid I could obtain in the city of Boston, had nearly proved fatal. I took the electuary with great reluctance, but in justice am compelled to admit that two doses of this electuary entirely relieved me from an obstinate bowel complaint, and an application of the ointment from the partial affection of the piles under which I was laboring.
Abram Moore.

Dorchester, April 4, 1829.—Mitchell's Corn Plaster prepared by Mr. Dam, has cured several corns on my feet in a few days. It is a positive cure if the directions on the box are strictly followed.
John H. Pierce.

North Bridgewater, April 4, 1829.—I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster according to the directions, and it cured all my corns, which were very troublesome.
Austin Howard.

Boston, May 31, 1828.—I have taken Patten's celebrated Pile Electuary for the bleeding piles, and have been cured [illegible] in a few days.
D. Parks.

Newburyport, Dec. 8, 1828.—I have been cured of that destroying disease, the piles, after 9 years standing, by using one box and part of another, of Patten's pile electuary.
Zachariah Dorian.

Boston, Nov. 29, 1830.—This is to certify that I have used Patten's pile electuary, and was completely cured by the use of it in one week, after being troubled more than 20 years.
Reuben Bruce.

Ipswich, Jan. 17, 1829.—A gentleman applied to me for Galen's Dyspeptic Pills, I furnished him with two boxes. He was so well satisfied with their efficacy that he called for the third. From the knowledge I had of the case, I think they had a salutary influence, and hastened his restoration to health.
John F. Gardner, M. D.

Boston, Oct. 30, 1828.—I have used Dr. Mitchell's Remedy for Corns, and believe from the benefit I have received from the use of the same, it will cure any person, if the directions are strictly followed. It has done more for me than all other articles used.
Zachariah Osgood.

A prompt and singular cure for the Rheumatism.
I certify that in the summer of 1830, I was very badly affected with the Rheumatism, so much so that I was unable to get off my bed for three weeks or more, and was not able to walk for months except by the help of crutches; by taking one bottle of the German Rheumatic drops and half of one Box of Galen's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, I have been entirely cured.
Signed *Ephraim Goodman.*
Hillsborough, Dec. 22, 1830.

A Rapid cure for the Rheumatism.
This may certify that I have been very much afflicted with the Rheumatism, so that I was confined to the house for eight months: when I first began to walk my feet and legs would swell and I was stiff in the joints; I remained in that situation for several months. I took all the pains in my power to obtain help, I met Mr. Dam in Mr. Coleman's store in Newmarket, N. H.—I bought three bottles of Galen's Restorative Elixir and three bottles of the German Rheumatic drops of him, and before I had taken the whole of one bottle of each I could walk with ease. I would recommend this medicine to all those who are suffering with the Rheumatism as the best medicine in the country that I have seen for that complaint.
Signed *Joseph Powers.*

Boston, January, 1830.

For sale in Boston by the only proprietor,
LEADER DAM,
Wholesale and Retail 22 Prince Street.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, and SAMUEL TYLER, Norwich—also A. Perkins & Co. Windham and Willimantic, and J. W. Ripley Windham and Coventry—Manufacturing Company and Woodbridge & Wiley Manchester—[illegible] New London—Hartford by E. W. Bull, Wholesale and Retail, Charles Hosmer, Geo. W. Bolles, Abiel A. Cooley, Retail for the proprietor, and for sale by all the following gentlemen. In Middletown by Charles Dyer—in New Haven by Levi Hotchkiss—in Providence by G. H. Tillinghast, Balch & Mason—in Tolland by Dunford Rockwell [illegible] & Co.—in Vernon by Lebbeus Tucker & Co.—in Manchester by the Union Manufacturing Co. and Wm. Jones—in Stafford by Hyde, Pinney, & Co.—in [illegible] by E. & J. B. [illegible]—in Springfield by Elisha Edwards—in Northampton by Eliza Hunt—in [illegible] by T. O. Sparhawk & Co.—in Ware by [illegible] Goodrich & Mack—in W. Brookfield by Dr. [illegible]—in N. Brookfield by Cara Rice & Co.—in Spencer by Bemis & Livermore and Brown & Eldredge—in Leicester by Sargent Jones & Co.—in Worcester by J. Green, John Coe and E. Lombard—in [illegible] by [illegible] & Co. and Harrington & [illegible]—in Westborough by Joseph Lathrop—in [illegible] by Joseph Rice & Son—in Marlborough by [illegible] & L. Bigelow—in Southborough by Dexter [illegible] & Co.—in Framingham by Wheeler & [illegible]—in [illegible] by Knight & Ward, and in all places where this paper circulates—in [illegible] by [illegible] & Co. Delano & Whitney, [illegible] & Bryden—in Amherst by [illegible]—in Montague by [illegible]—[illegible] by E. Hunt & Co., and Clark & [illegible] Jewett City by J. Johnson & Son, and Luther Tyler, M. D.—and most of the [illegible] Druggists.
Feb. 16, 1831.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 51. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1831. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1715

FEBRUARY 26.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY
Has just received a large assortment of
RICH
FASHIONABLE PRINTS,
(NEW STYLE.)

SHELL COMBS.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM is this day opening the largest and best assortment of Shell Back and Side Combs, which he has ever offered. Those who wish can now buy good and cheap.
Jan. 22. 9w44

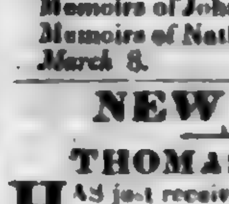
FANCY HARDWARE

& CUTLERY.

BRASS Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Candlesticks; Lamps; Tea Trays; Tea and Coffee Pots, with sugar and cream pots to match; plated and Japan'd Castors, with cut and pressed glass bottles; plated and steel Snuffers and Trays; *silver Spoons*, of all sizes; plated and Brittania do; Ever pointed Pencils; Leads for do. &c.

Tea and Table Knives and Forks, with Ivory, buck, bone and horn handles; *wrought Steel*, in setts of 53 pieces, or by the single dozen, *very low*; Carvers' Steels; Cook Knives; fine Scissors and Shears; Razors; Pen and Pocket Knives, in great variety, &c.
For sale by EDWARD COIT.
March 9. 3w50

JUST RECEIVED
AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,



The Heiress of Bruges,
Croley's Life of Geo. the Fourth,
The Christian Ministry, with an inquiry into the causes of its inefficiency—by Rev. Chas. Bridges,
Memoirs of John Howard,
Memoirs of Nathan W. Dickerman, &c.
March 8. 50

NEW SUPPLY.
THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS just received a new supply of Bibles of various sizes—many very superior Pocket and Family Bibles; also many very handsome Common Prayer Books; Dwight's Psalm Books; Methodist and Baptist Hymn Books; many valuable standard works—of History, Poetry, Belleslettres, &c. Also, just received a new supply of

BLANK WORK,
for Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Letter Books Memorandum Books, Ladies' Albums, &c.
March 1. 49

THOMASTOWN LIME.

30 casks of the best quality, and in prime order—for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
March 1. 49

IRON & STEEL.
BACKUS & NORTON

HAVE replenished their stock of IRON and STEEL, and now offer to the public an extensive variety, comprising every description of American round & square Iron, suitable for machinery.
Norwich, March 8, 1831. 50

POTATOES.

THE subscribers will pay cash for 1000 bushels assorted Potatoes, to be delivered in all this week.
Cash and the highest price paid for Clover Seed.
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
March 9. 50

COTTON.

100 bales New Orleans and Upland Cotton, for sale cheap by
BACKUS & NORTON.
March 8. 50

GARDEN SEEDS.

ASPARAGUS; giant celery; early and late cauliflower; long, short and prickly cucumber; early Dutch, York, green Savoy, red Dutch for pickling, and late sugar loaf cabbage; large green head or cabbage, and yellow head lettuce; early scarlet short top, long salmon, and scarlet turnip radish; early bush and winter crookneck squash; early blood turnip, and long red beet; silver skinned, red and yellow onion; carrot; large Dutch parsnip; double peppergrass and parsley; summer savory and thyme; sweet marjorane; large sage; round and prickly spinnage; vegetable oyster; nutmeg, pine apple, & large cantaloupe melon; squash and Cayenne pepper; nasturtium; white and yellow dwarf, cranberry

[illegible], or thousand to one, large lima, and English horse beans; early Washington, or [illegible] May, June, imperial, and dwarf marrowfats, golden hotspur, and early Charlton peas, &c., for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
March 9. 50

BACKUS & NORTON
OFFER FOR SALE,

75 hhds. New Iberia, New Orleans and West India new crop retailing Molasses,
30 hhds. New Orleans Sugar, new crop, and very handsome,
50 bags Coffee—with a general assortment of other goods, now landing.
Norwich, March 9, 1831. 50

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.
FIRM—LATHROP & CO.

THE public are hereby informed, that the above firm will keep constantly on hand, at the store recently occupied by Joseph Newmark, a complete assortment of
CLOTHING, ready made.
Persons can be accommodated at all times with any article in the Clothing line, at the lowest prices. Please call and see.
Norwich, March 8, 1831. 6w50

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, on Thursday the 24th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M., one yoke of Oxen 6 years old, 10 Cows, three years old, 10 two years old, 2 Yearlings, [illegible] Mare 6 years old, and 100 first rate [illegible]. If said day should be stormy the first fair day.
WILLIAM HEBBARD.
[illegible], March 26, 1831. 3w50

NEW STORE,
OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the
NORWICH CHEAP STORE
A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,
of the latest importations.
—Among them are—
Blue, Black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,
30 pieces new style superfine Prints,
20 do. middling and low prized,
A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,
Foreign and domestic Carpeting,
Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,
Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.
Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

NOTICE.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the tailoring business in all its varieties, a few rods west of the Court House, Norwich, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

All persons having demands against him are requested to call and receive their dues, and all those indebted to him will confer a favor by immediate payment.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
One or two journeymen tailors, to whom constant employ and good pay will be made.
JOHN EGGLESTON.
Norwich, March 7th. 3w50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons having accounts with him, to settle the same without delay.
M. C. RAYMOND.
Montville, March 8th, 1831. 3w50

WANTED,

A Journeyman Trimmer and Harness Maker, to whom good wages will be given.
S. P. ROBINSON.
March 9. 50

WANTED,

A young man as an apprentice to the Cabinet Business, who is from a good family and of steady habits.
HORACE COLTON.
March 8, 1831. 50

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to E. Perry or Perry & Gray, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.
ELISHA PERRY.
PERRY & GRAY.
March 1, 1831. 3w49

THE subscriber wants to hire a young man acquainted with farming, gardening, &c. and who can be well recommended.
DANIEL L. COIT.
Norwich, Feb. 28, 1831. 3w49

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of May next. Those who decline this invitation, may expect to find them lodged in the hands of an attorney for collection. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
NOYES HOLMES.
North Groton, Feb. 5. 1f47

RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th inst. an indented boy by the name of Andrew D. Scott. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. Said Scott is given to stealing and all persons will do well to beware of him.
ELIAS ARMSTRONG.
Franklin, Feb. 26, 1831. 3w49

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A Journeyman and an Apprentice to the Carriage making business, to whom good encouragement will be given.
S. P. ROBINSON.
March 2d. 49

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Gilman & Ripley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to James L. Ripley; and all persons having claims will present them to him for payment.
ARTHUR F. GILMAN.
JAMES L. RIPLEY.
Norwich, Feb. 25, 1831. [49
The business will be continued by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

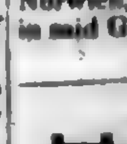
At a court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the district of Norwich, on the 23d day of February A. D. 1831.
Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of the Rev. David Austin, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to William Cleaveland and James Stedman, Esqrs., the Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
3w49] Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1831—
Present John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Israel Burton, late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Betsey Burton, the Administratrix thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. The said Administratrix is directed to give notice of this order, by advertising in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post in said Griswold. 49
Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

AUCTION.



For sale at auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 24th inst. (unless previously sold at private sale,) a good Dwelling House, Store, Barn, and other out buildings, with about an acre of excellent land, on which are a variety of valuable fruit trees an eligible stand for a merchant or mechanic, situated a few rods south of Hanover Meeting House. Possession given the first of April next.
For terms apply to
CHARLES PERKINS.
Lisbon, March 8, 1831. 3w50

FOR SALE,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

A valuable farm, pleasantly situated in the town of Griswold, (Con.) containing about one hundred and fifty acres of excellent land, divided into convenient lots enclosed with stone wall, and well supplied with wood and never failing water, with a large two story dwelling house, barn, chaise house, corn house, and other buildings thereon standing, which dwelling house and most of the other buildings have been built within twenty five years, and are in good repair. There is on said farm a brick yard and extensive beds of clay. Said farm is situated near several large woolen and cotton manufacturing establishments, and embraces many other local advantages.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
STEPHEN TUCKER.
Griswold, March 21, 1831. 3w49

TO LEASE,

THE Farm in Salem, now tenanted by Mr. Ralph Skinner, adjoining the farm of [illegible] Perkins, Esq.
For terms inquire of said Perkins, at Salem, or of A. MITCHELL, at Norwich.
Norwich, March 1 1831. 3w49

FOR SALE,

THE well known Dwelling House and Garden, formerly owned by Captain Elijah Williams, situated in West Chelsea, on the new road leading from Wharf Bridge to New London, about one quarter of a mile from the bridge, with a never failing well of soft water. Those who want a bargain can call & view for themselves.
JOHN WATERMAN.
Feb. 28th, 1831. tf49

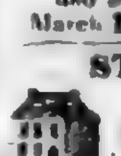
FOR SALE,

THE Real Estate of the late Charles Lathrop, Esq., deceased, consisting of a farm of about 70 acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland road, about one mile from Town street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn, and other out buildings.
—ALSO—
The Store formerly improved by C. L. Lathrop, as a grocery, with about half an acre of ground adjoining, next east of the dwelling house of E. Tracy, Esq.
—ALSO—
The Dwelling House, the late residence of the deceased, and about 10 acres of land adjoining.

TO LET,

The Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq.
Possession given immediately. Enquire of
Mrs. J. LATHROP, Executrix,
or WM. CLEAVELAND
and JAMES STEDMAN, Esqs.
March 1 1831. 49

STORE TO RENT,



The Store now occupied by Messrs. H. P. Lester & Co. possession given the first of April.
Enquire of LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Norwich, Feb. 2, 1831. 45

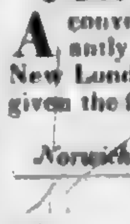
TO LET,

THE Lester House, so called, on the West side of the river. Possession given the first of April. For particulars, apply to E. A. Hill, or to Freeman Lovell.
Feb. 15. 47

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

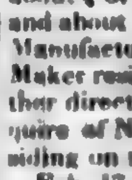
A convenient two story House, very pleasantly situated on the road leading to New London, near the Pottery. Possession given the first of April.
G. L. PERKINS.
Norwich, Feb. 22, 1831. 48

FOR SALE,



A good stand for a Cabinet Maker or Joiner—a house barn, and shop, with thirteen acres of good land, containing a number of mulberry and other trees; lying upon the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Springfield, in the South Society of Mansfield, about ¼ of a mile south of the meeting house, and about 3 miles from the Willimantic Manufacturing village—with no Cabinet Maker residing within about six miles in either direction. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN E. GROSVENOR, residing on the premises.
Feb. 17, 1831. 6w48

FOR SALE,
And possession given the first of April next.



A lot of excellent land, containing 3½ acres, with a convenient Dwelling House and Barn thereon, with a variety of choice Fruit Trees.—Said place is very pleasantly situated, three quarters of a mile south of the Wharf Bridge in West Chelsea Society, on the road leading from Norwich to New London. Payment made easy.
—ALSO—
A Dwelling House very pleasantly situated in West Chelsea, formerly known by the name of the Baker House, and now occupied by Capt. Edward Smith. The last mentioned house will be rented, if not sold by the first day of April next.
For further particulars enquire of
ASA GAVIT.
Norwich, Feb. 15 1831. 147

FOR SALE,

THE dwelling House, Barn, with other out buildings, now occupied by the subscriber, together with seven or eight acres of land with them. Said buildings are new, *well built, convenient*, and pleasantly located within 100 rods of Plainfield Academy.—The land is of the first quality, well watered, and well fenced; and has a variety of peach, pear, apple and other fruit of very choice selections.
ALSO;—About eight acres of woodland covered with young, thrifty timber, and conveniently located. The woodland will be included with the other property or not, as may best suit the purchaser.
This establishment will be sold low and the terms of payment will be made easy.
ORIN FOWLER.
Plainfield, Feb. 4th 1831. 3w46

TO RENT,

A Dwelling House in West Chelsea, near the Bridge, now occupied by Jas. C. Ledyard. Said house is well calculated for a family, with a good well of water and garden attached. Possession given the first of April.
Apply to N. GILBERT.
Norwich, March 2, 1831. 49

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber, contemplating a different arrangement in his business, or a removal from this place, offers for sale the Dwelling House where he now lives, and also the next adjoining South. He will sell them for a less sum than any real estate of its value can be purchased in this city.

☞Persons indebted to me will see by the above, that it is necessary for me to request them to call and settle their accounts, or pay the same when presented, that I may be able to call on my creditors, or pay their accounts when presented.

N. B. If the above real estate is not applied for soon, it will be leased for a term of years.
A. KINGSLEY.

The subscriber has on hand Grave Stones of every description, which he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. Will take in payment all kinds of grain, pork in the hog wood, and most other kinds of produce, from this time until the first of March.
Norwich, Dec. 25, 1830. 10w40

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.
—ALSO—
The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
EDWARD CLARK.
Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY, Tried by experience and sustained by testimonials!!

MOST people have a remedy for Corns, as well as other complaints—but the proprietor of the long known and justly celebrated

Albion Corn Plaster!

as prepared by the late Dr. Conway, has been made acquainted with no instance of its proper application, in which it has not been preferred to all other Remedies for Corns, those painful hinderers of the feet, and enemies to locomotion.

The Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The proprietor begs leave to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very worthy and respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable *Albion Corn Plaster*. By the use of less than a box Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those who, owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your plaster cured her corns, after trying highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors, with equally good success. A man advanced in years had become so crippled with corns, as to be obliged to cut holes in his shoes to ease his feet; he had long suffered great torture and inconvenience; has lately been entirely cured by the use of your Corn Plaster, so that he can now walk with comfort, and in whole shoes.

Another Case.—A young woman living near me had become so lame in consequence of corns as not to be able to go up and down stairs without great trouble, is now using the Plaster with the most happy success, and prospect of speedy cure.

I could refer to several other cases, were necessary, but I have seen enough of the Plaster to satisfy me it is the best preparation in this country, or perhaps in any other, for the cure of Corns; and were its virtues generally known, I doubt whether you could prepare the article fast enough to meet the public demand.
(Signed) SETH STOWELL.
Keeper of the Toll House, South Boston Bridge.
Mr. T. KIDDER.
Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.
Boston, June 17th, 1829.
*** Price 50 cents.

Debilitated Females!

The complaints familiar to the female part of the community, have long been successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. Relfe. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation; reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure that portion of the public, that when

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS FOR FEMALES

are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

The Pills are an approved general remedy in cases of Obstructions; Debility; Hypochondria; Green Sickness; Giddiness; Palpitation of the Heart, bad Digestion; Loathing of Food, Pain of the Stomach; Shortness of Breath upon every little motion; Sinking of the Spirits and its consequences, a dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation.

Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken; neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits.—They may be used successfully by either men or women in all Hypochondriac, Hysteric or Vaporish disorders. In all cases of this description the Pills purify, invigorate and revive the disordered system.

Price $1 50 a box.

*** None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by
JAMES L. RIPLEY, Norwich.

MISCLELANY.

THE VILLAGE BELLE.

FROM VILLAGE TALES, BY STACY G. POTTS, ESQ.

Doubtless many a pretty Miss expects, in this story, to read of a career of glorious conquests: and her blue eyes brighten, and her little heart beats quicker at the thought of being, one day, the heroine, herself, of some legendary proser; and of having her own victories recorded. Well, the desire to be loved, may reign in an amiable bosom—may possess a kind and virtuous heart. But power is dangerous, there are so many temptations to its abuse. These things I would have my fair readers remember as they go along with me; and, it may be, we shall all be wiser, and therefore better, before we part.

If ever you should come to Aylesbury, you will see a sweet little cottage in the meadows, towards the river valley, half hid away amid a cluster of black alders, with its white chimney and snowy palings, peeping through the foliage; and they will tell you that Annette Merlon once lived there, for all the villagers remember her. It was one of those terrestrial paradises which the sick heart, disgusted with the wrongs of men, so often pictures to itself—so often longs for. And she, oh she was a beautiful creature: my heart, even now, beats quicker, as her image rises before me.

She was a gay, lively girl, with the polish of a summer in the city, and a good education; and whatever her talents might have been, she at least possessed the power of pleasing—the tact of winning hearts in a most copious measure. I never could divine exactly how she did it, but there was a free, frank, friendly air about her, that inspired confidence; and gifted thus, at all points, she played a most masterly part among the village beaux. Every body was glad to gallant her; was emulous which should pay her the most attention; and every young gentleman in the village, who could afford to spruce himself up a little once in twenty four hours, paid her an afternoon or an evening visit.

It would have been amusing, to one who went as a mere spectator, to have attended a Saturday evening levee at the Alder Cottage—amusing to see the address practised by the competitors for her smiles, in eliciting some distinguished mark of her favor. They gathered round her in her little parlor; and if she spoke, there was a strife as to who should most approve what she said; if she dropped her handkerchief, two or three heads came in contact in the general effort to restore it to her; and if she walked, they were happy who got by her side, and all the rest were miserable. There were to be seen every variety of countenance, and every description of temper; and such a spectator might have been edified; though the principal impression made upon his mind, would probably have been, that courting, under such circumstances, was a most particular foolish kind of a business.

But Annette sung "The moon had climbed the highest hill;" and told boarding-school stories; and talked eloquently about love and poetry, music and painting, was witty, sentimental, and good natured; was invincible, always, absolutely always the conqueror. The young ladies of the village saw themselves undeservedly deserted; looked month after month on the success of their general rival; and prayed probably, if young ladies ever do pray about such matters, that Annette might speedily make a choice among her worshippers, and leave them the remainder. It was a forlorn hope, she intended to do no such thing. She was the village belle; and the village belle she meant to be.

It so happens, however, that great beauties, like all other great folks, who have to take their common chances in the fortunes of humanity, sometimes, in the end, outlive themselves. In process of time, one after another and again another, wedding took place in the village; the girls whose names were seldom spoken; whose modest pretensions and retiring habits were perfectly eclipsed by the brilliancy of the reigning star, secured their favorites; were wooed and won, and married, and still Annette coquetted with all, and was still admired by all.

How many good offers she refused or slighted, were only recorded in her own memory. "Hope deferred," saith the proverb, "maketh the heart sick." Those who were sincere in their addresses, gradually one after another, offered themselves, were rejected or put off, and fell into some cast; road to matrimony. She was, at last left with courtiers as heartless, in love matters as herself; who sought her company because she was agreeable; flirted with her because she was "the belle," and romped with, and kissed her, whenever they had opportunity, because it is always worth some pains to win such a favour from a beautiful girl. We never, never get to be too much of the bachelor for this. Well might Byron ask:

"——Who can curiously behold
The smoothness and the sheen of beauty's cheek,
Nor feel the heart can never all grow cold?"

But time rolled on; and the grass at length began to grow in the path that led over the meadows to the cottage. Annette became alarmed at the symptoms, and seizing the last chance that was left, engaged herself to her only remaining beau. He was, at the time, about going to spend a season in the city. They were to be married on his return. She accepted him, not because she thought him the best of all her suitors, but because he was the only one left; and had always held himself at her service. Her part of the play was ended; she became domestic, sedate, and looked to town [illegible].

The time finally arrived; her old beau came back to the village; and a day or two after, strolled over to the cottage with his pipe, in appearance quite an antiquated man. But he said nothing about the subject of matrimony. Annette at last took the liberty of reminding him of his engagement. He smiled, "Indeed, madam, you surprise me."

"Surprise you, why sir?"

"Because," said he, "I never dreamed that you could be serious in such a thing as a matrimonial engagement, and, meeting with a good opportunity, I got married before I left the city."

Fortune had finished the game, and Annette was left to pay the forfeit. She never married, because she never had another chance. And here's is but the history common to hundreds of fair ladies, who, trifling with the power that beauty gives them over the minds of men, sacrifice every thing at the shrine of ambition; and aim, only, to enjoy the title, and the triumph, that lights for a little while the sphere of the Village Belle.

A SHORT SATURDAY SERMON.

"*Remember the Fatherless.*"—They whom God hath blessed with the means, and for whom he has done more, in blessing them likewise with a disposition, have abundant reason to be thankful to him, as the Author of every good gift, for the measure he hath bestowed to them of both: it is the refuge against the stormy wind and tempest, which he has planted in our hearts; and the constant fluctuation of every thing in this world, forces all the sons and daughters of Adam to seek shelter under it by turns. Guard it by entails and settlements as we will, the most affluent plenty may be stripped, and find all its worldly comforts, like so many withered leaves dropping from us; the crowns of princes may be shaken; and the greatest that ever awed the world have looked back and moralized upon the turn of the wheel.

That which has happened to one, may happen to every man: and therefore that excellent rule of our Saviour, in acts of benevolence, as well as every thing else, should govern us:—*that whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also unto them.*

Hast thou ever lain upon the bed of languishing, or labored under a distemper which threatened thy life? Call to mind thy sorrowful and pensive spirit at that time, and say, What it was that made the thoughts of death so bitter? If thou hast children,—I affirm it, the bitterness of death lay there! If unbrought up, and unprovided for,—What will become of them?—Where will they find a friend when I am gone? Who will stand up for them, and plead their cause against the wicked?

Blessed God! to thee who art a Father to the fatherless, and a husband to the widow,—I entrust them.

Hast thou ever sustained any considerable shock in thy fortune? or, has the scantiness of thy condition hurried thee almost to distraction? Consider what was it that spread a table in that wilderness of thought—who made thy cup to overflow? Was it not a friend of consolation who stepp'd in, saw thee embarrassed with tender pledges of thy love, and the partner of thy cares took them under his protection—Heaven! thou wilt reward him for it!—and freed thee from all the terrifying apprehensions of a parent's love?

—Hast thou—

—But how shall I ask a question which must bring tears into so many eyes? Hast thou ever been wounded in a more affecting manner still, by the loss of a most obliging friend,—or been torn away from the embraces of a dear & promising child by the stroke of death? Bitter remembrance! nature droops at it—but nature is the same in all conditions and lots of life. A child, thrust forth in an evil hour, without food, without raiment, bereft of instruction, and the means of salvation, is a subject of more tender heart-aches, and will awaken every power of nature;—as we have felt for ourselves—let us feel for Christ's sake, let us feel for theirs.

POLITICAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Recent occurrences, significant not merely for future prospects, but the present certainty, of a wide division among the party which has hitherto supported General *Jackson's* Administration, are too important not to awaken a great degree of attention.—They are entitled to a deep reflection by the opponents of the Administration, and by the Public. The *Vice President's* late publication was but the ebullition of a political ferment, well known to have been secretly long at work. It was not the origin of a schism; it was only its avowal. From the moment of the original "*Combination*" (so it was admitted to be) against Mr. Adams' administration, it was foreseen that the parts composing it, held together for a time by a common object, (the hope of power) would necessarily fly asunder when that power should have been obtained, and when it should come to be decided who should enjoy its posts for the present, and who expect them for the future. Nothing but the powerful chymistry of this common object, it was easy to perceive, could keep in union such opposite materials as the friends of Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania and those in South Carolina and the followers of Mr. Calhoun, who had been called *Prodigals*, and the followers of Mr. Crawford, who had been called *Radicals*. Such a jumble of politicians could have no natural cohesion. If Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Randolph could act long in harmony; if the highest notes of Consolidation and the lowest grumbling of State Rights could be made to chime in unison; if the Tariff and Nullification could walk hand in hand—then, indeed, the time might be expected to have arrived when the Lion and the Lamb would lie down together.

As to the Secretary of State, his affinities were well known to be easily drawn towards any political elements, and again easily to be repelled. He [illegible] with every thing by the slightest attraction, and again is discouraged from every thing by the slightest solvent: *For* Mr. King, and *against* Mr. King; a friend of Mr. Clinton, and an enemy of Mr. Clinton; an Anti-Tariff man, out of courtesy, (or out of subservience) to some; to others a Tariff man by virtue of instructions; a friend of the Union, yet preaching after lost rights of the States; and on the great question between the constitutional powers of the Government on one hand, and the absurdities of Nullification, on the other, hanging precisely midway, upon an exact poise. The foresight which anticipated this rupture of the party, was not deceived. The fulfilment has trodden, indeed, very close upon the heels of the prediction. Before the second year of General Jackson's Administration has closed, a wide, deep, and impassable gulph already separates the leaders of his legions of followers and feudatories. His own influence over these leaders, not founded in their respect for his talents or character, but mainly in the conviction that there is a great, though a vague and indefinite popularity attached to his name, is now no longer sufficient to repress their contentions. The quarrel is his own face, for his own seat, while he yet fills it, and means to fill it longer if he can.

We have heard much, heretofore, of the President's independence; of his lofty elevation above all influence near his person, and of his fixed resolution to be himself every inch President. We now see the verification, and manifestation of these qualities; we behold him evidently busy in the first stages of a controversy, the origin of which lies in motives and objects, connected, first with his own re-election, and secondly, with the succession of another to his office, when he shall have done with it. We are assured, too, by his supporters, that no aspirant for further promotion, would ever be in his Cabinet, or participate in his counsels. We perceive how this assurance has been performed. But this is not all; the President has repeatedly expressed his own opinions and his purposes, in words borrowed from one in whose mouth they meant what they seemed to mean. He has declared, over and over again, that he neither sought office, nor shunned it. If the public are not now misinformed, a recent occurrence has fully expounded its meaning, and explained his sincerity in this declaration.

It is not the object of these paragraphs to enter into the merits of the questions raised by the Vice President's publication, and its numerous answers and replies. We are little disposed to meddle in this family quarrel. Our purpose, on the contrary, is to suggest that those who have opposed the administration, and who still oppose it, have no concern in this dispute, except so far as its results may affect the public interest. These results, it is probable, will be various in their character, and in their tendency.—So far as internal dissensions may be likely to weaken the momentum with which the dominant party has hitherto proceeded in a course so threatening to all the great interests of the country, the effect will unquestionably be good. Still better will it be, if this disclosure of the predominance of merely personal and ambitious motives over all other considerations, shall open the eyes of the community to the real character of men and the real character of the times. On the other hand, it certainly gives a still more formidable appearance to the dangers which threaten us, when we see what their objects are, unless we may hope at the same time that the public will see them also, and take care for its own safety. Their publications afford a striking example indeed of the nature of these objects. There is not the smallest reference in any of them to any public principle, or public measure. The general welfare, the good of the country, constitutional principle, political expediency, these things, none of them, not one, is that about which our men in high places write letters; about which they express solicitude; about which they differ. Not at all. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun choose to quarrel, and yet they put their quarrel on grounds perfectly consistent with the fullest approbation, on the part of Mr. Calhoun, of every one of Gen. Jackson's measures. The ruin of political prospects is spoken of, but they are the political prospects of an individual, not the political prospects of the country. The merciless proscription for opinion, which has stalked over the land the violation of national faith to the Indians; the mad project of a paper money Treasury Bank; the war on the Tariff; the war on the Judiciary; the war on the Constitution; these are not subjects which have drawn forth controversy—all is personal crimination and recrimination.

And what a spectacle does this contest exhibit!—Who does not see, in what an aspect of disgrace it holds up the Government of the country? What honest man does not feel shame, as well as indignation, at the picture upon which the whole world is here invited to look? The second officer of the Republic openly declares that the first officer is "THE VICTIM OF A POLITICAL INTRIGUE." Is this fact credible in itself; and is the witness entitled to belief? On the other hand, the President charges the Vice Presid nt both with ingratitude and duplicity. Here, again, is the witness a good one? Shall we consider the charge proved?

We say nothing of the language of Mr. Crawford's letter; but we earnestly put it to the whole American people to say what they think of this controversy between their two highest public officers; and we put it to them to say, too, not only whether the honor but the public Safety also requires, when the Vice President publicly declares, to all the world, that the President of the United States, at the moment when he is discharging the highest functions of his office, is not an independent agent, but a mere creature of others—the "*Victim of a political intrigue.*"

These [illegible], evidently, for the friends of the Constitution, administered in its true spirit, to stay the progress of this Administration, and to save the country from the effects of its measures, but one course. That course lies right onward—They will turn neither to the right hand nor to the left. They are destined yet to save the country and the Constitution. They are NATIONAL REPUBLICANS; they are friends of Union; they are the great party of free Americans, without doubt or question. If the [illegible] of a name were withdrawn, they are at this moment a great majority of the Union. They will take courage from these proofs of disaffection and [illegible] among their opponents, and go forward with [illegible] hopes of ultimate success. They [illegible]. The public sentiment [illegible] a direction towards our cause [illegible] all [illegible]; never get guilty of duplicity; never made war to its friends, for the sake of any party. [illegible] Let us beseech all friends of the Constitution, all real lovers of their country, to pause, look at the existing state of things earnestly, and then do their duty. It becomes us to raise the [illegible], [illegible], but soft, persevering, & [illegible]. It becomes us earnestly to implore THE PEOPLE to save themselves. Let us rally, for the Union of the States, for the Constitution, for American Liberty, as it was while every man was yet free to speak his opinion, and for the preservation of those good institutions for which the Government was established.

National Intelligencer.

Honest Labor and Enterprise.—The editor of the N. Y. Observer says—"Jesse King, now in Kentucky, used to make a plank of land [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible], while he was engaged in [illegible]. Is he a lost citizen now, does [illegible] [illegible] with his hands? [illegible]

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION
IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-first Congress....Second Session.

In Senate, Thursday, March 3, 1831.

Mr. Clayton, from the Select Committee appointed on the 14th December last, to inquire into the present state of the Post Office Department, made a report, comprehending certain papers, which the committee were instructed to have printed, but making no comments upon them; the printing was ordered.

Mr. Chambers presented the following memorial from Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Postmaster General:

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States.

The memorial of Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Post Master General, most respectfully represents—

That after his removal from office, he, as is well known to the Senate, presented to the President of the United States a letter, in which, among other things, he stated that Mr. Barry, the present Post-Master General, had made an extra allowance to a Mr. Harrall, a mail contractor, and to others, as this memorialist conceived *without warrant of law*.

A copy of this letter having been called for, was presented by this memorialist to the present Select Committee of the Senate on the Post Office Department.

During the last session of Congress, a call was made on that Department, at the instance of one of the Senators from Ohio, for information relative to the extra allowances which had been made to mail contractors.

The response of the Department to that call was submitted to the view of this memorialist, as containing matters in which he was deeply concerned.—Upon examining it, to ascertain if his recollection of Harrall's case was correct, he was unmeasurably astonished to find that the extra allowance was there charged *to have been made by him*, acting as Post Master General. It was evident that the documents had been originally different, that an erasure had been made, and the name of this memorialist inserted. Induced by this to examine further, he found that *forty-nine* cases of extra allowance were in that document charged to have been made by him. *Thirty-six* of these were similar to the case of Harrall: the original document had been mutilated, and the name of A. Bradley, Jr., acting as Post Master General, carefully inserted.

This memorialist called the attention of the Committee to these circumstances, as evidence of an attempt to impeach his testimony, and to load his official conduct with opprobrium, being public documentary proof from the books of the Department, that he had squandered the public funds during the few days he had acted as Post Master General, between the 10th of March, when Mr. M'Lean left the office, & the 5th of April, when Mr. Barry came into it, & that in order to screen himself, he had charged these things upon the latter gentleman. The Committee kindly authorized a sub-committee to accompany this memorialist to the Department yesterday, the 28th instant, to ascertain whether his statements were correct. Your memorialist confidently appeals to those gentlemen, in support of the fact, that it satisfactorily appeared to them, that in this case of Harrall's, as well as in every other case but one in which an erasure had been made, Mr. Barry was originally and properly charged; and that it was there asserted that these erasures had been made by mistake, and his name inserted by mistake. The gentlemen had not time to pursue their inquiry, and no examination was made into those cases originally charged to your memorialist.

In whatever manner these mutilations of the original document may have occurred, and these false emendments to it made by mistake or not, the effect must be, if it goes to the world, to injure, if not to destroy, a reputation upon which your memorialist, after nearly forty years public service, must mainly rely for support. The Senate has, as he has been informed, directed this report to be printed.

If this should be done, and it should with all its imperfections and injurious tendency, be spread before the people under the sanction of the Senate of the United States, your memorialist submits that great injustice must necessarily follow to him. He therefore prays that such order may be taken by the Senate as will secure his right, and especially preserve the reputation which documents published by the authority of the Senate should always possess. And your memorialist, as in duty bound, &c.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

March 1, 1831.

Mr. Chambers moved that the order for the printing of the report referred to be rescinded.

Mr. Grundy thought the better course would be—the right way to do justice—to print the report, and subjoin to it the memorial of Mr. Bradley, and the testimony of Messrs. Brown, Suter, et. al.

Mr. Clayton, Chairman of the Select Committee, to whom these documents had been referred, rose and observed that they were very voluminous, purporting to be answers to the resolution of the Senate of the 14th April last, which directed the Postmaster General to report "copies of all existing contracts made by him or his predecessor in office, on which allowances have been made for additional services; designating in each case, how much and what additional service has been performed, and by whom it was required, and designating also what sum has been allowed in each case for such additional service, *and by whom it was allowed*." The answer to this call was kept back until about the 10th of last month. During the debate which occurred here on the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee, among other things then said, I complained of this delay as an evidence of a design to baffle inquiry into the concerns of the Department; and after that, the report called for in April, 1830, came in. It was first referred to the Standing Committee on the Post Office, although I prayed for its reference to the Select Committee, to whom, unquestionably, as we now see, it properly belonged. The Standing Committee, without examination, as we must suppose, recommended it to be printed, and the Senate ordered it to be printed. After this, and about a week since, it was referred to the Select Committee. They examined it, and have ascertained that in *thirty-six* cases of extra allowance to contractors scattered through these documents, embracing some of the grossest violations of the law, in granting away the public money to mail contractors, the allowances have been falsely set down as having been made by Abraham Bradley, as Acting, or Assisting Post Master General, when, in those very cases, the allowances were actually made by the present Post Master General; and for the truth of this I refer to the deposition of Mr. Bradley, those of the Clerks in the Department, and the report of the Post Master General in answer to the call, all now on the table before you, as well as to the statements of the Senators from Maine and Tennessee, (Messrs. Holmes and Grundy) who went to the Department as a sub-committee, by our direction, to ascertain the facts. These documents, in each of these cases, exhibit to your eye palpable erasures, the name of "William T. Barry, Post Master General," has been rubbed out, and that of "Abraham Bradley, Acting Post Master General," inserted. The result of the examination was, that Mr. Barry's name was originally written down on the documents as the person who made the allowances, according to the truth—that the name of Mr. Bradley was afterwards inserted, and now stands in each of these thirty-six cases, which, call them falsehoods, errors, or what you please, certainly misrepresent the fact. Then it is also necessary to state, that the letter of Abraham Bradley to the President, which was read in the debate here on the resolution of the Senator from Tennessee, charging Mr. Barry with gross violations of the law in some of these cases, (particularly in the case of the South Carolina contract) was written more than a year ago, and shortly after his removal from office; that this letter had been sworn to by Mr. Bradley to the committee, and that the … tendency of this falsification of the documents, … was to convict Mr. Bradley of swearing falsely, … that the Post Master General made the allowances, stated the exact truth. Sir, I have bestowed much attention on these papers, and I do not undertake to say, that these are all the misrepresentations contained in them. They are … however, to induce the Senate, both in justice to its own character, and the reputation of … an innocent man, to refuse to give publicity to documents which all can see, and all … to be spurious and mutilated. If they be … [illegible]

Mr. … Mr. President, having been appointed by the Committee a sub-committee with the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr Grundy) to go to the Department, examine the books, and ascertain what was the truth, we took with us the … and proceeded to the General Post Office. … [illegible] … and for what additional services that the Senate ought …

compare the value of the service with the compensation. The answer to this call did not come to the senate until the 10th February of this Session, near nine months. It was referred to the Committee on the Post Office, &c. and by them returned to the Senate on the 23d, and ordered to be printed, and was then referred to the Committee of Inquiry. It was voluminous and exceedingly confused, but some members of the Committee discovered at once that it must be erroneous to say the least. The fact is that Mr. McLean left the Department about the 10th March, 1829—that Mr. A. Bradley, the senior Assistant, was then the acting Postmaster General, as *locum tenens*, from that time, until 7th April, less than four weeks. Still, within that time, additional allowances appeared by this "abstract" to have been made, of about $42,000. Upon examining this "abstract" it appeared, moreover, that there had been thirty-six erasures, and A. Bradley's name inserted. The allowance to Harrall appeared the most extraordinary.—This was a case of *erasure*. It seems that Bradley had on the 17th October, 1829, in a letter to the President, among other things charged Mr. Barry with prodigality, and had instanced this allowance to Harrall. Harrall's contract was for carrying the mail from Georgetown to Charleston, South Carolina, for 6,000 dollars and the extra allowance was 1,992 dollars, about 33 per cent; the cause alleged was two hours expedition; the law allowing only a *pro rata* addition, which would have been about 8 per cent, if the two hours expedition had been required. But here was another error in the abstract, the expedition required being only one and a half hours.

This extravagance, which Bradley in his letter to the President, had charged upon Barry, and had before the Committee *verified it by his oath*, Barry had, in an *official communication*, charged back upon Bradley. The reputation of these two gentlemen seemed, therefore, to be so deeply involved, that it became the duty of the Committee to ascertain how the fact was, and the sub-committee was accordingly appointed.

In pursuance of this appointment, we proceeded to the Department; Mr. Barry was not there; we inquired of Mr. Gardner, the assistant, and others, for the persons who made out the "abstracts," and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas were introduced, and, after a preliminary examination, were sworn and testified. We recurred to the erasures, and asked what was erased to make the blanks which were filled by Mr. Bradley's name? They answered, Mr. Barry's and M'Lean's; but chiefly Mr. Barry's.—Why were Messrs. M'Lean and Barry's name first inserted? Because they supposed it was right; but *Mr. Brown*, by order of the Post Master General, as he said, had determined otherwise, and directed this rule: to take the leger and look at the account of the contractor which was adjusted for each quarter, and if the credit of the allowance at the end of the quarter is carried into Bradley's time, charge the allowance to him. It appeared that the account with Harrall was adjusted and balanced to the end of the quarter, to wit: the first of April; and Bradley was then acting Post Master General, this allowance was consequently charged to him. I inquired if this quarter's account was adjusted and balanced at the time it bears date? The answer was no; and not, probably, until June. Whether, if the allowance had been made between the first of April, (the end of the quarter) and June, the time of actual adjustment, it would have been carried to Harrall's credit in that quarter? The answer was that it would. Don't you then, we asked, see the fallacy of your rule in proving who was the Post Master General who made the allowance? Your quarter closed on the first of April, and Bradley's functions ceased on the 7th, and your adjustment of the quarter was made on the 8 of June. If this allowance had been made any time between the 7th April and first of June, and you had carried it back to the 1st of April, don't you see that you fix on Bradley an allowance made by Barry? Bring your original voice, where concerning this allowance, you first put pen to paper, no matter what is the name of the book or the document.—They brought "the cash book;" there the allowance was stated, and the time for which it was made, but not when the *decision* was made. But I perceived, in a small note in red ink, "see letter of 13th April." I demanded the letter, and it was brought; and, behold, it was a letter of Phineas Bradley to Harrall, six days after Abraham's functions had ceased, stating that the Post Master General (Barry) had examined his claims for extra compensation, and had directed him to pass the sum of $1,992 50 per ann. to his credit, as extra allowance. Here the thing was settled. The charge of Bradley to the President, of Barry's extra allowance, was true; the attempt in Barry's official report to shoulder it off on Bradley was entirely defeated. The Assistant Postmaster General, (Gardner) and Chief Clerk, (Brown) were forced to admit the error, and that the *rule* which had fixed about $40,000 of allowances upon Bradley, took these allowances from M'Lean, but chiefly from Barry, where they in fact belonged, and charged them upon Bradley, where they did not belong.—It was strange, indeed, that this abstract should have been, at first, made out correctly, and that M'Lean's and Barry's names should have been improperly erased and Bradley's improperly inserted. Now, it is not to be presumed that charges so grave as those presented by Bradley to the President of the United States, in his letter of the 17th October, were never communicated to the Postmaster General. Mr. Bradley had been an Assistant Postmaster General full thirty years, and, in all that time, had maintained an irreproachable character. He had been removed without being permitted to know the cause. One of the charges, (to wit: prodigality,) which he prefers against the Postmaster General, [Barry] is attempted to be shouldered off on him. This the witness declares on oath was the act of Barry himself, and proves it in way I have stated.

"The depositions of Brown, Dundas, Taylor, Suter and Gardner, admit the misrepresentation in this 'abstract;' but 'it is an *innocent mistake*.'" It may be so, and we wish, in all charity, that we had better grounds to presume it. This "abstract" is neither an original record, nor a copy from any record. It states briefly in each case, the amount of the contract, the name of the contractor, the amount of the extra allowance, & for what time. It is neither an extract nor abstract from any record or document. It is rather a compilation of these facts from the letters, the cash book & the ledger. It seems singular that there is no direct record *of the time when these allowances were entered*. But nevertheless, it happened in this case that the subordinate officers found no difficulty in ascertaining which Postmaster General did make the allowance; and nothing but the *rule* promulgated by Mr. O. B. Brown, changed the right into a wrong.—Now it would seem that a rule so utterly fallacious as this, would operate sometimes *for* and sometimes *against* Mr. Bradley; but this (strange to tell) operated in every case against him, and fixed upon him the most numerous and extravagant extra allowances that were ever made in twice that distance of time. Considering, therefore, that Mr. Barry had been, long before this, presented to the President for extravagance in these allowances, that his answer to a call from the Senate had been altered by *erasures*, so as to remove this charge from him, and fix it on Bradley; the falsity of the official document had been detected and acknowledged by the officers who have the chief management of the department, it is for the public to decide whether such errors in such a department, which combine to destroy the fair fame of a worthy and highly distinguished citizen, are to be ascribed to gross ignorance or base design.

From all the evidence which we obtained from the department, it would seem that in less than four weeks, Mr. Bradley is made to have given extra allowances in 47 cases; in thirty-six of which Mr. McLean and Barry were rightly charged, but their names were erased and Mr. Bradley's wrongfully inserted. It appears further, that though the call as to these extra allowances, which was made nine months before it was answered, extended also to the reasons, or consideration for them, yet in very few instances has the reason or consideration been given, and in some it is found that it has been erroneously given. In this very case of Harrall, all that is pretended to have been gained for this $1992 per annum, is expediting two hours in twenty-four, which, upon enquiry, turns out to be but an hour and a half. In the short time that this mass of matter has been before us, we have discovered enough to convince us that this mutilated, mangled, perverted document never ought to go to the public with the sanction of the Senate. The Senator from Tennessee suggests that the petition and this document may both be published. But the Committee know that the petition is true and the document is not. Shall we, then, give currency to official slander against a citizen who has served you near forty years with distinguished ability and stern integrity? If his faithful services could not save him from a relentless proscription, but he must be cast upon the world in the evening of his days, … without employ, surely we will not give currency to that which, if true, would consign him to infamy, but which we know is a gross fabrication. If you will consent to adopt a resolution, directing the printer to enclose *the erasures in brackets*, and insert this resolution in a note at the bottom of each page which shall contain an erasure, the antidote would then go with the poison, and no harm would be done. But, as it is, I protest against such injustice.

Mr. Grundy had doubts, at first, of the propriety of printing the paper; but he believed no injury was intended towards the individual concerned. Unless it should be discovered that those allowances were wrong, he did not perceive how injustice could be done to any body.—The record does not show by whom the allowances were made. The Clerks in the Office whom the sub committee had consulted, did not know by whom the erasures were made. … they had waited on Mr. Brown, (the Chief Clerk,) … certain book to which he had referred … that the name of Mr. Barry … had been first inserted and erased … Mr. Bradley but for his … [illegible]

Head of the Department nor the Chief Clerk, were chargeable with any act that need fear the light. For myself, Mr. G. said, he was satisfied that, if there was any thing wrong in the allowances, Mr. Bradley was not chargeable with the wrong. As to the erasures, they had been innocently made. He should vote to suspend the printing until the next session, that the whole matter might be put right.—At the next session a better opportunity would be offered for examining into the transaction, and in the mean time the parties would prepare for it.

Mr. Clayton said, he wished the gentleman from Tennessee, when he expressed his opinion that others believed no fraud was intended by the erasures, had confined himself to what he knew or had better reason to believe, than he had condescended to name. The other members of the committee would think for themselves, and had not made that gentleman their organ to express any opinion on this subject. He said, he understood that gentleman to say, by way of excuse for these mutilated documents, that in some of the cases, Mr. McLean had made the allowances. Sir, an inspection of the evidence will show that, in nearly all, if not in every case, the reverse is the fact. The Select Committee this morning reported on the affairs of this Department, and the depositions and papers to show this which have all been ordered to be printed, are referred to in, and form a part of the report. Among these is a communication from Mr. M'Lean, in which he informs the committee that Mr. Bradley never made allowance while he was in the office of Postmaster General. But, sir, there is yet another reason why these documents should not be printed. They are entirely evasive of the resolution of the Senate. In a majority of all the cases of extra compensation set forth in them, they do not state the "additional service" to be performed, and which was the consideration for the allowance.—They are now spread on the Secretary's table, and you may see that they do not constitute, without the contracts, even an apology for an answer to the requisition made by the Senate.—Generally, they do not give the length of the routes, or of the line in which they were to be performed—but leave you to refer to the contracts themselves, which it is not proposed to print.—And in one case, where the excuse for the extra allowances is set down to be an increase of expedition, by carrying the mail through two hours sooner, the proof as you will see by the deposition, is, that it was to be carried through only one hour and a half sooner than before the extra compensation was allowed. The law explicitly directs that the extra allowance shall be regulated by the original contract, and apportioned according to the increase of duty to be performed. To determine the propriety of the allowance, the additional service must be distinctly stated; and as this has not been done in most of the cases, the documents, without reference to the contracts, shewing nothing, are not worth the cost of printing. But it is enough now to say that the Senate will not deliberately give publicity to what they know to be untrue.

Mr. Grundy hoped he had not mistaken the object of the motion now before the Senate. He had thought it was with a view to do justice to Mr. Bradley; so far he was willing to go; but let it be understood that he did not acquiesce in any denunciation of the officers of the Post Office Department. It was true Mr. Barry's name had been erased, and Mr. Bradley's substituted in its place; but the clerks tell us it was a mistake—that it was innocently done. He did not understand that the answer of the Postmaster General to the resolution of the Senate was evasive; he had not been able to give as full an answer as was desirable, perhaps, but at the next session it might be obtained. He knew that Mr. Bradley was charged with paying money, which he should not have done; but he also knew that it resulted from an innocent mistake of young clerks.

Mr. Chambers said, he had yielded the floor to afford other Senators an opportunity to explain their views. It was now proper to explain the subject of the memorial. It was no part of his duty to go into the proof upon the subject, to show that the present Postmaster General wilfully and corruptly made an allegation injurious to the reputation of the memorialist; or erasures of Mr. Barry's name, and interlineations of Mr. Bradley's now admitted to have been made at the Department, were made *fraudulently* and corruptly. His object required no such course, and therefore he did not pursue it.

Mr. Bradley has stated and sworn, that the extra allowances mentioned in the memorial, were made by Mr. Barry, and had made this fact the foundation of a charge preferred against Mr. Barry to the President of the United States. Mr. Barry's report, bearing the authority of his official station and his signature, assert that the extra allowances were made by Mr. Bradley, it therefore charges the statement of Mr. Bradley to be false. It is now admitted on all hands, and conclusively proved by an examination of the books of the department, that the allowances were made by the present Postmaster General, Mr. Barry, and not by Mr. Bradley; and that the name of Mr. Barry, originally and properly inserted in the abstract alluded to, has been erased, and the name of Mr. Bradley substituted;—and it is therefore conceded, that the representation given by Mr. Bradley is true and that given by report of Mr. Barry, Postmaster General, false. The false report has been ordered by the Senate to be printed. The memorialist asked a suspension of this order. This, sir, said Mr. C. is the history of this singular affair.—The question for consideration is, whether the Senate will contribute their aid to circulate a falsehood, and thereby make itself auxiliary to the distribution of a charge, now admitted to be utterly untrue, deeply offensive to the character of a man who has grown grey in useful service to his country, and who has attained an honorable old age in the midst of active life without reproach to his integrity. As a citizen of the same State, he had asked his protection, it had cheerfully been accorded, and he was happy to believe no member of the Senate would withhold a vote now become necessary to preserve an innocent man from an unmerited and unfounded imputation.

The question was then put on suspending the printing, and determined in the affirmative, nem. con.

From the National Intelligencer.

It has been suggested that those members of the Senate opposed to the Administration, who voted for the Choctaw Treaty, have sanctioned the doctrines of the Administration in regard to the Indians. On the contrary, it will be seen from the extract from the Executive Journal, that they have put on record a *solemn protest* against those doctrines. The condition of the *Choctaws*, as they understand it, is this: The State of Mississippi had extended its laws over this nation, and incorporated them with their citizens; that is compelled them to be *citizens* or *subjects*.—To this the Indians never would submit, and claimed the protection of treaties and laws of the United States. The President, denying the constitutionality of these laws and treaties, refused to execute them against the laws of that State. The Senate, if it had the will had no power to compel the President to execute these laws. The Indians were doomed to submission or banishment. To have refused to ratify this treaty, then, would have left them at the disposition of a State determined to get rid of them, and with no place provided for their retreat, nor means of subsistence until they could find a home beyond the reach of the white man. They thought, in a word, that it would have been cruel to protect the Indians to their own destruction.

It is well understood that those Senators of the minority who voted for the ratification of the treaty, or several of them, condemned, in strong language, the course of measures by which this noble race were brought to the brink of ruin; for such they considered the situation of the Choctaws to be, though they have been dealt with much more considerately and kindly than the Cherokees are supposed by some to have been. But they saw that this course had placed these Indians in a thraldom from which the Senate could not extricate them; that go they must—go they would, without knowing where, rather than submit to the laws of the State, against which the President had declined to protect them. It was then thought by those who voted for the ratification of the treaty, to be due to the Indians—it was due to humanity—to approve the treaty, and give them a home, and furnish them the means of enjoying it.

Such is the exposition which, in conversation, we have received of the views of the Senators who voted for the ratification of the Choctaw Treaty.

Extract from the Executive Journal of the Senate, relating to the Choctaw Treaty.

Saturday, Feb. 19, 1831.

The Senate resumed, as in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the treaty with the Choctaw Indians, and no amendment having been made, it was reported to the Senate.

Mr. White submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent:

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring) That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States of America, and the Mingoes, Chiefs, Captains, and Warriors of the Choctaw nation, concluded at Dancing Rabbit Creek, on the 15th of September, 1830, together with the supplement thereto, concluded at the same place the 28th of September, 1830.

A motion was made by Mr. Knight to amend the resolution by inserting after "That," in the second line, the following: "disavowing the principle asserted by the commissioners in the preamble that the President cannot protect the Choctaw people in their rights and possessions in the State of Mississippi; but on the contrary he has full power and authority, so to do, and with this reservation."

And, after debate, on motion by Mr. Hendricks, it was agreed to commit the Treaty to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion by Mr. Hendricks, to strike out the preamble to the treaty, the question was put—Shall the following words, "Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi has extended the laws of said State to persons and property within the chartered … and the President of the United States has said that he cannot protect the Choctaw People from the operation of these laws. Now, therefore, that the Choctaws may live under their own laws in peace with the United States and the State of Mississippi, they have determined to sell their lands East of the Mississippi, and have accordingly agreed to the following articles of treaty"—stand part of the treaty? And it was determined in the negative—Yeas 11, Nays 32.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, King, Livingston, Tazewell, White—11.

Those who voted in the negative are—

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Bibb, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Dickerson, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, Knight, McKinley, Marks, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith of Md. Smith of S C., Sprague, Troup, Tyler, Willey, Woodbury—32.

So the motion to strike out the preamble was agreed to.

No further amendment having been made, the treaty was reported to the Senate, the question again put, and the amendment concurred in.

Mr. White submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Mingoes, Chiefs, Captains, and Warriors, of the Choctaw Nation, concluded at Dancing Rabbit Creek, on the 15th of September, 1830, together with the supplement thereto, concluded at the same place, the 28th September, 1830, with the exception of the preamble.

Monday, Feb. 21, 1831.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treaty with the Choctaw Indians, together with the resolution submitted the 19th instant, to ratify the same.

On motion by Mr Knight to amend the resolution, by inserting after the word "That," in the 2d line, the following words—"disavowing the principle asserted by the commissioners in their negotiation, that the President cannot protect the Choctaw People in their property, rights, and possessions, in the State of Mississippi"—it was determined in the negative—Yeas 19, Nays 22.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Willey—19.

Those who voted in the negative are—

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, Poindexter, Robinson, Sanford, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, Woodbury—25.

On the question to agree to the resolution, it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 33, Nays 12.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Bell, Bibb, Brown, Chase, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, King, Knight, Livingston, McKinley, Poindexter, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. C., Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Willey, Woodbury—33.

Those who voted in the negative are—

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Burnet, Chambers, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague—12.

Ordered, That the Secretary lay this resolution before the President of the United States.

The following list of the principal acts passed at the recent session of Congress, is copied from the National Intelligencer of the 4th inst.

An Act for the relief of James Monroe.

For the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors to the United States.

To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States and for other purposes.

To ascertain and mark the line between the State of Alabama and the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

For making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the Naval service of the U. S. for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the Military service for the year 1831.

Making appropriations for certain Fortifications during the year 1831.

Making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

Making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement, and providing for surveys.

Making provision for a subscription to a compilation of Congressional documents.

To provide for the punishment of offences in cutting, destroying, or removing live oak, and other timber or trees reserved for Naval purposes.

Allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places.

For carrying into effect certain treaties.

Declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Courts.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1831.

To establish a Land Office in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

For closing certain accounts and making appropriations for arrearages in the Indian Department.

To provide hereafter for the payment of $6000 annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes.

To authorize the construction of three Schooners for the Naval service of the United States.

To provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the Convention between the United States and his Majesty, the King of Denmark, of the 28th March, 1830, and for the distribution among such claimants, of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States, according to the stipulation of such Convention.

Making appropriations for revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

For the sale of lands in the State of Illinois, reserved for the use of Salt Springs on Vermillion river, in that State.

To amend and consolidate the acts concerning copy rights.

Making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys.

For the further compensation of the Marshal of the District of Rhode Island.

For the relief of certain holders of certificates, issued in lieu of land injured by earthquakes in Missouri.

To authorize the Territory of Florida to open a canal through the public lands, between Chipola river and St. Andrew's Bay, in West Florida.

Concerning vessels employed in the whale fishery.

For the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties (an annual bill for 1830.)

Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, hereinafter recited, (being "an act for the preservation and repair of the United States' Road.")

Making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties (an annual bill for 1831.)

To authorize the transportation of merchandise by land, or by water, with the benefit of debenture.

Supplemental to an act passed on 31st March, 1830, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of the Public Lands, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the Public Sales of Lands of the United States."

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make compensation to the heirs of Taliaferro Livingston, and Francis W. Armstrong, for the maintenance of fifteen Africans illegally imported into the United States.

To alter and amend "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the Vine and the Olive."

Making provision for the compensation of witnesses and payment of other expenses attending the trial of the impeachment of James H. Peck.

To authorize the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians, on Rock River.

Authorizing the transmission of papers by mail, relating to the 5th Census.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

Capital Trial in New York.—On Monday last, the Steward of the brig Vineyard was tried for piracy and murder, before the New York Circuit Court, and convicted after an absence of the jury for fifteen minutes. On Tuesday the court again assembled, Judge Betts presiding, for the trial of Charles Gibbs, another of the crew of the Vineyard, for the same crime.

The cause opened by James A. Hamilton, Esq. District Attorney. The same witnesses who were called yesterday to testify against Wansley were again examined by the court. No witnesses were examined on the part of the prisoner.

Gibbs was ably defended by Seth P. Staples and Joseph H. Patten, Esqrs. The charge of His Honour Judge Betts was full, precise, and impartial, and was given to the Jury near 10 o'clock, who, after an absence of two hours, returned into Court with a verdict of guilty.

The trial excited, as did that of yesterday, great interest. The Court room remained crowded until the verdict was returned.

Gibbs sat alongside of his … throughout the trial and appeared to take deep interest in the evidence. His countenance … [illegible] who had been convicted in confinement … pale, and his eye exhibiting rather a wild and glaring aspect.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, March 12.

Sentence of the Pirates.—The prisoners, Thomas J. Wansley and Charles Gibbs, were conducted into the Court room yesterday morning, to receive the sentence of the law for the murder of William Thornby, captain, and William Roberts, mate, of the brig Vineyard, on the high seas on the night of the … of November. The avenues leading to the room were filled with a dense crowd, who seemed to have an insatiable curiosity to witness the last appearance of the unhappy convicts before an earthly tribunal. Their demeanour was more composed than was expected, and there was no indication of remorse or anguish in their features at the prospect of their inevitable doom.

The U. S. District Attorney moved for judgment upon Thomas J. Wansley, and he was accordingly put to the bar, Judge Betts addressed him as follows: "You are indicted by the Grand Jury in behalf of the U. S. for the wilful murder of Captain William Thornby, on board of the brig Vineyard, on the high seas. You were tried and found guilty of the murder. Have you any thing to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon you according to law?"—The prisoner replied in a firm tone of voice, that he had a few words to say. He had often understood that great prejudices existed in respect to color, and he had seen it to his sorrow. Antipathies against blacks existed in the breasts of white men who thought them worthy of less justice. The same influence extended to Jurors, and was seen in the District Attorney, by the preference he had shown in taking the two white men as witnesses against him. The greatest part of the testimony against him he said, was false; but he would not say there would be any injustice in taking his life. His agitation here so overpowered him that he declined saying any thing more; but the Judge encouraged him and he proceeded. He said he was not acquainted with any one of the crew when he shipped, and that he saw the money put on board the brig. He mentioned it, and when it reached the ears of Atwell, he said, "let's have it." A few days afterwards, Atwell told him that they were determined to take the brig and have the money; and when he found that the whole crew had joined in the conspiracy, he was induced to take a part in it, from a belief that his own life would otherwise be in danger.

Charles Gibbs was then asked what he had to say, and replied in a firm, unembarrassed manner, that he wished to explain how far he had participated in the transaction. "I was a stranger to all the crew when I went on board the brig, but Dawes and Church.—Atwell first mentioned about the money, and wished me to aid in getting it, but I refused. Some days afterwards, when it was again proposed, I agreed.—Browning and Dawes also agreed to take the brig, and the lives of the mate and captain. A few days afterwards, I tried to abolish their determination, and all consented but Dawes and Atwell. I told them I would break the nose of the first man who insisted on taking life, and it would have been well for me, if I had stood to my resolution; for then I should not have been here. This man, (alluding to Wansley) agreed to strike the captain, and I helped to throw him overboard; but of the murder of the mate I am innocent. I now commit myself to the care of that God who knows all hearts, and the hearts of false swearers."

His Honor Judge Betts then proceeded to address the prisoners. The Court he said, had listened to their appeal, and although there might be something in their story, it admitted enough to confirm the justice of their sentence. Wansley had conceived that his color had exerted a baneful effect upon his cause; but if he would look back and review the proceedings he would find the charge on which he had been convicted, supported by the most ample proof; and even admitting that both Dawes and Browning had sworn falsely, did not the conspiracy prove beyond a doubt, that he was a free, voluntary, and active agent in depriving two fellow beings of their lives, who had given him no cause of offence nor provocation? If there were a shadow of belief that the proceedings were perverted to produce his conviction, the Court would allow another opportunity to him to be heard. But there was no uncertainty in the case, and his very address to the Court showed the judgment to be true.—There was generally, in such cases, something palliative, and something to call forth human sympathy; some heat of passion, and long smothered resentment. Was it so in this case? Had captain Thornby offered any provocation, or what offence had the mate given? None. They confided in the fidelity of the crew, and had done no act, wounding or offensive to the feelings of either.

Gibbs had declared that he did not throw the mate overboard, but was he not there aiding by his presence and assisting? The very reaching of his hand would have saved him. It was murder in fact, and murder in his heart. The testimony proved that both had been guilty, not only of murder, but of robbery and revolt, and the piratical destruction of the vessel; and had they been tried on any of these charges, they must have been convicted, and the judgment of the law would have been death.

It now only remains, said the Judge, to pronounce that judgment which the law exacts at the hands of the Court. That judgment is, that you, Thomas J. Wansley, and you, Charles Gibbs, be taken hence to the place of confinement, and thence to the place of execution, and that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that the Marshal cause this sentence to be executed on the 22d day of April next, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv., March 14.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the Packet ship Francis 1st, Captain Skiddy, from Havre, (sailed the 3d of February) we have received Paris and Havre papers to the 2d of February, inclusive. We are indebted to the Editor of the American for a loan of Paris papers to the 3d of February.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 31st of Jan., the municipal law was under discussion.

A committee in Paris, to obtain subscriptions in aid of the gallant Poles, have published an address. Gen. Lafayette is president.

The Hessian states are engaged in separating the private property of the Elector from that of the state.

POLAND.

The Hamburg correspondent states, under date of Berlin, Jan. 23d, the Dictator Chlopicki left the Dictatorship because he insisted on negociating with the Emperor for a reconciliation, which some of the members of the Diet opposed. The Augsburg Gazette contains a letter from the Polish frontiers, of Jan. 16, which asserts that a reconciliation with Russia is now impossible. "The Emperor neither can nor will extend the amnesty to the ringleaders themselves."—Prince Czartorisky's estates in the old Polish provinces have been confiscated; and 300 Wilna students have been transported into the interior. These … it is thought, indicate severe measures in contemplation. The country is said to be full of armed peasants, who treat as spies all persons passing the frontiers. Under date of Warsaw, Jan. 20th, it is mentioned that the Russian Government have seized the funds of the Bank of Warsaw, which were at Odessa, and arrested an agent sent thither to withdraw them.

Seventeen new regiments of National Guards are forming, and the thirteen regiments of the line have been doubled. The patriotic enthusiasm of the Poles is said, by some letters, to continue extreme; and by others, it is said to have been greatly exaggerated in the accounts published. It is stated that 60 young women have petitioned the government to form them into a military corps.

BELGIUM.

On the 29th of Jan. the hall of the Congress was early filled, and a cry of "Vive le Duc de Leuchtenberg" being raised by a person in the gallery, he was reprimanded by the President. A letter was read from the provisional government, with an extract from the protocol of the conference held at the Foreign Office, Jan. 20, 1831, at which the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, were present. In it the plenipotentiaries fix the following boundaries:—1st. The limits of Holland shall include all the territories, fortresses, towns and places which belonged to the … Republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries in the year 1790. 2d. Belgium shall be formed of all the rest of the territories, which were under the denomination of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the treaty of 1815, except the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which being possessed by the Princes of the House of Nassau, by a different title, forms, and shall continue to form, a part of the Germanic Confederation. 3. The provisions of articles 108 to 117 of the general act of the Congress of Vienna, with respect to free navigation, to be applicable to the rivers and streams that traverse the territories of Holland and Belgium.

The reading of this document produced extreme agitation. A warm discussion ensued; in which the Prince of Orange, the Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Leuchtenberg each found supporters for the throne. M. Lebeau said that with the former, he could apprehend nothing but civil war; with the second, an immediate civil war, and with the last only a possible war. Belgium had a choice of evils. … [illegible] … M. Sebastiani to M. Bresson, stating that the choice of the Duke de Leuchtenberg would be considered by the French government an act of hostility; … to Paris.

A petition was presented to the French Chamber of Deputies from the inhabitants of Verviers, in favor of the reunion of Belgium to France. The plan is said to be very popular in that part of the country.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING, IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The following highly interesting account is from the Sunday School Journal:

A … meeting was held in Washington City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, … of the American Sunday School Union … respecting the supply of the Mississippi Valley with Sunday Schools, within two years from May last.

The meeting was large and highly respectable, … [illegible]

Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, of the U. S. Senate, was in the Chair, and opened the meeting with a short but excellent address; … Clarke was appointed Secretary; Rev. … of Alexandria, implored the divine blessing; Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of Baltimore, stated the … principles of the Society, and showed the … to be strictly national and catholic, and the … of all systems of religious education.

It was stated to the meeting, that the President of the United States was … but … the expression of his best wishes for the prosperity of the cause. An admirable letter was received from Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General of the United States, who was to have addressed the meeting, but was detained from it by ill health. Mr. Wirt's letter enclosed a liberal donation, and expressed, at some length, his views of the great importance and beneficial effects of the operations of the American Sunday School Union, and his regret at being prevented from attending.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, seconded by Judge Crane, of the same State,

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the American Sunday School Union, in relation to … aid, to establish within two years, a Sunday School in every destitute place, where it is practicable, throughout the Valley of the Mississippi, is highly commendable, and demands the joint effort of the religious, moral and patriotic portions of our citizens, to carry it into effect.

On motion of Mr. Coleman, of Kentucky, seconded by Mr. Haynes, of Georgia,

Resolved, That this meeting does highly approve of all systems of education, designed for the diffusion of useful instruction, and especially such as contemplate the moral cultivation of man.

Resolved, That viewing the plan of the American Sunday School Union, for the diffusion of pious instruction throughout the United States, and especially in the Valley of the Mississippi, as such, this meeting approves the benevolent designs of its patrons and friends.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, seconded by Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the objects contemplated by the late resolution of the American Sunday School Union, adopted in May last, commend themselves to the patronage and best wishes of every American statesman, patriot and christian.

On motion of F. S. Key, Esq. seconded by Mr. Webster, of Mass.

Resolved, That the Directors of the American Sunday School Union, have justly estimated the piety and patriotism of their countrymen in relying upon them for the accomplishment of the great object they have resolved to execute, and that Committees be appointed to solicit donations throughout the District in their behalf.

On motion of Rev. J. N. Danforth, seconded by Walter Lowrie, Esq. both of Washington,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the solemn duty, as well as the inestimable privilege of American Christians, to offer their fervent prayers to Almighty God, for his blessing on the efforts of the American Sunday School Union, to supply the Valley of the Mississippi with Sunday School instruction.

Messrs. Whittlesey, Coleman, Key, Frelinghuysen, and Webster, sustained the resolutions by addresses of considerable length. Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, Mr. Haynes, a preacher of the Methodist denomination from the south, and Judge Crane, of Ohio, in seconding the resolutions, voluntarily addressed the meeting in a few but highly pertinent and interesting remarks.

The following article from the New-York Courier of the 7th inst. contains a confirmation of a report received by an arrival at Portland:

Insurrection in Martinique.—We learn from Captain Coshing, of the Ann Eliza Jane, from Fort Royal, (Mart.) that an insurrection among the negroes of the Island, broke out on the 1st ult. in which nearly the whole black population took part. Many of the estates in the country had been burnt, and considerable other damage done. The authorities had declared the Island under martial law. An engagement had taken place between the white inhabitants and the blacks, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 100 killed, and 300 of the ringleaders taken prisoners. Several of the whites lost their lives in the contest. When Capt. C. sailed the insurrection was nearly quelled. The reason assigned for the revolt was that as the French had obtained their freedom in France, they determined to follow the example.

ATHEISM AND DISUNION.

The Camden (S. C.) Journal informs the public that Dr. Thomas Cooper, the English Jacobin, and great bell-wether of Nullification in South Carolina, has come out in new and appropriate colors. After … as well as Treaties, he would nullify the Bible as well as the Laws. He has just published a pamphlet, decrying the preaching of the Gospel, and ridiculing public worship. The Editor of the Camden Journal says—"We have read that pamphlet, and are perfectly satisfied of its character. It is the most … tissue of blasphemies since Tom Paine's Age of Reason. The jacobin nullifier is the individual who first calculated the value of the Union; he is at the head of the College in South Carolina, and undertakes to direct the political destinies of this State. What hope is there for the next generation, who shall imbibe from such a source their religious and political impressions?" A letter in the Journal, from Mr. James Blair, a member of Congress from that State, correctly portrays the catastrophe to which we may look forward with inevitable certainty: "If he (Cooper) is to be retained in his present situation and permitted to go on instilling his … infidel doctrines in the minds of his pupils, South Carolina (to say nothing of political consequences) may soon claim the palm from *Revolutionary France* on the score of immorality and *Atheism*." We already see the germ of treason and anarchy springing from the foul and polluted fountain at Columbia College; we pity that generation which shall eat of its bitter fruits.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Soon after the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, there was circulated a paragraph in which was arranged with much complacency, by the Jackson men, a list of the "military chieftains" then in power—Wellington, Jackson, Bolivar, the Mexican chiefs, and those south of Columbia. It might be instructive for some one to give an account of the "fall" of all the military chieftains, before General Jackson can be placed on the list; he is the only one left. *U. S. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter to the editors of the New York Sentinel, dated Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 7.

"There has been much shooting of negroes in this neighborhood recently, in consequence of symptoms of insurrection having been discovered among them—… These inhuman acts are kept profoundly secret—wherefore I know not. Two companies of troops have very lately been stationed here."

A letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Erie to his friend in Norfolk, states that the Erie sailed from Havanna on the 11th ult. and fell in with a sloop, to which she gave chase, firing at her to bring her to. She, however, escaped by superior sailing. The Erie returned to Havanna in 3 or 4 days. On the day after her arrival, a Spanish sloop of war came in, … the sloop, which the Erie had pursued a few days before, which the Spanish vessel had captured. The Captain of the sloop shot himself during the chase, from which it was perceived he was a pirate. *N. Y. Spectator.*

In the report of the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, it will be seen that on Saturday last, Mr. Sergeant moved for an injunction against Georgia, in behalf of the Cherokee Nation. … [illegible] *N. Y. Spectator.*

The United States Gazette says, that it is said that twenty-two of the Virginia delegation have … [illegible]

We are informed that letters have been received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubois, Catholic Bishop of New York, … [illegible]

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MARCH 16, 1831.

The recent disclosures in relation to the Post Office Department, are among the most extraordinary of the many strange things which daily come to us from Washington. We are reluctant, on his own account and for the honor of the country, to believe that the *Postmaster General has been guilty of a gross act of forgery and fraud, in order to shield his own* [illegible] *and destroy the character of an honest man*—but from the facts disclosed we cannot well see what other aspect can be given to the transaction, which our readers will find more fully detailed in another part of this paper. Mr. Abraham Bradley is known to the public as having discharged faithfully and well his duties as chief clerk in the Post Office Department. After the resignation of Mr. McLean, before the appointment of Mr. Barry, he was for a short time Postmaster General. A short time after his removal he wrote a letter to the President, stating among other things the improvident and illegal contract made with Harrell, the contractor for carrying the mail from Georgetown to Charleston. The original contract was for $9000, and the extra allowance was $1800, about 20 per cent for two hours, (as stated in the abstract, but in fact only one hour and a half,) expedition. This letter and the facts contained in it were matters of public discussion, was sworn to by Mr. Bradley, and must have been known to Mr. Barry and the officers in the department. In April 1830, a motion was made in the Senate for enquiry into this and similar abuses in the Post Office Department. It was at that time referred to the Post Office Committee. No answer was made to the call of the Senate and this Committee at that session, nor at the present until late in February. It was at last found, that from some reason or other, the disclosure sought would not be obtained from that committee, and a short time before the close of the session the subject was referred to a Select Committee, and in the few days which they had to examine a mass of confused documents, they have noticed some most *extraordinary errors*. These documents, furnished by the Department, had been ordered to be printed. One of them was an "abstract," purporting to show, in connection with the particular routes, where extra allowances had been made, and the name of the Postmaster General (who had made those allowances.

By this "abstract," there appeared to have been extra allowances to the amount of $47,000, in 40 different routes, by Mr. Bradley, during the short time which he was at the head of the department, and that of Harrell among the rest. Suspecting this erroneous, they appointed a sub-committee of Messrs. Holmes and Grundy, to examine the books in the department, and they found on examination and the testimony of the clerks, that in 36 instances, of which Harrell's case was one, there had been an erasure of the name of "William T. Barry, Postmaster General," which, as he made the contracts, was of course of right, and the insertion of the name of "Abraham Bradley, Acting Postmaster General." On this disclosure appearing, Mr. Bradley sent in a memorial to the Senate, praying that the documents may not be printed. Upon the same discussion took place, and it was ordered that they shall not be printed.

The friends of the Postmaster General admit the "error," but call it a venial and honest one. We hope, most sincerely, that it is so, but there is nothing that looks like it, in any of the facts disclosed. Mr. Bradley, by this erasure and correction of documents originally right, is made chargeable with the most extravagant and profligate expenditures ever made by any officer in that department—and what is remarkable, every "honest mistake," in every one of the 36 instances, is against Mr. Bradley. Besides, it is utterly impossible, with all the discussion which arose on Mr. Bradley's letter above referred to in relation to Harrell's contract, that Mr. Barry should not know that that contract was not made by Mr. Bradley, but by himself.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONEERING.—We noticed last week the disgraceful transactions in relation to the nomination of Gen. Jackson by some members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. By way of explaining that transaction and giving the matter a more venial aspect, Mr. Donelson, the President's private secretary, has procured a copy of a letter to the Pennsylvania Senator & published it; but what is strange, so far as can be gathered from this partial disclosure of the correspondence, the first statements are all substantially confirmed. The remarks of Mr. Donelson in relation to Gen. Jackson's knowledge of the contents of his letter will deceive no man of ordinary sense, for it will be very strange if any such person suppose that the President's private secretary was sending forth letters speaking confidently of Gen. Jackson's wishes, and the President during all the time was ignorant of the whole matter. A man must be credulous in the extreme to suppose any such thing. It will be seen by an article from the Village (Penn.) Record that there was another and previous letter of Mr. Donelson to the Pennsylvania man, which does not appear. When this first letter, and the letter of Mr. Kepps to Mr. D. shall appear, the nature of the transaction may be perceived—but as matters now stand, the evidence is rather increased than diminished, that Gen. Jackson has been accessory to a system of low intrigue to retain his office.

Mr. Donelson says of his letter—

"It will be seen that it is an answer to one from General Kepps, which I understood as dictated by a desire to know whether I would consider the President embarrassed by a written communication from his friends in the Pennsylvania Legislature, expressive of their approbation of the course of his administration, and of their wish to meet him as a candidate for re-election; and that as General Jackson had been already placed by a preceding article in the Globe, and by the language of his friends generally here, within the principle of the inquiry, it is impossible that any response to it can afford the slightest ground for the assault to which he has been subjected on account of it.

"I will only add, that my answer to Gen. Kepps was written without consultation with the President, or any one else; and, it was handed by the President, that he did not know any thing of its contents. With these remarks I request you to insert the letter, a copy of which is here with enclosed.

Mr. Donelson to Mr. Kepps.

January 20th, 1831.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 20th inst. reached me yesterday. As a comment in the Globe, published about [illegible], you will perceive that the President stands upon his old ground, in relation to the question of his being again a candidate for the suffrages of the people. Without, therefore, see any impropriety in the steps which you intimate are about to be taken by a Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining a declaration of his sentiments. The President would, no doubt, find it a most grateful compliment to be thus assured that the course of his administration has not disappointed the wishes of Pennsylvania, to whose persisting and early support he is so much indebted.

Believe me, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW DONELSON.

A true copy of the original in my hands, Feb. 26th, 1831.

JAMES S. KEPPS.

It is suggested that there is no such Senator as "James S. Kepps," and that "Kepps" is intended.

We presume that the hopes of a few days will put us in possession of some further details, and, in the mean time, we invite our readers to peruse the following article, which we find in the last number of the Village Record—a paper of great respectability, and truth.

"The following letter comes from a gentleman of the highest respectability, who has the best opportunity to obtain correct information:

"HARRISBURG, Feb. [illegible]

"These [illegible] were [illegible] to [illegible] the late Jackson [illegible] held in this place by [illegible] of the Legislature. It appears that [illegible] a letter was received by a member of [illegible] from the Private Secretary of President Jackson, suggesting the propriety of getting up a [illegible]

ing of his friends for the purpose of promoting his election. An answer was sent by the member above mentioned, in which the plan of proceedings that would be proper to adopt, was detailed, and a rejoinder was received *from the aforesaid Private Secretary of the President, endorsed and franked with General Jackson's own hand*, approving of the plan as proposed. In consequence of this, the meeting was called, but whether the proceedings had thereat were or were not in conformity with the suggestions from head quarters, is to me unknown. Comments on the above facts are unnecessary—every one will draw conclusions for himself."

The letter published by Mr. Donelson is merely the "rejoinder." Where is the first letter, and where is the reply of the Senator.

CONGRESS.—The last session of the twenty-first Congress closed on Thursday evening the 3d inst. and a list of the principal acts which have been passed will be found in another part of this paper. Among the mass of business which has been neglected, or rejected, we regret to find the "bill for the improvement of certain harbors and providing for surveys," which contained an appropriation of $10,000 for removing obstructions in the River Thames, and the bill making further provision for the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. The former "was reported to the Senate with an amendment," on the 3d inst. and on the question "to consider the bill, it was determined in the negative." This bill passed the House of Representatives by a majority of fifty votes, and the National Intelligencer remarks, "had it been possible to act upon it, would probably have passed the Senate by a majority of ten or fifteen votes. It is supposed by many, however, that, had it passed both Houses, the President would have considered himself pledged, by the terms of his message to Congress, to put his veto upon it at this session as he did upon a corresponding bill last session." Of the Revolutionary bill nothing has been said since the attempt of Mr. Foot to get it up for a second reading, on the 1st inst. This bill also passed the House by a handsome majority, and it is thought, would have passed the Senate had there been time to act upon it.

Mr. Livingston of Lou. asked and obtained leave, on the last day of the session, to bring in a bill to establish a system of penal law. As many of its provisions were entirely new, Mr. L. said he wished, when the document was put into the hands of the Senators, they would pay particular attention to its provisions, as well to one most important principle which pervades the whole—the entire Abolition of the Punishment of Death. To this he invited the Senators to give most serious reflection, that they might be prepared to meet the discussion which he should think it a duty to invite at the next session of Congress. In the House of Representatives a resolution was passed, by a vote of 118 to 32, requesting the President of the United States to renew, and prosecute from time to time, such negotiations with the several Maritime Powers of Europe and America as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the Law of Nations, by the consent of the civilized world.—The Indian Treaty bill being under consideration, the House concurred in an amendment of the Senate to strike out the words which provide that the appropriation for transporting the Choctaws be paid out of the $500,000 appropriated by the Indian bill of last session, and substitute "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Nothing else of interest took place which is not embraced in the list of acts—excepting the discussion respecting the corruptions of the Post Office Department, which will be found entire on the preceding page.

That we have no love for Jacksonism, or Jacksonians as such, our readers we suppose will readily admit; but we much more sincerely respect those who are avowedly open and decided in their sentiments, than a class of politicians which we have among us, who are very anxious to be on both sides, and while extremely clamorous in praise of Mr. Clay and decided enemies of Gen. Jackson and his measures, are found, in all their acts, to favor and advance the Jackson cause, and use all their influence on that side and court the support and favor of that party. It becomes such men either to be more sparing of their professions, or to regulate their conduct more in pursuance of them. They will find, in the long run, that an open, honest and unwavering course is not only more respectable, but more successful, than a cunning, sly, deceitful and double-dealing policy. A man's tricks and artifices in the end are found out, and all their finesse skill in management will avail little under the disadvantage of such a reputation thoroughly fixed. This is no time for fence-men or two-sided men to prosper.

New-Hampshire Election.—The Boston Gazette of Monday, a Jackson paper, gives the following article on the authority of a Jackson paper in New-Hampshire:—"The Portsmouth Journal of Friday evening contains the returns of 88 towns, which give Bartlett, 9,304 and Dinsmore 9,702 votes for Governor. Plurality for Bartlett 262—not less 100." Mr. Bartlett is the National Republican candidate, and it will be seen by the returns from the above towns, all that have been heard from, that he is 262 ahead of the Administration candidate—but notwithstanding this, the Journal says, "taking our returns as a fair sample of the lot, New-Hampshire has a Jackson Governor and Council, a Jackson Senate and House, and sends a Jackson Delegation to Congress." This is a strange way of reasoning truly, but time will disclose the soundness of it.

Agreeable to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of the town of Norwich was held at the Town Hall, on Friday evening, the 11th of March, 1831, and John De-Witt was appointed Chairman, and William A. Buckingham, Secretary. The following resolutions were passed:

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the practice of peddling as injurious to the morals and best interests of the community; and that the evil has of late increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the mode of life and the nature of the pursuits of those engaged in peddling, as calculated to render them useless and unworthy members of the community; and that we have reason to believe that the reputation for dishonest and unfair dealing which they have acquired in the community, is deserved.

3. *Resolved*, That we consider it a peculiar hardship upon the industrious mechanic and regular trader, that this portion of the community should be exempt from the public burthens to which they are subject; and that thus a roving population should be encouraged, at the expense of the settled inhabitant and worthy citizen.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to petition the General Assembly of the State, at its session in May next, to remedy these evils, and either to prohibit the practice as a public injury, or subject those engaged in it to the necessity of contributing to the public expenses: and that Erastus Coit, William D. Ripley and Thomas Robinson, be appointed a Committee to draft such a memorial.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that those interested should unite in adopting suitable measures for enforcing the existing laws, and such as may be passed for preventing the practice of peddling.

6. *Resolved*, That it is desirable to produce unity and concert of action among persons disposed to oppose this evil; and that Joseph Steed, Joseph C. Devotion, Wm. D. Ripley, Wm. A. Buckingham, Lewis Hyde, F. B. Adams, Charles Thomas, Gordon A. Jones, Jones V. Rice, and R. W. Roath, be a Committee to prepare and address a Circular to persons in different parts of this State, inviting their co-operation.

Voted, That the Secretary prepare a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, for publication in each of the newspapers in this town.

JOHN DeWITT, Chairman.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

ELECTION ON THE FOURTH OF APRIL.

Regular Clay Ticket,

At a meeting of Delegates from various parts of the State, friendly to the American System and to the election of Henry Clay to the next Presidency of the United States, holden at Hartford, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1831—the following gentlemen were nominated as candidates for the respective offices at the Election in April next:

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN S. PETERS.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

ORANGE MERWIN.

FOR TREASURER,

ISAAC SPENCER.

FOR SECRETARY,

THOMAS DAY.

FOR CONGRESS,

ROYES BARBER,
WM. W. ELLSWORTH,
JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON,
RALPH I. INGERSOLL,
WILLIAM L. STORRS,
EBENEZER YOUNG.

The following gentlemen have been nominated, by conventions of Delegates in their respective Districts,

FOR STATE SENATORS:

District No. 7—comprising New London, Groton, Stonington, and Waterford,

WILLIAM F. BRAINARD.

District No. 8—comprising Norwich, North-Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon and Franklin,

ROGER HUNTINGTON.

District No. 9—comprising Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem and Bozrah,

CHARLES J. M'CURDY.

District No. 13—comprising Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown and Windham,

DANIEL PACKER.

Mr. Dunham—Sir: If the people of this State ever approached an election-day of deep interest to their most important rights, the first Monday of next month is the day, of all others, which should imperatively call the attention of every voter in Connecticut. The facts which have been brought to light by the publication of the letters between our two highest officers in the Government, ought to induce every voter in the State to deem one day sacred to the cause of our free institutions. Can the people sit quietly at their fire-sides, with folded arms, when their liberties are assailed? Can they, without a sting of conscience, stay at home and leave the ark of our political salvation under the control of men who countenance demagogues and civil tyrants—men who very meekly pronounce no anathema on all parties, and prostrate every moral right to sustain a "Jackson party"—men indeed who seem desirous of introducing a new order of beings into our country—the sublime Italian order of "State Pimps"—and of course subscribe to the modern creed of Saint Tammany, "all is fair in politics."

Let us, one and all, who have a vote to give, give it to men who will support the interest of Mr. Clay. Let us not suffer any local, or minor consideration to influence our vote, but go to the ballot box and sustain the men who are for the country; who look with pity on that narrow minded policy which merges all consideration in those of "measures not men!!"

At an adjourned meeting of the Delegates of the 7th Senatorial District in the State of Connecticut, holden at Groton, on the 22d February, 1831, for the purpose of nominating a Senator for said District, to be supported at the next Spring Election,

WILLIAM F. BRAINARD,

of New-London, was nominated by said meeting.

WM RANDALL, Chairman.

ERASTUS T. SMITH, Clerk.

At a meeting of Delegates from the several towns (excepting Bozrah) comprising the 9th Senatorial District, in the State of Connecticut, friends of Henry Clay and the American System, held at Salem, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1831, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Senator in said District, to be supported at the coming election, Voted, That

CHARLES J. M'CURDY, Esq.

of Lyme, be recommended to the 9th Senatorial District, as a suitable candidate for Senator, to be supported at the election on the first Monday of April next.

JOHN R. WATROUS, Chairman.

DENISON WATTLES, Secretary.

MR. DUNHAM:—As a report has lately been put in circulation, for electioneering purposes, that at a Convention of the friends of Henry Clay, held last week at Salem, to nominate a candidate for Senator in the 9th Senatorial district, of which convention I had the honor to be a member,—the doctrine was advocated by me that none but Lawyers ought to be elected to the Senate,—permit me, through the medium of your paper, to say that I advocated no such doctrine. I said, among other things, that none but men of talents ought to be elected to the Senate, and that without reference to their vocation or location in the district. As to Messrs. West and McCurdy, both of whom had been previously nominated, by other conventions, I gave my vote for Mr. McCurdy, who had every vote of the Convention except one; and I will frankly say, although I did not allude to it at the convention, had Mr. West been set up on almost any other principle than a proscriptive one, I could have given him my cordial support; for as an intelligent lawyer and a gentleman, there are very few that I more highly esteem.

DENISON WATTLES.

Lebanon, March 13th, 1831.

The last Litchfield Enquirer contains a letter from Samuel Church Esq. declining to be a candidate for Congress at the approaching election. This is the third withdrawal from the Congress ticket got up by the national caucus at New-Haven.

HENRY M. WAIT, Esq. has been nominated for Senator of the 9th District, by a meeting of Antimasons held at New Salem.

☞ The present volume of the Courier will be completed on the delivery of the next number, when we hope to find every one of our patrons ready to give us the reward of our toils.

Married,

In Plainfield, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. RALPH R. MINER, of Canterbury, to Miss MARY PARK, of the former place.

Died,

In Preston, on the 1st inst. Mr. BELCHER STARKWEATHER, aged 76 years. He lived respected and died lamented.

In Sterling, on the 7th inst. Miss ELECTA DOW, daughter of Benjamin Dow, Esq., aged 23.

In Lebanon, on the 28th ult. Mr. DANIEL METCALF, aged 82 years. On the 3d inst. ABBY JANE, aged 4 years; on the 6th inst. SARAH ELIZABETH, aged 2 years and 7 months, of the Long [illegible] daughters of Simeon and Lucy T. Peckham.

In this city, on the 13th inst. Capt. JOHN WEBB, aged 70 years.

In this town, on the 14th inst. Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, a soldier of the Revolution.

NORWICH LYCEUM and MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This evening, at 7 o'clock. Question for discussion,—Was the condemnation of the French Ministers justifiable?

NOTICE.

THE present volume of the Courier closes on the 23d inst. A settlement with the Printer at that time is indispensable. The subscriber flatters himself that he need only remind his customers that payment is expected at the time, and their well known punctuality will prevent the necessity of a second call.

PETER PETTIS.

March 15. 51

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay. TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, March 8. 51

WHOLESALE.

PRATT, HOWE, & CO.

HAVE commenced the *Domestic Commission and Wholesale Dry Goods* business, in Hartford, Conn.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, visiting this market, are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, (which is entirely new.)

☞ Store in Asylum st.

JAMES T. PRATT,
EDMUND G. HOWE,
ROLAND MATHER.

Hartford, March 12, 1831. 3w51

RECEIVED, THE LAST WEEK, A NEW STYLE

RICH FANCY PRINTS.

WM. D. RIPLEY.

March 14. 51

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and has now landing from sloops Maria, Jupiter, Diamond and Favorite, a complete assortment of

FAMILY STORES,

which are offered on fair terms. His friends and the public are requested to call.

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

GARDEN SEEDS,

RAISED AT ENFIELD, CT.

BLOOD, early turnip, orange turnip, scarcity or sugar beet; white, yellow and red onion; orange and early horn carrot; long white and Guernsey parsnip; long, early and early cluster cucumber; watermelion; Dutch Summer, crookneck Summer and crookneck Winter squash; white head, early curl'd head, speckled and ice lettuce; salmon, scarlet, and early scarlet turnip raddish; drumhead, Savoy, early and red cabbage; flat and long turnip; Sage; Cayenne and squash pepper; double peppergrass; summer savory; parsley; early June, early golden Hotspur, white marrowfat and green dwarf marrowfat peas; strawberry dwarf and early red ey'd dwarf bean; sweet corn; cabbage lettuce.

For sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 16. 51

CROCKERY.

A large assortment of *China, Glass and Earthen Ware*, consisting of brown, black, green, red, purple, light and dark blue patterns—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE,

at wholesale or retail, very low. Country merchants are invited to call, as the subscriber intends to pack ware on as good terms as can be bought in New York.

Norwich, March 15, 1831. 3mo51

GRASS SEED & EARLY PEAS,

For sale by the subscribers,

7000 lbs. Windham County Clover Seed,

10 tierces Herds Grass,
150 bush. orchard grass Furze Top, Blue Top and Red Top,
300 bush. clean Oats,
20 do. Spring Wheat; 40 do. Buckwheat,
10 do. early Marrowfat Peas.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 16. 51

GRASS SEEDS.

CLOVER and Herds Grass, warranted of last year's growth—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also—1 tierce Marrowfat Peas, for sale as above.

March 16. 51

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

A full assortment of Freeborn & Hitchcock's most approved Ox and Horse Ploughs.

20 hhds. heavy N. O. and English Island Molasses,

10 doz. English and American Shovels,
50 firkins Lard; 30 bbls. Mess Pork—and a general assortment of Groceries, at retail.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 16. 51

FRESH FRUIT, &c.

ORANGES, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Olives, Capres, Salled Oil, English Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Variegated Pickles, Essence Anchoves, Pepper Sauce, W. India Preserves, &c. &c. &c.—all in full order, this day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the New Brick Store, in Water street, first door east of S. Tyler's.

FITCH & SMITH.

March 16. 51

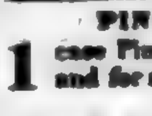
PINE APPLE CHEESE.

1 case Pine Apple Cheese—just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

NEW IBERIA MOLASSES.



12 hhds. very superior New Iberia Molasses,

25 bbls. do. do. do.—all new crop—now landing and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

PEARL BARLEY,

A first rate article for soups, &c.—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also—Hemp, Canary, Carraway and Yellow Seed.

March 16. 51

FRESH TEAS,

OF the latest importations and best chops. for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

BASKETS, TUBS, &c.

WILLOW wagons, cradles, chairs, ladies' work baskets, market & clothes baskets, iron and wood bound cedar pails; iron bound tubs, birds' eye maple Keelers, Manilla, Almont, sheepskin and buck mats, &c. &c.—just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

SALMON.

SMOKED and pickled Salmon, in fine order—just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

PROVISIONS.

10 bbls. Mess Pork,
10 ½ do. Fulton market Family Beef,
5 0 bbls. dried Beef; 40 Neats' Tongues,
4 0 kegs Lard—just landed and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

HOPS

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

SADDLE, HARNESS,

AND

TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop nearly opposite Kinney's Hotel, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches.—He will constantly keep on hand for sale, a good supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses, Trunks, and Valises,

with all other articles in his line. Orders for any articles will be promptly executed, in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The subscriber will also do all kinds of *Coach and Chaise Trimming*, at short notice.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A smart, active lad, from 15 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

CHARLES DEWEY, Jr.

Norwich, March 14, 1831. tf51

ERRORS regarding Religion & Thoughts on Prayer, at the present time. By James Douglass, Esq.

The Christian Ministry, with an inquiry into the causes of its inefficiency. By Rev. Charles Bridges. For sale at

T. ROBINSON'S Book Store.

March 14. 51

CUTLERY.

A handsome assortment of Table Knives and Forks, from 2s. to 18s. per sett; Carving Knives and Forks; Steels; Shoe, Butcher and Bread Knives; Pen and Pocket Knives, &c. &c.—for sale very low by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 15. 51

BOARDING HOUSE.

D. F. CUTLER

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has connected the houses 318 and 316 Pearl street, New York, which furnishes a commodious establishment, and is now fitted for the reception of daily and weekly boarders, on moderate terms.

New York, March 14, 1831. 51

☞ The Brooklyn Advertiser is requested to insert the above ten weeks, and send bill to this office for payment.

NORWICH & NEW YORK,

VIA ELY'S FERRY.

A Stage will leave Hyde's Hotel, in Norwich, every day, except Sunday, at 12 o'clock M., for Ely's Ferry, and will there meet the Hartford Boat, and convey passengers to New York, where they will arrive the next morning by 6 o'clock.

A Stage will also leave Ely's Hotel at Ely's Ferry, every morning, on the arrival of the Boat, for Norwich.

Persons intending to travel to and from New York, will find this route preferable to any other, as respects pleasantness, &c.

☞ Fare $3 00.

March 16, 1831. 51

For New-York.

The Maria, Capt. Coit, will sail on Thursday, the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage enquire of J. L. Ripley, or the master on board.

March 16. 51

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of *Hyde & Backus* will by mutual agreement be dissolved on the 1st of April next. All persons having unsettled accounts with us, are earnestly requested to call previous to that time, and settle the same.

We have on hand a quantity of Cotton Yarn, which we wish to get wove. To such weavers as are disposed to weave well, and with despatch, and are in other respects faithful, good encouragement will be given.

LEWIS HYDE,
ASA BACKUS.

Norwich, March 17, 1831. 51

SAMUEL ELLIS

HAS taken the cellar under Mr. B. R. Vaughan, and he offers his services for cleaning all kinds of gentlemen's Clothing, on short notice. Cash paid for second hand Clothes.

March 16. tf51

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me, whose debts are due, must pay very soon, or I must sue them.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

March 14th. 3w51

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons that payment becomes due for the Courier on the 23d inst. at which time he earnestly expects that all will be prepared to pay their bills.

MORGAN SAFFORD.

March 16, 1831. 51

THE subscriber is in want of two or three smart young men, from 16 to 18 years old, as apprentices to learn the Carpenter's trade. I would be understood that I want young men that would be ambitious to do well for themselves and their employer.—There shall be nothing wanting on the part of the subscriber, that they may become acquainted with the art of building.

SAMUEL SUTTON.

March 14. 51

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1831.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed to the creditors of the estate of Mr. Belcher Starkweather, late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Ezra Starkweather, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, Sorrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1831.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Deacon Jabez Hough, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Alonzo H. Hough, the Executor of the last will and testament of said Jabez, deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

51) Attest, Sorrel Lathrop, Clerk.

TO LET,

FROM the first of April, two Stores, suitable for dry goods, and two good tenements in the Stone House, for small families.

[illegible] MANSFIELD.

March 16. 51

FRUIT TREES.

A few choice English Cherry and Peach Trees, the original stock of which was carefully selected from nurseries in Flushing, Long Island—for sale by the subscriber.

N. C. SAXTON.

Lebanon, Goshen So., March 14. 3t51

☞ For further particulars enquire of M. GILBERT, Norwich Landing, or of the proprietor.

FOR SALE,

A Farm belonging to James [illegible] house, situated in Wethersfield, 2½ miles from Hartford Court House, lying on both sides of the turnpike road leading from Hartford to New Haven & contains two hundred fifty-one and an half acres, has thereon a brick Dwelling-House, two Barns, extensive cow sheds, &c. Said farm is so mowing, ploughing, and pasture land, is well watered with lasting springs, and fenced with stone. There are on the farm about 30 acres of orcharding of apples, pears, peach, and cherries, mostly cultivated fruit. The apples are selected winter fruit, grafted within 20 years; the soil is good, and so elevated, as to overlook the Valley of Connecticut River, and the surrounding country. An extensive credit upon satisfactory security will be given for the greater part of the amount of sale. Possession given 1st April. For further information, apply to

A. KINGSBURY, of Hartford.

March 7, 1831. 3w51

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold at auction, (if not previously sold at private sale) on Tuesday, the 29th day of March instant, a most valuable FARM, late the property of Charles Lathrop Esq., deceased, consisting of about 70 acres of land, situated about one mile northerly from the Court House, in Norwich, and nearly equi-distant from the Thames, the Williams, the Yantic and other manufacturing establishments, and the works of the Water Power Company, in said Norwich, which will always ensure a convenient and ready market for all agricultural productions.

The farm is suitably divided into mowing, pasture, ploughing and wood land. A considerable portion is in a high state of cultivation.

Sale to commence on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms, which will be easy, made known at the time and place of sale.

JOANNA LATHROP, Executrix.

Norwich, March 14, 1831. 2w51

I WILL sell my real estate situated in Lebanon, consisting of about three hundred and sixty acres; the land is situated in the centre of the town, well wooded, and finely watered with living brooks and springs.—There are three large and good dwelling houses and four barns on the premises, with all other necessary buildings. Said tracts of land may be divided into three farms, or occupied as one—as it all lies contiguous.—On the premises are a great variety of good fruit, of all kinds common to our country.

Also, for sale 3-8 of a Woolen Factory, on a permanent stream of water, with a good dwelling house, and other buildings thereon, with about three acres of land. A part of money may remain on mortgage on the premises if desired.

WM. T. WILLIAMS.

Lebanon, March 2. 3w51

AUCTION.

By order of the hon. Court of Probate for the district of Stonington, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 26th inst. by the Administrators on the estate of Capt. Fitus Adams, late of Groton, deceased, the equity of redemption, in the dwelling house and lot of the deceased, situated in Poquetanuck village, on the corner of the street leading to the church, and the road leading to Groton. Possession given the first of April next. Likewise, house-hold furniture &c. &c. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. If said day should be stormy, the first fair day after.

CAROLINE ADAMS, } *Administrators.*
JOSEPH W. BREWSTER, }

Preston, March 10, 1831. 51

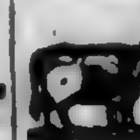
AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, pursuant to an order of the Court of Probate in and for the District of Lebanon, on Friday, the 25th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. a tract of land situated in Lebanon, South Society, sufficient to raise the sum of four hundred dollars. Said land lies westerly of the Town street in said Lebanon, and is a part of the real estate of James Buell, late of said Lebanon, deceased.

JOSEPH LYMAN, Adm'r.

Lebanon, March 14, 1831. 2w51

NOTICE.



Will be sold at public auction on Thursday, the 24th March, at the late residence of Jabez Hough—11 cows; 1 yoke of oxen; 3 yoke of three years old steers; 74 sheep; 4 two years old; 4 yearlings; 4 horses and colts; 4 hogs; 1 ox cart; 2 waggons; 1 sleigh—and farming tools of every description.

N. B. If said day prove stormy, the first fair day. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock.

Bozrah, March 14, 1831. 1w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public vendue on the farm late the residence of Deacon Thomas Swan, in North Stonington, on the 28th day of March inst., one horse, three cows, six heifers three years old this spring; one pair steers same age; four steers two years old; three heifers two years old, and four yearling cattle; 40 bushels corn; 25 do. oats; 100 do. potatoes; 4 bbls. cider; 2 ox chains, and sundry other articles of personal estate. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock forenoon. If said day be stormy, the sale will be made first fair day after.

STEPHEN MEECH, Agent.

Preston, March 14. 3w51

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on the farm of the subscriber in North Stonington on the 23d inst., 10 good cows, one yoke six years old oxen, 2 [illegible] young cattle, 2 swine, a cart and other farming tools, 1 good one horse waggon and harness. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, forenoon. If stormy on that day, the sale will be made on the first fair day after.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

March 7th, 1831. 1w51

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1831—

Present, Deacon Weeden, [illegible] Judge.

SIX months from this date are limited and allowed to the creditors of the estate of Daniel Metcalf, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Timothy F. Metcalf and Charles H. [illegible], Executors of last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law. Notice of this order to be given by publishing a copy thereof three weeks in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two sign posts in said Lebanon.

[3w51] Attest, [illegible], Clerk.

POETRY.

THE LESSON OF TIME.

[illegible]

Folly stood by the side of a river one day,
And gaz'd on herself in the water;
And Wisdom, who chanced to be passing that way,
Would fain a new lesson have taught her.
But Folly's head was [illegible]
[illegible]
That the [illegible] might flow at her feet,
But Folly would never stoop to drink.
And Folly still gaz'd on the waters [illegible] by,
Well pleased at the face they reflected;
But that Wisdom, the sober elf, was so nigh
She ne'er for a moment suspected.
While she sat with the hand of the windows would paint
The bubbles that floated around,
Folly thought each a palace where fairies dwell,
Or the spirits of Paris be found.
At length a dark shadow passed over the spot,
Which startled the maid from her dream,
And the rough hand of Time brushed her cheek so he drop't
A pebble in Folly's bright stream.
It ruffled poor Folly's gay mirror so neat
That she turned with a sigh from the water;
For she [illegible] the wrinkles its surface displayed
Not the lesson that rude hand had taught her.
Cried Wisdom, "poor maid, though my precepts you scorned,
Reward in each country and clime,
Know that those who may trifle with Folly in youth,
Must at last learn a lesson from Time."

T. K. S.

MEDLEY.

Signs of the Times.—The following striking remarks are by the editor of the Connecticut Observer.

"We live in a singular period. Changes have succeeded by the most sagacious. Changes which once would have been thought enough to occupy years, are now only the work of a day. There is, too, [illegible] in the signs of the future; some seeming the harbingers of great [illegible], and others the harbingers of almost unmingled evils. The principles of good and ill are in active exercise. A moral battle seems to have begun to rage in the world; and in the field of contest, as one or the other party gives way, the shouts of the victors, or the cries of the vanquished, are heard. A day of calm and of purity is [illegible] foretold in the word of God; and if commentators are not altogether mistaken in their interpretations, it is not far distant. But the earth must heave, and the volcano burst, and tempest rush through the heavens, and the ocean toss its billows on high, before this day of calm and purity can come in a world like this. It is only after a mighty struggle that the earth will sink down into the calm of the millennium. There must be, as it were, another deluge to purify the world from its pollutions; and it seems hastening on. By us, those who are now on the stage, commotions, and toils, and perplexities, are to be expected. The energies of all are needed in the moral reformation of the world.—Let us live for God, and then we need not fear the gathering ills of the future. Let us live for God, and the joys and the sorrows of the coming year will alike be the forerunners to us of endless peace in a cloudless clime."

The Whale.—The whale, in attempting to escape, sometimes exerts prodigious strength, and inflicts upon its pursuers not only danger, but the loss of their property. In 1812, a boat's crew belonging to the Resolution, of Whitby, struck a whale on the margin of a floe. Supported by a second boat they felt much of their ease, there being scarcely an instance in which the assistance of a third was required in such circumstances. Soon, however, a signal was made for more [illegible] Mr. Scoresby was pushing with his utmost speed, four oars were raised in signal of the utmost distress. The boat was now seen with its bow on a level with the water, while the harpooner, from the friction of the line, was enveloped in smoke. At length when relief was within a hundred yards, the crew were seen to throw their jackets upon the nearest [illegible], and then leap into the sea—after which the boat rose in the air, and, making a majestic curve, disappeared beneath the water, with all the line attached to it. The crew were saved. A vigorous pursuit was immediately commenced, and the whale being traced through narrow & intricate channels, was discovered considerably to the eastward, when three harpoons were darted at him. The line of two other boats was then run out, when by an accidental entanglement it broke, and enabled the whale to carry off in all, about four miles of rope, which with the boat, were valued at one hundred and fifty pounds. The [illegible] again gave chase, the whale was seen and [illegible]. A third time it appeared, and was reached—two more harpoons were struck, and the animal being plied with lances, became entirely exhausted and yielded to its fate. It had by this time drawn out 10,440 yards, or about six miles of line. Underline, through the disengagement of a harpoon, a boat and thirteen lines, nearly two miles in length were detached and never recovered.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

SHEPHERDS IN THE EAST.

The flocks were tended by servants; also by the sons, and frequently by the daughters of the owner, who himself was often employed in the service. In the summer they generally moved towards the north, or occupied the loftier part of the mountains; in the winter they returned to the south, or sought a favorable retreat in the valleys. A shepherd was exposed to all the changes of the season, as the flocks required to be watched by night, under the open sky.—Thus Jacob describes his service—"In the day the drought consumed me, and the frost by night; and my sleep departed from mine eyes." So also the shepherds were watching their flocks by night, when the angel of the Lord came down with the glad news of a Saviour's birth. The flocks, however, did not give so much trouble as we might imagine such vast numbers would. They grew familiar with the rules of order, and learned to conform themselves to the wishes of their keeper on the slightest notice. They became acquainted with his voice, and when called by its sounds, immediately gathered around him. It was even common to give every individual of the flock its own name, to which it learned to attend, as horses and dogs are accustomed to do among us. If the keeper's voice was at any time not heeded, or could not reach some straggling party, he had but to call his dog, who was almost wise enough to manage the flock by himself, and immediately he was seen bounding over the distance, and rapidly restoring all to obedience and order. When he wanted to move from one place to another, he called them all together, and marched before them, with his staff in his hand, and his dog by his side, like a general at the head of his army.

Such is the beautiful discipline which is still often seen in the flocks of eastern shepherds. With a knowledge of these circumstances, we can better understand the language of our Saviour, in his beautiful parable of the shepherd and flock: "The sheep hear his voice; and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out. And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him, for they know his voice. And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him, for they know not the voice of strangers."—*Biblical Antiquities.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

TO DEALERS & FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES

For Families.

A POSITIVE cure for the Gravel, and all its kindred complaints, by the use of *Dr. Jackson's Cordial, or Restorative to Health.*—This cordial is a preventative and remedy for the various species of Gravel. Its operation is perfectly mild, sits easy on the stomach, and possesses superior tonic powers, which renders it particularly well adapted to the Chylofactive organs. It generally operates upon the bowels, most effectually checks the formation of sand and gravel; and individuals who are constitutionally predisposed to it, may escape by a continued use of the cordial. It produces an indirect influence upon the kidneys, removes acidities from the stomach and stimulates the kidneys to a healthy action. This medicine will cure a person of the Strangury in a short period, by taking it a few times. This valuable recipe came from one of the first physicians in the United States, and he thought I might make it very beneficial to the community, by introducing it with my other medicines, they having such an extensive circulation, and be the means of doing more good than being confined to his practice only. A few of my friends have taken this medicine, and speak in the most satisfactory terms of its good qualities. If, as a medicine for females, in a weak, debilitated state of health, it answers the recommendation, or one tenth of it, I should think it might be satisfactory to them. The directions will be under the wrapper, and signed by the proprietor, *Leader Dam.*

Dr. Kittridge's OINTMENT.

This liniment is known to surpass all others, for bruises, sprains, cramp, numbness, stiffness of the neck, chapped hands, and stings of insects. It is one of the best articles in the country for horses that are lame, and it is pronounced good for the rheumatism, and its merits stand in the first rank for that loathsome disorder, the *Itch*, as one or two applications will effect a cure by rubbing the parts on which it first makes its appearance: and it leaves no unpleasant smell. *Price 50 cents per box.*

Dr. Randall's TOOTH POWDER.

This celebrated dentifrice is justly esteemed superior to all others for whitening the teeth and preserving the gums. This article is used by the first families in Boston, and preferred to all others offered, even the English. Call for Dr Randall's Tooth Powder, prepared by Leader Dam, and you will find a preparation for the teeth which cannot fail to please you. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

Dr. Kittridge's JAUNDICE BITTERS.

This medicine is put up by the proprietor in bottles ready for use. Those who are troubled with this very dangerous complaint, can be entirely cured by taking one or two bottles which costs but 50 cents per bottle, and now is the best time to use it. The labels will be signed by the proprietor, L. Dam.

CREAM OF AMBER.

For pimples, freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions. This wash is considered by the first families in Boston a superior article. *Price $1 per bottle.*

BALM OF EGYPT.

This celebrated medicine will cure coughs, asthma, whooping cough, liver complaint, &c. Many persons have been effectually cured by it in Boston, Mr. Benj. Kimball and others.—*Price $1 per bottle.*

GERMAN RHEUMATIC DROPS.

This preparation will cure the rheumatism in 24 hours. It has given many relief, in most obstinate cases, in 15 minutes; and is considered by those who have used it superior to any article used for this disorder.

Patton's PILE ELECTUARY & OINTMENT.

The established reputation of this medicine for the cure of piles, when all other remedies have failed to effect it, is sufficient commendation. The Electuary is a certain remedy against bowel complaints. *Price 50 cts. and $1 per box or set.*

Anderson's EYE WATER.

This wash, for sore, weak or inflamed eyes, is acknowledged to possess more healing qualities than any other for sale; and is soothing to that tender organ, the eye. *25 cents per bottle.*

GERMAN LIP SALVE.

This article is superior to any medicine which has been discovered for sore lips or nipples.—Many ladies, on commencement of nursing, can bear testimony to its wonderful healing qualities. The delicate appearance and pleasant taste of this salve has gained many admirers. *Price 37½ cents.*

Dr. Mitchell's CORN PLASTER.

This article is an infallible remedy for corns, if the directions are strictly followed. More than 6000 persons have proved it since Sept. 26, 1829. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

Dr. Galen's ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

It is a fact well known, that these pills will cure the worst cases of dyspepsia; for the patients of some physicians have recently taken them, who acknowledged that these pills cured them when they could not help them nor others who had attended them previous. These pills will most effectually remove all acrimony from the stomach, not merely by neutralising the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dr. Jackson's REMEDY FOR WORMS.

This electuary is a safe medicine, prepared entirely from vegetables, and will destroy worms of every description, from the tape to the maw or pin worm, which so pain and annoy children. It requires no physic to accompany it, but is a positive cure for all who are troubled with worms. The directions for using this article are on outside of the box and signed by Leader Dam.

Dr. Galen's RESTORATIVE ELIXIR.

This article possesses many valuable purifying qualities, and to those who are troubled with that [illegible] complaint, the Jaundice, nothing equals this in the country; it removes all impurities of blood, restores the appetite, and cures a person of extreme weakness and debility. *Price 1 dollar per bottle.*

Dr. Galen's SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

Is an article worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with this worst of all disorders, Salt Rheum. This article has been tested, and is certain to cure this complaint if *Galen's Restorative Elixir* is taken internally to purge the blood. One gentleman observed to Delano & Whitney, druggists, recently that he could prove to the satisfaction of them, that this remedy was worth all others advertised for the above complaint, from the benefit he had received from using one box. *Price one dollar per bottle.*

Dr. Galen's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

A sure and powerful remedy for all bilious complaints, and a positive cure for [illegible] and breath. Who for a moment will hesitate to purchase those which possess advantages over any others?—such as rendering the society of the bilious more agreeable, and giving to some females who may choose to use them, an additional charm. *Price one dollar per box.*

GERMAN TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

This remedy is preferred to all others. It destroys the nerve, gives instant relief, and prevents in all persons the use of their teeth.

Dr. Jackson's REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.

This article gives [illegible] trouble, and will cure any common case of chilblains in two or three applications; if the feet have [illegible] [illegible] this will cure them in a few days. In all cases [illegible] *Price 37½ cents per box.*

GERMAN HEAD ACHE POWDERS.

These powders give relief in all cases of head ache immediately, [illegible]

Argic situations. Thousands who have tried them can substantiate these facts. Price 37½ cents per bottle.

The PRUSSIAN WASH for WARTS.

This is the first article which has been offered to the public for the cure of Warts and if an application is made two times per day, they will disappear in two weeks;—the warts must be scratched with the nails until they become tender, then apply the wash which produces an eruption. The bottle must be shaken before it is applied.

CERTIFICATES.

Boston, Oct. 12, 1830.—This certifies to whom it may concern, that Patton's Pile Electuary and Ointment has recently performed some of the most remarkable cures which have ever come to my knowledge. For many years Mrs. Dexter has suffered with the piles more than any person probably in this City, and it was not in the power of several eminent Physicians to help her. She thought proper to try this remedy, and it was attended with complete success; and we have recommended the same to many other persons since, and in every case it has immediately cured them.

James Dexter.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1830.—I certify that Galen's Restorative Elixir, prepared by Mr. Dam, 29 Prince-st. has been of that benefit in the restoration of my health, that I can with confidence recommend it to those who may be laboring under general debility. Those who may wish to know the particulars, may call on me at the head of Prince-street, Boston.

James Shepherd.

Boston, March 11, 1830.—I have used Galen's Restorative Elixir and Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment for the Ring worm humor, and it cured me entirely; and I will venture to state from the salutary effect it had on me, that it will cure any person who may be affected with this worst of complaints; for I think my case was as bad as any person's that I have ever seen. Any person who wishes to know the particulars, may call on me at No. 32 Long Wharf.

Seth E. Benson.

I have for some time been acquainted with Mr. L. Dam's patent medicines, and believe from their efficacy in the different complaints for which they are prepared, and the satisfaction they have given those who have used them, (having also used them myself) that they are together a superior collection of the same extent; and that some of them are preferable to all others in complaints for which they are prescribed.

Geo W. Burnham.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1830.—This may certify that I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster, which cured three very bad corns on my feet which have troubled me for four years. In one week, I have cured with the same box, six other persons, and I have some of the same left. The above statement I am willing to make oath to if required.

Moses Fletcher.

South Reading, April 27, 1830.—This may certify, that I have been cured of the Rheumatism, by the use of Galen's Restorative Elixir and the German Rheumatic Drops, in a few days purchased of Mr. Dam. My case was as bad as any person could endure. The same medicine has cured two of my friends who have tried it. I think it is a positive cure for the Rheumatism.

John Rayner, Jr.

Cambridge, Dec. 25.—I have used the Cream of Amber, and have found it very useful in curing a troublesome humor in the face.

Fanny Bachelder.

Lunenburg, Sept. 9.—The Cream of Amber has been very useful to me in removing freckles and pimples from my face.

Sally Goff.

Boston, July 6, 1828.—I certify that I have been every summer, for several years past, afflicted with a bowel complaint, which, last summer, under the best professional aid I could obtain in the city of Boston, had nearly proved fatal. I took the electuary with great reluctance, but in justice am compelled to admit that two doses of the electuary entirely relieved me from an obstinate bowel complaint, and an application of the ointment from the partial affection of the piles under which I was laboring.

Abram Moore.

Dorchester, April 4, 1829.—Mitchell's Corn Plaster prepared by Mr. Dam, has cured several corns on my feet in a few days. It is a positive cure if the directions on the box are strictly followed.

John H. Pierce.

North Bridgewater, April 4, 1829.—I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster according to the directions, and it cured all my corns, which were very troublesome.

Austin Howard.

Boston, May 31, 1828.—I have taken Patton's celebrated Pile Electuary for the bleeding piles, and have been cured of it in a few days.

D Parks

Newburyport, Dec. 8, 1828.—I have been cured of that destroying disease, the piles, after 9 years standing, by using one box and part of another, of Patton's pile electuary.

Zachariah Dyreison.

Boston, Nov. 29, 1830.—This is to certify that I have used Patton's pile electuary, and was completely cured by the use of it in one week, after being troubled more than 20 years.

Reuben Dennis.

Ipswich, Jan. 17, 1829.—A gentleman applied to me for Galen's Dyspeptic Pills, I furnished him with two boxes. He was so well satisfied with their efficacy that he called for the third. From the knowledge I had of the case, I think they had a salutary influence, and hastened his restoration to health.

John F. Gardner, M. D.

Boston, Oct. 26, 1828.—I have used Dr. Mitchell's Remedy for Corns, and believe from the benefit I have received from the use of the same it will cure any person, if the directions are strictly followed. It has done more for me than all other articles used.

Zachariah Osgood.

A prompt and singular cure for the Rheumatism.

I certify that in the summer of 1830, I was very badly afflicted with the Rheumatism, so much so that I was unable to get off my bed for three weeks or more, and was not able to walk for months except by the help of crutches; by taking one bottle of the German Rheumatic drops and half of one Box of Galen's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, I have been entirely cured.

Signed Ephraim Goodman.

Hillsborough, Dec. 23, 1830.

A Rapid cure for the Rheumatism.

This may certify that I have been very much afflicted with the Rheumatism, so that I was confined to the house for eight months; when I first began to walk my feet and legs would swell and I was stiff in the joints; I remained in that situation for several months. I took all the pains in my power to obtain help. I met Mr. Dam in Mr. Coleman's store in Newmarket, N. H.—I bought three bottles of Galen's Restorative Elixir, and three bottles of the German Rheumatic drops of him, and before I had taken the whole of one bottle of each I could walk with ease. I would recommend this medicine to all those who are suffering with the Rheumatism as the best medicine in the country that I have seen for that complaint.

Signed Joseph Fame.

Boston, January, 1830.

For sale in Boston by the sole proprietor,

LEADER DAM,

Wholesale and Retail 29 Prince Street.

For sale by JAMES L. RIPLEY, and SAMUEL TYLER, *Norwich*—[illegible]

[illegible]

on by E. & J. R. [illegible]—in *Northampton* by [illegible]—in *Ware* by T. O. Sparhawk & Co.—in [illegible]—in N. Brookfield by Cary Rice & Co.—in Spencer by [illegible]—in *Leicester* by Sargent Jones & Co.—in *Worcester* by J. Green, John Coy and E. Lamb—in *Shrewsbury* by Hosea Stone & Co. and Harrington & Houghton—in *Westborough* by Joseph Lathrop—in *Northborough* by Joseph Rice & Son—in *Marlborough* by L. & L. Bigelow—in *Southborough* by Dexter Fay & Co.—in *Framingham* by Wheeler & Stone—in *Palmer* by Knight & Ward, and in all places generally where this paper circulates—in *Boston* by Henshaw & Co. Delano & Whitney, Trott & Whitney, Cole & Boydon—in *Amherst* by E. W. Stone, Salomon Pitkin—in *Montague* by P. O. Eaton—in *Northampton* by E. Hunt & Co., and Clark & Wilson—in *Jewett City* by J. Johnson & Son, and Lucian Tyler M. D.—and most of the Wholesale Dealers.

Feb. 16, 1831. 1y47

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the cover ing on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of James L. Ripley, Druggist, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st. 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1828

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish those sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by JAMES L. RIPLEY.

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Hovey*, in *Windham*, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS,

of the first quality.

Also, a choice selection of

WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may depend upon having Medicine put up to order.

J. A. PERKINS & CO.

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. 1f39

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscribers have taken the shop formerly occupied by *Webb & Davis*, where they will do all kinds of Blacksmithing in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Particular attention will be given to horse and ox shoeing, which they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice.

WM. H. CAREW & SON.

Norwich, Jan. 4, 1831. 43

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES.

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

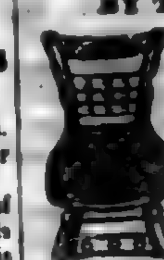
SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 38

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,



CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of a sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

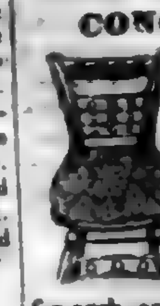
☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 30

CHAIRS.

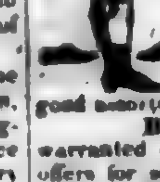
CONGDON & TRACY



Have just received a new supply of Chairs, consisting of fancy, with cane and flag seats, imitation fancy, dining, sewing, rocking and a great variety of children's Chairs, Stools, Crickets, &c. all of which are warranted equal to any made in the country, and will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, a few doors East of Mr. Peleg Hunt's store, Norwich Falls.

Jan. 1, 1831. tf41

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 5 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

ARE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

MUSSEY'S IMPROVED CARRIAGE BOXES,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, Carriage Makers, have examined Mussey's improved Wagon Boxes, and without hesitation pronounce the improvement the best we have ever seen. We are confident they will save fifty per cent. of the cost of the common box in setting, besides they will be worth as much again to the owners of Carriages in which they are used. We, therefore, would advise all dealers in boxes for carts, wagons, &c. to keep this kind for sale, if they can get them, in preference to any others, for we do not believe that any intelligent Carriage Maker will buy the common kind, if he can get the improved ones at a fair price.

Dudly Woodworth, Alfred Smith, J. W. Wentworth, *New London, Conn.*

E. Y. Waldo, *Norwich, Conn.*

James Brewster, *New Haven, Conn.*

W. R. Loomis, Elisha B. Pratt, *Hartford, Conn.*

N. B. The above mentioned boxes are manufactured by French & Hungerford, of New London, Conn. and for sale by JAMES L. RIPLEY, sole Agents for Norwich and vicinity.

Jan. 1, 1831. 1y41

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

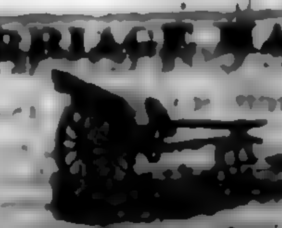
ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. Price 25 cts per box. For sale at the medicine store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

Feb. 22. 48

CARRIAGE MAKING



THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. P. [illegible]

Sept. 22, 1830. [illegible]

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 20

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Taunton Speeders, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 31. 1f39

Winter Arrangement.

ACCOMMODATION STAGE,

FROM NORWICH VIA ESSEX, TO NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK.

LEAVES Norwich every Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock A. M. & arrives in New Haven the same day.

Leaves New-Haven every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrives in Norwich the same day.

This line will run to and from the boat from New-Haven to New York.

The subscriber seeing the actual necessity of a line of Stages on this route, to avoid detention in the communication, which is not unfrequently the case between Norwich and New York, has been induced to establish a regular line, and has been at much expense to provide good teams, coaches, and careful drivers, for the public accommodation. Public patronage is solicited for the support of the above establishment, as far as the accommodation of the proprietor merits its favor.

Fare through $3 00

JOSEPH HYDE, Proprietor.

Norwich, Jan. 8 1831. 42

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice, to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 13, 1830. 38

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

VALUABLE MILL POWER.

THE General Assembly of the State of Connecticut having granted a Charter to the *NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY*, for the purpose of constructing Water Works on the Shetucket and Quinebaug Rivers, the company have purchased for that purpose an extensive tract of land, on which they have now erected, just below the junction of said Rivers, a substantial Stone Dam of 230 feet in length. From this Dam the water is conducted through a broad and deep Canal, extending about a mile on the margin of the Shetucket, and forming in its course an extensive range of valuable Mill privileges, which the Company now offer to sell or lease, on the most favorable terms.

The location for manufacturing is hardly equalled in New England; being within the flourishing town of Norwich, at the head of the River Thames, and only five hundred rods from Steam and Packet Navigation, affording every facility for the transportation of merchandize. The supply of water is at all times abundant; the surrounding country is populous & remarkably healthy, and the comforts of life can be obtained as low as in any other section. From these, and the numerous other advantages this property affords, it is deemed worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers generally—and they are respectfully invited to examine the plan and view the premises of the Company.

For further information apply to

EDWARD WHITING, or
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 11, 1831. 44

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 21 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

One other Farm, 14 miles from the Landing, of 104 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 30 acres, which will be sold [illegible] together or separate.

STEPHEN [illegible]

Norwich, Jan. 8, 1831. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

E[illegible] the House, Shop, and Garden where I now live, [illegible] [illegible] situated one quarter of a [illegible] of the Court House, on the [illegible] [illegible] Also 12 acres of land, near the [illegible] of Charles Lathrop, Esq. [illegible]

DANIEL A. LATHROP.

Norwich, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible]

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS---TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 52. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1831. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1716

FOR SALE,

A Farm belonging to James Hillhouse, situated in Wethersfield, 3½ miles from Hartford Court House, lying on both sides of the turnpike road leading from Hartford to New Haven, & contains two hundred fifty-one and an half acres, has thereon a brick Dwelling-House, two Barns, extensive cow sheds, &c. Said farm is in mowing, ploughing, and pasture land, is well watered with lasting springs, and fenced with stone. There are on the farm about 30 acres of orcharding of apples, pears, peach, and cherries, mostly cultivated fruit. The apples are selected winter fruit, grafted within 30 years; the soil is good, and so elevated, as to overlook the Valley of Connecticut River, and the surrounding country. An extensive credit upon satisfactory security will be given for the greater part of the amount of sale. Possession given 1st April. For further information, apply to

A. KINGSBURY, of Hartford.

March 7, 1831. 3w51

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold at auction, (if not previously sold at private sale) on Tuesday, the 29th day of March instant, a most valuable FARM, late the property of Charles Lathrop Esq., deceased, consisting of about 70 acres of land, situated about one mile northerly from the Court House, in Norwich, and nearly equi-distant from the Thames, the Williams, the Yantic and other manufacturing establishments, and the works of the Water Power Company in said Norwich, which will always ensure a convenient and ready market for all agricultural productions.

The farm is suitably divided into mowing, pasture, ploughing and wood land. A considerable portion is in a high state of cultivation.

Sale to commence on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms, which will be easy, made known at the time and place of sale.

JOANNA LATHROP, Executrix.

Norwich, March 14, 1831. 2w51

I WILL sell my real estate situated in Lebanon, consisting of about three hundred and sixty acres; the land is situated in the centre of the town, well wooded, and finely watered with living brooks and springs.—There are three large and good dwelling houses and four barns on the premises, with all other necessary buildings. Said tracts of land may be divided into three farms, or occupied as one—as it all lies contiguous.—On the premises are a great variety of good fruit, of all kinds common to our country.

Also, for sale 3-8 of a Woolen Factory, on a permanent stream of water, with a good dwelling house, and other buildings thereon, with about three acres of land. A part of money may remain on mortgage on the premises if desired.

WM. T. WILLIAMS

Lebanon, March 2. 3w51

AUCTION.

By order of the hon. Court of Probate for the district of Stonington, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 25th inst. by the Administrators on the estate of Capt. Elihu Adams, late of Groton, deceased, the equity of redemption, in the dwelling house and lot of the deceased, situated in Poquetannuck village, on the corner of the street leading to the church, and the road leading to Groton. Possession given the first of April next. Likewise house-hold furniture &c. &c. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. If said day should be stormy, the first fair day after.

CAROLINE ADAMS, } *Administrators.*
JOSEPH W. BREWSTER, }

Preston, March 10, 1831. 51

TO LET,

FROM the first of April, two Stores, suitable for dry goods, and two good tenements in the Soap House, for small families.

E. H. MANSFIELD.

March 16. 51

TO RENT,

A Dwelling House in West Chelsea, near the Bridge, now occupied by Jos. C. Ledyard. Said house is well calculated for a family, with a good well of water and garden attached. Possession given the first of April.

Apply to

N. GILBERT.

Norwich, March 2, 1831. 49

FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next,

A lot of excellent land, containing 3½ acres, with a convenient Dwelling House and Barn thereon, with a variety of choice Fruit Trees,—Said place is very pleasantly situated, three quarters of a mile south of the Wharf Bridge in West Chelsea Society, on the road leading from Norwich to New London. Payment made easy.

—ALSO—

A Dwelling House very pleasantly situated in West Chelsea, formerly known by the name of the Baker House, and now occupied by Capt. Edward Smith. The last mentioned house will be rented, if not sold by the first day of April next.

For further particulars enquire of

ASA GAVIT.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1831. tf47

FOR SALE,

THE well known Dwelling House and Garden, formerly owned by Captain Elijah Williams, situated in West Chelsea, on the new road leading from Wharf Bridge to New London, about one quarter of a mile from the Bridge, with a never failing well of soft water. Those who want a bargain can call & view for themselves.

JOHN WATERMAN.

Feb. 28th, 1831. tf49

STORE TO RENT,

The Store now occupied by Messrs. H. P. Lester & Co., possession given the first of April. Enquire of LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Norwich, Feb. 2, 1831. 45

TO LET,

THE Lester House, so called, on the West side of the river. Possession given the first of April. For particulars, apply to E. A. Bill, or to Freeman Lovell.

Feb. 15. 47

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A convenient two story House, very pleasantly situated on the road leading to New London, near the Pottery. Possession given the first of April.

G. L. PERKINS.

Norwich, Feb. 22, 1831. 48

FOR SALE,

THE Real Estate of the late Charles Lathrop, Esq., deceased, consisting of a farm of about 70 acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland road, about one mile from Town street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

The Store formerly improved by C. L. Lathrop, as a grocery, with about half an acre of ground adjoining, next east of the dwelling house of E. Tracy, Esq.

—ALSO—

The Dwelling House, the late residence of the deceased, and about 10 acres of land adjoining.

TO LET,

The Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq.

Possession given immediately. Enquire of

Mrs. J. LATHROP, Executrix,
or WM. CLEAVELAND
and JAMES STEDMAN, Esqs.

March 1, 1831. 49

FOR SALE,

A good stand for a Cabinet Maker or Joiner—a house, barn, and shop, with thirteen acres of good land, containing a number of mulberry and other trees; lying upon the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Springfield, in the South Society of Mansfield, about ¼ of a mile south of the meeting house, and about 3 miles from the Willimantic Manufacturing village—with no Cabinet Maker residing within about six miles in either direction. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN E. GROSVENOR, residing on the premises.

Feb. 17, 1831. 6w48

TO LET,

THE Store now occupied by Daniel B. Miner, from the first of April—a first rate stand for any business.

—ALSO—

FOR SALE;

A small stock Groceries, comprising a general assortment, at retail.

For particulars apply to

BACKUS & NORTON

March 1, 1831. 49

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale five-eighths of the factory, together with all the machinery, known by the name of the Mason Factory, situated in Lebanon, lately occupied by John Scholfield, jr. The water wheel, geering and machinery is all good, and in good order, well calculated for manufacturing satinetts or flannels, also, country work, carding, cloth dressing, &c. It is situated on a good stream of water. Attached to the factory is a dwelling house and barn, with about 5 acres of good land.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the premises.

NATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Montville, Feb. 1, 1831. tf45

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 2 miles from Norwich Landing, containing 21 acres, with a large two story Dwelling House, two Barns, Wood House, Corn House, and other out buildings.

—ALSO—

One other Farm, 1½ miles from the Landing, of 101 acres, lying on the Turnpike road to New London and the River Thames; one lot in Montville, of about 50 acres, which will be sold cheap, on accommodating terms, all together or separate.

STEPHEN MAPLES.

Norwich, Jan. 2, 1831. tf41

FOR SALE,

ELEVEN twelfths of the House, Shop, and Garden where I now live, together with about three acres of land adjoining, with a Barn thereon, situated one quarter of a mile west of the Court House, on the Main street. Also 1½ acres of land near the late residence of Charles Lathrop, Esq.

For further particulars enquire of

DANIEL A. CAREW.

Norwich, Feb. 15, 1831. tf47

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house where the subscriber now lives, on Thursday the 24th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M., one yoke of Oxen 6 years old, 30 Cows, 4 three years old, 10 two years old, 2 Yearlings, 1 likely Mare 6 years old, and 100 first rate Sheep. If said day should be stormy the first fair day.

WILLIAM HEBBARD.

Hampton, March 24, 1831. 3w50

FRUIT TREES.

A few choice English Cherry and Peach Trees, the original stock of which was carefully selected from nurseries in Flushing, Long island—for sale by the subscriber.

N. C. SAXTON.

Lebanon, Goshen So., March 14. tf51

☞ For further particulars enquire of N. GILBERT, Norwich Landing, or of the proprietor.

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the itch. Price 25 cts per box. For sale at the medicine store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

Feb. 22. 48

NORWICH & NEW YORK,

VIA ELY'S FERRY.

A Stage will leave Hyde's Hotel, in Norwich, every day, except Sunday, at 12 o'clock M., for Ely's Ferry, and will there meet the Hartford Boat, and convey passengers to New York, where they will arrive the next morning by 6 o'clock.

A Stage will also leave Ely's Hotel at Ely's Ferry, every morning, on the arrival of the Boat, for Norwich.

Persons intending to travel to and from New York, will find this route preferable to any other, as respects pleasantness, &c.

☞ Fare $3 00.

March 16, 1831. 51

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop nearly opposite Kinney's Hotel, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches.—He will constantly keep on hand for sale, a good supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses, Trunks, and Valises,

with all other articles in his line. Orders for any articles will be promptly executed, in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The subscriber will also do all kinds of *Coach and Chaise Trimming*, at short notice.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A smart, active lad, from 15 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

CHARLES DEWEY, Jr.

Norwich, March 13, 1831. tf51

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

FIRM—LATHROP & CO.

THE public are hereby informed, that the above firm will keep constantly on hand, at the store recently occupied by Joseph Newmark, a complete assortment of

CLOTHING, ready made.

Persons can be accommodated at all times with any article in the Clothing line, at the lowest prices. Please call and see.

Norwich, March 8, 1831. 6w50

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

The extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent, as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been *cured in one hour!* by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37½ cents.

SORE AND INFLATED EYES!

The studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of this delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

This well established wash for the eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA.

Of the most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparations, has been checked, relieved and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for sick headache, sickness of the stomach, nausea and flatulence.

No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any other country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes, such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration, &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, and when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by the application of his Specific.

A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr. Conway's pamphlet, of "A lady in Dnovers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick head ache, was cured by part of a box of this Specific."

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

This agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple, as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth. They are applied externally, to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

WHITE TEETH AND HEALTHY GUMS!

Those who would retain or restore these desirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentrifice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth, without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of the tooth ache. The Dentrifice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.

***None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the *sole Proprietor* T KIDDER, *immediate successor* to the late Dr. W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "*Conway Medicines*," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by

JAMES L. RIPLEY, Norwich.

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAYTON,

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, FEB. 10, 1831.

On the resolution of Mr. Grundy to prohibit the Select Committee on the management of the Post Office Department from investigating the principles upon which the removals have been made in that Department.

[Extract.]

Mr. President—However offensive it may be to the members from New Hampshire and Tennessee, to observe that they have played the advocates of the Postmaster General, I must be permitted to repeat that remark in sheer compliment, when I see the dexterity and adroitness with which they have defended him. They represent themselves as being in a minority of the committee, when, according to my view, on all *important* questions, they, with the member from Indiana, are certainly in the majority. But these two gentlemen object and cavil at every step we take; they even seek to stifle the inquiry by an appeal to the Senate; and, to crown the climax, they attack the witness who is brought before us as soon as he makes a disclosure of the indebtedness of the Postmaster General to the Government. Nay, they go further—they provoke a debate here in which the committee is involved to the great obstruction of the inquiry, and in the very commencement of that debate they attack the gentleman from Maine violently for daring to ask a question which they are fearful the witness should answer; but which they say is unbecoming and intended to make false impressions. Going beyond the whole question here, too, a blow is levelled at all those who wish to obtain light.—The very judgment of the Senate, in commencing the inquiry, is impugned. These are the tricks of certain advocates when defending a desperate cause. It is the usual subterfuge of guilt, first to impeach the witnesses, and then to intimidate or denounce in advance the jury and the judges. But *why* and *how* does the honorable member from Tennessee attack Mr. Bradley? In the first place, to introduce the subject, he volunteers the new information that the committee has inquired whether the Postmaster General be indebted to the Government, and states a case in which the Senate ought not to be called on to form an opinion until the evidence is before us. He says Mr. Fowler of Kentucky had given a bond as Postmaster in which Mr. Morrison and others were sureties; that afterwards Mr. Fowler gave a new bond, in which Mr. Barry was a surety; that while Mr. Meigs was Postmaster General, the first bond was given up by Mr. Meigs, or, as the honorable gentleman was pleased to insinuate, by *Abraham Bradley, the Assistant Postmaster General*, and he denounces the giving up of this bond as the greatest enormity that ever occurred in this or any other country. He even volunteers as a witness, and gives *hearsay* evidence in behalf of the distressed Postmaster General, whose cause, it seems, already requires all sorts of evidence to help it out. Now, sir, I must acquit the honorable gentleman from Tennessee of any design *wilfully to calumniate* Mr. Bradley. He has been misled by others. I pretend not to impugn his motives in debate, because it would not comport well with what I feel to be due to my station here.—But if the Postmaster General has misled the member on this subject, and directed his defence here, to be conducted by this stale and miserable subterfuge of attacking the character of the witness in advance, let me tell him in advance he cannot screen himself by such an effort. When the question of his own indebtedness comes to be understood, as it will be by an intelligent public, it will wear a very different complexion from that which the honorable gentleman has represented. But we have not taken half the testimony of this witness, and in this state of the investigation I will not follow the example of the member from Tennessee, by prejudging the liability of Mr. Barry, on this post office bond. It becomes my duty, however, to expose the motive of the department for this attack on the witness. The gentleman from Tennessee has mentioned *a certain letter* which Mr. Bradley addressed to the President, and attempts to forestall public opinion on the subject of the contents of that letter. He will pardon me then if I exhibit to the Senate the head and front of Mr. Bradley's offending, premising that his life and character* have, in the estimation of all men, stood above reproach until the breath of proscription endeavored to taint it, and that his oath to the truth of the matters stated in this letter was first taken in the committee, after which the letter was rejected and refused to be received as evidence by the majority of the committee, the Senator from Maine and myself dissenting. I ask the Secretary to read the letter.

LETTER OF MR. A. BRADLEY,

LATE ASSISTANT POST MASTER GENERAL,

To the truth of the facts contained in which he made oath before the Select Committee of the Senate.

CHEVY CHACE, October, 1829.

To the President of the United States.

SIR: It is not without reluctance and anxiety, that I venture to press upon your consideration the subject of the following remarks. I am aware that he who comes forward as an accuser, does not always excite our better feelings; but I am aware also of the rights and duties of a citizen.

I address you as the chief of the nation, as one the aim and object of whose life must be to adorn his station, by a just and impartial execution of the laws which are the safeguard and protection of all, and by a wise scrutiny into the acts, capacity and fitness of those whom you have appointed to administer the details of those great concerns which are of vital importance to all.

Not knowing your particular feelings towards the individual whose conduct and character have furnished the occasion of this address, it may be my misfortune, in addition to the distrust with which such communications are too often read, to have to contend with the predilections of a friend; if so it will occasion regret, but will not diminish the confidence with which I rely on a patient perusal and mature consideration of what I shall say.

I proceed, sir, at once, to lay before you the following charges and specifications against William T. Barry, Postmaster General of the United States:

Charge 1st. That he is indebted to the Government.

Specification. In the year 1818, John Fowler, then Postmaster at Lexington, Kentucky, was indebted to the General Post Office. His sureties were applied to—they begged indulgence, proposed to pay a part of the balance then due—that a new bond should be given, and the old one should be cancelled. This was done. The new bond was joint and several.

William T. Barry, now Postmaster General, was one of the sureties in the new bond. Mr. Fowler fell in arrears to a greater amount than ten thousand dollars, which was the amount of the new bond. These sureties had been repeatedly called upon, and at last suit was instituted against them, and among them against Mr. Barry. All this will appear by the books of the Department, and by letters here filed. By the former it will appear that Mr. Barry is now indebted to the United States to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

Remarks. It is said that the money paid by Mr. Fowler after the new bond was given, was applied to the extinguishment of the old debt, but should have gone to the credit of that under the new bond—

And, that the suit against William T. Barry was decided in his favor by the court.

Independent of the known rule of the common law, that when a man is indebted on two accounts, and pays money to the creditor, without directing to which account it shall be applied, the creditor may apply it to which account he pleases, it has been the usage of the General Post Office to apply moneys paid by a Postmaster to the extinguishment of the balance first in order of time, standing against him on the books.

Again: It appears by the certificate of the Clerk of the Court in which the suit was brought, that although it was in the first instance decided upon the demurrer by the defendants in their favor, yet the judgment was afterwards opened and the suit dismissed, so that the United States might begin *de novo*; and the indebtedness of the party still remains evident from the books and records of the department over which he now presides.

Charge 2. That he has paid money in advance contrary to law, for work to be done.

Specification. Some time early in the present year, Duff Green made a draft on the Postmaster General for fifteen hundred dollars payable —— Mr. M'Lean, then Postmaster General, accepted it, to be paid when printing to the amount should be completed by the drawer, for the use of the department. The draft was [illegible] by one of the Washington banks. At maturity it was presented to me for payment. I presented it to Mr. Barry, and stated that nothing of moment was due to the drawer; and that there was a law prohibiting the payment of money in advance, and making it imperative on the President to remove any officer who paid any sum beyond the amount earned or the value of work delivered. Mr. Barry prohibited its payment, and it was refused. I was afterwards informed, that he said this was done without his knowledge. I went to him, and recalled to his memory the conversation we had and that I had followed his direction in refusing to pay it, and then read the law to him; he also read it himself, and said Green was wrong, and it could not be paid.

Not long afterwards it was again presented to Mr. Barry, the Postmaster General; he said something about the law, and his engagements to Green, and finally ordered it to be paid. This was done.

Remark. The law says in such a case the President shall remove such officer from office. The officer was not ignorant of the law, nor did he misapprehend it; for he had not only refused to pay this in the first instance and confirmed it a second time, but there had been several other instances of a similar character, in which payment had been refused. The books of the Department will show, I believe, that other cases of advances of large sums made by his particular order, but I have no memorandum of them, and one instance is sufficient.

Charge 3. A disregard to the economy of the public funds under his control.

Specification. In the early part of the year 1828, Mr. Harrill, who carries the mail in stages between Georgetown and Charleston, South Carolina, was required by Mr. M'Lean, Postmaster General, to start from the former place at 3 A. M. instead of 5 A. M., and to arrive at Charleston at 3 P. M. instead of 5 P. M., having in either case 12 hours to perform his route, through smooth and champaign country.—After having made the change as required, he charged the Department 1,850 dollars a year, for three additional teams said to be required in thus expediting the mail, and demanded that sum. Mr. M'Lean refused to make the allowance. Harrill procured a representation from several gentlemen to the effect that he had put on three additional teams in consequence of the increased expedition, and that the amount charged was not too high, and a certificate from Mr. McDuffie, that, although he was not acquainted with the facts, he knew those gentlemen were respectable, and entitled to full credit. Mr. M'Lean directed me to return for answer, that as the contractor had the same length of time to perform his route in, the law did not authorize him to make any allowance. Afterwards Mr. Harrill came to the office, applied to Mr. Barry, who directed Doctor B. to write to Harrill, that he should be allowed nearly 1,850 dollars for that increased expedition, from April 1st, 1828, until the end of his contract, and ordered the pay to be made for the past year. Thus more than five thousand dollars has been paid or engaged to be paid, without sufficient reason, and contrary to law.

2d. Messrs. Mallets carry the mail from Fayetteville, North Carolina, to Camden, South Carolina.—They applied to Mr. Barry for an increased allowance of 550 dollars a year, which he ordered to be made without assigning any reason, which is required by law in cases of increased allowances. Application had been made to the late Postmaster General, but he declined making any, not seeing any grounds or cause for such allowance. I am also informed by my brother, Doctor Bradley, that other increased allowances were made by him to these gentlemen, amounting with the above to three thousand dollars a year, no adequate grounds existing for such allowance. But as I have no access to the books of the department, I will not make a specific charge of that fact, but merely state it as a subject worthy of inquiry.

3d. The mail is carried between Mobile and New Orleans partly in stages and partly in boats three times a week, and costs six thousand dollars a year.

Applications were made to have this mail carried in steam boats; the distance is called 135 miles.—He had it advertised with that view. Between New York and Albany, 150 miles, the mail is carried six times a week during the season in steam boats for 4000 dollars a year. Between Baltimore and Philadelphia, nearly 120 miles, steamboats and stages daily at 5000 dollars, during the year.

Mr. Barry has made a new contract for this route of 134 miles only three times a week, stipulating to pay twenty five thousand dollars a year. By this contract the mail will arrive at New Orleans one day earlier than it did before. But there are three other expensive routes leading to New Orleans; these already more than absorb the proceeds of the Post Office, which are less than twenty-five thousand dollars a year. In the four years for which the contract is made, it will cost the public seventy-six thousand dollars more than it would to carry it as it is now carried, and no material advantage is to be gained.

Specification 4th. The law requires the advertisements inviting proposals for carrying the mail to be published for twelve weeks, at the seat of Government, and the usage has been to publish them once a week in two papers. The advertisement of this year is a short one, and would have cost for one paper once a week from 600 to 800 dollars. The proprietors of the National Intelligencer, publish a daily and tri-weekly paper, and publish the advertisement several times in the latter without any additional charge.—But in order to swell the amount, Mr. Barry employed the Telegraph to publish it every time in the daily paper, every time in the tri-weekly paper, and every time in the weekly paper. Thus the public pays for publishing it ten times a week, in what is in fact the same paper modified, useless to the public, and a nuisance to the subscribers.—Shame seemed to restrain the proprietor from taking the full price, and he reduced the continuances after the first three in each paper from 33 cents to 25 cents each square.—Still making the whole cost over 2,200 dollars.

5th. He has employed extra clerks and agents when the business of the office was as well and promptly done before, and when it did not require others, and has expended money in alterations, ornaments and what he considers improvements in the building for the General Post Office, without any appropriation or warrant of law. I cannot specify the extent of the cost; the books of the Office will show.

Remark. By these means, through his own indebtedness, and by payments and engagements made without reason, the Department is involved in a loss of nearly $100,000, and he has been in office but six months.

Charge 4th. His ignorance of, and inattention to, the duties of his office.

Specification 1st. The power of removing and appointing Postmasters is one of great trust and importance, and requires vigilance, care, and judgment.

This he had virtually yielded to C. K. Gardner, before my removal from the office. He is my successor, and I know not how it is now arranged. While in that business the papers relating to one Office were arranged in one bundle, and instead of giving a brief of the charges against the individual, and the answers of the applicants and their supporters, he merely endorsed a suggestion that such an one should be removed and such an one be appointed, and the Postmaster General endorsed "approved," or "let it be done," or words to that effect. And C. K. Gardner thus made the removals and appointments.

I would not be understood to state that Mr. Barry never examined the paper, he doubtless did in some instances read them or a part of them and the more important appointments were made upon advisement.

2d. I will illustrate the effect of this.—The Postmaster at Poughkeepsie, New York, an office of some importance, rendered more so by the interest made for his removal and retention in office, who had opposed the late administration strenuously and advocated the present, had it seems, voted for his friend Judge Thompson as governor; he wrote to me repeatedly about the efforts made to remove him. He also wrote to Mr. Barry. I took a letter to me into Mr. Barry's room, and told him its contents. "Sir," says he, "we have fully considered that case, he will not be removed—you may write him so." I thought it better, from my knowledge of the manner in which such business was done, to apply to Gardner. I did so, and found that a new appointment had been made the day before.

3d. For some time he attempted to open the letters addressed to him, paramount duty, one would think, and to distribute them among his subordinates. He found himself incompetent even to this. While he did attempt it, he did not peruse them farther than to ascertain it was an account, a contract, &c. so that he might send it to somebody who had charge or connexion with the branch to which it belonged.

Instance.—On one occasion he received a long letter from a man named Howard, abusing, and I believe preferring charges against me. Without reading it he sent it to Mr. Coyle, who brought it to me. I advised him to carry it to Mr. Barry and tell him what it was. He did so; Mr. Barry said at first he had never seen it—how that he supposed it related merely to a clerkship, and did not read it. Mr. Coyle asked if he should show it to me; he said no—he had great confidence in me—it was of no consequence.

Specification 4th. His substitute for Mr. McLean's plan of accounting for newspaper postage.

Forms which relate to a business in which more than ten thousand persons are engaged, are very material, and should never be changed without great consideration, and very clear advantage. They should be brief, plain, and attended with as little expense of labor as practicable.

Under the old form every Postmaster was furnished with a blank account, in which was a column for letter postage, one for newspaper postage, and another for free newspapers; a column for the day of the month, and for the office or mail from whence received. On the arrival of the mail the Postmaster counted the chargeable newspapers at 1 1-2 cents, at 1 cent, and number of free, and marked the number and amount on a post bill coming with the mail. Also the same with respect to magazines and pamphlets; from these, when his account was made out, the aggregate were carried out into the columns mentioned in the blank account. This plan was plain, simple and intelligible. Judge McLean adopted a new plan and Mr. Barry substituted the following, as nearly as I can understand it:

The Postmasters are, as soon as a mail arrives, to separate the newspapers into as many parcels as there are papers of different names. The name of the printing office, and the number from each, with the rate of postage, is to be set down in an account kept especially for that purpose. There are probably in the United States over four hundred newspaper establishments. During the Session of Congress here and at some of the large offices papers are received from almost every establishment in the country.—Supposing papers to arrive only from one half of these on any one day, it would require the writing of two hundred lines, or four pages of large paper before the newspapers would be in order for delivery. This would occasion so much delay that the public will not submit to it—it is therefore impracticable. I send herewith the form and instructions, that you may see that it is as unintelligible as it is impracticable, marked No. 1.

It may be wrong to call this Mr. Barry's plan; it was at least adopted by him, and shows his inattention to, if not ignorance of the details of his office.

Specification 5th. His circular to Postmasters.

The first object assigned for its publication, is the embarrassed funds of the Department, and it concludes with the same. And it is to be inferred that that great object, the replenishment of the funds, is to be attained in part by preventing the abuse of the franking privilege, and by carefully charging double, triple, and other letters to the full extent of the law, and by the non-reduction in cases of excess in these respects, unless the letters were opened in the presence of a Postmaster or his Clerk.

Every one at all acquainted with the subject knows that those abuses never went to any important extent.

The President and higher officers of the Government, whatever exuberance there may be in the expressions, will not believe it intended for them.

The Postmasters are as a body men of honor, integrity and standing in society, whose oath of office is a sufficient guarantee against such an abuse.

The second is a strained and improper construction of the law regulating postages. The origin of that law was this: A Postmaster had been threatened with a suit, if he did not abate the postage on a letter delivered from his office, averred to be over-charged which the Postmaster doubted. He applied to the Postmaster General, Mr. Granger, who directed the abatement; but when the law was revised in 1810, had the clause (misconstrued by Mr. Barry) inserted, in order to protect Postmasters from suits. Such was the construction given to the law at that time, and the practice since. Mr. Barry has, in his circular, made the postage marked on the letter and the post-bill exclusive evidence, whereas the law only makes it conclusive in case of prosecution, the opening in the presence of the post officer excepted. The Postmasters always exercised a discretion, and denied or granted the abatement as they believed or doubted the man claiming it, or other evidence he might produce.

But the true object of the circular was to convey an idea to the public that the office was distressed and embarrassed in its funds by his predecessor.

This was not true, as the books will show, and Mr. Barry might have ascertained, if he had not been ignorant or inattentive to the duties of his office.

Charge 5th. His incapacity.

A man in the high and important station of Mr. Barry has frequently cause to analyze and investigate. I have lent my attention in vain, on various occasions, to discover these capacities, and I cannot doubt that the want of them has frequently been obvious to you. No greater evidence need be given of these deficiencies, than the specifications mentioned under the 3d charge.

I have rarely seen a man occupying any thing more than an ordinary situation in society, so ignorant of the Geography of the country. A Postmaster General uninformed on its topography, a knowledge essential to the office, of the courses and characters of its waters, of the ranges of its mountains, but even of the particular relations of its principal and prominent places to each other, would seem to be equivalent only to something monstrous in natural economy. Yet this might be remedied if he could apply himself, with the zeal, fidelity, and perseverance of his predecessors, to the broad field of the whole country, and not weary himself by a narrow and contracted view of some particular portion of it.

Of some of its important statistics, the population, the character and pursuits of the people in various parts essential to an estimate of the necessity or importance of a mail, & the frequency or expedition with which it should be carried, he is entirely ignorant, and has no quality of the mind suited to the acquisition of such information. His memory is defective, or of a character which I will not offend you by speaking of: he frequently forgets important transactions executed under his immediate direction soon after he has given the order. He cannot even recollect upon what ground the suit against himself on Mr. Fowler's bond was decided. Witness also the refusal of payment to Duff Green, the order to Mr. Coyle, and the Poughkeepsie case. No property of the mind is more essential in such an office as his, than this one of memory.

2. He permitted an inferior clerk in the Department to devise and write the circular alluded to, and then copied and showed it in his own hand, as his own production.

3. The reasons assigned for the removal of Mr. Hawkins, the Postmaster at Frankfort, Ky. is a striking instance of that want of reflection and judgement which have characterized his official life.

For the act he is responsible to you alone, and I do not profess to know the real causes which led to it—I leave it without comment to your decision. But the circumstances arising out of it are material, and although it may require some detail, I must beg, Sir, your indulgence while I relate them.

After Mr. Hawkins' removal, Mr. O. B. Brown, one of the clerks of the department, but on a different branch of business, directed a clerk whose duty it was to make out statements of postmasters' accounts for suit, to make out that of Mr. Hawkins.—In execution of this order, he met with the usual mark of a draft for a considerable amount credited in pencil to Mr. Hawkins; and as he doubted, are finding in whose favor the draft was made, he applied to Mr. Brown for instructions. Brown directed him to omit it, & to make out the account as posted in ink. Johnson did so. Brown directed him to bring it to me for my signature, and upon Johnson's answer to my inquiry it was all correct, I signed it. Johnson gave it to Brown, who forwarded it to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, who, as he says, put it into the hands of the Marshal for suit. There is in the office a lawyer, who is charged with the duties of solicitor for the office, for all the debts of persons whose employments have ceased. All this Mr. Barry was privy to. Afterwards I discovered the account was erroneous, and conferred with Mr. Barry on the subject. The whole of this seems to have been a device of Mr. Barry and Co. to justify the removal of Mr. Hawkins, by making him appear a great defaulter, and that it was necessary to the security of the public to remove him immediately—thus wielding the public force for the gratification of his revenge. It was with difficulty I persuaded him to let it rest until time should be given to adjust the accounts, to furnish him with a copy as in other cases, and to make a call for payment. I could not persuade him to agree that a draft should be made for the amount. But he insisted he should pay by a deposit in a bank thirty miles distant, and otherwise inconvenient, upon a short notice; and yet he not only retained Mr. Brown in high favor, but rewarded him with the appointment of Chief Clerk. If he had reflected, and had not wanted judgment, he must have been sensible that this was a device, the effect of which when exposed, would be injurious to himself and the government. He compromitted his own dignity and his official station by permitting the Fourth Auditor to interfere in the concerns of his department. He indulged the malice of Hawkins's enemies, he weakened the public confidence in the department over which he [illegible], he alienated others from the government, he exhibited a false excuse for removing an officer under his control. Take all these things in connection, his advance to Duff Green, his employment of agents and clerks, contractors, his employment of agents and clerks, and his Mobile contract, and I think the charges are fully sustained.

Charge 6th. His want of Integrity and Veracity.

Specification 1st. On the 16th of June last, Mr. Barry came into my room for a clerk for his family, and without any previous remarks leading to the subject said,—"I am surprised to find by the [illegible]

* Mr. McLean, the late P. M. G. in his letter to the committee of the 28th February, 1831, says, "Respecting Mr. Bradley, I have to state, that from the time I became intimately acquainted with him, I have had the highest confidence in his integrity. During my connection with the Department, his time was faithfully and assiduously devoted to the public service. In private life Mr. Bradley is without reproach.

of letters almost every day, from almost every quarter, wishing your continuance in office, that an apprehension has gone abroad that there was an intention to remove you. I can assure you that I have long been advised of your faithful services, and such a thing as your removal has never once entered my head. You may be assured that your continuance in this office will be as permanent as my own. That is, I have no suspicion that any adequate cause will arise—for that there may be exception. You, therefore, may be perfectly easy on that account." These assurances were repeated through others, as I was advised, by his direction. And from his deportment and language I had no reason to doubt them, until I received the following note:

"*Post Office Department,*
14 September, 1829.

"Sir: I have appointed Col. C. K. Gardiner my Assistant, and do not require your services any longer in this Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Mr. A. Bradley, Present."

On the 15th of September, he requested my son "to assure me that he had the highest respect for me, and the utmost confidence in me."

Specification 2. Mr. Coyle had been Chief Clerk in the Post Office Department, and was removed to make room for the author of Mr. Barry's circular.—After his removal he published several letters addressed to Mr. Barry. The latter informed my brother that two of the Clerks in the office, had undertaken to answer Mr. Coyle. The second of these answers contained a side attack upon me. As soon as Mr. Barry came to the Office the morning after its publication, I told him it was entire misrepresentation of facts as it respected both of us. The case was this—Mr. Scott, as Clerk in the office, had been very ill last year. He came to the office late in the fall excessively pale and emaciated; and stated that his illness had impoverished—that he had spent all that he had—anticipated all he could—[illegible] was fast approaching—the want of food, proper clothing and fuel; that while the salaries of other Clerks of his standing had been raised to 1000 his had not been raised. Judge McLean concluded to make him an allowance of 100 dollars, which I paid him.

A list of Clerks and their accounts was made out for Mr. Barry, and that sum nearly appeared against Mr. Scott. He died leaving his widow in great distress; her friends applied to Mr. Barry to pay up his salary to the end of the month, which he directed should be done. Mr. Coyle applied to me in behalf of the widow for the pay. I showed him the balance, and told him it could not be paid until it was squared—advised him to apply to Mr. Barry for an order for the proper credit, and to state the subject distinctly, he returned, *said Mr. Barry had directed him to make the credit.* I asked if he was sure he understood it. He said he appeared to do so. I told him I would go myself, two witnesses were better than one. *Mr. Barry denied having given the order.* I then stated the case fully, as far as I recollected it at the moment. He told me I might tell Mr. Coyle to enter the credit. Instead of this I called him in, and Mr. Barry gave the direction to him again. *Mr. Coyle made the entry agreeably to this order.*

The answer charged the payment as being made in advance, (intended for me,) and a credit by Mr. Coyle as an act out of his line of duty and for base motives, without any authority from the Postmaster General. After recalling these facts to his memory, Mr. Barry said if I would write a note to him in explanation he would have it published. I prepared a note expressed in the mildest form, with which he appeared pleased. A few hours he informed me that Mr. Green declined publishing any more on the subject.

Specification 3. His conduct in relation to my removal.

On the 14th September last, soon after I went to my office in the morning, a servant placed upon my table the note, a copy of which I have already presented to you, dismissing me in a very uncourteous manner from my office. In a few minutes after I had read the note, the servant came and informed me it was left by mistake, and Mr. Barry wished its return. Not long after he returned again with the note, and said "Mr. Barry says it is of no consequence as you have read it—he did not intend to send it until evening." I immediately put up such of my private papers as were convenient, and retired. In the course of the day, some of my friends called at my house, and strenuously advised me to tender the keys of the Post Office Treasury to Mr. Barry, they being apprehensive, unless it was done, I might be attacked in the Telegraph; that my old friends were too much shocked to do much work, and this might be attributed to my having the keys, &c. Under these circumstances I was induced to have the keys offered to Mr. Barry, the moneys being untold, not imagining he would accept them. He did take them, and the same evening delivered them to my successor.

I reflected on the subject, and it seemed so reckless of my own character to run the risk of his accepting them in such a circumstance, that the reflections, you may be assured, were unfavorable to sleep. As soon as the morning dawned, I sent a duplicate key, (which had been overlooked) to my sons in town, requesting them to go as soon as the office was opened, count the money and deliver it over to Mr. Barry.

My eldest did go to the office for that purpose; after waiting there until half past eleven o'clock, he went to Mr. Barry and told him it was my request that he should count and deliver over the money, and delivered him the duplicate key. Mr Barry replied it is all perfectly right.

Thus, Mr. Barry, instead of refusing the keys as he should have done, took them; instead of retaining them in his own possession until he saw me or some one in my behalf, put them into the hands of a person of whom I will not permit myself to say one word, and for my authority to my son to count and deliver over the money to him, gave an evasion.

On the 19th a clerk called upon me, and proposed to count the money on the 22d, that is after it had been in their possession eight days. On the 25th of September, I received a note from two of the clerks stating that they were directed to give me notice that they were authorized to count the money on the 28th, that is after it had been out of my possession fourteen days nearly; of these I took no notice. I conceived it to be a mockery and an insult to send notification after the answer Mr. Barry had given, through my son.—Yet notwithstanding all this, Mr. Barry authorized the publication of a vile paragraph in the Telegraph of the 28th September, giving a false coloring to the transaction and not alluding to the interview between my son and himself on the 15th September, in which he was informed that I desired the money might be counted that morning.

I stand prepared to make good every charge and specification I have presented to you. That he is indebted to a large amount to the very Office over which he presides; that he has wasted the public funds; that he has paid money in advance contrary to law; that he is ignorant of and inattentive to the duties of his office; that he wants capacity for the office which he holds; and I impeach his integrity and veracity.

I have but one particular more to notice. The letter by me to him, and published in the Telegraph, was intended to be private and put him on his guard.

It contains no threat; but plainly tells him what I intended to do, and believed I could do. It does not contain a syllable disrespectful towards yourself; but expresses a firm reliance on the propriety with which you will inquire and decide against him. It puts him on his guard against any reliance on your too favorable opinion of him, for I thought it a paramount duty in you to disregard such opinions; and in the present excited state of the country, so firmly am I convinced of being able to sustain the charges I have made, I believe it would lead to unpleasant measures as it respected yourself. Such a communication I should not have made to you. I have not made to the public; if there was any thing offensive in the letter it only became so by its publication, for which Mr. Barry alone is responsible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your ob't servant,
ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

Since writing the foregoing, I have been informed of allowances made to two contractors for merely expediting the mail, to the amount of nine thousand dollars a year; the alterations would not be estimated of the value of from one-fourth to one-third of the sum, and of little importance to the published.

You see, Sir, from this letter how necessary it is, for the very existence of the persecuting power exercised in this department, that Mr. Bradley should be crushed. If he stands, it must fall. Bradley has encountered the strife, though he well knows the fearful odds against him, for he has to struggle against more influence, more patronage, and a spirit more vindictive than exists in any other department of this government. Yet, relying on the justice of his countrymen alone, he bares his head, now grown grey, after more than thirty years faithful public service, and defies its vengeance. A private citizen, he can no more be driven from office—on the verge of the grave, he can never expect to be again employed in the public service. Yet as an honest man and a patriot, he feels it to be his duty, when called upon by a committee of this Senate, to lay bare the transactions of this department; and I will venture to predict, that in future history his character shall stand brightly out, while those of his designing calumniators shall be remembered only to be despised.

It is unnecessary to stop to inquire why the President refused to hear Mr. Bradley in corroboration of the statements contained in this letter, though we know from the oath of the witness that he offered to prove every part of it. If inquiry is now to be suppressed, we can readily understand why it was then avoided. Some excuse has always been devised whenever investigation has been sought, and until a change of times, it will always be so. Thus then, at this day, no answer has been returned by the department to any one of all the numerous interrogatories which the committee addressed to it on the 24th of December last. Yes, Sir, nearly six weeks have elapsed, and the receipt of that communication has not *even been acknowledged.* Yet, I thought, while on this subject, the member from Tennessee sought to implicate me, as chairman of the committee, for withholding communications from the Department.

[Mr. Grundy here explained, and disclaimed any such expression or intention.]

The gentleman's explanation has saved me some trouble. Yet, Sir, it may be well now to put a stopper forever on all such wretched surmises, by making a brief statement of what has occurred. Three letters were addressed to the Postmaster General by the Committee—one on the 24th of Dec. last, being the most important, and that which inquired into most of the concerns of his department—another on the 18th, and the third on the 27th of January. That of the 18th also contained several important inquiries. Like its predecessor of the 24th of December, it remained unanswered and unnoticed until the 31st of January, when the letter of the 27th, inquiring only as to the single point of the Postmaster General's indebtedness to the government, was answered by one letter, in which an attempt was made to throw the blame of the loss of the sum of 10,000 dollars (the amount of Fowler's bond) on Meigs, or some other person, because Morrison's bond had been cancelled and given up to him; and the receipt of the letter of the 18th was barely acknowledged, but that of the 24th of December, was entirely unnoticed, although he had been particularly requested to inform us whether he received each of them. [Here Mr. C. read the letters.] Thus you see, Sir, with what justice I complain of the refusal even to notice the receipt of the most essential interrogatories. The acknowledgment in his letter of "interrogatories formerly submitted," admitted nothing as to the letter of the 24th of December, though the gentleman from Tennessee has emphasized the word *formerly*, as if in his opinion that was a recognition of that specific letter. The Postmaster General might now safely deny ever having received that communication, because his expression is fully satisfied by referring to the "*troublesome*" interrogatories in the letter of the 18th of January. After a month's silence on his part the question was put to him on the 27th ult.—"Have you received the letters of the 24th of December and of the 18th of January? If so, acknowledge it." The answer is—"I have received your letters of the 18th and 27th of January!" It is necessary only to add, that the two brief communications from the Postmaster General, received on 1st of February, were mentioned to the committee at our first meeting thereafter, on the next day were laid before them, and that their whole contents were fully stated on the day after they were received, in the public debate here, which the gentleman from Tennessee introduced.

Now considering this extraordinary state of things, in which we can get no information from the department, is it not surprising that the gentleman should still insist, when we propose to examine a witness, that we should *inquire first of the Department?* A letter was put into my hands by the Senator from Virginia who sits near me, (Mr. Tazewell) from a citizen of that State, whose character as a most respectable man was vouched for by that Senator.—That letter now lies before me. It contains plain unequivocal charges of "partiality, mismanagement, fraud and corruption," in the south, contracts made during last October for transporting the mail, alleging that higher were preferred to lower bidders without cause, and thus offering to account in part for the waste of the funds. The writer desires that the committee should investigate the matter, and offers himself with the names of some half a dozen other most respectable men, living in Virginia and North Carolina, whom he desires us to send for as witnesses to substantiate the charges. The letter is laid before the committee. The charges are so strong that it is considered by the committee necessary to send for persons and papers. The power is granted by the Senate, and as soon as the committee meet to exercise the power in the very case which induced them to ask for it, the members from Tennessee and New Hampshire, joined by the member from Indiana, (Mr. Hendricks) resolve that *we shall call on the department*, to see if we cannot find in the Postmaster General's own hands sufficient affidavits and correspondence to substantiate these charges against him; and that after we have ascertained that we cannot find the proof there, we may send for the witnesses. This is determined when it is certain, from the distance of their residence, that any delay in sending for the witnesses must effectually prevent our obtaining their attendance. At the same time, objections are made to the taking of any depositions. The gentleman from Tennessee and myself are appointed to call on the Postmaster General, to learn if he will not *convict himself* without proof, and as he (Mr. Grundy) has stated in debate here, whenever I requested him to go he always informed me the *Postmaster General was sick and could not see us.* So *we did not go.* In the mean time it became useless to send for the witnesses. We were within a few days of the end of the session, and thus, *by a slight exercise of ingenuity*, this part of the investigation was effectually suppressed.

[Mr. Benton here called Mr. C. to order, and insisted that the proceedings of the Committee should not be stated in debate.

The Chair decided that Mr. C. was not out of order, and that he had a right to show the proceedings which had been so often referred to by all the members of the committee who had spoken before him.—Mr. Benton appealed to the Senate. Mr. Grundy said, he and all the other members of the committee had commented as fully as they pleased upon the proceedings.

Mr. Benton withdrew his appeal.]

Mr. Clayton then proceeded. It would be well, Mr. President, for all such as wish to suppress debate as well as inquiry to bear in mind, before they attempt it again, that the whole discussion is not one of my seeking, that, like the resolution before us, which of itself discloses some of the proceedings of the committee, it had its origin with those only, who desire to arrest these proceedings. And I will add, that the attempt is but another evidence of that disposition to prevent information on these subjects which I was proceeding to expose.

It has been stated that when a proposition was made in the committee to send for Mr. Hand, the Solicitor of the Department to give testimony as to the state of the funds, the proposition was rejected. This officer has the collection of all the outstanding balances, and of course could have shown us, better than any other person what part of these funds are available.—He could have produced his estimate of those funds at the time of the resignation of the Postmaster General, and we should then have been enabled to judge whether the statement in the late reports of losses on these balances *be true or false.* But there was danger, sir. What was the result of the apprehension it excited? Why it was determined by the gentlemen from Tennessee and New Hampshire, that Mr. Hand should mind his business, and that the information ought to come from the Postmaster General himself. [Mr. C. here read the journal of the Committee on this subject.] Thus you see, sir, while the Postmaster General is withholding all information from us until some few days before the close of the session, when we cannot even examine his communication, we are by the votes of these gentlemen prevented from seeking information from other sources.

I shall not dwell, sir, on the rejection of Mr. Bradley's letter—on the opposition of these gentlemen to his examination—on the numerous objections which they have taken to his evidence at different stages of the inquiry, and which will prevent us from ever closing his testimony, or taking any part of that of many other witnesses who remain to be examined. But I will venture to predict, that at the close of the session, and at a moment when it will be impossible for any one to examine his communication, Mr. Barry will report, and not till then.* But it is my duty, foreseeing as I do this result, and having observed all the shuffling which has occurred, to say now that as no man can be condemned without a trial, so too there can be no acquittal without it.

It has been told us by the gentleman from Tennessee, that should this inquiry proceed, Mr. Barry will refuse to answer it. It may be so, sir. We have indeed fallen upon evil times. Yet I doubt much whether any chief of a Department *dare* refuse answer to the Senate while that body retains the spirit to vindicate its rights. And if the day has indeed arrived, when our power can be so contemptuously slighted—when we can be braved by every chief of a department or petty executive officer, it is time that we should leave our seats and send men of eminent energy to represent them here, who will ascertain the means by which every puny whipster gets the reward and defies them to take it from him.

Sir, I cannot yet believe that we have fallen so low. It is true that the Postmaster General did for nearly one whole year omit to notice the resolution of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Burnet) inquiring into the matter of the mail contracts. But after this debate arose, and the refusal to present his answer became the subject of complaint, we find that it has been paraded with much of stage effect on the table before us. The gentleman from Tennessee points to it as a very monument of human industry. It contains, he says, work enough to make a volume. By examining it, it will be found that three-fourths of the whole mass consists of printed bonds and contracts, and the residue of the answer to the inquiry *which the Senator from Ohio made*, might be performed by a tolerable Clerk in six weeks. It has not been denied, you observe, that the information as to the contracts of Mr. McLean was last year inserted in the resolution by the request of the present Postmaster General, and his own answer to his own question, made with a view to excuse his own allowances by the example of his predecessor, has caused by far the greater part of the labor which that resolution has imposed. Sir, the Postmaster General may safely send here any information, while the gentlemen from Tennessee and New Hampshire stand ready to protect it from examination. This very mass of labor which it has taken nearly a year to prepare, as the gentlemen would have us believe, after undergoing the careful supervision of all concerned during that time, comes there, and when a motion is made to refer it to this committee, which is examining the subject of these contracts, the gentlemen move its reference to another committee, which it was well known did not intend to examine it, and the whole subject is snatched from the investigating committee.—Strange indeed, that an apprehension should be entertained that in three weeks, impeachable matter might be discovered among a mass of papers which they say it required nearly a year to prepare. This, sir, is what I term *stifling inquiry;* and with what countenance these gentlemen can complain of a charge made here that they have stifled it after this, let the Senate and the public judge.

And now, sir, to return to the resolution. It is declaratory of the limits of the commission under which the committee act, by its very terms. It affirms what is untrue, that *we have no power under our commission to make this inquiry.* The original resolution directs, as we have seen, an inquiry into the "entire management of the Post Office Department." Why do not gentlemen say in terms that their aim and object is to *repeal* a part of the powers originally conferred? Why not boldly avow at once, that the boastful defiance of inquiry, at the commencement of the session, when the committee was appointed, was but an empty vaunt, which it is now found necessary to retract? The gentleman from Tennessee says, that he can supply us with all the information on the subject of the causes of removals. He enumerates nine of these. 1st, Intemperance; 2d, Delinquency; 3d, Prying into letters; 4th, Concealing or withholding letters; 5th, Habitual negligence of duty; 6th, Incompetency; 7th, Refusal to comply with the regulations of the department; 8th. Discharging the postmasters' duties by deputies under age; 9th. Living off the post routes. And the honorable gentleman sums up this list of causes with the sweeping declaration, "that he *has no doubt* there has not been a single instance of removal but for *one or* other of these causes!" Sir, are we to suppose that the Postmaster General instructed him to make such a declaration? The honorable member can know but little on this subject of his own knowledge. He lives in a district whose political sins have not demanded such expiation as this of removal from office. But we who live north of the Potomac know, sir, that his enumeration of causes is a gross insult to hundreds of our worthy citizens who have been removed without any other transgression, than that which, according to the orthodox creed, emanating *ex cathedra* here, is denominated political heresy. In the mean time, sir, this declaration of the gentleman shows us how just were our suspicions, that the files of this department have been filled with groundless accusations against the victim of its proscription which may sleep there unrefuted because they remain unknown, until in the lapse of time, when the men have been laid in their graves, these receptacles of filth may be opened by the hand of malevolence, to tarnish the memory of those before whom, while living, the accusers dare not show their faces. His very statement of causes, therefore, exhibits the strongest reason for demanding an exposition of the facts. But, sir, the blow is not merely levelled at the hundreds of removed postmasters. It strikes directly at their late chief, who retained them all in office. The declaration thus made boldly to the world is, that he kept in office some five or six hundred men, who were either drunken, or were prying into correspondence, or guilty of some other of the enormities enumerated in this list. The answer to it all is, look at the state of the money chest now, and remember what it was when John M'Lean was compelled to leave it or surrender his independence as a man, and became the tool of this proscriptive and arbitrary power.

But the Senator from Tennessee finds another cause for suppressing the inquiry in what he calls the verdict of the people. The gentleman from Maine had complained of the removal of some twenty-five postmasters in one of the counties of that state. The Senator from Tennessee says he has no right to complain, because the people there have sanctioned the proscription by giving their vote for the administration. Sir, I pretend to know nothing of the case. But I may ask, did the people act with a view to all the subordinate officers of the government, when they merely approved of the general acts of the President? The conduct of these subordinates was probably no part of the issue joined before the people. From the nature of things, we must believe it could not have been so. So far from passing sentence on the removed officers by their vote, the people probably were engrossed by what they deemed more important considerations affecting the general welfare of their country. But, sir, if they had acted with a view to those offices alone, would it have been quite fair to have urged the force of their verdict upon us? It would not sound well, in any supposable case, to offer bribes or threats to *any part of the* jury, and then plead their verdict in justification of the act, and the very evil complained of being the influence of executive patronage on the elective franchise, I do not hesitate to say, without reference to the people of Maine or any other particular State, that if you can find a case which has been decided by the influence of that patronage, you might as well boast that you had embraced a jury, and point in justification to the verdict, as to plume yourselves upon the effect which that patronage has produced. And if the argument has any weight, what shall be said of those verdicts which the people have rendered in other districts of country, where the proscription has been equally extensive, and where, in defiance of your patronage, the decision has been against you?

There is no department of this government, sir, in which the people take so lively an interest as the Post Office. It should be so conducted as to secure their perfect confidence. It should therefore have no party character whatever. So anxious was Mr. Jefferson to deprive it of all political connection, as we learn from his memoirs, that he prohibited the employment of any printer in the department, even so far as to be concerned in the transportation of the mail. Suppose that in his day, or that of any former President, it had been charged with operating on the elective franchise and the rights of the States, through the immense influence of an army of dependents, amounting to more than ten thousand men, with subsidizing the press, establishing a system of espionage, and wasting the public treasure in disbursements to political favorites—I ask, would any party, at any former period, have had the hardihood, after an investigation had been set on foot to ascertain the truth of such conjectures, to suppress the investigation, or to restrict it in any particular, for the purpose of preventing a complete developement of all its operations? Yet such charges are now boldly proclaimed against it; such an investigation has been called for, and the very object of the resolution on your table is to close the door against inquiry.

Sir, I have done. In the fearless discharge of my duty here, I may have drawn down on my own head the vengeance of a power, more terrible than any which all the other authorities of this government combined can wield; but I should have proved a faithless representative, and recreant to the interests of the high-minded people who have never yet bowed to the terrors or the allurements of executive influence, if I had shrunk from its performance.

* Mr. Barry's report did not come in until the *first of March*, when, of course, it could not be even read by all the Committee, and it contains no answer whatever to any of the interrogatories in the letter of the 17th January, respecting the number of removals and the practice of removing without notice to the accused—nor any to the question whether the revenue had been anticipated by over-drafts on Postmasters. It offers only an *excuse* for not answering the question in the letter of the 24th December—"What was the state of the funds on the 1st of October last?" and alleges that the question—"What are the *improvements or other causes* which have caused the increased expenditure of $150,000 more than was expended last year?"—put to him on the 24th of December last, cannot be answered this session, *for want of time.*

BY THE LATE MAILS.

Indiana—Official Dignity.—The close of the late session of the Legislature presented a scene of rather novel interest in the history of legislation. The nomination of the Judges of the Supreme Court by Gov. Ray gave great dissatisfaction to the Senate, and after various reports, resolutions and messages the difference was blown into a perfect hurricane by a message from the Governor impugning the motives of the members in some of their proceedings. Several of the Senators rose in their places and charged the Governor with using his official patronage for electioneering purposes, declaring that the State was disgraced by him, and praying that Providence would avert a similar calamity for the future. The Governor, hearing these denunciations as he was sitting in the lobby, rose and attempted to defend himself, but sat down in a few minutes, apparently overcome by the intensity of his emotions.

On the last day of the session, a committee of the Senate waited upon him to ask if he had any further communication to make, to which he replied in the affirmative. On the return of the committee, it was unanimously resolved not to wait for his communications, and the Senate adjourned *sine die.*
Jour. of Com.

The New Hampshire Election.—We have to announce to our friends abroad another triumph of the British party in this State. Considering the disadvantages under which the Republican party embarked in the contest—that our opponents had, last year, a majority of more than 4000—that a Postmaster from a neighboring town was stationed here to frank votes and electioneering publications of the dominant party while the Republicans were obliged to resort to private, and frequently unsafe means of communicating with different sections of the State—that the Viceroy of New Hampshire was in the field, holding out allurements to the selfish and ambitious of both parties and goading his vassals on to battle:—considering, too, how much the dominant party have hitherto been influenced by mere party names, and how little by the nature and tendency of public measures, the result of the election will create little surprise. When the republicans buckled on their armor for the combat, they did not stop to calculate the chances of victory or defeat; they saw and felt, that the best institutions and dearest interests of their country were in danger, and they did not hesitate to stand forth in their defence. As friends of the Union, prosperity and glory of our country, they would have been deaf to the call of conscience and duty, if they had remained idle spectators of the impending dangers. They made the best arrangements which the time permitted, and they took the field, prepared for the issue, whatever it might be, and now that the contest is over, they find themselves where they were—in a minority. But, though defeated, we are neither subdued nor disheartened. We have yet courage and hope. We stand on American ground; we fight for republican liberty; we have nailed the flag of our country to the mast, and if it be our destiny to fall in the great battle which is yet to be fought, we shall, aye, we will, enjoy the proud consciousness that we have done our duty. It cost our fathers a seven years' war to achieve the independence of the Republic: we shall, in less than two, vanquish the party which is aiming to reduce us again to a worse than Colonial dependance on foreign nations. As we said before the election—"defeat is not disgrace, but cowardice and pusillanimity will cover us with shame." Let our watchword still be—"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!"—*Concord Journal.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
A SCENE AT SING SING *(N. Y. State Prison.)*

A few mornings since, a tall and rather good-looking man in the garb of a sailor, was noticed sauntering about the place where the prisoners at Sing Sing were pursuing their avocations. He was dressed in a rough round-about jacket, loose trowsers, and tarpaulin hat; and as he strolled around, noticing the industry and skill of the prisoners in hewing and chiseling the blocks of marble on which they were employed, his countenance wore an expression of approval of their labors very different from that which one of our New York stone-cutters and anti-monopoly men would have exhibited in similar circumstances. It was early in the morning, and as the sentinels walked to and fro on their posts, their well cleaned musket barrels glittering in the rising sun, they now and then cast a sidelong glance to the stranger, to see that he held no communication with the convicts over whom it was their duty to keep a vigilant guard. The stranger seemed little disposed to enter into conversation with the compulsory lypidaries, but walked deliberately around from one part of the ground to another, with the air of one who merely desired to gratify his curiosity as to the details of the far-famed prison discipline of Sing-Sing.

While he was thus engaged, a sloop which had been lying at a wharf not far off, shoved out into the stream, its jib and mainsail were run up, and swelled out by the breeze, and a boat belonging to the vessel, which had been detained at the dock, apparently waiting for some one, seemed on the point of leaving it, and pulling off to the sloop. At this moment the stranger turned, and seeing at a glance the situation of affairs an expression of anxiety passed over his countenance.

"My stars," exclaimed he, "there goes the sloop and the jolly boat is going to shove off! I shall be left to a dead certainty." As he spoke thus, he stepped quickly towards the shore, at a point where one of the sentries was walking to and fro.

"Stand there!" said the sentinel, "you cannot pass this way."

"But, my dear fellow, there goes the sloop, and I shall be left behind, unless you suffer me to pass.—I have just returned from an India voyage, and am taking a bit of a round turn up the river, to see the old ones, before I'm off to sea again. Pray let me pass."

"It is contrary to orders," said the soldier, dropping his musket to a horizontal position, and bidding the sailor stand off. "You must go out yonder, where you came in. No one is allowed to pass here."

The stranger thus repulsed, turned and walked hastily to another part of the grounds, where he met with an equally prompt refusal from another sentinel. In this dilemma nothing was left for him, but to turn, and pass through the usual place of egress and entrance. As he approached this place, one of the deputy keepers, who accidentally happened to be on the spot, was noticed to cast sundry doubtful glances upon the stranger, and as he drew near and was darting rapidly through, he called out—

"Here—stop—stay, my friend—who are you, and where are you going?"

"For heaven's sake don't stop me!" cried the tar, "the sloop's off, and if I don't bear a hand, I shall fall astern of the lighter."

The keeper, supposing him really a sailor, who had been passing the time that the sloop had been detained at the wharf in examining the prison and the surrounding works, was about to let him proceed when another glance seemed to awake fresh suspicions.

"Hold, my friend," said he, laying his hand on the sailor's collar, "all may be fair and above board, but I must look a little closer into this." As he said this, he raised the tarpaulin hat from the stranger's head, and casting a searching and scrutinizing glance upon his face, suddenly exclaimed, "By Jove, it is the villain Jackson!"

The exclamation brought several by-standers to the spot, and a little further scrutiny left no doubt of the fact that the stranger was indeed no other than the convict Jackson, who, our readers will remember, was a short time since sentenced to hard labor in the Sing Sing prison for fifteen years, being five years on each of three several indictments. The sketch which was then furnished by our Reporter of his career of crime, must have convinced the reader that he is a person of singular address and ingenuity; and this last effort to escape shows a degree of skill and daring fully equal to any of his former feats. How he possessed himself of the sailor's suit is not known. It is supposed that he made a portion of it of the bed clothing with which his cell was furnished, as only a few small remnants of these articles were left. His hat, it is thought, he found means to tar or blacken with materials secreted while he was employed in one of the shops connected with the prison. On being taken out of the prison on the morning in question, he probably found means unsuspected to carry out with him, in the bucket with which each cell is supplied, the dress which he afterwards assumed; and the change of apparel was effected behind a rock that sheltered him from observation for a few moments, and in which place his prison dress was afterwards found.

We have this story of the ingenious rouge's defeated attempt to escape from an undoubted source, and in all its main particulars it may be relied upon as correct.

ST. JOHN, (N. B.) March 2.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—The brig America from Patagonia, for New Bedford, with 20,000 seal skins and 1000 barrels sperm oil, was wrecked 14th ult.; supposed to be 25 leagues from the southwest part of Bermuda. She was sailing with a S. E. breeze, when a violent N. W. wind struck her a back, the rigging was immediately cut away, the mast went over, and she filled. The crew, thirty four in all, except master and mate, were washed off and perished. These two were likewise washed overboard, but the topsail halyards caught the feet of the latter, which he caught hold of and seized and saved the Captain, John Parker. They were two days on the wreck, and were taken off by the schooner Caledonia, of Yarmouth, N. S. from St. Thomas. Same afternoon, she put the latter on board the Laurel, of Alexandria, bound to Bermuda. The mate, William Canfield, was landed at Yarmouth on the 26th, and this morning arrived here in packet from Digby.

Voice of Pennsylvania.—Resolutions have been adopted by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania—1st, affirming the necessity of preserving the Union of the States, against all attempts to *nullify*, impair or reduce it to a mere confederation, yeas 87, nays 3—2d, that the tariff laws are constitutional, yeas 87, nays 2—3d, protesting against the diminution of duty on Iron, 85 to 5—and 4th, affirming the constitutionality of the Judiciary Act of 1789, 79 to 7. We would respectfully enquire, if Pennsylvania has not precisely the same right to construe the Constitution as South Carolina has, and if she is not as much bound, in the protection of her rights and interests, to enforce that construction?—If these questions be answered affirmatively—and they cannot be answered otherwise—upon what ground does the power which South Carolina claims to nullify a law of the General Government, because *she* thinks it unconstitutional, rest for support? And is it not clear that there must be some tribunal of ulterior and dernier resort to decide upon and settle these clashing opinions? It is only necessary to state this case, in order to show the absurdity of the nullifying doctrine. Like all other self-evident propositions, argument would only weaken its force.
Nat. Journal.

The Supreme Court.—It is said, and probably will not be denied by the presses most in his confidence, that since the motion was made for an injunction against Georgia, on behalf of the Cherokees, the President has very recently and vehemently declared that he would not lend any assistance to support the authority of the Court, in case Georgia should be, as no doubt she will, in contempt. The President declares it is he alone that has the right to decide constitutional questions. This is only consistent with his previous declarations; but it proves that, relying on the support of his *fauteurs* and dependants, he is not afraid to make himself liable to an impeachment, for the highest crime of which the Executive can be guilty—that of openly countenancing and abetting rebellion. It may admit of a doubt, or perhaps, we should say there is no doubt about it, whether he has not already made himself so liable, by overt unconstitutional acts; and among others that of appointing recently an Indian Agent whom the Senate had rejected by a large majority of votes.
N. Y. Spectator.

From the N. Y. Dai. Advertiser.
COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

"*Communication.*

"I perceive in your paper of to-day, a notice of the removal of Commodore Bainbridge, from the navy yard at Philadelphia, without alledging any reasons, or instituting an inquiry relative to his management of the yard or the discharge of his general duties.

The measure of the secretary of the navy appears to be unprecedented; unwarrantable, and discourteous. The nation which has created the navy department expects that its duties will be exercised according to law and with a spirit of liberality, courtesy and justice; that its proceedings shall be wholly exempt from the influence of passion, and certainly devoid of resentment.

This is a country of *laws*, and the *people* require that those who are placed in offices of high trust will be equally bound by those laws. They know no right that the secretary of the navy possesses to exercise a Turkish tyranny over those who receive orders from his department.

The gallant officer who has been dismissed from his situation in a manner best calculated to mortify his feelings has wasted his strength, and grown grey in the perils and dangers of the service. When in the enthusiasm of his youthful and martial heart, he entered the service of his country, little did he expect, that when he had passed through all the dangerous vicissitudes of the service, and had won for himself the wreath of victory, and had added to his country's glory, that the evening of his life would be clouded, that the comforts of his home would be marred by petty resentments.

But I think it is impossible that the nation will allow a valiant, distinguished and old officer, to be treated harshly and unjustly, without loudly proclaiming the injustice of the proceeding and demanding reparation for the injury.

If the officers of the navy can be thus treated with impunity, can we expect from them that generous devotion of their lives, that fearless performance of their duty in all circumstances?

No, it is not in the nature of man to fight like a *freeman* when he knows that his country will permit him to be treated like a *slave.* The officers of the navy are the peculiar favorites of the people. They broke the spell which bound our hearts in the fear of British superiority; they first made the Lion crouch, and taught the nation to know its own power, and to feel its own strength. Will that nation be ungrateful? Shall the hero of the Java be treated as if he had none of the rights of an American citizen: as if he had no claims to the protection of the laws, and no pledge of the affections of the people whom he has so ably served? The medal which his country awarded him for his gallantry; the deep, extensive and hearty expressions of approbation and applause, with which the people met him after he had met and conquered the enemy of his country, all have perished in the recollection of those who have inflicted this injustice. Do they think, that feeling for his reputation, and that grateful sense of his services have been extinguished among the people? If they do they are deceived. The navy department must do him justice. Why was this act not done before the adjournment of Congress?
THE PEOPLE."

From the National Journal.
PROSCRIPTION.

Commodore Bainbridge has been removed from the situation of Commandant of the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. Was he unfit for the station in a professional view? Certainly not. Had he been found guilty of any professional misconduct? Even suspicion is silent on that score. Had he neglected the duties of his office? No one exceeded him in zeal and fidelity. What then was the nature of his offence?

Perhaps the gallant Commodore had offered some insult to the President. No. Probably he had been hurried into some act of insubordination against the Secretary of the Navy. Not so. Where then must we look for the causes of his removal?

We recollect to have heard, some time in the course of the year 1830, that some orders were received by Commodore Bainbridge, signed by "Amos Kendall." On the receipt of orders from such a quarter, it was said that the Commodore returned them with a note stating that he had been accustomed, as the rules of service required, to receive all his orders from the Navy Department, but that he had never received any from the Treasury Department, nor could he recognize any from that source. It may be that this determination, so disrespectful to the Fourth Auditor, constituted the first crime of the Commodore in the eyes of the President.

The Commodore has officiated recently as President of the Court Martial, convened at Philadelphia, for the trial of Commodore Creighton. On the rising of the Court, it is reported that Commodore Bainbridge and other of the officers who had been members of the Court, made the usual applications for the allowances ordinarily made to them for this extra service. In reply to some of the applications which were addressed to the Fourth Auditor, that officer stated that the allowances demanded were, in his opinion, contrary to law, and that the Secretary of the Navy concurred in this opinion. We have heard that the letter of the Commodore was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, who replied that *as the Fourth Auditor had decided* that the allowances were contrary to law, they could not be made. If the Commodore, piqued by this treatment, should have written another letter, containing some severe strictures on the conduct of the Fourth Auditor, it is only what may reasonably have been expected, and thus a second offence against the Fourth Auditor may have been deemed by the President so unpardonable in its character as to call forth the order for his immediate removal from the command of the Navy Yard.

On what evil times are we thrown, when a gallant officer, who has rendered important services to his country, is to be dismissed from a responsible and profitable station, because he has spoken freely of a subordinate officer of the government, who had usurped a right which did not belong to him—that of dictating to the Secretary of the Navy the construction to be put on a law of the land; and of directing the manner in which the Secretary should disburse the contingent fund which the law had placed in his hands!

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES,
Monday, March 14.

The Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia.—The argument in this case, commenced on Saturday last, by Mr. Sergeant, on the part of the Cherokee Nation, was followed up this day by Mr. Wirt.

Mr. Wirt, in the commencement of his argument, stated the nature of the present motion, which he said was addressed to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the name of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, praying for process of subpœna against the State of Georgia, and for an injunction against that State, her officers, and agents, to restrain them from exercising the laws of Georgia within the Cherokee Territory, on the ground that the specific laws which go to introduce the civil and criminal code of Georgia into the Indian Territory, are null and void, as being repugnant to the Constitution, Laws, and Treaties of the United States.

He next proceeded to argue that the Court possessed jurisdiction of the subject—that this jurisdiction depended solely on the Constitution of the United States, and did not proceed from Congress—that Congress could confer no new jurisdiction on the Supreme Court, nor could it take any from it which it possessed. The Constitution had established the Supreme Court, and had defined its jurisdiction, and in what cases that jurisdiction was original and exclusive. He then cited the 3d Art. of the Constitution, by the 1st Section of which the whole Judicial power of the United States is deposited in one Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as Congress shall from time to time establish, and the 2d section which describes the Judicial power of the Court—as relates to the subject matter of controversy over which its jurisdiction is to extend, and the character of the suits that may come before it. And from that part of the same which declares, that the Judicial power shall extend to *all cases in law and equity*, arising under the Constitution—the laws of the United States, *and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority*, he contended that the present was a case which plainly came under the cognizance of the Court.

Mr. Wirt then went on to show that the Cherokee Nation was a foreign state, neither owing allegiance to the United States, to Georgia, to any State in the Union, or to any other power. That from time immemorial the Cherokees had been a sovereign and independent people—that they had been acknowledged as such from the time of the first settlers under the charter of George II. in 1732, to the present day, by the various treaties that had been made with them at different periods; and that as such the State of Georgia could have no jurisdiction within their territory. That although within what was called the limits of Georgia, they were a foreign State, and in proof of this, he instanced the towns and provinces at one period possessed by England in the heart of France. But that in the case of the Cherokees, they were not only a foreign nation, but an independent one—the sole and exclusive masters of all the soil within their territory, which they had not ceded by their own free will, and could be governed, of right, by no other laws but such as they themselves thought proper to ordain. Mr. Wirt in the course of his argument, cited the several treaties—cited various cases and decisions in point, and after addressing the Court on the subject, from eleven o'clock until half past two, concluded his highly forcible and eloquent appeal, in a peroration of deep feeling and pathos, and in which the sympathies of his auditory were completely enlisted, by expressing his confidence that the Court would grant the injunction required, as the last stay and hope of an unfortunate and much injured people.

The Court was considerably crowded throughout the day; some of the Cherokee delegation were present—one of whom, of very intelligent and respectable appearance, shed tears copiously during Mr. Wirt's address. No one, when we left, had appeared on the part of Georgia.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Washington Globe, (the official paper) of Saturday, states "that every friend of the President with whom he consulted, and every member of his cabinet, united in advising him against an avowal of his opposition to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. The Globe acknowledges, that "several urged that it would be soon enough for him to express his opinion when Congress were about to act upon it." It confesses, moreover, that the President would or "will not be controlled by his cabinet," in regard to the Bank. To be sure, it ascribes the unanimous advice of *his friends* and [illegible] to their unwillingness that he should be prematurely exposed to the hostility of the Bank; but the fact is notorious that they differed with him in opinion—in doctrine; and that they dreaded the early exposure of his gratuitous prejudices and crude notions to the hostility of reason, experience and enlightened patriotism. The most delicate mode of dealing with him, on the part of his counsellors, was that which they may have pursued. They knew it would be vain to contend with his feelings and errors of judgment; they probably presumed that his project of a Treasury Bank was more dear on account of its deformity, as monsters and *lusus naturæ* are in some cases to a parent; and they, therefore, deemed it best, in their discussions and instances with him on the subject, to lay all stress on the point of expediency. The hostility of the friends of the bank, and of a sound currency, has consisted in the refutation of the President's opinions, and the developement of his scheme of a Treasury machine according to its true nature and tendencies.—Arguments and facts have been levelled against him—nothing else. This artillery is, indeed, very formidable, and exactly what his friends and cabinet dreaded.—*Nat. Gaz. March 14.*

Fires and Loss of Life.—The dwelling-house of Mr. John Tyler, of Groton, Tompkins county, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. with all its contents, and, we regret to say, a child about two years old perished in the flames. Mrs. Tyler was badly burnt in her attempts to rescue the little sufferer. We understand that the fire originated from a bundle of flax, which had been left on the hearth to dry.

We understand that early on Tuesday morning last, a fire broke out in the hatter's shop of Mr. Albert Williams, in Orange, New Jersey, in the chamber of which four persons were asleep in bed. The fire originated in the lower story, which was enveloped in flames before the inmates awoke. One of them, Benjamin C. Dean, from Orange county, N. Y. an apprentice to Mr. Williams, was burnt to death, another was very much injured, and barely escaped with his life, by plunging into a brook near by, with his clothes all on fire. His recovery is extremely doubtful. The other two escaped with but little injury.—*Bost. Eve. Transcript.*

John Bicknell, of Buckfield, says he has invented a boat which is to be propelled by the "weight of the cargo," without the aid of steam. Of course the more heavily it is loaded the swifter it goes. It must be like an eel—the stronger you grasp him the quicker he slips through your fingers; or something like the man's fence rails, so crooked they would not lie still. When he is loading his boat at the wharf no doubt, he has to keep it tied fast, or it would be off like a colt that has slipped his bridle. He offers to sell shares, but says nothing about a patent.
Nashville Banner.

Political Movements.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of Tuesday furnishes the following interesting information:

"Several meetings of the most prominent friends of Mr. Clay, have recently been held in this city, preparatory to a general town meeting, when and where measures will be adopted to bring before the public more efficiently, that gentleman, as a candidate, for the next Presidency."

From the Hartford Mercury.
DISTRICT No. 7.

The Times of the 28th February, contains an article purporting to embrace the facts relative to the Senatorial Convention, held in said District on the 22d Feb. in the town of Groton, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the suffrages of the electors.

I could not fail to notice the shameless and impudent perversion of plain matter of fact, and have therefore sought space in your valuable paper, to present a concise and perfectly correct statement of facts.

The adjourned meeting, as above, was in consequence of the absence of three members of the Convention, the 7th of February last.

At the adjourned meeting the number was complete. And as it respects the delegates from Stonington, Mr. Dean ought to be perfectly quiet, and of all other men in the Universe, he should be the last to become dissatisfied: because he was the sole organ of the meeting in this town, being no less a personage than a sub-committee, under the would-be Collector (Mussey) of New-London District. He notified the meeting, and took all necessary measures to muster his political friends and "faithful Janizaries."

The Delegates were chosen by ballot, and Mr. Dean himself, although expecting soon to take charge of the Surveyor's office for Stonington port, condescended to become a candidate for one of the Delegation. The opposing candidate, had an equal number of votes with Mr. Dean, including with his a number of scattering votes. The Chairman cast the vote against Mr. Dean's wishes. Upon which the learned gentleman claimed that the Moderator possessed no such right; but this knotty point was settled by an offer on the part of Mr. Dean's opponent, to permit new balloting, which ultimately resulted in the discomfiture of Mr. Dean, by a handsome majority. This, however, did not dishearten the gentleman;—when he found his defeat was sealed at home, where best known, he went into foreign parts and commenced his Punic war.

But to return—at the adjourned meeting, mentioned, the result has been published and certified by the Chairman and Clerk.

In the article in the Times alluded to, it is said "a majority of those friendly to regular nominations, were in favor of Jesse Dean."

Here the article leaves the subject in obscurity, not having detailed the criterion of Orthodoxy. But assuming that it is that the delegate should be thoroughly Jacksonian "dyed in the wool," it will be necessary to advert to the facts to ascertain if there is any truth in the statement referred to. It is a fact that cannot be controverted, that out of fourteen delegates composing the Convention, nine of them are fully recognized as friends of the present National Administration. And as the delegation was full, and Mr. Brainard had a majority of two votes, it follows that he must have had three Jacksonian votes. The real fact, however is, that he had five votes from persons of that political creed.

With these facts, and they can be fully substantiated, how it can be said that "a majority of those friendly to regular nominations, were in favor of Jesse Dean" is past comprehension; unless minorities constitute majorities, especially in those cases where Jesse Dean is concerned. There was certainly a majority in favor of Mr. Brainard, excluding the member who attended as a delegate at the Norwich meeting. But the real truth is, it was predetermined that after Mr. Dean's Herculean efforts to obtain an office under his favorite, had failed, he was to offer evidence to the world that he still possessed the confidence of the community among whom he resides, when he will not personally dare to claim the fact is so.

Mr. Dean's runners were present at both meetings, and not a solitary lobby member, friendly to Mr. Brainard was present. There was but one member of the Convention who was a delegate at the Norwich meeting, and that gentleman was from New-London.

There was not a solitary delegate present whose political character and standing is not beyond the reach of the machinations and bufflings of Gideon Welles, and whose fair claims to such shall remain unsullied, when the blustering and evanescent importance of the editor of the Times shall be consigned to merited oblivion, without a solitary moan.
STONINGTON.

From the Litchfield Enquirer.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Mr. Editor:—The nomination of Hon. George Merwin to the office of Lieut. Governor by the friends of Henry Clay and the American System, in the place of Henry W. Edwards, the Jackson caucus candidate, is universally acceptable to the republicans of this county. It is well known that the nomination, so far from being sought by Mr. Merwin, was wholly unexpected to him and his personal friends. Retired to private life, he had not the least idea of taking any other part with respect to public affairs than simply to fulfil the duty incumbent upon every citizen, to exercise properly the right of suffrage, and to throw his influence and weight of character into the scale in favor of sound principles and correct government. But the friends of Mr. Clay having every reason to be much dissatisfied with H. W. Edwards during the last session of the Legislature as Speaker of the H. of Representatives, in which situation he manifested decided partiality to the Jackson, they became convinced that some other candidate must be designated for the office of Lieut. Governor; and their attention having been directed to Mr. Merwin, he was selected with great unanimity, and will be cordially supported throughout the

State. Unlike H. W. Edwards, Mr. Merwin has ever pursued a uniform political course; ever steadily adhered to the principles of the American System—and ever firmly supported the champion of that System, the distinguished Statesman of the West. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that he should have incurred the hostility of the Jackson party in this State, intolerant and proscriptive as it is, who will make every effort to defeat his election, and ensure a triumph to the apostacy of H. W. Edwards. But the genuine republicans of the state will rally in support of Mr. Merwin, and with the necessary exertions can give to the integrity of his character, the firmness of his principles, and the steadfastness of his political life, a decisive expression of their approbation. The election being at hand, it is proper that the attention of the public should be drawn to this and other subjects of great interest, with a view to the adoption of suitable measures to secure auspicious results.

AN ELECTOR.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, MARCH 23, 1831.

The approaching election in this State is one of far more importance than that for many years. Every effort which men can make, is making by the small minority of Jacksonians in this State to carry their objects, and obtain as numerous a body of the two branches of our Legislature as possible. Local matters are seized upon, and considerations of all sorts are presented, in order to blind and deceive the electors and divert them from a due regard to those great, and at this time, pre-eminently important principles which agitate this State. It is necessary that those who are really opposed to the ruinous principles and practices of the present Administration should arouse to activity and vigorous and united effort, and, discarding local considerations and matters of unworthy personal interest, to come forth unitedly and heartily in the support of men who are openly and decidedly opposed to the measures of the present Administration. It is time to prepare for the contest and leave no stone unturned in counteracting the unwearied efforts of our opponents.

The candidate for Senator for this District who was nominated at the Jackson Convention, of which Burrel Woodworth was Chairman and Chas. F. Lester secretary, we feel authorised in saying, is not a decided opponent of the present Administration. The views of Mr. Huntington, the regular Clay candidate, are openly avowed and well known, and no man suspects his sincerity or supposes him friendly to the principles of the Jackson party. We entertain no doubt of Mr. Huntington's election, but a bare majority is not sufficient. A decided and triumphant expression of public feeling is highly desirable.—And in the other districts and in the representatives in all the towns, the utmost care should be taken to elect as representatives only the open, decided, and *uncompromizing* friends of the American System and Mr. Clay. The attempts which are making among some of the *professed* friends of Mr. Clay to further the views of the Jackson party only require a more vigorous effort among the *real* and decided friends of Mr. Clay. If such effort is made there is no doubt of success on all points and in all quarters. The character of the State depends more than on any other one thing on the political aspect of our legislature. Abroad it is taken universally as the best test of the state of parties, and not a session passes in which subjects of national politics are not acted on, and measures taken having a direct bearing on these questions. The folly of disregarding these considerations is shown in recent occurrences in New Jersey. With a Clay majority of some thousands in the State, they found themselves with a Jackson majority in the Legislature, who have nominated Gen. Jackson for a re-election, and what man of ordinary sense doubts that a similar course would be taken by a Jackson legislature of this State? Does any man suppose, that were it not for the tincture of Jacksonism in our last Legislature, that the Speaker of the House, and some others, would have so outraged public feeling as to recommend the removal of Capt. Law at New London, and the nomination of Mr. Mussey? It should also be borne in mind that on the result of the operations for the present year every thing depends, and no man really in favor of the vital principles of the country, can consistently withhold his influence in the support only of such men for National and State Officers as are open and decided friends of these principles.

ELECTION ON THE FOURTH OF APRIL.

Regular Clay Ticket.

At a meeting of Delegates from various parts of the State, friendly to the American System and to the election of Henry Clay to the next Presidency of the United States, holden at Hartford, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1831—the following gentlemen were nominated as candidates for the respective offices at the Election in April next:

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN S. PETERS.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

ORANGE MERWIN.

FOR TREASURER,

ISAAC SPENCER.

FOR SECRETARY,

THOMAS DAY.

FOR CONGRESS,

NOYES BARBER,
WM. W. ELLSWORTH,
JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON,
RALPH I. INGERSOLL,
WILLIAM L. STORRS,
EBENEZER YOUNG.

The following gentlemen have been nominated, by conventions of Delegates in their respective Districts,

FOR STATE SENATORS:

District No. 7—comprising New London, Groton, Stonington, and Waterford,
WILLIAM F. BRAINARD.

District No. 8—comprising Norwich, North-Stonington, Preston, Griswold, Lisbon and Franklin,
ROGER HUNTINGTON.

District No. 9—comprising Lyme, Colchester, Lebanon, Montville, Salem and Bozrah,
CHARLES J. M'CURDY.

District No. 13—comprising Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Hampton, Plainfield, Sterling, Voluntown and Windham,
DANIEL PACKER.

At an adjourned meeting of the Delegates from the several towns comprising the 19th Senatorial District, at the house of Joseph Kirtland, in Chester, on the 1st day of March 1831, Aaron C. Palmer Chairman,

Hon. **GEORGE PRATT**

was nominated as a candidate for Senator at the election in April next.

AARON C. PALMER, Chairman,
ELY A. ELLIOT, Secretary.

FOR THE COURIER.

The confession of a member of Congress that he had been a Jackson man and labored with zeal to get the General elected to the Chair of State, is a curiosity in the political world. The gentleman says he is a Jackson man still, but that now the General himself has left the party, he shall leave him, and stick to measures. It seems that the vote was not much to his liking, and he did not expect that internal improvement would be abandoned, and with it the protection of home industry. This member of Congress, being from the West, and being now a candidate for re-election, it is fairly to be presumed he did not speak the sentiments of his constituents.—HENRY CLAY is now before the people, and is known from the extreme East to the West—to the North and South also; and the long period in which he filled the chair as Speaker of the House of Representatives, gave him a character which no one can take from him. It is the property of our country, and will be guarded and cherished by the people. Truth must and will prevail—and if the people have once elevated by mere popularity, and have elevated men, to power, who have made no pretensions—if they have indeed been charmed with the syren song of calculating politicians, whose creed and morals are formed on the text "that there is no honesty in politics," and that to succeed there must be a union of men who want offices only, and that all principle is to be set aside to obtain their object—that they must indeed enter the political arena, like the Gladiators of ancient Rome, *determined* on victory or death—will they (the people) trust again to such men, when they can, by a decided stand at the polls, call again to the councils of the nation talents and integrity—men who will protect not only home industry but the dignity and honor of our country, in all its relations both at home and abroad.

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.—The Supreme Court of the United States have refused to grant the injunction applied for by the Cherokee Nation, to stay certain proceedings of the State of Georgia. The grounds upon which the decision was made are summarily given in the following article from the National Intelligencer of the 19th inst.

"The opinion of the Court was read by Chief Justice Marshall, and is therefore to be presumed to be from his luminous mind and pen. We have not been able to obtain it for publication, anxiously as we desired to do so. We heard it read, however, and shall venture so far to report the grounds of it, as to state, that the Court disclaims jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that the Cherokee Nation is not a *foreign* nation, in the sense of the Constitution. These Indian nations, it is the opinion of a majority of the Court, are not Sovereigns, independent of the sovereignty of the United States, but domestic dependent Nations, in a state of "pupilage" to the United States, or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardians. The Supreme Court, therefore, cannot take cognizance of cases to which it is sought to make them parties as Nations.—With respect to the rights of the Cherokees, however, as individuals, to the lands guaranted to them, it was pretty distinctly intimated in the Opinion of the Court, that there is a mode by which they may be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

The Opinion went on to say, that, if the objection to entertaining jurisdiction in this case were not fatal to the application, there were other grounds on which an application to the interference of this Court in the case would encounter grave objections. If jurisdiction was exercised in the case, it must be on the ground that the Cherokees are a foreign nation; and the relations between foreign Powers and the States are placed in the charge of a different branch of the Government. For this Court to undertake to arbitrate such questions, would be to assume a political power not intended to be vested in it.—*If* it were true, as argued, that the Cherokee Nation is oppressed by the State of Georgia, &c. &c. it belonged not to this Court, (the Opinion concluded) but to other tribunals, to assert their rights and redress their wrongs.

Mr. Justice Baldwin delivered a very long separate opinion, agreeing entirely in the conclusion to which the majority of the Court had arrived, but not concurring in the views taken in the Opinion which had been read.

Mr. Justice Johnson also delivered a separate opinion on the question."

Farmers of Connecticut! Are you willing that the thousands of men employed in manufacturing be turned back upon the soil, and thus become *producers* rather than *consumers* of the products of the earth? Vote for Jackson men to the United States Congress, and you may bring about that state of things. You who have turned your attention to the growing of wool, are you prepared to have our ports opened to the free admission of that article from Spain and the Mediterranean, and thus prostrate this branch of our industry? Vote for Jackson men and you need not fear but you may soon accomplish your purpose. Would you drive Mechanics from their employment and make it necessary for many of them to resort to cultivating the earth, and assist you in accumulating a mass of produce which could not find a market at any price? Vote for Jackson men, and you can effect such a result. While Great Britain imposes restrictions which amount to prohibition, upon all articles of your producing which she raises, are you prepared to have our ports open to the free admission of her manufactures, and thus bring the labor of her artisans in unequal competition with our own? Place men in Congress of the free trade stamp, & you may bring to pass this object very readily. In short—do you wish the time to arrive when our whole community shall become an entire body of agriculturalists—producers without buyers—when your produce shall become a drug, and no foreign market whereby to draw it off? Vote for the supporters of General Jackson and his judicious tariff, and your desires will be realized to their full extent.

FOR THE COURIER.

The evening will be an all-important election in every farmer and manufacturer in Connecticut. Let the friends of General Jackson succeed in obtaining a majority in our State Legislature, and it will at once encourage the enemies and discourage the friends of the American System—and in addition to that, there is great danger that we should witness the same system of proscription from our State Government that has been already witnessed during Jackson's short 'reign of terror.' Whatever they can effect by means of organization and exertion, will be accomplished—for, let it be remembered, the party is completely organized and drilled.—Though many may pretend to have become Clay men, yet be not deceived by them—their object from the beginning has been the "loaves and fishes," and they will cry "down with the Tariff," or for a Judicious Tariff, or that Jackson should be elected for one term only, or two terms, as may best answer their purposes. "The disciples are not better than their master." Let the watch words of Clay men then be, "*Caution and Union.*"

We invite the attention of our readers to the extract from Mr. Clayton's speech, commencing on the first page of this paper. The facts there disclosed have been found incontrovertible by the Postmaster General and his friends, and every artifice has been used to prevent them from coming before the people.

The following paragraph is from the Camden (S. C.) Journal, an administration paper.

The United States Post office department as at present conducted, is an abomination, and there is no use in mincing the matter. We dont know but Mr. Barry is the best Post Master General to be found any where in the civilized world. We do not undertake to say that he is not one of the most attentive and honest men like men upon the face of the Globe, but this we do know, and this we do say: the United States mails may as well be given up, and the whole establishment abandoned as a bad bargain, unless some improvement takes place. There is no use in talking to us about "bad weather, and bad roads" and all that sort of nose-shine—it is bad management and nothing more nor less. The same weather and the same roads that bring us papers from three hundred miles beyond New-York, can furnish us with papers from that city; and the same mail that brings us one paper from there can as well bring them all. Four newspaper mails are now due here; so say nothing of some two or three hundred news-papers a month old, that probably never will come. We are out of all patience, as is most likely perceived by this time, by those who have read this paragraph.

MR. DENHAM,—You sometimes deal a little in Mathematics—will you ask some one of your correspondents to answer the following question, and give the demonstration?

A stick of timber, of any length, of equal diameter and weight through its whole length, is to be carried by three men, one at the one end, the other two with a bar placed under it in such place that each man will bear an equal portion of the weight. Where is the bar to be placed?

The dedication of the new Meeting House at North Stonington will take place on Wednesday, 30th inst.

FOR THE COURIER.

EPISTLE No. 6.

MR. EDITOR,—I now proceed to give a more detailed account of Capt. Bobadil, mentioned in my last. His father was a man of loose principles, and so instructed his children. He professed to be a republican of all republicans, and all restraint when applied to himself or his friends, was christened tyranny. Young Bobadil set out in the world with this motto, "*look out for number one,*" and with this cardinal principle, viz. "*the end sanctifies the means.*" He was ignorant and unlearned, but possessed considerable activity, had a natural turn for business, and a great talent at dissimulation.—With the aid of these qualities, he acquired considerable influence in the town where he lived, always acting upon the principle that there is no harm in getting into a "bad scrape," if you do but escape detection. By artifice and intrigue, but more especially by *treating steadily*, which has heretofore been the chief stepping-stone to promotion in the Militia, he was advanced to the rank of a Captain. He now began to carry his head more erect, wore a ruffled shirt, and very sensibly felt the germs of his future greatness expanding within him, and presenting to his heated imagination a rapid and luxurious development. He kept a grog-shop, and it was said of him, that he gave away more rum than all the other dealers in town. In fact, by this time he liked it well himself, and knowing that he owed his present elevation to it, and hoping for further promotion by the same means, and now that the temperance reformation was on foot, he very sensibly felt it to be his interest to give it currency. He declared that the "temperancy project" was a "Federal scheme," and appeared to be alarmed at the introduction of such an absurd principle as that of "*total abstinence.*" He declared he would shoulder his musket, and march to the field of battle before he would give up his drams. He said that this, like all other "*benevolent plans,*" was hatched up for the purpose of raising funds, and gravely asserted in a public house, (Rag, Shag, and Bobtail, listening at his elbow) that for every Bible issued by the Bible Society, they received five dollars in return!!! Finding all at stake, he resolved last spring to make one desperate push, and declaiming loudly against this "*Federal trick*" as he called it, conjured the friends of liberty to make him a member of the Legislature and he would put matters right. By artful insinuation and the influence of his *free liquor*, which was broached at the corner of every street, his election was secured. He now thought himself great indeed. To be sure he appeared less conspicuous in the Legislature than among his satellites at home, but his vote counted one, and on his return he boasted of the vengeance he had dealt out to the Stonington Justices, &c. &c. With republicanism forever on his tongue, he played the tyrant indiscriminately on all the temperance men in town over whom he had any influence. Dr Eaton had exposed the cause from principle, and the Captain knew he had been instrumental in promoting it. Says he to him, "Doctor, I have a tender regard for you and your family, and wish you well, but it will not be safe for you to recommend total abstinence; it will ruin your business, and besides, I want you to be a Justice of the Peace next year." Finding his threats and flattery unavailing, he endeavored to injure the Doctor in every way which malice, treachery, and falsehood enabled him to do. He told Serg. Tremble not to vote for Lieut. Coldwater on penalty of being superseded himself, and actually furnished a keg of rum to help carry out the choice, when the officers had unanimously resolved not to furnish any themselves. He surely can be eye upon a friend of mine without bestowing on him some opprobrious epithet, or insulting him in one way or other.—Many other things equally disgusting might be related of him, but I think enough has been said to make you tolerably well acquainted with his character. He is now electioneering for himself again with all his might and rum, and probably expects to be made a Justice this spring.

Now, Mr. Editor, there are a great many Bobadils who are not a whit behind the Capt. in principle, but who, to save appearances, are less forward in making their sentiments known. Those whose talents do not entitle them to notice, and who owe their consequence to rum, are they who cry out "*politics,*" and do in fact make it a political object to put my friends down. There are combinations of men in many places, and men possessed of influence too, who are determined that rum shall "rule the roost." It is a lamentable fact that many have been raised to offices of power and trust, to which they were unqualified to fill, merely by the magic power of rum. Is it not high time these abuses were corrected? What shall independent freemen believe their suffrages an right who possess no other qualifications for office, than that they are liberal with ardent spirits? If such be the fact, (and who can deny it) have we not reason to be alarmed for the stability and safety of our free institutions? Sincerely hoping that the influence of rum will not be felt at the polls on the first Monday of April next, or any other election day, I subscribe myself, your ob't servant,

TEMPERANCE.

March 16th, 1831.

At a meeting of citizens from different parts of the town, held at Amy's in Stonington Borough, March 11, 1831, the following votes were passed unanimously.

Resolved; That we approve of the nominations, made at a Republican State Convention held at Hartford, Feb. 24, 1831.

Resolved; That we highly approbate the judicious, dispassionate, and candid appeal to the electors of Connecticut, inviting their aid in the support of those nominations and the great national principles, known by the name of the *American System*, so essential to the prosperity of the farmer, manufacturer, and mechanic.

Resolved; That we deem it the duty of every elector of this town, to be punctual at the polls on the 1st Monday of April next, and give his suffrage for the above nominations; that they may have no public officer, to manage their important interests unfriendly or opposed to fostering home manufacturing, protecting domestic industry, or promoting internal improvement.

Resolved; That we are fully satisfied that the nomination of William F. Brainard, Esq. of New London, as a candidate for Senator for the 7th Senatorial District, is a full and fair expression of the sentiments of the various towns composing this District; and that whenever such is the case, republicans and those friendly to regular nominations are bound to support the candidate.

Resolved; That we recommend Asa Fish, Esqr. and Doctor George E. Palmer, as very suitable and proper persons to represent this town in the General Assembly of this State, at the session to be holden in Hartford, in May next.

WILLIAM RANDALL, *Chairman.*
JOHN HYDE, *Secretary.*

ITEMS.

In Maine there are 136 Temperate Societies with 7794 members; New Hampshire 94, members 4279; Vermont 127, members 12,497; Massachusetts 202, members 15,095; Rhode Island 19, members 2542; Connecticut 205, members 25,820; Total, New England 773 societies, 68,027 members. New Jersey has 51, members 1166; Pennsylvania 108, members 4304; Delaware 2, members 22; Maryland 21, members 2069; Columbia District 6, members 569; Virginia 113, members 6153; N. Carolina 22, members 802.

The Georgetown (S. C.) Union declares, that, with the exception of a few politicians, there is no excitement in that State on the subject of the Tariff—and that people at a distance, who form their opinion of the state of public feeling from the warlike tone of the prints of that State, are deceived.

Ingenuity rewarded.—A Mr. Reynolds, of Bristol, R. I. has invented, after much laborious research, and under the worst of all discouragements to ingenious mechanics, poverty, a machine for manufacturing wrought nails. Mr. R. under all his embarrassments, by the aid of study and perseverance has brought his machine to such perfection that it will take from the rod and deliver 200 wrought nails in a minute, superior in every respect to nails wrought on the anvil. The ingenious inventor and his associates have sold the exclusive right of the machine to a company in Philadelphia, and have received as a compensation the liberal sum of $100,000. Mechanics take courage. Labor and ingenuity do not always go unrewarded.

The Hon. Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, has been invited to partake of a public dinner in New York, by the friends of the American system, who also intend to honor Mr. Webster with a similar compliment.

An angry controversy is now raging in South Carolina between the notorious Thomas Cooper and Gen. Blair, member of Congress from South Carolina. It seems Cooper some time ago wrote a vulgar pamphlet whose aim it was to abuse the institution of the Sabbath, public worship, and the Christian Religion, and that Gen. Blair expressed his disapprobation of the work. Cooper then wrote to Mr. Blair on the subject and the latter replied, in course of which he reminded Dr. Cooper of some passages in his former career, of his having been "scouted" out of England—discarded from the Judicial Bench of Pennsylvania—scourged from that State by the lash of public justice, and the hootings of the people, and at a certain period of having been the boson friend of Marat, Le Gendre, and the bloodiest of the Bloody Butchers of Revolutionary France.

Fortifications.—The following are the appropriations made for Fortifications, for the present year:—For George's Island, Boston harbor, $2000; Fort Adams, R. Island, $100,000; Fort Hamilton, New York, $10,000; Fort Columbus and Castle William, N. Y. $25,000 Fort Monroe, Va. $80,000; Fort Calhoun, Va. $80,000, Fort Macon, $30,000; Fort on Oak Island, North Carolina, $95,000; Fortifications at Charleston S. Carolina, $45,000; Do. at Pensacola, $100,000; Fort at Mobile Point, $30,000; Battery at Bienvenu Louisiana $3000; Fort Wood, Lou. $36000—Contingencies, $10,000. The sum of $200,000 is appropriated for carrying on the work of the Delaware Breakwater.

Distressing.—We find in the Western Times, published in Centreville, (Indiana) the following account: We were informed a few days since, by a gentleman traveller, from the west, that during the severe weather, a man about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie, in Illinois. When discovered, the mother lay with a small child in her arms—five other children around her—the father with an axe and flint in his hands, as if he had been trying to strike fire—a part of his wagon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in a heap, stiff in their harness. The name of the unfortunate family, or where they were from, was not ascertained when our informant passed along.

Married,

At Griswold, on the 14th inst., by Thomas Stewart, Esq. Mr. JOHN HIBLEY, to Miss CAROLINE KINNEY, daughter of Mr. Alexander Kinney, of the same place.

Died,

In Lisbon, (Hanover Society) on the 9th inst. Mrs LYDIA ADAMS, aged 63, relict of the late Phineas Adams, who died the 29th of Dec. last, aged 68.

At Canterbury, on the 11th inst. after a short, but distressing illness Capt. John Peck, aged 56. As a neighbor, he was kind and benevolent, as a friend, his exit is lamented by most that knew him.

In Hartford, on the 17th inst. ELMIRA AMELIA, daughter of Elisha and Lydia Bennett, aged 9 months.

At Lebanon, on the 7th inst. ANNA WELLS, youngest daughter of Stephen G. Johnson, aged 1 year.

A CARD.

The subscribers acknowledges with gratitude the kindness of a member of his church in contributing Thirty Dollars to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society; and of another member of his church, in presenting him with a set of Edward's Works in full binding. May the blessing of Heaven rest upon the donors.

CORNELIUS B. EVEREST.

Norwich, March 21, 1831.

NORWICH LYCEUM and MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This evening, at 7 o'cl ck, Lecture on Hydrostatics, or the Mechanical Properties of Fluids.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Question for discussion—Ought the private property of the Stockholders of Banks to be holden for the debts of the Corporation?

NORWICH SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

THE schools belonging to the Union are requested to send their reports for the past year to the Secretary, before the 1st Monday in April, that a general report may be made out, for the coming Anniversary.

W. HOOKER Sec'y.

March 21, 1831. 2w52

THE undersigned, Select Men and Town Clerk of the town of Norwich, will meet at the Court House, in said Norwich, on Thursday, the 31st day of March instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., to examine and decide upon all applications for admittance to the privilege of *Electors.*

BENJAMIN SNOW,
ROSWELL MORGAN, } *Select Men.*
SAMUEL STORY,
ALEX. LATHROP, *Town Clerk.*

Norwich, March 23, 1831. 52

THE New London County Medical Society will hold their Annual Meeting, at Allen's Hotel in New London, on Monday, April 18, at 10 A. M. Members are requested to pay their taxes.

W. HOOKER Clerk.

March 23, 1831. 3w52

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Bowen & Mowry*, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to *Havilah Mowry*, and all persons having claims, will present them to him for payment, when due.

AUGUSTUS BOWEN,
HAVILAH MOWRY.

☞ The business will be continued by HAVILAH MOWRY.

Bozrahville March 16, 1831. 3w52

NOTICE.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to the public for past patronage, and a continuance is respectfully solicited under his new arrangement in the Bakery business. To close all concerns, and pay his debts, it is very necessary that all indebted should pay. Those that are not able, are requested to make it manifest. Those that are able, and will not, may expect cost to be added soon.

CHAS. DENISON.

Norwich, March 16, 1831. 52

SLOOP TRAZER will sail for Albany on Saturday, 23d April, 11 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscribers, either by book or note, are requested to call and settle the same, or to be before the 10th of April.

THOMAS & HURLBUTT.

Norwich, March 23, 1831. 3w52

HONEY

For sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 23. 52

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House, Barn, Garden and Lots, near the Burial Ground, now in the occupation of Mr. Ara Witter. Possession given April 1st. Enquire of

S. BREED.

Chelsea, March 21. 3w52

TAVERN STAND & FARM FOR SALE.

THE Tavern stand and Farm, situated on the turnpike road from Norwich to New-London, and well known as the "Half way House, or Haughton's Tavern," and now occupied by Mr. Roswell Downing, is offered for sale.—The situation is truly delightful, either for a Tavern or Private Residence, being within a few rods of the river, and affording opportunity for fishing or sailing, and within an hour's ride of New-London or Norwich.—The Farm contains about 160 acres of excellent land, well divided and watered, and furnished with a spacious barn and stables, with convenient sheds, and out Houses of all descriptions wanted by the Tavern keeper or Farmer.

For further particulars enquire of either of the subscribers, at New London.

H. A. RICHARDS.
THOMAS S. PERKINS.

March 21, 1831. 2w52

FOR SALE,

ONE likely bay horse, five years old this spring, good for the saddle or harness; 1 saddle; 2 bridles; 1 pair of silver plated spurs; 1 military coat for the horse artillery, nearly new; 1 first rate bugle horn; likewise, a new one horse wagon for pleasure; 1 second hand wagon suitable for a peddler.

FRANCIS B. LEE.

Bozrahville, March 21, 1831. 52

FOR NEW-YORK.

STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

WILL leave Norwich for New York on Wednesday, March 23. The regular day of sailing will be (until further notice) from Norwich, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M., from New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 P. M. Passage $3 00—meals extra. Freight taken at moderate price.

CHARLES DAVISON.

Norwich, March 22, 1831. 52

HARTFORD & NEW-YORK.

The splendid low pressure Steam Boats,
(with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Daniel Waterman, Jr.

MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

Leaves Hartford,	Leaves New York,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Mondays & Thursdays,	OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Tuesdays & Fridays,
MACDONOUGH, Wednesdays & Saturdays.	MACDONOUGH, Mondays & Thursdays.

Hours of departure from Hartford 12 o'clock M.—from New York 4 o'clock P. M. Fare $2 50—meals extra.

STAGES

Will be in readiness at Lyme to convey passengers to New London and Norwich, and also on the arrival of the boats at Hartford, to convey passengers to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont.

H. BRAINARD, Agent.

Hartford, March 19, 1831. 9m52

For New-York.

Sloop Exchange, Capt. Geer, will sail on Thursday, the 31st inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to Backus & Norton or on board.

March 23. 52

For New-York.

Sloop Diamond, Capt. Lovell, will sail on Monday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill or on board.

March 23. 52

MOSES BRANCH

WOULD inform those persons that receive the Norwich Courier of him, that payment falls due this day.

March 23, 1831. 1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts with the subscribers, are requested to call and settle the same by the 1st of May next.

T. & J. SUTTON.

Norwich, March 22, 1831. 3w52

LOST,

ON the 12th day of March, a small used Pocket Book, near the Bay School House, in Griswold, containing $47 in bank notes, and papers of no value but to the owner. Whoever will return the said pocket book and the contents, shall receive $10 reward.

JOHN HALKINS.

Griswold, March 21, 1831. 3w51

TICKETS

FOR membership of the Norwich Lyceum & Mechanics' Institute, may be had at

T. ROBINSON'S Book Store.

March 23. 52

GARDEN SEEDS,

RAISED at Enfield, Conn. and warranted of last year's growth—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 23. 52

Mrs. G. B. MILLER'S FINE CUT TOBACCO,

A superior article—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also—Spanish Tobacco, in half pound papers, for smoking.

March 23. 52

COTTON.

The subscribers have a good assortment of New Orleans, Mobile, and Georgia Cottons now in store, which they will sell to manufacturers, on favorable terms.

SMITH & GODDARD.

March 22. 52

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR.

10 hhds. white Havana Sugar—for sale very low by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 23. 52

STRAYED,

FROM the stye of the subscriber in Preston a bobtail barrow Shoat. Whoever will give satisfactory information respecting said animal, shall be duly rewarded.

DEDFORD BILLINGS.

Preston March 21. 52

CROCKERY STORE, Wholesale & Retail,

Shetucket Street, a few doors south of Norwich Bank.

GEORGE L. PERKINS

Has just received, by the latest arrivals from England, a new and elegant assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN WARE,

a variety of new patterns of Dining and Tea Ware, Tuscan, Rose, Japonica, Brown, Blue, Purple, &c.; Gold burnished, French and English China; China Tea Setts in boxes; Coffees, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

New patterns of cut and mould Glass, from New York and Boston factories—an accurate description of which is beyond the economy of newspaper detail.

City of Norwich, March 23, 1831. 52

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU

IS now opening, at the Brick Store, opposite the store of William D. Ripley, Esq. a large assortment of

China, Glass and Earthen Ware,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash—among which is a variety of the latest and most fashionable patterns.

March 22. 52

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK STORE,

The life and [illegible] the Rev. Richard Baxter, with a critical examination of his writings. By Rev. William Orme.

Letters on Missions, by William Swan, Missionary to Siberia.

Instinct, habits and sagacity of Animals, in a series of Letters on Natural History, translated from the French, by M. B. Rousse.

The Boy's own Book.

The Little Girl's own Book.

March 23. 52

NEW FIRM.

THE Baking business, from this date, will be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of

C. & D. Denison.

Crackers, Pilot Bread, Loaf Bread and Cakes, constantly on hand, equal in quality to any ever offered in this market, and will be sold as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and see.

CHARLES DENISON.
DANIEL DENISON.

Norwich, March 18, 1831. 52

LEATHER, &c.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has received a new supply of Sole, Upper, Harness and Band Leather; Calf Skins; Seal Skins; Buck Skins; Lining and Binding Skins; Morocco; Shoe Thread of all kinds, &c. &c.

Also, Neats' Foot and Straits Oil.

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

N. B. Cash and the highest price paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins, as usual.

March 23. 52

OIL, STARCH, &c.

PURE Sperm Oil; Colgate's and Cold Spring Starch; 36 and 40 inch. Bagging, on hand and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

March 22. 52

GRASS SEED, PEAS, &c.

1500 lbs. Colver Seed,
100 bushels Herds Grass Seed,
20 bush. Furze and Red Top do.
14 do. white and green Marrowfat Peas,

—ALSO—

10 boxes Oranges—for sale by

CHARLES COIT

March 23. 52

BATH BRICK,

For scouring—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 23. 52

French Cocoa Shells, Cocoa Nut, and Ground Cocoa,

For sale cheap by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 23. 52

BAKER'S No. 1 CHOCOLATE,

WHICH is recommended very highly to be a first rate article—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 23. 52

WANTED,

BY the subscriber, a smart, active lad from 14 to 16 years of age, as clerk in a store. His qualifications must be, a good character, have a good knowledge of arithmetic, write a good hand, and have a disposition to make himself useful.

JOHN W. FANNING.

Jewett City, March 19. 52

COOPERS & MACHINISTS.

THOSE Coopers who wish to contract for making Nail Casks the present year are requested to apply before the first of April.

☞ Three or four good hands at making Cotton Machinery can have employment. Apply to

WM. GILMAN, Agent.

Norwich Feb. [illegible] 52.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Elisha R. Sydleman, of Canterbury, in Windham County, an insolvent debtor, are hereby notified that the subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Superior Court, held at Brooklyn, within and for the county of Windham, on the 4th Tuesday of January, 1831, to receive the claims against the said insolvent debtor, will meet at the dwelling house of Benjamin Williams, in Canterbury, in said County, on the 1st Tuesdays of May, August, and September next, on the business of our said appointments.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, } Commissioners.
WALTER WILLIAMS,

Canterbury, March 22, 1831. 3w52

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 19, 1830. 1yr41

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

POETRY.

From the Christian Index.

FREEDOM.

There seems a freedom in the wind, when o'er the fields of Spring
It roams with gladness unconfined, on rich and dewy wing;
It wakes unbidden melody where'er its wanderings lie;
It fans the soft and vernal Earth—refreshes all the sky;
It stirs the green leaves into sound, and haunts the forest glades,
Till sweet and solemn sounds are born within its peaceful shades,
And every brook that on its way goes murmuring along
In the old solemn wilderness, adds to the free wind's song.

The Sea, the mighty Sea is free! and on its sounding shore
Its independent billows burst with deep and solemn roar.
The staggering ships, when tempests lower, sink down into the tide;—
Wrecks of ambitious men are they, the remnants of his pride;
And yet above the flashing gem, the diamond and the pearl,
The vast and foaming tide rolls on, the feathery billows curl,
Unmindful now beneath their spray, all whitening in the deep,
The bones of young and old are strewn, where lost affections sleep!

The soft blue streams of spring are free, when glittering in the sun,
Far to the wide and sparkling sea their pleasant waters run;
They sing to banks where early flowers perfume the sunny air,
Unfolding all their tinted leaves, the beautiful and fair.
Even the great Earth is moving on, and brings such season round—
The Summer hour, and Autumn's pale and melancholy ground.
There's freedom in the golden cloud, which sails along the West,
Dissolving in a sky of fire above the Ocean's breast.

And shall the clouds, and winds, and streams, be chainless all and free,
Oh Man! while fetters of the mind are clanking over thee?
Shall the soft harmonies that rise and fill the fields above,
Pour through the arches of the sky the eloquence of love,
While passions rude enthral the soul, and sin's unhallowed cloud
Sinks on a stern unbending heart, in desolation proud!
Wake! Let the sunbeam burst thereon, like morning on the sea,
The light which breaketh from above, and makes the spirit free!

W. G. C.

MEDLEY.

A plain Answer to a plain Question.—A few years ago a couple went to a country church to be married. When, in the course of the marriage service, the Minister asked the bridegroom, in the usual form, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" he coolly answered, "To be sure I will; I'm come o' purpose."

From the desk of poor Robert the Scribe.

Though now so cheap, the thing, I fear,
Will prove abominable dear.

There is a wonderful magic in the word *cheap.* The news that a merchant has got some articles very low, sets a whole neighborhood agog. No matter whether the thing is wanted or not, it must be bought. And the worth of many a good plantation is squandered in the purchase of things, useless as the fifth wheel to a coach, merely because they are cheap.

My aunt Eunice, whose wisdom is of the best kind, for it is the wisdom of experience, used often to warn us of the folly of buying things because they were cheap. In her younger days it was her province to tend the dairy, and every fifth cheese was her own perquisite. She had got an hundred weight, and to market she went with her cheese, intending with the avails to lay in some little necessaries against an emergency.

New-York from Applebury lies S. S. W. two days journey when the roads are good. Aunt Eunice had never been to the city before, but had often heard of the amazing cheapness of things there. Her cheese yielded her, in silver money, two pound ten shillings, to a farthing. Who so happy as she? Methinks I see her now, tripping along Broadway—her cheeks ruddier than a Pearmain—her hair dressed in the fashion of those days, with a high commode, a little on one side, looking so jaunty. Then her stays were laced unusually tight, showing a waist slender as the cream churn—her stockings were of her own knitting and whiter than the lily; and her high-heeled shoes gave her an air of lightness and majesty.

From shop to shop my Aunt roved. A new thimble—bright as silver—cost but sixpence, and she bought it. Fans, ribbons, laces, trinkets and gewgaws, which her judgment did not approve, she still purchased, because they came so very low. She was not aware how fast her money wasted. When a little tired of running, and satiated with novelties she returned to her lodgings and sat down to count her cash. How great was her disappointment, to find more than three fourths of it squandered on things of no value? Poor girl! she could not purchase half the articles she had deemed indespensable.

She would sometimes tell the story herself, but did not like very well to be told of it. But being half in love, and having of course an itch for scribbling poetry, she wrote an essay on the subject, from which my motto is extracted.

When I see men leaving their business and crowding to a vendue, when there is not a single article to be sold they really want; but wasting their time, in drinking and bidding, because things go cheap—

When I see a young woman changing her tow cloth for a parasol instead of a petticoat, or six dollar bonnet instead of a bed-tick, I would give a pinch of my best Rappee, if some kind friend would whisper her—

"Though now so cheap, the thing, I fear,
Will in the end, prove monstrous dear."

But of all cheap things that in the end prove dear, Razors and School Masters are the most abominable. One will mangle your flesh, the other will mangle the education and morals of your children. In two many neighborhoods, the price and not the qualification of a master is looked at. For the difference of three dollars a month, a man of sense and learning will be displaced to make way for a booby.

Listen to old Robert. The future usefulness and destiny of your children depend, in a great measure, on their education and early habits. Their education and their morals depend greatly on their tutors. If their master be illiterate and vicious, how can he impart knowledge and virtue to your children? A man of learning will not—cannot devote his time and talents for little or nothing. No man deserves a better support than a schoolmaster. When, therefore, a man offers to teach your children cheap, suspect him. A child will learn more in one quarter at a good, than in two at a poor school. It is cheaper, therefore, in the end, to have a good schoolmaster at twenty-five dollars a month, than a poor one at fifteen dollars, for you save half the time.—*Wilkesbarre Gleaner.*

Fashion in Dress.—Dress, in its ever changing and often fantastic modes, is a standing subject for ridicule and animadversion. Now, dress, if the attention bestowed upon it do not consume much time, nor jeopardize health is far less deserving the lash of censure than many other customs and practices which are silently tolerated. What is it to another, if one lady prefer a blue bonnet or a crimson, a tri-colored or a spot-colored, a close drab or an umbrella-spread? One gentleman sinks the collar, and another sinks head and ears into it, (a very good custom in cold weather) one is closely shaven and shorn, and another wears his hair in a storm, &c. There is nothing in these different practices that is demoralizing or unhealthy, and so far they are innocent. But when the bounds of morals or health are encroached upon, it behooves every one to cry aloud and spare not.

We have just run our eye over the bill of mortality for the last year; fifty of consumption! it must be in our healthy climate, and we almost settled in our mind to migrate. We put on our India-rubbers, took other wholesome precautions, and sallied out to scale the snow-hills. We chanced to fall in the wake of a fashionably dressed fragile form of a female. Coughs and consumptions! her little feet spurned the chill snow with no other protection about them than silk hose and prunella slips, those miserable apologies for shoes. It sent a chill through our whole frame and we caught a severe cold from sheer sympathy. It is downright suicide and calls loudly for the enactment of a statute. Fair readers! wear the bonnet and garments of any indefinite spread, height, fulness, and form with impunity, but guard the feet.

In the name of bloom and beauty—fevers and [illegible]—forms, in this inclement season, appearances [illegible] shoes and cloak stockings; put on gum-elastic [illegible] and moccasins, and every good man will bind himself to imagine the smallest feet at the size of the [illegible] Chinese standard.—*Salem Observer.*

WHOLESALE.

PRATT, HOWE, & CO.

HAVE commenced the *Domestic Commission* and *Wholesale Dry Goods* business, in Hartford, Conn.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, visiting this market, are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, (which is entirely new.)

☞ Store in Asylum st.

JAMES T. PRATT,
EDMUND G. HOWE,
ROLAND MATHER.

Hartford, March 12, 1831. 3w51

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of *Hyde & Backus* will by mutual agreement be dissolved on the 1st of April next. All persons having unsettled accounts with us, are earnestly requested to call previous to that time, and settle the same.

We have on hand a quantity of Cotton Yarn, which we wish to get wove. To such weavers as are disposed to weave well, and with despatch, and are in other respects faithful, good encouragement will be given.

LEWIS HYDE,
ASA BACKUS.

Norwich, March 17, 1831. 51

SAMUEL ELLIS

HAS taken the cellar under Mr. B. R. Vaughan, and he offers his services for cleaning all kinds of gentlemen's Clothing, on short notice. Cash paid for second hand Clothes.

March 16. tf51

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me, whose debts are due, must pay very soon, or I must sue them.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

March 14th. 3w51

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons that payment becomes due for the Courier on the 23d inst. at which time he earnestly expects that all will be prepared to pay their bills.

MORGAN SAFFORD.

March 16, 1831. 51

THE subscriber is in want of two or three smart young men, from 16 to 18 years old, as apprentices to learn the Carpenter's trade. I would be understood that I want young men that would be ambitious to do well for themselves and their employer.—There shall be nothing wanting on the part of the subscriber, that they may become acquainted with the art of building.

SAMUEL BUTTON.

March 14. 51

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 1st of May next. Those who decline this invitation, may expect to find them lodged in the hands of an attorney for collection. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

NOYES HOLMES.

North Groton, Feb. 5. tf47

NOTICE.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the tailoring business in all its varieties, a few rods west of the Court House, Norwich, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

All persons having demands against him are requested to call and receive their dues, and all those indebted to him will confer a favor by immediate payment.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or two journeymen tailors, to whom constant employ and good pay will be made.

JOHN EGGLESTON.

Norwich, March 7th. 3w50

WANTED,

A Journeyman Trimmer and Harness Maker, to whom good wages will be given.

S. P. ROBINSON.

March 9. 50

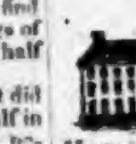
WANTED.

A young man as an apprentice to the Cabinet Business, who is from a good family and of steady habits.

HORACE COLTON.

March 8, 1831. 50

AUCTION.



For sale at auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 24th inst. (unless previously sold at private sale,) a good Dwelling House, Store, Barn, and other out buildings, with about an acre of excellent land, on which are a variety of valuable fruit trees—an eligible stand for a merchant or mechanic, situated a few rods south of Hanover Meeting House. Possession given the first of April next.

For terms apply to

CHARLES PERKINS.

Lisbon, March 8, 1831. 3w50

At a Court of Probate, holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1831.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed to the creditors of the estate of Mr. *Belcher Starkweather,* late of Preston, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Ezra Starkweather, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1831.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Deacon Jabez Hough, late of Bozrah, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Alanson H. Hough, the Executor of the last will and testament of said Jabez, deceased, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

51] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the New Brick Store, in Water street, first door east of S. Tyler's.

FITCH & SMITH.

March 16. 51

BOARDING HOUSE.

D. F. CUTLER

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has connected the houses 318 and 316 Pearl street, New York, which furnishes a commodious establishment, and is now fitted for the reception of daily and weekly boarders, on moderate terms.

New York, March 14, 1831. 51

☞ The Brooklyn Advertiser is requested to insert the above ten weeks, and send bill to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to call and settle without delay.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, March 8. 51

RECEIVED, THE LAST WEEK,
A NEW STYLE
HIGH FANCY PRINTS.

WM. D. RIPLEY.

March 14. 41

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE WILLIAM D. RIPLEY'S.

Just received and now opening at the

NORWICH CHEAP STORE

A new and splendid assortment of fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

of the latest importations.

—Among them are—

Blue, black, brown, Oxford and steel mixed Broadcloths,
30 pieces new style superfine Prints,
20 do. middling and low prized,
A large assortment of Bobbinett Veils,
Foreign and domestic Carpeting,
Black, scarlet and white Merino Shawls,
Together with a variety of all other kinds of goods kept in a Dry Good store, at less prices than were ever offered for sale in this market before.

Jan. 3, 1831. tf41

SHELL COMBS.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM is this day opening the largest and best assortment of Shell Back and Side Combs, which he has ever offered. Those who wish can now buy good and cheap.

Jan. 22. 9w44

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, and has now landing from sloops Maria, Jupiter, Diamond and Favorite, a complete assortment of

FAMILY STORES,

which are offered on fair terms. His friends and the public are requested to call.

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

GRASS SEED & EARLY PEAS.

For sale by the subscribers,

7000 lbs. Windham County Clover Seed,
10 tierces Herds Grass,
150 bush. orchard grass Furze Top, Blue Top and Red Top.
200 bush. clean Oats,
20 do. Spring Wheat; 40 do. Buckwheat,
10 do. early Marrowfat Peas.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 16. 51

JUST RECEIVED

AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

The Heiress of Bruges,
Croley's Life of Geo. the Fourth,
The Christian Ministry, with an inquiry into the causes of its inefficiency—by Rev. Chas. Bridges,
Memoirs of John Howard,
Memoirs of Nathan W. Dickerman, &c.

March 8. 50

GRASS SEEDS.

CLOVER and Herds Grass, warranted of last year's growth—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also—1 tierce Marrowfat Peas, for sale as above.

March 16. 51

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A full assortment of Freeborn & Hitchcock's most approved Ox and Horse Ploughs,
20 hhds. heavy N. O. and English Island Molasses,
10 doz. English and American Shovels,
50 firkins Lard; 50 bbls. Mess Pork,—and a general assortment of Groceries, at retail.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 16. 51.

FANCY HARDWARE

& CUTLERY.

BRASS Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Candlesticks; Lamps; Tea Trays; Tea and Coffee Pots, with sugar and cream pots to match; plated and Japan'd Castors, with cut and pressed glass bottles; plated and steel Snuffers and Trays; *silver Spoons,* of all sizes; plated and Brittania do.; Ever pointed Pencils; Leads for do. &c.

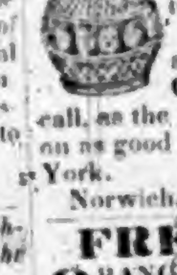
Tea and Table Knives and Forks, with ivory, buck, bone and horn handles; *wrought Steel,* in setts of 53 pieces, or by the single dozen, *very low;* Carvers' Steels; Cook Knives; fine Scissors and Shears; Razors; Pen and Pocket Knives, in great variety, &c.

For sale by

EDWARD COIT.

March 9. 3w50

CROCKERY.



A large assortment of *China, Glass and Earthen Ware,* consisting of brown, black, green, red, purple, light and dark blue pat terns—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE,

at wholesale or retail, very low. Country merchants are invited to call, as the subscriber intends to pack ware on as good terms as can be bought in New York.

Norwich, March 15, 1831. 2mo51

FRESH FRUIT, &c.

ORANGES, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Olives, Capres, Sallad Oil, English Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Variegated Pickles, Essence Anchoves, Pepper Sauce, West India Preserves, &c. &c. &c.—all in full order, this day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

NOTICE.

THE present volume of the Courier closes on the 23d inst. A settlement with the Printer at that time is indispensable. The subscriber flatters himself that he need only remind his customers that payment is expected at that time, and their well known punctuality will prevent the necessity of a second call.

PETER PETTIS.

March 15. 51

IRON & STEEL.

BACKUS & NORTON

HAVE replenished their stock of IRON and STEEL, and now offer to the public an extensive variety, comprising every description of American round & square Iron, suitable for machinery.

Norwich, March 8, 1831. 50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

NEW IBERIA MOLASSES.

12 hhds. very superior New Iberia Molasses,
25 bbls. do. do. do.—all new crop—now landing and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

PEARL BARLEY,

A first rate article for soups, &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also—Hemp, Canary, Carraway and Yellow Seed.

March 16. 51

GARDEN SEEDS,

RAISED AT ENFIELD, CT.

BLOOD, early turnip, orange turnip, scarcity or sugar beet; white, yellow and red onion; orange and early horn carrot; long white and Guernsey parsnip; long, early and early cluster cucumber; watermellon; Dutch Summer, crookneck Summer and crookneck Winter squash; white head, early curl'd head, speckled and ice lettuce; salmon, scarlet, and early scarlet turnip raddish; drumhead, Savoy, early and red cabbage; flat and long turnip; Sage; Cayenne and squash pepper; double peppergrass; summer savory; parsley; early June, early golden Hotspur, white marrowfat and green dwarf marrowfat peas; strawberry dwarf and early red ey'd dwarf bean; sweet corn; cabbage lettuce.

For sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 16. 51

PINE APPLE CHEESE.

1 case Pine Apple Cheese—just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

POTATOES.

THE subscribers will pay cash for 1000 bushels assorted Potatoes, to be delivered in all this week.

Cash and the highest price paid for Clover Seed.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

March 9. 50

FRESH TEAS,

OF the latest importations and best chops, for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

COTTON.

100 bales New Orleans and Upland Cotton, for sale cheap by

BACKUS & NORTON.

March 8. 50

ERRORS regarding Religion & Thoughts on Prayer, at the present time. By James Douglass, Esq.

The Christian Ministry, with an inquiry into the causes of its inefficiency. By Rev. Charles Bridges. For sale at

T. ROBINSON'S Book Store.

March 14. 51

CUTLERY.

A handsome assortment of Table Knives and Forks, from 2s. to 18s. per sett; Carving Knives and Forks; Steels; Shoe, Butcher and Bread Knives; Pen and Pocket Knives, &c. &c.—for sale very low by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 15. 51

BASKETS, TUBS, &c.

WILLOW wagons, cradles, chairs, ladies' work baskets, market & clothes baskets, iron and wood bound cedar pails; iron bound tubs, birds' eye maple Keelers, Manilla, Alicant, sheepskin and husk mats, &c. &c.—just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

SALMON.

SMOKED and pickled Salmon, in fine order—just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

PROVISIONS.

10 bbls. Mess Pork,
10 ½ do. Fulton market Family Beef,
50 bbls. dried Beef; 50 Neats' Tongues,
40 kegs Lard—just landed and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

March 16. 51

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public vendue on the farm late the residence of Deacon Thomas Swan, in North Stonington, on the 28th day of March inst., one horse, three cows, six heifers three years old this spring; one pair steers same age; four steers two years old; three heifers two years old, and four yearling cattle; 10 bushels corn; 25 do. oats; 100 do. potatoes; 4 bbls. cider; 3 ox chains, and sundry other articles of personal estate. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock forenoon. If said day be stormy, the sale will be made first fair day after.

STEPHEN MEECH, *Agent.*

Preston, March 14. 2w51

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, pursuant to an order of the Court of Probate in and for the District of Lebanon, on Friday, the 25th day of March instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. a tract of land situated in Lebanon, South Society, sufficient to raise the sum of four hundred dollars. Said land lies westerly of the Town street in said Lebanon, and is a part of the real estate of James Buell, late of said Lebanon, deceased.

JOSEPH LYMAN, Adm'r.

Lebanon, March 14, 1831. 2w51

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1831—

Present, Denison Wattles, late Jr., Judge.

SIX months from this date are limited and allowed to the creditors of the estate of Daniel Metcalf, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to, Timothy E. Metcalf, and Charles H. Dutton, Executors of last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law. Notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy thereof three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two sign posts in said Lebanon.

[3w51] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

TO DEALERS & FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following Vegetable Preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES

For Families.

A POSITIVE cure for the Gravel, and all its kindred complaints, by the use of *Dr. Jackson's Cordial,* or *Restorator to Health.*—This cordial is a preventative and remedy for the various species of Gravel. Its operation is perfectly mild, sits easy on the stomach, and possesses superior tonic powers, which renders it particularly well adapted to the Chylafactive organs. It generally operates upon the bowels, most effectually checks the formation of sand and gravel; and individuals who are constitutionally predisposed to it, may escape by a continued use of this cordial. It produces an indirect influence upon the kidneys, removes acidities from the stomach and stimulates the kidneys to a healthy action. This medicine will cure a person of the Stranguary in a short period, by taking it a few times. This valuable recipe came from one of the first physicians in the United States, and he thought I might make it very beneficial to the community, by introducing it with my other medicines, they having such an extensive circulation, and be the means of doing more good than being confined to his practice only. A few of my friends have taken this medicine, and speak in the most satisfactory terms of its good qualities. If, as a medicine for females, in a weak, debilitated state of health, it answers the recommendation, or one tenth of it, I should think it might be satisfactory to them. The directions will be under the wrapper, and signed by the proprietor. *Leader Dam.*

Dr. Kittredge's OINTMENT.

This ointment is known to surpass all others, for bruises, sprains, cramp, numbness, stiffness of the neck, chapped hands, and stings of insects. It is one of the best articles in the country for horses that are lame, and it is pronounced good for the rheumatism, and its merits stand in the first rank for that loathsome disorder, the *Itch,* as one or two applications will effect a cure by rubbing the parts on which it first makes its appearance; and it leaves no unpleasant smell. *Price 50 cents per box.*

Dr. Randall's TOOTH POWDER.

This celebrated dentifrice is justly esteemed superior to all others for whitening the teeth and preserving the gums. This article is used by the first families in Boston, and preferred to all others offered, even the English. Call for Dr. Randall's Tooth Powder, prepared by Leader Dam, and you will find a preparation for the teeth which cannot fail to please you. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

Dr. Kittridge's JAUNDICE BITTERS.

This medicine is put up by the proprietor in bottles ready for use. Those who are troubled with this very dangerous complaint, can be entirely cured by taking one or two bottles, which costs but 50 cents per bottle, and now is the best time to use it. The labels will be signed by the proprietor. *L. Dam.*

CREAM OF AMBER.

For pimples, freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions. This wash is considered by the first families in Boston a superior article. *Price $1 per bottle.*

BALM OF EGYPT.

This celebrated medicine will cure coughs, asthmas, whooping cough, liver complaint, &c. Many persons have been effectually cured by it in Boston, Mr. Benj. Kimball and others.—*Price $1 per bottle.*

GERMAN RHEUMATIC DROPS.

This preparation will cure the rheumatism in 24 hours. It has given many relief, in most obstinate cases, in 15 minutes; and is considered by those who have used it superior to any article used for this disorder.

Patten's PILE ELECTUARY & OINTMENT.

The established reputation of this medicine for the cure of piles, when all other remedies have failed to effect it, is sufficient commendation. The Electuary is a certain remedy against bowel complaints. *Price 50 cts. and $1 per box or set.*

Anderson's EYE WATER.

This wash, for sore, weak or inflamed eyes, is acknowledged to possess more healing qualities than any other for sale; and is soothing to that tender organ, the eye. *25 cents per bottle.*

GERMAN LIP SALVE.

This article is superior to any medicine which has been discovered for sore lips or nipples.—Many ladies, on commencement of nursing, can bear testimony to its wonderful healing qualities. The delicate appearance and pleasant taste of this salve has gained many admirers. *Price 37½ cents.*

Dr. Mitchell's CORN PLASTER.

This article is an infallible remedy for corns, if the directions are strictly followed. More than 6000 persons have proved it since Sept. 26, 1828. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

Dr. Galen's ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

It is a fact well known, that these pills will cure the worst cases of dyspepsia; for the patients of some physicians have recently taken them, who acknowledged that these pills cured them when they could not help them nor others who had attended them previous. These pills will most effectually remove all sourness from the stomach, not merely by neutralising the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it, and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dr. Jackson's REMEDY FOR WORMS.

This electuary is a safe medicine, prepared entirely from vegetables, and will destroy worms of every description, from the tape to the maw or pin worm, which so pain and annoy children. It requires no physic to accompany it, but is a positive cure for all who are troubled with worms. The directions for using this article are on outside of the box and signed by *Leader Dam.*

Dr. Galen's RESTORATIVE ELIXIR.

This article possesses many valuable purifying qualities, and to those who are troubled with that tedious complaint, the Jaundice, nothing equals this in the country; it removes all impurities of blood, restores the appetite, and cures a person of extreme weakness and debility. *Price 1 dollar per bottle.*

Dr. Galen's SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

Is an article worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with this worst of all disorders, Salt Rheum. This article has been tested, and is certain to cure this complaint if *Galen's Restorative Elixir* is taken internally to purge the blood. One gentleman observed to Delano & Whitney, druggists, recently, that he could prove to the satisfaction of them, that this remedy was worth all others advertised for the above complaint, from the benefit he had received from using one box. *Price one dollar per bottle.*

Dr. Galen's ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.

A sure and powerful remedy for all bilious complaints, and a positive cure for an unpleasant breath. Who for a moment will hesitate to purchase these which possess advantages over any others?—such as rendering the society of bachelors more agreeable, and giving to some females who may chance to use them an additional charm! *Price one dollar per box.*

GERMAN TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

This remedy is preferred to all others. It destroys the nerve, gives instant relief, and grants to all persons the use of their teeth.

Dr. Mitchell's REMEDY FOR CHILBLAINS.

This article gives less trouble, and will cure any common case of chilblains in two or three applications; if the feet have contracted sores, this will cure them in a few days. In all common cases of this very troublesome complaint it is only necessary to rub them with the article night and morning. *Price 37½ cents per box.*

GERMAN HEAD ACHE POWDERS.

These powders give relief in all cases of head ache immediately, and remove all drowsy lethargic sensations. Thousands who have tried them can substantiate these facts. *Price 37½ cents per bottle.*

The PRUSSIAN WASH for WARTS.

This is the first article which has been offered to the public for the cure of Warts and if an application is made ten times per day, they will disappear in two weeks;—the warts must be scratched with the nails until they become tender, then apply the wash which produces no soreness. The bottle must be shaken before it is applied.

CERTIFICATES.

Boston, Oct. 12, 1830.—This certifies to whom it may concern, that Patten's Pile Electuary and Ointment has recently performed some of the most remarkable cures which have ever come to my knowledge. For many years Mrs. Dexter has suffered with the piles more than any person probably in this City, and it was not in the power of several eminent Physicians to help her. She thought proper to try this remedy, and it was attended with complete success; and we have recommended the same to many other persons since, and in every case it has immediately cured them.

James Dexter.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1830.—I certify that Galen's Restorative Elixir, prepared by Mr. Dam, 29 Prince-st., has been of that benefit in the restoration of my health, that I can with confidence recommend it to those who may be laboring under general debility. Those who may wish to know the particulars, may call on me at the head of Prince-street, Boston.

James Shepherd.

Boston, March 11, 1830.—I have used Galen's Restorative Elixir and Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment for the Ring worm humor, and it cured me entirely; and I will venture to state from the salutary effect it had on me, that it will cure any person who may be affected with this worst of complaints; for I think my case was as bad as any person's that I have ever seen. Any person who wishes to know the particulars, may call on me at No. 32 Long Wharf.

Seth E. Benson.

I have for some time been acquainted with Mr. L. Dam's patent medicines, and believe from their efficacy in the different complaints for which they are prepared, and the satisfaction they have given those who have used them, (having also used them myself) that they are together a superior collection of the same extent; and that some of them are preferable to all others in complaints for which they are prescribed.

Geo. W. Burnham.

Boston, Jan. 30, 1830.—This may certify that I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster, which cured three very bad corns on my feet which have troubled me for four years. In one week, I have cured with the same box, six other persons, and I have some of the same left. The above statement I am willing to make oath to if required.

Moses Fletcher.

South Reading, April 27, 1830.—This may certify that I have been cured of the Rheumatism, by the use of Galen's Restorative Elixir and the German Rheumatic Drops, in a few days purchased of Mr. Dam. My case was as bad as any person could endure. The same medicine has cured two of my friends who have tried it. I think it is a positive cure for the Rheumatism.

John Rayner, Jr.

Cambridge, Dec. 25.—I have used the Cream of Amber, and have found it very useful in curing a troublesome humor in the face.

Fanny Bachelder.

Lunenburg, Sept. 9.—The Cream of Amber has been very useful to me in removing freckles and pimples from my face.

Sally Goff.

Boston, July 6, 1828.—I certify that I have been every summer, for several years past, afflicted with a bowel complaint, which, last summer, under the best professional aid I could obtain in the city of Boston, had nearly proved fatal. I took the electuary with great reluctance, but in justice am compelled to admit that two doses of this electuary entirely relieved me from an obstinate bowel complaint, and an application of the ointment from the partial affliction of the piles under which I was laboring.

Abram Moore.

Dorchester, April 4, 1829.—Mitchell's Corn Plaster prepared by Mr. Dam, has cured several corns on my feet in a few days. It is a positive cure if the directions on the box are strictly followed.

John H. Pierce.

North Bridgewater, April 4, 1829.—I have used Dr. Mitchell's Corn Plaster according to the directions, and it cured all my corns, which were very troublesome.

Austin Howard.

Boston, May 31, 1828.—I have taken Patten's celebrated Pile Electuary for the bleeding piles, and have been cured of it in a few days.

D. Parks.

Newburyport, Dec. 8, 1828.—I have been cured of that destroying disease, the piles, after 9 years standing, by using one box and part of another, of Patten's pile electuary.

Zachariah D[illegible].

Boston, Nov. 29, 1830.—This is to certify that I have used Patten's pile electuary, and was completely cured by the use of it in one week, after being troubled more than 20 years.

Reuben Bemis.

Ipswich, Jan. 17, 1829.—A gentleman applied to me for Galen's Dyspeptic Pills, I furnished him with two boxes. He was so well satisfied with their efficacy that he called for the third. From the knowledge I had of the case, I think they had a salutary influence, and hastened his restoration to health.

John F. Gardner, M. D.

Boston, Oct. 30, 1828.—I have used Dr. Mitchell's Remedy for Corns, and believe from the benefit I have received from the use of the same it will cure any person, if the directions are strictly followed. It has done more for me than all other articles used.

Zachariah Osgood.

A prompt and singular cure for the Rheumatism.

I certify that in the summer of 1830, I was very badly affected with the Rheumatism, so much so that I was unable to get off my bed for three weeks or more, and was not able to walk for months except by the help of crutches; by taking one bottle of the German Rheumatic drops and half of one Box of Galen's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, I have been entirely cured.

Signed *Ephraim Goodman.*

Hillsborough, Dec. 22, 1830.

A Rapid cure for the Rheumatism.

This may certify that I have been very much afflicted with the Rheumatism, so that I was confined to the house for eight months; when I first began to walk my feet and legs would swell and I was stiff in the joints; I remained in that situation for several months. I took all the pains in my power to obtain help. I met Mr. Dam in Mr. Coleman's store in Newmarket, N. H.—I bought three bottles of Galen's Restorative Elixir and three bottles of the German Rheumatic drops of him, and before I had taken the whole of one bottle of each I could walk with ease. I would recommend this medicine to all those who are suffering with the Rheumatism as the best medicine in the country that I have seen for that complaint.

Signed *Joseph Pease.*

Boston, January, 1830.

For sale in Boston by the only proprietor, LEADER DAM, *Wholesale and Retail 29 Prince Street.*

For sale by JAMES L. RIPLEY, *and* SAMUEL TYLER, *Norwich—John A. Perkins & Co. Windham and Willimantic, and J. H. Ripley Windham and Coventry—Manufacturing Company and [illegible] Woodbridge & Wiley Manchester—Sisson & [illegible] New London—Hartford by E. W. Bull [illegible] Wholesale and Retail, Charles Hosmer, [illegible] Belles, Abiel A. Cooley, Retail for the proprietor, and for sale by all the following gentlemen. In Middletown by Charles Dyer—in New Haven by [illegible] Hotchkiss—in Providence by G. H. [illegible] Balch & Mason—in Tolland by Danford Bingham [illegible] in Vernon by Lebbeus Tinker & Co.—in [illegible] by the Union Manufacturing Co. and [illegible] Jones—in Stafford by Hyde, Pinney, & Co.—in Springfield by [illegible] [illegible]*

Feb. 16, 1831.